THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS
VOL. 20
JAN. TO JUNE 1852
LONDON:
WILLIAM LITTLE 198 STRAND

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

DECEMBER 24, 1851, TO JUNE 24, 1852.

DECEMBER.

24.—General Cavaignac married to Mdlle. Odier, at Paris.—The Capital at Washington (U. S.) partially destroyed by fire: the State library, valued at 40,000,000 dollars, entirely consumed.—The population of Adelaide (South Australia) leaving *en masse* for the gold diggings.

25.—250 Coolies accidentally smothered in the hold of the *Futtay Salam*, during a hurricane.

26.—Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by British ships, with a loss on the English side of 30 killed and 66 wounded.

27.—Mrs. Barnes murdered at Belper, near Derby, by a man named Turner.—Serious mutiny of convicts on board the *Warrior* hulk, at Woolwich: their grievance, that they had not been sent to Australia so soon as they had hoped!

28.—Great fire at Hong-Kong, 500 houses destroyed, and many lives lost.—The Kwangsi rebellion gaining head in China.

29.—Mr. Mather, an Englishman, cut down by an Austrian officer at Florence.

30.—Mr. Turner, the painter, buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.—Examination of preserved naval stores commenced at Portsmouth, ending in the discovery that nearly the whole were rotten.

31.—A woman burnt to death in Seven Dials, London.—11,783 emigrants sailed from Limerick in the year ended this day.—Kossuth presented to the U. S. Congress, at Washington.

JANUARY.

1.—"Te Deums" performed throughout France, in honour of the election of Louis Napoleon as President.—Imperial distribution to the poor at Windsor of her Majesty's New Year's gifts.—The American Constitution of March 4, 1849, abolished by imperial decree.—Louis Napoleon inaugurated President, at Notre Dame Cathedral.

3.—A gentleman killed at Highgate by the explosion of a naphtha lamp.

4.—The steam-ship *Amazon* destroyed by fire: upwards of 100 lives lost.

5.—Kossuth received officially by the American Senate.—Legacy duty in the United Kingdom for the year ending this day, £1,160,860 16s. 8d.—3412 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lb. of hops charged with duty for home consumption in the year ended this day.—Total quantity of cheese imported into Great Britain for the year now ended, 3,338,881 cwt.

6.—News from Kaffraria: Lieut.-Col. Fordyce killed, on the 6th of November, in the Waterkloof.—The American ship *Columbus* ran ashore in Waterford harbour: 12 persons lost.—Hostilities re-commenced by Rosas and Banda Oriental troops.

7. Kossuth received officially by the American House of Representatives.—Cholera raging in Jamaica.—First sod of Quebec and Richmond Railway turned.

9.—Sir David Baird died.—The ship *Kate* sailed from Sydney for London, with £160,141 worth of Australian gold.

10.—The master cutlers in triumphant England closed their works against "all" their hands, on account of the demands of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.—Decrees published in France, banishing ex-representatives of the country, and transporting others to Cayenne, "as a measure of general safety!"—Stockades in Rangoon River, Birmah, destroyed by the British, under Commodore Lambert, with a loss to the Burmese of some 300 men.

12.—French National Guard re-organised by decree.—Running match at Copenhagen-house (ten miles) for the champion's belt: Frost the winner.

13.—Funeral service at the Church of the Invalides, in honour of Marshal Suult.—Emigration Commissioners appointed by Royal decree.—Violent gales at Vera Cruz: 14 ships and 13 lives lost.

15.—The new French (Napoleon) Constitution promulgated.

17.—Difference subsisting between the U. S. and Austrian Ministers respecting remarks in the former at the Congressional banquet to Kossuth.—The embalmed corpse of an ecclesiastic discovered in the crypt of St. Stephen's, Westminster.

18.—The remains of the members (eight persons) of the Patagonian Mission discovered by H.M.S. *Dido* in Spaniard Harbour, Terra del Fuego, where they had died of starvation.

22.—Mr. G. H. Rodwell, leading comedian of Covent Garden, died.

23.—Change of Ministry in France: M. de Morray resigned.—Decree promulgated in France confiscating property of the House of Orleans.

24.—Mr. W. Clement, an eminent newspaper proprietor, killed.—Cotton-mill of Messrs. Orrell, at Wigan, destroyed by fire: estimated loss, £30,000.—Severe storms in this and the following days in the Channel and adjoining coasts, entailing great loss of life and property.—Earthquake in Catchia, India: considerable damage done.

25.—Mr. Davenport, an author of somewhat eccentric habits, accidentally killed himself with an overdose of opium.—Lieutenant Pym arrived at Berlin: his chivalrous overland journey in search of Franklin and his companions abandoned.

26.—Organic decree constituting the French Council of State published.—Explosion in the Cannel Mines near Manchester: 8 persons burnt.—The steam-ship *Ocean Queen* and the *De Witt Clinton* foundered in the Mississippi: 30 lives lost.

27.—Organic decree constituting the French Senate published.—Great fire in Fulton-street, New York: loss, £20,000.

31.—The Crystal Palace transferred to the contractors by the Royal Commissioners.—Gold received at Sydney in week ending this day, £210,750 worth.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Tunbridge Wells and Hastings Railway opened.—Up to this date, the total amount of sales effected through the Encumbered Estates Court, £4,682,877 2s. 3d.

2.—The Great Exhibition Building opened to the public by the contractors.—The Queen of Spain stabbed by the friar Martin Merino: her Majesty recovered.

3.—Parliament opened by her Majesty in person: the Royal Speech read in Paris, through the medium of the submarine telegraph, an hour after delivery.—The new French electoral law promulgated.—Sea-shanty de Nicaragua partly destroyed by fire.—Sanguinary engagement between the Brazilian and Oriental forces under Urquize and the army of the Dictator Rosas: the latter defeated, 4000 killed and wounded.

5.—The village of Holmfirth, Yorkshire, devastated by the bursting of a reservoir: 70 lives lost.—Sir Julian de Nicaragua partly destroyed by fire.—Sanguinary engagement between the Brazilian and Oriental forces under Urquize and the army of the Dictator Rosas: the latter defeated, 4000 killed and wounded.

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APRIL.

1.—Victoria-street, Westminster, re-opened to the public.—The Great Metropolitan Stakes won by Stilton.

2.—The Panama Railroad opened as far as Buena Vista.

3.—Boat-race, at Putney, between the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs: the latter defeated.—The boiler of a locomotive burst at the South Australian depôt of the Great Western Railway, severely scalding the engine-driver and fireman.—A Roman tesselated pavement and other remains discovered in Cannon-street, City.—The steamer *Redstone* blew up on the Mississippi: 66 lives lost.

4.—The Archbishop of Bordeaux presented with a cardinal's hat by Louis Napoleon, in the chapel of the Tuileries.—The steamer *Glencoe* burnt her boiler at St. Louis: many persons killed.

5.—Prince Schwarzenburg, Prime Minister of Austria, died.—News of the publication of a stringent press-law in Spain.—Revenue returns published: increases in quarter as compared with that of 1851, £102,840; decrease in year, £707,858.—Her Majesty's bounty marriage to 800 aged and infirm persons.—News of revival of the Californian "Vigilance Committee."—14,000,000 dollars worth of Californian gold exported since Jan. 1.

6.—Lord Rendlesham died.—House of Lords adjourned to the 19th.

7.—Lord Dunsany died.

8.—Marsalan stormed by the British.

9.—A basket-maker, of Barking, drowned his two children and himself in the Thames.—Prince Kinsky in fit of despair.—Lord Dynevor died, aged 86.—The American steamboat *Saluda* burst her boilers at Lexington, Missouri, killing 100 passengers. Morpeth.

10.—The *Chateau* of Monceaux taken forcible possession of by the agents of Louis Napoleon.—Sarah French executed at Lewes, for poisoning her husband.—Mrs. Wheeler, a widow, living at Kennington, murdered by her son, a lunatic.

11.—Twenty six houses in Listowell (Ireland) destroyed by fire.—Two soldiers drowned in the Thames off Isleworth Church, through the capsizing of a boat.—A warehouse, containing 25,000 bales of cotton, destroyed by fire at Manchester.

13.—The oath of allegiance administered to members of the Paris Court of Cassation: M. Martin (de Strasbourg) refused to take the oath, and resigned his post.—The French Legislative Body resumed its sitting after the recess.—Lord Panmure died, aged 82.—John Keene executed, at Horsemonger Lane Gaol, for the murder of his child Sarah Cooper's candle-manufactory, Manchester, destroyed by fire: damage about £8000.

14.—The British ship *Duke* lost on the Grand Bahamas.—Rangoon taken by the British forces.—Attempt of the Burmese to retake Martaban repulsed.

15.—A child, which had been left alone in a room by its mother, at Brompton, burnt to death.—Sir E. Belcher's expedition sailed for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin and crew.

16.—Sir F. Theziger sworn in Attorney-General.—Prince Paul of Wurtemburg died.—Abraham Owens executed at Monmouth, for murdering his child.

17.—Marshal Gérard died.—Grand banquet to her Majesty's Ministers by the Goldsmiths' Company.

18.—Sadak, the sagacious dog, auctioned as "Western World," died.—Soulouque crowned Emperor of Hayti.

19.—The Zolverein Conferences opened at Berlin.—News of serious riot at St. Louis: several houses burnt by the mob, and the military present given against the Eastern Gaol.—In the case of Miller v. Salomons, on the ground that the oath of adjuration had not been properly taken by Alderman Salomons.

20.—Homerton Training College opened.—Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway opened to Ludlow.—A woman, known as "Mary Ann Hope buried in Bromley churchyard.—Dowager Marchioness of Thornwood died.

21.—The silk-factory of Messrs. Hardisty, Shepton Mallet, destroyed by fire: loss £20,000.

22.—The *Brilliant* arrived in the Downs from Port Phillip, with two tons and a half of Australian gold.—The Peruvian Government seized a decree directing the prefects to repeal the Flores expedition.

24.—Great fire in Harwell, in Berkshire: nine farms and nearly three hundred stacks of corn burnt.—Duke of Cambridge died.—A man knocked down and killed by a moving train at the Temperley station of the Manchester and Altrincham Railway.

25.—The wooden barrack of the Erawark municipality in the Bois de Vincennes blew up: loss, 60,000 fr.—M. Testo, the Minister of Louis Philippe, died.

26.—The Paris Court of *Première Instance* declared itself competent to try the legality of the confiscation of the Orleans property, but, on appeal, the Imperial Court, however, superseded the Court, by transferring the case to his Council of State!—General Rosas and family arrived at Bourgas, in the *Conflict*.—The powder magazine of the Bourg, in blew up: twenty lives lost.

27.—The Two Thousand Guinea Stakes won by Lord Exeter's Stockwith.

28.—The foundation-stone of the St. Thomas's (Charterhouse) School laid by the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Legislation of Barbadoes opened.

29.—The House of Commons, by a majority of 118, resolved to appoint a select committee to consider the preservation of the Crystal Palace; thus deciding upon its removal.—Small-pox spreading in Jamaica: 4000 cases in St. Anne's parish in a fortnight.

30.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Disraeli) introduced the Budget.—The Rev. Clerk of Cliddesden, near Liverpool, hanged himself in the hearse-house, with one of the coffin ropes.

MAY.

1.—The *Great Britain* steamer left the Mersey for New York.—The Duke of Worcester, and Worcestershire Railway opened from Evesham to Shrubridge.—Gold discovered at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, U. S.

3.—Two police-sarkers killed at the Victoria Iron-works, Dudley, by the irruption of steam into a boiler in which they were at work.—Mr. Gibbons, of Salford, lost his life in the well, into which he had precipitated himself, with a view to intent on suicide.—The railway from Santander to Alardel Rey (Sonin), commenced on the 3rd of March, opened to the King Consort.

4.—The Queensbury steam papers destroyed by fire.—On the preceding day 331 vessels arrived at the Thames.—The political journals in Madrid and the provinces of Spain stopped for publication, as a protest against the press law.—Mr. Clay died in the United States, aged 75.

5.—The anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's death celebrated with great pomp at the Church of the Invalides, in Paris.—Death of Louis Philippe.—Mr. Stephenson's yacht *Titania* burnt at Cowes.—The Chester Cup won by Mr. Farrance's Joe Miller.—The Rajah of Coorg arrived at Southampton in the *Canning*.

6.—Terrific explosion in Hebburn colliery, near Shields: 22 lives lost.—Great excitement in California regarding Chinese emigrants: measures taken for their expulsion.

7.—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Carlsruhe.

8.—Bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel inaugurated in the Peelpark, Salford.—Grand banquet in her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion-house.—Treaty re-signed, at the Foreign-office, by the great European powers, re-signing the young Duke of Glücksberg as heir to the crown of Denmark.—News of the partial destruction of Leavenworth, Indiana (U. S.), by a hurricane.—Sir Charles Rowan died.—The differences between Egypt and the Porte satisfactorily arranged.

9.—Lord Wenlock died.

10.—The *Fête des Anglebelt* held in the Champs de Mars: upwards of 50,000 troops reviewed, and eagles distributed to the various regiments.—Gen. Changarnier and M. Leroy Beaulieu refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the French President: the latter afterwards "excused" by the Government.—News of a terrible storm off Newfoundland: upwards of 60 vessels lost.—Government defeated in the House of Commons, by a majority of 86, on the disposal of the Sudbury and St. Alban's seats.—Islington Cattle Market, restarting Mdlle. Wagner from singing at any establishment in London, save her Majesty's Theatre.—Frightful explosion in the Duffryn Colliery, Glamorganshire: 67 lives lost.—27 men drowned at Penbury, in South Wales, through the bursting of water into a coal-pit in which they were.

11.—The Nottingham Arboretum opened.—The foundation-stone of the new training schools, Victoria-street, Westminster, laid by Prince Albert.—The Dutch Government granted a concession to Mr. Ruyssenaers for the establishment of a submarine telegraph between Holland and England.—Severe shocks of earthquake experienced at Apalachicola, U. S.

12.—Yellow fever raging in Demerara.

13.—The Great Exhibition Building transferred to Francis Fuller, Esq., and friends, for £70,000.

14.—John Middleton, accused of sending a threatening letter to the Earl of Derby, sent by the magistrates to a lunatic asylum.—General Lamoricière refused to take the oath of allegiance to the French President.—The Grand Challenge Cup won by the Royal Thames Yacht Club won by the *Volante*.—The *Great Britain* steamer arrived at New York, 134. 4h. out.

15.—The *Chasca* steamer left Southampton Dock for Australia.—Grand entertainment by the Senior United Service Club to Admiral Sir W. Parker.—General Bedeau refused the oath of allegiance to the French President.—Busts of Louis Napoleon installed in the Central Markets of Paris.—Yellow fever raging at Rio de Janeiro: out of a ship-load of 270 colonists, 233 had died!

16.—A man drowned near Temple Pier, Strand, through slipping off a barge.

17.—Memorial presented to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from the parish of Smith O'Brien and companions, which his Excellency declined to recommend.—Serious fire in Portsmouth Dockyard.—Grand *soirée* at Cork, in honour of the arrival of Miss Catherine Hayes, the Anglo-Irish Philharmonist, in that city.—The Surrey Zoological Gardens opened for the season.—The new Fish Market, Billingsgate, opened for trade.—Three men drowned in a lobbly, near Preston, through the capsizing of a boat in which they were.—A Grenadier, at the Horse Guards, cut his throat in the blacksmith's shop in the guard-house.—Small comet discovered in the constellation Cepheus, by Dr. Peterson, of Altona.

18.—The director and editor of the *Corsair* (Paris paper) sentenced respectively to one year's imprisonment and 1000 fine for libel against the Government.—First exhibition of the department of Practical Art opened, at Marlborough House.—Hop-factory in Bermondsey-wall destroyed by fire: damage, £20,000.

19.—Explosion at the South London Gas-works: several lives lost.—First grand fête in season of the Royal Botanic Society in Regent's Park; her Majesty present.—Grand review at Berlin, in honour of the visit of the Emperor of Russia.

20.—Coal-pit explosion near Chorley, Lancashire: upwards of 30 lives lost.—St. Mark's Church, Hulme (Lancashire), consecrated.—Casalani, the celebrated contrabasso, died at New York.

22.—Mr. Grenfell (Free-trader) returned M.P. for Windsor, displacing Mr. Vansittart, the Government candidate, by 100 votes.—Hop-factory in Bermondsey-wall destroyed by fire: damage, £20,000.

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27.—A deputation in the Australian interest waited upon the Colonial Secretary, urging the necessity of Government supplying the colonies with steam-ships.

28.—News of the taking of the Martaban and Rangoon by the British forces.—Foreign newspapers stopped at the French Post-office.—Return given against the Epsom Oaks.—Mr. J. Scott's Songstress.—The Silesian Exhibition of Industry opened, with great ceremony, at Breslau.

29.—Violent storm off the Cape Normandy: several houses partly destroyed by lightning, and crops seriously injured by hail.—The Royal London Yacht Club match won by the *Romp*.—News of the arrival at New York of Mr. Meagher, the Irish political convict.

30.—Sir H. Smith landed at Portsmouth from the Cape.—Eagles presented to the garrison of Lyons, at a grand fête invoked over the statue of Napoleon.—New Hall of the British Museum opened to the public.—Statue of the late Sir R Peel inaugurated at Preston.—Vauxhall Gardens opened for the season.—Fearful storm off the Irish Coast, at Copenhagen House, between Jackson and Levett: the former victorious, doing the 10 miles in 51m. 34s., the shortest time ever recorded.

JUNE.

1.—The floor of the Corn Exchange, Liverpool, gave way: 2 persons killed.—The *Jerusalem* steam-ship sailed for Australia.—The electric telegraph cable safely laid down between Holyhead (England) and Howth (Ireland).—An aged female knocked down by a cab, and burnt at Bethnal-green-road, and killed.—West Hartlepool new dock opened with great ceremony.

2.—The gravilled pensioners (2500) reviewed in Hyde-park.—A boat run down by a schooner off Woolwich: one man drowned.—Mr. J. Goulston (Guinea Lunardini) killed himself in his first attempt at a balloon ascent.—The balloon, while ascending its descent near Oldham.—The French troops in Rome presented with their eagles in the square of the Quirinal.

3.—Festival of the metropolitan charity children at St. Paul's Cathedral: upwards of 8000 children present, with 12,000 visitors.

5.—The Château d'Eu seized by the French Government functionaries.—First annual meeting of the Protestant Alliance at Freemasons' Tavern.—News of great loss of life and property in the districts of Mühlhausen and Heiligenstadt, Prussia, through the bursting of a waterspout.—Exhibition of American goods in the Regent's Park.—19,000 persons passed through the Salford Royal Museum.

6.—Collision between the screw steam-ship *Clyde* and the master *Sirius*; the latter lost, with three lives.—Two boys drowned off Cliff-end, Sussex, through the capsizing of a boat.—Great fire at Montreal: £300,000 damage, and two lives lost.

7.—A basket of strawberries, grown in the open air at East Linton, exposed for sale at Edinburgh.—Oxford baths and washhouses opened to the public: two persons killed and several severely injured by the bursting of a hot-water tank, and consequent failing of the building.—The Militia Bill passed in the House of Commons.

8.—The correspondence of the London papers warned by the Director of the Press in Paris to speak more respectfully of the French President, on pain of expulsion.—Four men killed by a thunder-bolt on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

9.—Fire on the premises of a timber-merchant between Bennett-street and Stafford-street, Blackfriars.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms, by order of the House of Commons.

10.—The Emperor's Birth-day, August, was by Mr. Farrance's Joe Miller.—The Irish National Exhibition of Industry opened at Cork by the Lord-Lieutenant, in State.—The Common Council of London decreed a petition to Parliament to be prepared, in order to the suppression of betting-houses.—Destructive fire at Messrs. Clowes's printing-office, Blackfriars-road, through the upsetting of a kettle of fat.—Great fire at Montreal: £300,000 damage, and two

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 539.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852. {SIXPENCE. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE "old year," for such is now that *annus mirabilis* of 1851, which but a few days ago was present with us, will occupy an important place in the history of Europe. The events which marked its progress were not many, but they were great; and their influence will be widely felt in the year which has commenced. It was not only a year of "wars and rumours of wars," of civil strife and social convulsion, but it was a year to be rendered famous to all time for the great example of international goodwill and generous rivalry of art and industry which it afforded, and of which the beneficial effects will in all probability be long felt throughout Europe and America.

Yet, in this remarkable year, the attention of the world was chiefly directed to two nations. Great Britain and France, if they did not monopolise either the hopes or the fears of the world, yet occupied a large share of both. While continental Europe presented the appearance of one vast camp, where upwards of one million and a half of soldiers were maintained by the three great powers of the Centre and the North, ready for warfare, civil or foreign, but chiefly directed against the real or supposed discontent of their own subjects; and while France, in a still more remarkable manner, witnessed the evolutions and dreaded the revolutions of large bodies of armed men, Great Britain, the teacher of the nations, drew together still larger assemblages, for objects wholly dissimilar. Eighteen hundred and fifty-one was a year of crowds, of masses, and of multitudes. Everywhere there was marching and countermarching; a running to and fro, and a gathering together. But while throughout the continent of Europe a countless array of bayonets glittered in the sun, and while the very strength and marrow of the nations were withdrawn from the pursuits of industry to prop the falling power of half-exploded systems, governments, and dynasties, there were no bayonets to glitter in the sun of England—no armies to show the pomp and circumstance of military dominion. We had nothing to glitter in our sun but the Crystal Palace; and our only multitudes were those orderly, quiet, intelligent, and wondering crowds of poor and rich which thronged in such marvellous numbers to view the unparalleled treasures of an unparalleled structure. In this country the year was truly one of happy augury. It was a year in which food was abundant, when there was no willing hand obliged to remain idle for want of well-paid labour; and when, safe from all the political convulsions of less advanced and less fortunate states, Englishmen had nothing to do but to attend to their business, and to prosper. The only variations in the even current were the pleasant ones connected with the rise and [illegible] ress of the Great Exhibition; and those less pleasant but [illegible] ghly necessary ones consequent upon the exercise of [illegible] supreme Britannic privilege, "the right to grumble" a[illegible] load of taxation, and to badger an unwilling M[illegible] to afford relief. As a nation we ought, indeed, to [illegible] ateful to the Great Controller of events for the mercy and [illegible] our which He has shown us, when we cast a retrospective glance upon [illegible] growing trade—that's a diminishing amount of pauperism and crime—with an increase of the national resources consequent upon each successive reduction or abolition of imposts that impeded the free action of trade and industry—and with the liberty of speech and printing, and complete security under the shelter of the law enjoyed by no other country in the Old World, and by only one other in the New, which itself derived all its liberties from us,—we may well indulge in a sentiment of pardonable satisfaction when we compare our condition with that of our neighbours. Constitutional liberty, the great desire of all intelligent nations, the paramount necessity of our civilisation, remains the heritage of the people and race who first imagined it, first struggled or it, and first obtained it. No other has as yet been able to reach, or at all events to consolidate, it; and the only spot in the Eastern hemisphere where the political exile is safe from the

TWELFTH NIGHT IN FRANCE. "THE KING DRINKS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

vengeance or the molestation of the pursuer, and the only place where a man may openly say and openly print and publish what he thinks, is Great Britain. The only spot in all the wide surface of the globe where it was possible without danger of any kind to hold the Great Exhibition of the Arts and Industry of all nations, was in the world's metropolis. There was a lesson of peace and good-will to be taught in 1851; and, if this country had not been in a position to teach it, the lesson would not have been read, and the world would have wanted for some years yet to come the example of, and the stimulus to, good which it afforded. For this, also, it is our duty to be thankful—not in the spirit of vanity and exultation, but with deeper and more reverential feelings, and with an earnest desire to merit, individually and collectively, the rare privilege of a wise liberty, and of the peaceful blessings which flow from it.

The neighbouring realm of France, which, next to ourselves, but possibly in a more constant manner, has excited the attention of the world during the year which has just expired, offers in its history a remarkable contrast to our own. The French are a great, a generous, and a noble-minded people. They have struggled long to imitate the example we set them, and to found a fabric of constitutional right. But their struggle has been no less arduous than vain. They have continually defeated themselves by their own impatience. They are impulsive, more than rational. They cannot argue as Englishmen can, for with their ardent vivacity the blow invariably follows the word. The opponent whom they cannot convince, they knock down. The edifice which they cannot mend in a month, they destroy in a second. Hence their constant and deplorable failures. They cannot, and will not, wait. As the child digs up the seed which it sowed yesterday, to see whether it has grown, so our neighbours, striving to anticipate the slow and sober growth of political institutions, root them up before they have taken a hold upon the soil, and all their work has to be done again. So has it been a score of times since the memorable year 1789; and, after all their chivalrous and noble efforts, they have arrived no further in 1852 than at a pure despotism. At the commencement of the old year, the result, though not by means of its accomplishment, was clearly foreseen; and the new year opens under a new system, of which the progress will be watched with the keenest anxiety in every part of Europe. One fact, however, begins to be apparent, and, when we reflect upon the troubled history of the French people for the last sixty years, the fact is both touching and suggestive in itself, and full of hope for the future welfare of an ingenious and gallant people. France has suffered so grievously from political changes—she has lost so much by wars and by revolution—that she has become sick at heart of theories and theorists, of constitutions and constitution-mongers, and longs for nothing so ardently as for peace and quietness, and liberty to extend her trade and to follow her business. The extraordinary number of suffrages which has confirmed the President in his office, after an invasion of popular rights as daring in itself as it was unprecedented in history, shows how paramount the idea has become; for it would pass credibility to be told that the seven millions of adult Frenchmen who have recorded their votes in favour of Louis Napoleon have done so because he committed a despotic act, or because they saw in him the representative of that principle of military glory which has been the bane of France and of Europe. The French are a military people; but the seven millions of men who maintain Louis Napoleon in his present place are proved to have supported him more from the dread of a desperate civil war in the year now about to commence, than with any view of foreign aggression. The disclosures of the last week show that it was more from fear of one another than from hostility to Europe that the French have so unanimously acquiesced in a military *coup d'état*. The world will see in due time whether their acquiescence will be of long duration, or whether the proverbial impulsiveness and impatience of the national character will not find a vent against the system which for the time being they are contented to hail as their deliverer from the dreaded evils of an exaggerated and, we believe, a fabulous anarchy.

It must be confessed that 1852 does not open with the clear, unclouded sky, and brilliant prospects of its predecessor. There are clouds upon the horizon which betoken storm, if not hurricane; and, if there be not fear among the magnates of the earth, there is at least perplexity. This country, however, has but little to dread. If we have no allies among the potentates of Europe, we shall prove to be sufficient for ourselves; and should there be danger, we have friends in the heart of every despotic state. The hard-working multitudes of all countries cannot but be the friends of England and of English ideas. But, should all European friends fail us, there would remain the new alliance now assuming shape and consistency—the most glorious alliance ever formed between nations since the world began—the alliance of Great Britain and the United States of America. That would, indeed, be a great event to grow out of the troubles and dangers of the Old World; and it is one which is not only possible, but probable.

TWELFTH-NIGHT IN FRANCE.

"THE KING DRINKS!"

Now, now the mirth comes
With the cake full of plums,
Where bean 's the King of the sport here;
Beside, we must know,
The pea, also,
Must revel as Queene in the Court here.

Begin then to chuse,
This night as ye use,
Who shall for the present delight here;
Be a King by the lot,
And who shall not
Be Twelfe-day Queene for the night here.—HERRICK.

WHAT the quaint old lyrist of the seventeenth century has embalmed in the amber of his verse, a clever artist of our own day—Tony Johannot—has pictured upon the preceding page. It is a right festal scene of the commemoration of Twelfth-night in France—a custom which has survived the Empire itself; although at the end of the year 1792 the Council-general of the Commons at Paris passed an *arrêt*, in consequence of which "La Fête de Rois" (Twelfth-day) was thenceforth to be called "La Fête du Sansculottes." Let us hope that subsequent revolutions have spared this convivial custom; that the *coup d'état* of last month will not stay the festivities of next Tuesday; and that many such a party as Tony Johannot has here pictured, may be found in every quarter of Paris.

The sacred and legendary lore of Twelfth-night—the drawing of a person, King or Queen, by a bean, found in a piece of divided cake, is well known. Hence he is called, in France, the "Roi de la Fève!" and drinks to the company, while he is saluted in mock dignity with "Le Roi boit" (the King drinks). Jordaens has painted a fine picture of the Flemish commemoration. In France the custom is many centuries old; for among the cries of Paris, of the thirteenth century, is mentioned Beans for Twelfth-day (*Garstel a feves orrois crier*). It is still a favourite festival with every class in France, as the confectioners attest, with their tasteful display of cakes; and not a family dinner-table can dispense with the *obligato fève*, the fortunate drawer of which is saluted with the loyal exclamation, "Le Roi boit;" as we see in the family circle of Tony Johannot, though they lack the picturesque costume of Jordaens' party.

In some parts of France the Bean-King is elected by another process. A child is placed under the table, where he can see nothing; and the master of the feast, holding up a piece of cake, demands whose portion it is to be. The child replies according to his own fancy, and this game continues till the piece which contains the bean had been allotted. A whole court is thus formed, the fool not being forgotten; and every time either of their Majesties is seen to drink, the company are bound to cry out, under pain of a forfeit, "The king (or Queen) drinks"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1852.

Paris is certainly the most extraordinary capital in the world; nobody can deny that within the last week or two it has passed through a crisis of the most terrible description, yet it is now in all the glories of the masquerade, the great artery of our Boulevards having been suddenly transformed into the semblance of an English country fair. Imagine the immense length of Boulevard extending from the Church of the Madeleine to the Bastile, lined with open booths at each side, in which are displayed all kinds of cheap toys, hardware, haberdashery, children's books, *confitures*, in short, every article that can be named, and are all sold at a price of almost incredible cheapness, these goods being, like Peter Pindar's razors, "made to sell." This kind of open air sale takes place annually at the approach of the new year, but the number of itinerant *marchands* present on this occasion far exceeds anything within recollection. The weather being favourable, the Boulevards are crowded, and every booth seems to find customers. An Englishman visiting Paris for the first time would imagine himself carried back to London as it was a couple of centuries ago, when Temple-bar and Fleet-street were lined with open shops or booths, and every passer-by clamorously assailed to purchase. The great display on the Boulevards is by night, when every little *boutique* being throwly lighted up, the brilliancy and movement of the scene has the most picturesque and fairy-like effect.

In the meantime the exhibitions of works of art, statuettes, and ingenious toys, some of the most wonderful specimens of skilful workmanship, comprising everything that comes under the head of a New Year's gift, of which Giroux in the Rue du Coq, and Susse in the Place de la Bourse, possess a kind of monopoly, are crowded to excess by a higher order of customers. Some of the articles at these establishments may justly be termed gems of art.

Though trade and commerce are unquestionably reviving, private fortunes, severely shaken by the disasters of the Revolution of 1848, are still compelled to reduce their expenditure. This forced economy operates unfavourably upon the resources of the fine arts, so limited, of our private picture collections. Under the *ancien régime*, the great families of France, such as the Montmorencys, the Rohans, the Coucis, &c., possessed magnificent galleries, which were broken up in 1789 by the abolition of the law of primogeniture, as by the expropriations consequent upon the Revolution. In 1787 there were still twenty-nine collections of the first order in Paris, of which but two or three are in existence at present. So numerous were the sales of works of art at that period, that it was found necessary to institute a body of special auctioneers, the *commissaires priseurs*. At present, to facilitate the division of property, the number of sales has considerably increased, and the sale-rooms in the Rue des Jeuneurs frequently contain collections of pictures of immense value. Since three years, among the many treasures of art that have changed hands in those rooms, are the galleries collected by the Orleans family, by M. Debruges, Dumenil, M. Giroux, &c. During the past year alone no less than three thousand pictures were exported into England. Two important sales of pictures took place this week: the first collection was the property of the well-known amateur, Baron Sylvestre, who died about a month ago; the importance of the sale had drawn together a vast number of connoisseurs, several of whom became purchasers to a large amount. An English gentleman, Mr. Farrer, after a long contest, was adjudged for 820 francs a head of St. Michael, a study by Raphael for his well-known picture of "St. Michael overthrowing Satan." This piece had been in the possession of the Sylvestre family for 200 years. Mr. Rawson, an Englishman, also secured "Portrait" by Ribeira, 375 francs; four studies by Watteau, 775 francs. D. Teniers' picture of "Witches at the Sabbath" was knocked down to M. Pillot for 2205 francs. The other collection, the property of M. Cottreau, consisted chiefly of works by Dutch and Flemish masters. The pictures in this sale were chiefly the same as at the preceding one. Mr. Rawson buying for 210 francs an "Itinerant Dentist," by Lucas, of Leyden; and a "Farm-yard," by Ostade, for 700 francs. Terburg's "Portrait of William the Third" was adjudged to M. Pialot for 1040 francs; and a small piece by Paul Potter, "Dog watching Game," for 1360 francs. Landscape by Ruysdael and D. Teniers were knocked down for 2200 francs and 1860 francs respectively, to an agent acting, it was reported, for an English nobleman. From this brief *apperçu* the importance of these galleries may be estimated. You will also see that the finest pieces are in the possession of English gentlemen, French amateurs being unable, from want of means, to do more than enter the lists with them at the auction-room.

Musically this is looked on as the dullest season in the year. The Italiens have given us no novelty; but Alboni and Gassier continue their successes in *Semiramide*; but after the holidays, which are of very brief duration here, we are promised "Maris di Roban," with Ferlotti, Gussco, and Mdme. Florentini. At the Grand Opera, M. Gounod's "Sapho" has been revived; but though it has undergone considerable abridgement, it does not seem destined ever to become a favourite. It is well supported by Gueymard and Mdlle. Masson. At the Opéra National a new work by Boieldieu is announced, under the title of "La Butte des Moulins." The other theatres have displayed greater activity: the Porte St. Marin has opened its door under a new management, with a fantastic drama by Mery and Gerard de Nerval, in which *Laurent Janszoon*, the inventor of printing, according to the Dutch, is persecuted by his Satanic Majesty, who, however, is ultimately overcome. This affair is entitled "L'Imagier de Haarlem," and its success was complete. At the Ambigu the "Vampire," by Messrs. Lemaas and Maquet, attracts in crowds the lovers of the fantastic; virtue is impersonated at the Gaietés, as "Jeanne la Fileuse"—an extremely heavy affair, which met with but an indifferent reception; while, at the Gymnase, *per contra*, "Les Incertitudes de Rosette," a merry trifle, has made a decided hit. Such, in a few words, is our last theatrical budget.

As all the world in London, as in Paris, eats oysters, it may not be uninteresting to mention that, on Friday last, the sale at the *halle aux huitres* of these succulent bivalves actually reached 396,000! The market is provisioned twice a day by the railways from the coast.

The *Charivari* is beginning to recover its spirits; in reproducing the accounts given of the hospitable treatment of the prisoners arrested on the 2nd December, it says that they were abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, a good deal too much of *Ham*.

FRANCE.

An overwhelming majority of the electors exercising the right of universal suffrage has raised Louis Napoleon to the dictatorship of the French Republic. According to the report of the Consultative Commission, to whom the duty of counting the suffrages was assigned, the number of voters returned in favour of Louis Napoleon, amounts to no less than 7,439,216, while the negative votes are 640,737, the total number of votes registered being 8,079,953. This result is regarded as a great victory by Louis Napoleon, who, after the usage of the Emperor when he obtained a victory in the field, has celebrated the occasion with grand religious ceremonies, and with pomp and triumph, partaking of Imperial state in their character.

According to the directions prescribed in decrees issued on the subject, the official announcement of the result of the election was made to the President of the Republic on Wednesday evening in a solemn and impressive manner, after which it was promulgated in every commune of the Republic. The chief towns of the departments celebrated the event by a *fête* on Thursday, the 1st inst., when a "Te Deum" was chanted in all the churches; and on the 11th the communes are to do the same. In Paris, the religious ceremonies in honour of the occasion were celebrated in the Metropolitan Cathedral of Notre Dame, and were of a most imposing and magnificent character. All the old flags of the Empire, with tricolour standards, were displayed upon the occasion. The music composed for the coronation of the Emperor was executed by a choir of instrumental and vocal performers, numbering eight upwards of 300. At the close of the service, Louis Napoleon proceeded to the Tuileries, where in the character of President of the Republic he held a grand reception, very nearly resembling an Imperial or Royal levee. All the constituted authorities, the chief magistrates of the departments and communes, and the civil and military authorities, were present at this most imposing ceremonial.

In the morning, at ten o'clock, a salute of ten guns for [each million of affirmative votes given to the President was fired from the esplanade of the Invalides. In the evening the public edifices were illuminated, and the President gave an official reception to the *corps diplomatique*, the clergy, and the consistories.

With respect to the forthcoming new Constitution, various rumours and speculations as to its provisions were afloat during the week. It is to be founded on the Consular Charter, or Act, which was given to France by Napoleon in the year 1800, called the year VIII. of the old Republic.

According to the prevalent statements on the subject, the Senate will be composed of 150 members, chosen among Frenchmen possessing an income of 25,000f. per annum, or, in default of this qualification, having rendered distinguished services to the State. The latter are to receive a salary of 25,000f. per annum. The attributions of the Senate are to be as nearly as possible those of the Senate of the Empire; its debates will not be open to the public.

The legislative body is to be composed of 250 members only; each electoral *arrondissement* is to choose three members, among whom the Executive will select one as legislator. Hence there would be 750 candidates elected, of whom 250 would be appointed. Nothing is yet decided as to the degree of publicity to be given to the debates of the Legislative body.

Legislation by decree is still exclusively carried on by the Executive. Amongst the latest decrees are one uniting the administrations of the Customs and the indirect contributions, and placing M. Leterrin, the present Director of the Customs, at the head of both departments; also a decree founded upon a report from the Minister of War on the subject of the military divisions into which France is to be divided, by which the whole of the French territory is divided into 21 military divisions (as in the time of Louis Philippe) and 86 sub-divisions; a decree declaring that no *café, cabaret*, or other place for the sale of liquors to be consumed on the premises, can be opened in future without the previous permission of the authorities, and that establishments of that kind already existing can be closed by order of the prefect, as a measure of public security—persons opening *cafés* without authority to be punished with fine and imprisonment; a decree regulating the premiums to be given to vessels engaged in the cod fishery; a decree dissolving the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, which had disapproved of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*; and a decree enacting new pains and penalties against persons attempting to destroy telegraphs, or to interrupt the communications by them.

Of the political prisoners now detained at Sainte Pelagie are divided into three categories, as follows:—1. Those who were arrested at their houses between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 2d, viz. MM. Nadaud, Greppo, Valentin, and Charles Lagrange. 2. Those who were arrested at the Mairie of the 10th *arrondissement*: MM. Joret, Paulin Limayrac, Teilhard-Latérisse, Antony Thouret, Pascal Duprat, Latrade, Besse, Renaud, and Marc-Dufraisse. 3. Those who have been arrested since the 2d inst.; MM. Belin, Cholat, Richardet, Burgard, Gambon, Colfavrn, Labouluye, Racouchot, Delbetz, Chaix, Pergidier, Faure, Benoît, Madet, Huguenin, and Lafond.

The sham of maintaining the Republican inscription, "Liberty! equality! fraternity!" under present circumstances, has appeared so very glaring to the Prefect of the department of Allier (one of the lately disturbed districts), that he issued the following decree, dated the 10th ult.:—

Whereas political inscriptions, and particularly the words "liberty," "equality," and "fraternity," which figure on most of the public buildings, present no character of utility, but are, on the contrary, for the people a perpetual excitement to revolt by holding up to them the emblem and recollection of a triumphant insurrection; whereas the same may be said of the trees, called "of liberty," which obstruct our public squares and walks, and are now dried up and decayed stocks, the Prefect decrees:—

"Article 1. Every political inscription, without exception, and in particular the words 'liberty,' 'equality,' 'fraternity,' shall be immediately removed from the fronts of all public edifices and private dwellings. The trees of liberty shall be cut down or rooted up.

"Article 2. Trees which, having grown luxuriantly, are an ornament to the commune, are alone to be excepted."

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence from New York this week is dated the 20th ult. Kossuth and his speeches still continued almost the sole topic of interest. At Washington Mr. Seward's resolution welcoming the Magyar chief to the country and the capital passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 6, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 131 to 16. On this point the *New York Evening Express* says:—

"The President will send the resolution of Congress to Kossuth, accompanied by a letter written in the spirit of the resolution itself. The guest will be permitted to address Congress, if he desires to do so, and it is intended to appoint a committee of each House to receive and introduce Kossuth on his visiting the capital. It is also contemplated to give him a dinner—the expense to be defrayed out of the tickets. In the Senate, on the 16th, a committee of three was ordered to wait on Kossuth, on his arrival in Washington, and invite him to the chamber of that august body.

The *New York Herald* of the 17th ult. says:—

We are informed that a special messenger was despatched from Washington last night, by the President, to invite Kossuth to the national capital under the joint resolutions of welcome passed by the two Houses.

Deputations, invitations, public dinners, &c., were daily crowding upon the Hungarian hero, who, during the frenzy of popularity which his visit has called up for the nonce, is in a fair way of being "killed with kindness." His health, which at best is not strong, is described as being much enfeebled by the excessive labour imposed upon him of receiving and responding to the numerous addresses pouring in from almost every town and association in the American Union. He had already made upwards of twenty-six set orations since his arrival in New York. On the 11th ult. a grand banquet was given to his honour at the Irving-house by the corporation of New York. The speech of Kossuth on this occasion was said to be his masterpiece. It developed in the clearest manner his views and expectations regarding the course of the United States in reference to intervention in Hungarian affairs.

A grand banquet given him by the bar was held on the 19th. On the 22d Kossuth was to leave for Washington.

Various reports were rife at New York relative to the arrise likely to be taken by the Russian and Austrian Ministers, in consequence of the official reception of Kossuth by Congress. It was stated that their passports were to be demanded; but nothing positive had transpired.

Large donations in aid of Hungary continue to be forwarded to Kossuth, and various plans are mooted in the papers for facilitating the collection of the subscriptions and augmenting their amount.

From California accounts had been received by the *Daniel Webster* to the 16th November, which was the bearer of 1,000,000 dollars in gold dust, and conveyed the information that 2,000,000 dollars more were on their way from Panama.

At Marysville and Sonora many murders had taken place. The *Marysville Herald* states that sixteen dead bodies had been found in one week. The vigilance committee had made several arrests.

A smart shock of an earthquake, which lasted five minutes, had been felt at San Francisco.

Of general news there is nothing calling for notice.

The Christiana treason trial, for the rescue of the fugitive slaves, in which the owner was killed, has ended in the acquittal of Hanway, and the withdrawal of all the other indictments.

The Forrest divorce case was still proceeding, and likely to occupy several days. Mr. Forrest himself had been examined.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices by extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, bring intelligence this week from Bombay to December 2, and Calcutta to Nov. 27, by which we learn that the military expedition against the Momund tribes, under Sir Colin Campbell, had proved successful in all its undertakings, but the enemy still continued their resistance. The entire Mooltan force had been directed to be prepared for moving at a moment's notice, along the line of the frontier, after the mountaineers, it was presumed, who had been annoying our outposts.

The Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan was not dead, as reported by the last mail; but his decease was shortly expected, he being so exceedingly ill that not the slightest hope was entertained of his recovery. Maharajah Chelak Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, was also apparently in the last stage of existence, suffering greatly from dropsy.

The expedition to the Burmese Empire to demand reparation for the wrongs inflicted upon British subjects at Rangoon, sailed from Calcutta on the 15th Nov., under the command of Commodore Lambert, R.N. It consisted of her Majesty's ships *Fox* and *Serpent*, with the Hon. Company's war-steamers *Tenasserim* and *Proserpine*.

The riots among the Mahomedans and Parsees at Bombay have not been entirely suppressed; many persons have sustained serious injuries, one having died.

The Right Rev. Dr. Harding was formally installed as Bishop of Bombay, in the Cathedral there, on the 30th Nov., before one of the largest congregations ever assembled within its walls.

From China we learn, that on the 2d Dec. an alarming fire broke out in the storehouses of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Mazagon, which destroyed property to the amount of nearly £20,000.

The *Friend of China* says, upon private authority, that the Emperor of China had abdicated his throne in favour of the usurper Tien Teh.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Ministerial Movements.—Lord Granville, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, took possession of his office in Downing-street, on Saturday. During the week he has received the complimentary visits of the ambassadors, ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires. On Monday morning, Lord Granville had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle. Lord John Russell arrived in town on Saturday, from Richmond-park, received a visit from the Count de Flahault, and returned to the country in the afternoon. Sir George Grey left town on Monday, on a visit to Sir Francis Baring, at his seat, Stratton-park, Winchester, to meet the Right Hon. Fox Maule and Mrs. Maule. Lord Lansdowne is at his seat, Bowood, with Lord Seymour and a select circle. Lord Minto is still in Scotland, entertaining a select party at Minto House. Lord Broughton remains at Erlstone-park. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Grey, and Lord Clanricarde are in town. Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Edmund Leahy, and Mr. Matthew Leahy, had an interview with Earl Granville at the Foreign-office on Wednesday. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Schneider, Sir W. Foster, Mr. Powles, and Mr. Ranking, had an interview with Earl Grey on Wednesday, at the Colonial-office. Mr. J. A. Smith had on Wednesday an interview with Earl Grey. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere has arrived at Bowood Park, Wilts, on a visit to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Diplomatic Levee.—On Tuesday afternoon, the Earl Granville, the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a diplomatic levee at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The reception was attended by the Ambassador of France (Count Walewski); the Ministers of Belgium (M. Van de Weyer), Buenos Ayres (M. Moreno), Bavaria (Baron de Cetto), Russia (Baron Brunnow), Prussia (Chevalier Bunsen), Sweden and Norway (Baron de Rehausen), United States of America (Mr. Abbot Lawrence), Greece (M. Tricoupi), Turkey (M Mussurus), Austria (Count Buol), Portugal (Count de Lavradio), Brazils (Chevalier de Macedo), Naples and the Two Sicilies (Prince Carini), Persia (Sheffee Khan); the Chargés d'Affaires of Peru (M. Riviero), Denmark (M. de Bielke), Spain (M. Comyn), Sardinia (the Marquis of Oldoini), Guatemala and Costa Rica (M. Wallerstein and Colonel Facio). Their excellencies appeared in their respective diplomatic costumes, and such as were members of orders of knighthood wore their respective insignia. The reception was concluded at half-past five o'clock.

The Family Cabinet.—There are fifteen Ministers in the Cabinet, of whom nine are related; namely, Lord John Russell, Lord Minto, Lord Granville, Lord Grey, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Francis Baring. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Truro, Lord Broughton, Mr. Fox Maule, Lord Seymour, and the Marquis of Clanricarde are not in the family alliance. The Prime Minister is supported by his father-in-law the Earl of Minto, and his cousin, Lord Granville, who is cousin to the Earl of Carlisle. Earl Grey has with him his brother-in-law, Sir C. Wood; his cousin, Sir G. Grey, who is brother-in-law to Sir F. Baring, who is cousin and brother-in-law to Mr. Labouchere.

Appointments to Offices.—On Thursday the Act of Parliament to simplify the forms of appointments to certain offices and the manner of passing grants under the Great Seal (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 82) came into force, repealing the statute 27 Henry 8, c. 11, by which all writings to be passed under the Great Seal were passed through the offices of the Signet and Privy Seal by warrants. In every case where any gift or grant is required to be passed, her Majesty may, by her warrant to the Lord Chancellor, cause letters patent to be passed, which warrant shall be a sufficient warrant for passing letters patent, and no Queen's bill, Signet bill, or Privy Seal bill shall be necessary to the passing of such letters patent. The offices of clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal are by this act abolished, and compensation is to be given to the persons holding the offices. The duties of the Signet-office (not superseded by this act) are to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Treasury is to regulate the Privy Seal offices, and to fix salaries. Rules are to be made for passing letters patent. The act is not to affect letters patent, &c. not passed through the Signet and Privy Seal offices.

The Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries.—The Treasury have determined to abandon Mr. Peacock's award in reference to the purchase of the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries; and by this abandonment the operation of the Metropolitan Interments Act has, for all practical purposes, been suspended.

The Inhabited House Duty.—Tuesday next is appointed for the appeal-day at the Sheriff's-office, Red Lion-square, for the Holborn district, which extends to a considerable distance, including Camden-town, by the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, to hear objections to the new house duty. The assessments are made on the rent or annual value of the premises; on private houses 9d., and on shops 6d. in the pound. According to a note on the duty-paper, the assessments are payable by instalments half-yearly; viz. the 20th of September and 20th of March, or within ten days; and if not paid, the defaulters will be subjected to proceedings, and if they remove from the parish without discharging the taxes due, or leaving sufficient goods whereon a distress can be made, they will be liable to a penalty of £20.

The Income-Tax.—Mr. Charles Jellicoe, last Monday evening, read a paper before the members of the Institute of Actuaries, of which he is one of the Vice-Presidents, "On the inequitable operation of the Property and Income Tax enactments, as regards life and other interests; and on the principles by which direct taxation should be regulated." Mr. Jellicoe maintained, that, according to the present system of assessment, it was possible for the rate to vary from 1s. 9d. to £3, so that, as circumstances differ, one individual may be called upon to pay more than thirty times the sum required from another, although their real and absolute property be precisely of the same value. It is [illegible] as if they arose out of real property, which [illegible] tax as now levied. The princi- [illegible] getting 7d [illegible] property, and the amount taxed [illegible] remedied, and any Minister who would achieve [illegible] his name. One office whose profits were £25,000 had paid on £60,000. Mr. Hodge suggested that the income-tax should be abolished altogether.

The Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition.—On Wednesday a public meeting took place at the London Tavern, Sir John Musgrove in the chair, in order to promote the presentation of a testimonial to the acting members of the Executive Committee, namely, Col. Sir W. Reid, Henry Cole, and C Wentworth Dilke, Esqs. The resolutions were moved and seconded by Alderman Wire, Messrs. Anderson, S. Sidney, Besley, Durham, and Winckworth (chairman of the Society of Arts), who stated that had it not been for Mr Fuller, there would have been no Exhibition, as he had found a contractor, when it was about to fall to the ground from want of money. Mr. S. Sidney declared that Messrs. Munday, the original contractors, ought to be included in the testimonial as well as Mr. Fuller. The general committee is as follows:— Messrs. Liddeard and Co., Spiers and Son, Hubert and Co., Aubert and Co., Smith and Sons, Besley and Co., Townsend and Co., Jackson and Graham, Salomons and Sons, Lewis and Allenby, Jacob Bell, Esq., M.P., Erard and Co., Winckworth, Windsor and Newton, Day and Son, Winfield and Co, Chance Brothers, J. Pask, Fry and Co., Nicholay and Sons, R. Cocks and Co., T. B. Durham, J. S. Dead, Sir J. Musgrove, Bart., S. H. Blackwell, Esq., Powell and Sons, Deane, Adams and Deane, Deane and Day, Deputy Obbard, Keith and Co., Thurston and Co., Westley, Richards and Co, John Köhler, W B. Simpson, Hunt and Roskell, Holland and Sons, John Webb, Rev. W. Mitchell, A.M., G. Deane, J. Glaisher, J. Mechi, J. Sommers, Alderman Wire, Gardner, and Beslie, with power to add to their number. Chevalier Lencisa, the Sardinian Commissioner, has addressed a letter to the Executive Committee, dated December 22d, thanking them for the attention shown to the Sardinian exhibitors, and especially referring to Colonel Reid, the Governor of Malta. "I feel," he states, "it were impossible to enumerate the many and lasting benefits which must result from the grand idea of the illustrious Prince under whose auspices the great undertaking was carried to its fullest development. I feel persuaded that it will ever be referred to as the most stupendous conception of modern times, inasmuch as it demonstrates what may be accomplished by a country whose respect for the laws goes hand in hand with liberty, and where the conviction has practically prevailed for the first time in the world's history that nations do not profit by each other's losses, but that they grow to be great and thriving by each other's prosperity, or in other words that each individual portion is interested in the general prosperity."

Amalgamated Society of Engineers.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting, convened by the "Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers," was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, to discuss the present state of the iron trade, and the amalgamated society in relation thereto. The hall was crowded chiefly with mechanics. In the statement of the council, it was declared that it was the intention of the engineers, machinists, millwrights, smiths, and pattern-makers to abolish piece-work and overtime, disclaiming at the same time any intention to intimidate their employers. They consider overtime is injurious to employers, and the dearest possible way of doing work. Overtime work costs nearly double that of ordinary labour, and the health of the workman is seriously injured, besides preventing him from acquiring knowledge. Piece-work caused men to work beyond their physical powers. The Executive Council concluded by announcing that after the 31st of December the practice of systematic piece-work and overtime should be discontinued. Mr. Joseph Munro, chairman of the Council, presided; and Mr Newton, of the Council, defended the objects of the society and protested strongly against being identified with the principles of Louis Blanc, the Communist. Mr. R. Bradden, Mr. G. Usher, Mr. J. Collins, Mr Hemm, of Manchester; Mr. J. Hoskings, Mr. J. Potts, and Mr. W. Brown moved and seconded resolutions to carry out the views of the society, and an address to employers was circulated. An attempt of Mr. Ernest Jones, the Chartist, to address the meeting was put down after a tremendous uproar. An expectation is entertained by the men that a proposition on their part, to refer the decision of the question at issue to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, or any influential public men who have taken an interest in the relations between employer and operative, may be ultimately accepted by the employers.

The National Public School Association.—The Prime Minister will receive the deputation next Tuesday, the 6th inst.

Royal Institution.—On Tuesday Professor Faraday delivered the second of a course of lectures which he is giving to juvenile students of natural philosophy, at the institution in Albemarle-street. There was a large attendance, as on the previous Saturday. He applied himself to the subject of the attraction of aggregation, or the law according to which the particles composing any substance adhere to one another, elucidating his observations by a great number of experiments and illustrations, the principles the lecturer laid down being appropriately of a very elementary character.

Poplar Literary and Scientific Institution.—On Tuesday night the inauguration took place in the building in High-street, Poplar; the chair being occupied by J. Dowson, Esq., the partner of Mr. G. F. Young, M.P., who was absent from illness. The speakers were Messrs. J. Humphreys, Parry, and J. Paine, barristers; the Rev. J. Stenson, the Rev. R. Parell, B.A., the Rev. G. Smith, Messrs. George Cruikshank and Dakin. 200 members are already enrolled. R. Green, Esq., the shipowner, has liberally contributed to the library, and there is every prospect of success for the institution; the reading-room was opened on Thursday.

Bethnal-Green Ragged Schools.—The Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting on Monday night at Crosby Hall. The report stated that the receipts for the past year were £238, and the expenditure £272. The attendance of scholars had averaged between 700 and 800. The good effects of the schools were strongly proved, and a lending library had been formed.

Reformatory and Preventive Schools.—A deputation from the Conference held at Birmingham on the 10th December, on the subject of Reformatory and Preventive Schools, had an interview with Sir George Grey last Saturday, at the Home Office. The deputation consisted of Mr. David Power (Recorder of Ipswich), Rev. T. Carter (Chaplain of the Liverpool Borough Gaol), Mr. J. Adshead (Manchester), Mr. J. Hubback (Liverpool), Mr. W. Locke (Hon. Secretary to the Ragged School Union, London), Rev. J. Field (Chaplain to the Borough Gaol, Reading), and the Rev. Sydney Turner (Redhill).

Commercial Travellers' School.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting was held at the London Tavern; Mr. John Masterman, M.P., in the chair. The receipts for the past year had been £5426 8s. 4d., and the expenditure £1619 2s. 10d. The institution had existed five years, and only one case of illness had terminated fatally. The children were enjoying perfect health. The board had not yet met with a site for the building. The election of five boys and three girls took place; six had left the institution during the last year, having completed their term, and had received situations.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution.—From the report presented to the meeting at the London Tavern, last Saturday—Mr. Gunton in the chair—it appears that the receipts were £824 9s. 6d., and the expenditure £192 18s. 9½d., leaving a balance of £631 10s. 8½d. The managing committee, treasurer, and other officials for the year 1852 were nominated. The prospects of the society are gradually improving, and at the next half-yearly meeting several applicants for annuities were expected.

School for the Indigent Blind.—Of the many excellent objects achieved by this institution, it ought to be more generally known the pupils are taught music scientifically, and with a view to their becoming organists of parish or district churches. The teacher is Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey. Recently, several of the inmates have been successful in obtaining situations, and in every instance the most satisfactory accounts have been received of their abilities and good conduct. The last elected was named Samuel Hollingshead. Through the kind recommendation of Mr. Walker, the organ builder, he was elected as organist to the church of the Moor, Herefordshire, lately erected by the munificence of Mrs. Penryn. Situations have also been recently obtained by pupils of the institution at Blackheath and Whitehaven. And there are at present three or four pupils in the school as competent to undertake situations as those who have been so fortunate as to obtain them. They are as capable of fulfilling the duties as those who are blest with vision, and they are willing to afford their services for a moderate renumeration.

Builders' Benevolent Institution.—A special general meeting took place on Tuesday, at the offices in New Oxford-street, to grant pensions and give relief to decayed members. Eight males and four females are now on the funds, and the committee appeal for further support, to enable them to elect additional pensioners, for which purpose it is resolved to give a second annual ball on the 19th of July. The receipts for the past year were £1278 17s. 2d.; and the balance in hand is £350; of which it was ordered that £200 should be invested in Stock, £100 in the Almshouse Fund, and £50 for the Relief Fund.

Suburban Artisan School.—We were much gratified on Tuesday evening by a visit to the conversazione of the North London School of Drawing and modelling, held in High-street, Camden Town. The school has been established for the instruction of workmen employed in casting and chasing of metals, masonry, carving, plastering, cabinet-making, house-painting, and decorating, &c., in a true knowledge of form. The specimens exhibited testify to the success of the plan. Those belonging to the female class claim deservedly our preference. Among the curiosities exhibited were that fine piece of grand repose in painting known as "Turner's Mill," painted by the great artist now no more, in emulation of Rembrandt, and a reduced model of the "Amazon," by Kiss, lent for the occasion by Mr. Scott Russell. Some specimens of Wheatstone's stereoscope-daguerréotypes were remarkably interesting, both in a scientific and artistic point of view. We likewise admired Mr. T. Woolmer's design for a monument to the poet Wordsworth. The arrangements of the conversazione were in all respects satisfactory. The room was crowded, and among the company were many distinguished individuals. The pressure, however, prevented us from being so critical on the objects presented as we desired.

Funeral of Mr. Turner, R.A.—On Tuesday the mortal remains of this great artist were received within the walls of St. Paul's, and borne to their final resting-place in the catacombs. Many of the most distinguished of our painters, and many private friends, paid the last tribute of respect to his remains, and followed his hearse, and a long procession of mourning coaches and private carriages preceded it to the Cathedral. Among those who attended the sad ceremonial were Mr. Harpur, the chief mourner, with crape hat-band and scarf, Mr. Jones, Mr. P. Hardwicke, Mr. Munro, Mr. Griffith, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Mulready, Mr Chalon, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. C. Stanfield, Mr. Maclise, Mr. Witherington, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Barry, Mr. Knight, Mr. Landseer, Mr. Webster, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Cope, Mr Westmacott, Mr. Grant, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Redgrave, Dr. Mayo, Mr. Hart, Mr. Cockerill, Mr. Copley Fielding, Mr. Haghe, Colonel Thwaites, Mr. Winders, Mr. Hardwicke, the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Marsh, Dr. Price, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Pound. His housekeeper—for the deceased was a bachelor—was also in the funeral procession, with Mrs. F. Danby. When the hearse arrived at the entrance to the Cathedral, the coffin was received by the clergy, and the procession slowly passed up the aisle—the singing boys, vicars choral, vergers, minor canons, the Dean, Archdeacon, the Ven. Hale Hale, the Canon Residentiary, and the Rev. Mr. Champneys being in attendance, and forming in front of the pall-bearers and mutes. The choristers chanted the Death March in Saul, and the organ pealed through the aisle as the coffin was borne into the chapel, where it was laid down while the Dean read the commencement of the service for the dead, after which it was raised, and while it was being carried towards the catacombs the rest of the service was performed according to the rubric, and at the conclusion, the coffin was deposited in one of the vaults. It bore the simple inscription "Joseph Mallard Turner, Esq., R.A., died Dec. 19, 1851, aged 79 years." A considerable crowd was attracted outside by the ceremonial, and about 500 persons were present in the aisles and the chapel.

Canada Company.—At the half-yearly meeting on Wednesday, at the offices, St. Helen's-place, the report as to the prosperity of the company was favourable. The land sold up to Dec. 11 was as follows:—Crown reserves, 7716 acres, at 13s. 1d. per acre; and in the Huron district, 13,645, at 13s. 2d.; making a total of 21,361 acres. The land leased was: Crown reserves, 16,997 acres, at 17s. 6d.; Huron tract, 99,004, at 15s. 10d.; in all, 116,001, at an average of 16s. 1d. per acre. This was an increase over 1850 of 19,369 acres. The receipts in Canada to Dec. 11 were £56,072 18s. 6d, being an increase over 1850 of £10,500. The land had not fetched quite so much as on former occasions, the selected lands having been sold first. Out of the receipts in Canada £12,000 of the debenture debt had been cleared, which now amounted to £121,200. The funds in hand were sufficient to pay the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and there was £9300 balance in the hands of the treasurer. The amount remitted to this country, through the company, from settlers to their friends during the year was £12,975, and the amount sent to Canada was £21,300. The demands of the colony for emigrants still continued great, although 41,270 persons had gone to Canada. Mr. Gillespie, who had just returned from a tour in America, stated that there was no better country for growing wheat than the district between the three great lakes.

New Postal Arrangements.—After Monday next, the whole of the letter receivers in rural districts will be denominated sub-postmasters, and the name of receiver will be limited to those who keep letter-receiving boxes in towns. The machinery for accounting to the public revenue for the unpaid postage on letters originating and delivered in the same official district will be simplified. This can now be done, it appears, in consequence of the compulsory prepayment of postage by stamps in the provinces. Already this new regulation of compulsory stamp prepayment has reduced the sums collected by country postmasters for postage on letters sent by cross road mails to one-eighth of what it amounted to previous to the introduction of the new regulation, and it has also reduced the postage collected by country postmasters on correspondence passing through London upwards of 20 per cent. For the year ending in January, 1851, provincial postmasters collected upwards of £400,000 in money postage, and upwards of £800,000 for postage stamps. For the future the amount of postage in money will be immensely reduced, and the amount for postage stamps will be proportionably increased.

The Temple Jurisdiction.—In a coroner's inquest on the late Joseph Douglas, Esq., a barrister, a member of the Western Circuit, and revising barrister at Dorset, the verdict was that the deceased died from loss of blood from a wound on the upper part of the left temporal artery, produced by having accidentally falling against a key then in the lower part of the bookcase. It was supposed that, on the 24th ult., when he returned to his chambers, he was in the act of pulling off his boots, when he fell and upset the table, and was thrown against the bookcase. A difficulty had been raised, which coroner was to hold the inquest. Mr. Payne, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Wakley considered the Temple out of their jurisdiction; and at last Mr. Higgs held the inquest, as the locality was in the duchy of Lancaster.

Fire and Loss of Life.—At a fire on Wednesday night, in a room at 10, Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven-dials, a dressmaker, Mary Manton, aged fifty, was burnt to death. It is supposed that the deceased accidentally set fire to herself, as the candlestick was found by her side.

Official Appointments.—Mr. T. Phinn is appointed Recorder of Devonport, in the room of Mr. J. Greenwood, Q C.; Mr. J. Johnes, Judge of the County Court in Circuit 31, is appointed Recorder of Carmarthen; the Hon. Henry Stanley, Précis Writer at the Foreign Office, is appointed a paid Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople; the Hon. W. Stewart, now unpaid Attaché to the Embassy at Paris, is appointed Second Paid Attaché to the Embassy, in the room of Mr Paget; the Hon. Julian Fane, son to the Earl of Westmoreland, now Unpaid Attaché to the Legation at Vienna, is appointed Second Paid Attaché to the Legation.

On Friday week (St. Stephen's-day) Miss Burdett Coutts dined in company with 120 poor people who were liberally entertained at her expense in one of the school rooms attached to St. Stephen's Church in Westminster.

South Sea Company.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the company was held at the South Sea House; C. Franks, Esq, in the chair. The balance-sheet showed the revenue for the past six months amounted to £149,070 13s. 9d., and the outgoings to £84,033 9s.; leaving a balance of £65,037 4s. 9d. Out of this amount a dividend of 1⅝ per cent. was declared, amounting to £64,098 14s. 6d.; leaving £938 10s. 3d. to be carried to the next account.

The Coast and Central South-Western Lines to Exeter.—At the adjourned meeting at the Nine Elms station, on Wednesday, the result of the poll on the two proposed lines to Exeter, viz. the central *viâ* Salisbury, and the coast *viâ* Dorchester, was announced. There were 4095 votes for the coast line, and 3125 for the central one. The chairman stated that the directors would carry out the views of the majority, the promoters of the coast scheme being ready to go before Parliament.

National Mercantile Life Assurance Company.—From the annual report presented on Tuesday, at the meeting at the London Tavern, it appeared that the total income was £42,226 6s. 6d., and the number of policies had increased from 158,316 to 178,037. The claims for deaths in 1851 were £4694. The society was established in 1838 by some commercial travellers. In the evening the directors and friends of the company dined together; Mr. Wilcoxon in the chair.

The National Reform Association.—On Thursday a circular signed by Sir J. Walmesley, was issued, announcing that a Conference would be convened in London of delegates from every part of the United Kingdom, in order that such a manifestation of public opinion might be made as to secure a radical and complete measure of reform. The meeting of Parliament is suggested as the most suitable time for the conference, but the precise day has not been fixed.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Resolutions approving of Mr. Pearson's plan for the terminus in Farringdon-street were unanimously passed on Wednesday night, at a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Andrew, Holborn, as calculated to relieve the now overcharged thoroughfares, to shorten routes, remove nuisances, and greatly facilitate business.

Canterbury Colonists.—At a meeting on Wednesday, correspondence from the settlers was read, giving a cheering account of their prospects, up to Sept. 1. The *Labuan*, the *Bangalore*, and the *Dominica* had arrived in August at New Zealand, increasing the colony between 400 and 500 souls. A new church had been erected at Christchurch, and a bridge thrown over the Eden. A public meeting had been held to make Canterbury a separate province; and the Governor had intimated his readiness to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants; 300,000 acres of pasture land had been applied for to be allotted. Lord Lyttleton stated that as the acts of Parliament regulating the affairs in New Zealand would expire in 1853, the Government would be called upon next session to make permanent provision for the constitution of the colony; the colonists, he considered, are quite capable of managing their own affairs.

Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.—At the special meeting of the commissioners on Wednesday, a rate of threepence in the pound upon seven of the metropolitan districts was made, namely, in Surrey and Kent, Wandle, Counties Creek, Limehouse Level, and Upper Limehouse Level, Tower Hamlets Level, Fulham and Hammersmith districts. A halfpenny rate was made on the Bayswater district, under a special act of Parliament. To facilitate the collection of the rates, the collector's poundage will be increased from 6d. to 1s. on all rates collected within four months, and 6d. for sums collected after that period.

Great London Drainage Company.—Mr. Morewood explained his plans for the drainage of the metropolis at a meeting at the London Tavern, on Monday—Mr. Walker in the chair—with a view to renew the application to Parliament for tunnel sewers. He referred to the reports of the sanitary commissions, and declared that the question now was, whether the remedy for disease was to emanate from the Government through the rate-payers, or through a public company. The company has complied with all the standing orders of Parliament, and notices had been served on the landowners. Resolutions were passed to promote the objects of the company. The engineer stated that the tunnel might be made throughout the entire line through the blue clay of sufficient thickness to ensure its stability.

Great Western Railway.—This company are about to build an extensive merchandise *dépôt* at their Paddington station, to meet the requirements of their goods traffic.

Smoke in the City of London.—On Friday (yesterday) a provision in the new City Sewers Act with respect to the smoke from furnaces came into force. It is enacted by the 48th section, "that, from and after the 1st of January, 1852, every furnace employed or to be employed in the working of engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed in any mill, factory, printing-house, dye house, iron-foundry, glasshouse, distillery, brewhouse, bakehouse, gasworks, waterworks, and other buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufacture within the city, although a steam-engine be not used or employed therein, shall in all cases be constructed or altered so as to consume the smoke arising from such furnace; and if any person shall, after the 1st of January, use such furnace which shall not be constructed so as to consume or burn its own smoke, or so negligently use any such furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed or burnt, or shall carry on any trade or business which shall occasion any noxious or offensive effluvia, or otherwise annoy the neighbourhood or inhabitants, without using to the satisfaction of the commissioners the best practicable means of preventing or counteracting such annoyance, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not more than £5, nor less than 40s., for and in respect of every day during which, or any part of which, such furnace or annoyance shall be so used or continued."

Improvement in Omnibus Accommodation.—In the course of Wednesday a new omnibus was drawn up in the Guildhall-yard, for the magistrates' inspection. There was convenience for 28 passengers, inside and out. There was no cross seat at the end of the vehicle, and the side seats were of such length that they accommodated fourteen passengers with comfort, allowing to each passenger about seventeen inches; and the width was increased so as to allow passengers to pass up and down without the inconvenience experienced in all the old omnibuses. There were also two perpendicular hand-rails fixed on each side seat, and extending to the roof, to assist the passengers in and out. The ventilation is upon a new principle, consisting of the application of perforated zinc plates.

Fires in London During 1851.—The returns kept by the principal insurance offices of the fires which have occurred in the metropolis and suburbs during the year just closed, 1851, exhibit a considerable increase, as compared with former years. In number they exceed 1000, in which between 400 and 500 houses were for the most part destroyed. Several of the fires, as may be remembered, were of great magnitude, consuming property to the extent of many thousands. On the whole, however, they were not generally of that extensive character as in the previous year. This may be attributed to the stringent provisions of the New Building Act, which requires the formation of strong party-walls and other precautions. A large number of fires, we find, are attributed to what is called "doubtful origin." The fatal fires, we learn, have greatly decreased during the last year. There has been no augmentation of the brigade force since its establishment in 1833. The corps comprises 100 men, with thirty land and two floating engines.

Death in Milbank Prison.—An inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, on Tuesday, on the body of Elizabeth Ann Chambers, aged 64, the daughter of a clergyman. The deceased was sentenced to transportation for life for forging and uttering, and for a previous conviction. She formerly kept her carriage. In June, 1850, she was received at Milbank from Newgate, and by her own desire was kept separate from the other prisoners, refusing to see any relatives or friends. She died from disease of the lungs.

Births and Deaths.—In the week ending Dec. 27, the returns for the whole of the metropolitan districts were for births—males, 660; females, 615: total, 1275. In the corresponding weeks of 1845-50, the average number was 1252. Deaths males, 526; females, 514: total, 1040; in the preceding return, the number was 1206; and in the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, the deaths ranged from 910 in 1845, to 1403 in 1848, and the average was 1137; and, further, if the average be corrected in proportion to the increased population, it becomes 1251, thus showing a decrease in the mortality of 211. Nearly all classes of disease have diminished since our return of the 20th ult. Epidemic diseases have declined from 251 to 203; diseases of the lungs from 252 to 219; tubercular diseases from 204 to 140; diseases of the organs of circulation, from 45 to 37; diseases of the kidneys from 15 to 10. In diseases of digestion, the fatal cases have increased from 51 to 61. Consumption has fallen from 150 to 98, a lower number than usual, for in corresponding weeks of the previous ten years the deaths were from 102 to 160. Bronchitis has been fatal in 90 instances; pneumonia, in 93; asthma, in 17; and pleurisy, in 7. The smallpox cases of death are 23 children and 6 adults; measles, 8 children and 2 adults, scarlatina, 36 children; hooping-cough, 31; croup, 5; thrush, 1; diarrhœa and dysentery, 21; influenza, 2; typhus, 42, and erysipelas, 9. In three out of the 29 who died of the smallpox, vaccination had taken place. In a house in Windsor-street, Bishopsgate street, there were 16 families, numbering 83 persons at the time of the census—no wonder smallpox was fatal in this habitation. The death of a bird-stuffer by arsenic is recorded, from eating bread covered with the poison to kill mice. A youth, 18 years of age, died from the lodgment of an orange-pip. A Jew died of exhaustion from fasting according to his religious rites. A chemist was suffocated by accidentally swallowing ether.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 30.024 in.; the mean daily reading was 29 556 in. on Sunday, declined to 29.490 in. on Monday, and on each of the remaining days of the week was above 30 in. The mean temperature of the week was 38 7 deg. On Sunday the mean daily temperature was 46·5 deg., or 7 degrees above the average of corresponding days in ten years; it fell continuously, till on Saturday it was 33·1 deg, or nearly six degrees below the average. The wind was in the south at the beginning of the week, but on Tuesday changed to the north.

THE CHATEAU OF VINCENNES.

FORT VALERIEN.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

THE accompanying Illustrations show the localities of a few of the leading incidents in the recent *coup d'état* in Paris and the departments of France.

The Château of Vincennes, about a league east of Paris, was the prison to which were conveyed several of the persons arrested early in the struggle. Vincennes has been for seven centuries a place of historical interest, and for nearly a century and a half the Castle has been a state prison. Mirabeau was confined in it from 1777 to 1780. In 1804 the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was shot there by order of Napoleon, and buried in the southern ditch of the fortress; but the body was removed to the chapel in 1816. Prince Polignac and other Ministers of Charles X. were confined there after the Revolution of 1830; and we need scarcely repeat how the *châteaux* and chasseurs of Vincennes occur in the records of the recent revolution. The castle had formerly nine towers, eight of which were demolished in 1818. It has for some time past been used as the central *depôt* of artillery for the garrison of Paris, and has been put in a state of complete defence, great alterations being made in consequence of the fortification of the capital.

Fort Valérien was the prison of M. Thiers; it is the citadel of the fortifications of Paris, and the most imposing of all the forts. Our views now shift to the scenes of the struggle in the Departments.

Digne, the chief town of the Basses Alpes, on Christmas-day, was in the hands of 5000 troops, with ten pieces of artillery. The news of the *coup d'état* arrived here on the night of the 5th ult., and in less than two hours afterwards the leading men of the Republican party, Jourdan, Buisson, Cotte, Barneaud, and some dozen others, formed themselves into a provisional government, and issued proclamations calling the department to arms. The appeal was first put up in manuscript, and the tocsin was at once sounded; but before midnight printed appeals, signed by the chieftains of the rising, were circulated in the remotest parts of the Basses Alpes by mounted express. About two o'clock on the morning of the 6th, almost the whole adult male population of Digne was in arms, and the streets were lighted by innumerable torches borne by men, women, and even children, whose universal cry was, "To arms in defence of the Republic!" mingled with cries of "*Vive Cavaignac!*" "*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*" "*Vive la Constitution!*" The tocsin still sounded, and the National Guards, appearing, ranged themselves with the people to the cry of "*Vive la République!*" The *gendarmerie* ran to the prefecture, where they barricaded themselves, but to no purpose, for in a few minutes it was summoned by Buisson, who, with another of the chiefs, appeared at the head of a company of the civic troops. Without the least hesitation, the prefecture was placed at the disposal of the Provisional Government. Towards morning the country people, who had been summoned during the night by the mounted couriers, came in thousands, armed with muskets, pistols, and swords, headed by the chiefs of the various villages; and at noon Digne had an armed force of some 60,000. The majority of the *gendarmerie* willingly resigned their arms; and those who shut themselves up in a small barrack were summoned, and, having surrendered, were at once disarmed. The country people entered the town with three days' provisions, and the Provisional Government issued paper money in the name of the Republic, as a means of payment to the tradespeople for the supplies necessary for such of the people as had not the means of paying. * * * * The whole of the 10th, in Digne, was spent in attending to the wounded, and the insurgents bivouacked in the streets and the neighbouring fields, without any sign of the threatened attack from the troops said to have been on their march from the Higher Alps.

DIGNE, DEPARTMENT OF THE LOWER ALPS.

Sisteron. A letter from this place of the 10th says: "A band of insurgents, coming from Dauphiné, was vigorously repulsed by the guns of the citadel. It dispersed before crossing the bridge over the Durance, to proceed to Digne. The offices of the receivers were saved from pillage by the energy and courage of some men of order, and particularly of the authorities who are in the citadel. The insurgents, commanded by Buisson of Manosque, went to the Mairie and demanded the heads of three hundred notables of the country, and the pillage of the place for three hours; but the energy of the commandant of the citadel, who threatened to bombard them, and the obstinate refusal of the Mairie to agree to such barbarous orders, disheartened the rioters, and Buisson, after vainly attempting to succeed in his object, by proposing to place in the front rank all the women in the town, in order to deter the commandant of the citadel from performing his duty, departed for Digne. 300 troops and a brigade of gendarmerie have just passed this place, *en route* for Digne * * * All the department of the Basses Alpes is in the power of the Socialists. The mails are stopped, and the couriers searched. The despatches are opened, and all those addressed to public functionaries confiscated. More than 4000 insurgents have invested the *chef lieu*, Digne. About 2000 men from the rural communes are at Sisteron, endeavouring to take possession of the citadel, which is only guarded by 80 men. The municipal authorities have been compelled to resign their functions, and a Socialist commission is sitting at the Hôtel de Ville. The sub-prefect and all the authorities have entered the citadel. The insurgents are all armed. The town has all the appearance of a place taken by assault. The Government has received intelligence of what has taken place and is adopting energetic measures for the repression of the insurrection."

Clamecy was the focus of the insurrection, thus described in the following details of the affair given by the *Constitutionnel*:—"In the night of the 8th a band of several hundred insurgents, armed with muskets, scythes, and clubs, penetrated into the town of Clamecy. The National

CLAMECY.

Guard were taken by surprise, but, nevertheless, assembled, and, united to the *gendarmerie*, opposed a vigorous resistance. Their efforts were vain, as they were numerically too weak to drive back the insurgents, who became complete masters of the town, and barricaded every street, so that no one could either enter or leave it. Some of them sounded the tocsin in order to raise the country, while others went to the sub-prefecture, which was pillaged and devastated. All the houses in the town were sacked, and a number of the inhabitants assassinated. On receiving intelligence of these events, the Prefect of the department and General Pellion proceeded to the spot; they had with them a sufficient force to keep the insurgents in awe, but unfortunately not enough to make an immediate attack on the town. They were compelled to send for reinforcements to the neighbouring garrisons. The authorities and the troops took a

SISTERON, DEPARTMENT OF THE LOWER ALPS.

position on the heights which command the town, where they waited until they were prepared to make an assault on it."

TAKING DOWN THE HOUSE OF THE LATE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Early in the *coup* was commenced the demolition of the temporary building in which the Legislative Assembly used to sit; and its removal has been rapidly proceeded with. The furniture was first carried away, openings were then made in the side walls, and the roof was next taken down. The only entrance then used was that in the Rue de l'Universite, communicating with the hotel of the President of the Assembly.

"Of the late National Assembly (says the *Times* correspondent's letter of Friday week)—the theatre of so many passionate appeals, of so much fruitless wisdom and barren eloquence—only four bare walls are now left standing; and in a few days even these will completely disappear. It is known that the erection was temporary, and intended only to last three months, instead of more than three years. It

OFFICE OF THE NEWSPAPER POLICE.

was constructed almost entirely of wood, plaster, and canvas, with very little masonry. Workmen are still employed in removing all traces of the building, which, indeed, was a deformity to the fine palace of which it was the appendage. I passed near the spot to-day, and in the courtyards I found artillery-men sauntering about, or cleaning their guns, and the workmen, throwing about the fragments of the *bureaux* and the benches, did so with very little compunction—quite as little as the gravedigger in 'Hamlet' manifests at tossing about the relics of perhaps as mighty men."

THE CENSORSHIP IN PARIS.

The above Sketch represents a scene of daily and hourly occurrence in Paris since the memorable 2d of December. Paris being in a state of siege, the liberty of the press is suspended, and no newspaper, pamphlet, book, or even handbill, is allowed to be published until it has undergone revision in a department in the office of the Ministry of the Interior known as "La Police des Journaux." Every printer is compelled to send two copies of the proof sheets of the newspaper or other work which he prints or publishes to this office, one copy of which is returned to him after such erasures as the censors may think proper, with the necessary *imprimatur* affixed upon it, and the other is retained by the Ministry as a check upon the printer. The scene in our Engraving represents a person known in England as the "printer's devil" offering his proof sheet to the clerks, or porters, in the ante-room of the Censor for transmission to that functionary. This gagging of the press being a new thing in France, all the printers are not yet acquainted with the full force of the regulations to which they have to submit; and they sometimes send only one proof sheet, instead of two. In these instances they are dismissed without the *imprimatur*—the fate which befel the unhappy "devil" who is the subject of our Sketch. Louis Napoleon is reported to have declared that he will carry on his government without "journalists, philosophers, or lawyers:" but, powerful as he is, we think he will be too prudent to continue the censorship; and those who are believed to be in his confidence go so far as to say, that the moment Paris shall be declared to be no longer in a state of siege the censorship will cease. This, however, is but rumour.

"Next to the *brochure* of M. Granier de Cassagnac," says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "the theme most productive of abuse and derision is the censure. The members of this quorum, say my informants, perform their unenviable functions with the utmost nonchalance, smoking, drinking, and supping in the *bureau*. At eleven o'clock they 'shut up shop.' Any unfortunate *employé* who brings a complete copy of the journal to which he belongs after that hour is sent away, with the intimation that it is too late, and that he must 'call again to-morrow,' while the journal is obliged to appear the next morning with a column or two of sham advertisements to supply the place of any political articles which may have required the supervision of the 'censure.' If a morning paper reproduces any paragraph of news from the *Patrie*, or other papers of the preceding day, without affixing the remarks of the editor, which of course are always favourable to the President and his Government, it is not allowed to appear until the omitted commentary is added."

TAKING DOWN THE HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1852,

Being the eighth annual issue of this beautifully embellished and useful Almanack; containing Twelve ENGRAVINGS of the MONTHS, Designed by WILLIAM HARVEY, and Engraved by Dalziell; TWELVE DESIGNS by GAVARNI, Engraved by WILLIAMSON; Events of the Months, with numerous Illustrations; Fifty ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS, by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; a History and Tables of the Great Exhibition, and Twelve Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLER, 135, Strand, London.

*** Country Orders supplied for Cash only.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 4.—2nd Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 5.—Duke of York died, 1827.
TUESDAY, 6.—Epiphany. Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Lucian. Fire Insurance duo.
THURSDAY, 8.—Fenelon died, 1715.
FRIDAY, 9.—Sun rises 8h. 6m.; sets 4h. 5m.
SATURDAY, 10.—James Watt born, 1746; Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
No tide	0 1 0 / 0 23 0	0 42 0 / 1 19 1	1 41 1 / 2 18 1	2 40 1 / 3 17 2	3 42 2 / 4 20 2	4 25

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On Monday, JAN. 5th, will be performed Shakespeare's Comedy of THE MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR, and the new grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN RILLY TAYLOR; or, the Fairy Dutchess and the King of Castlerags. Tuesday, 6th, The Merry Wives of Windsor. Wednesday, 7th, Hamlet, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 8th, The Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 9th, the Theatre will be closed for the performance of the Royal Performance at Windsor Castle. Saturday, 10th, Twelfth Night will be repeated as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 5, and during the week, will be presented, for the first time a magnificent Equestrian Spectacle, entitled BLUE BEARD, or Female Curiosity," in which will be introduced a pair of Performing Elephants, male and female Curiosity," in which will be introduced a pair of Performing Elephants, male and female, allowed to be the most tractable pair ever brought to Europe. The spectacle will be followed by Batty's inimitable SCENES in the ARENA, assembling talent of the highest order, and the whole to conclude, each night, with the most popular Grand Pantomime. The whole to conclude, each night, with the most popular Grand Pantomime. The whole to conclude, each night, with the most popular Grand Pantomime in London. MR and MRS BRIGHT, Mr. PUNCH, a Festival, and only Equestrian Pantomime in London. MR and MRS BRIGHT, Mr. PUNCH, a Festival, Mirth, Wit, and Jollity.—The First Grand Juvenile Fête will take place on Thursday, January 8, on which occasion the entertainment will commence with the Pantomime.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four, daily

MUSICAL UNION, 1852.—The MEETINGS of the present SEASON will commence on TUESDAY after EASTER WEEK, APRIL 20. The Record of 1851 has been sent to Members. Parties of three or more wishing to subscribe to the WINTER EVENINGS (to commence on TUESDAY, the 27th of JANUARY) may apply for admission to the Director. These Entertainments will be conducted in the same social spirit and with the Musical Union, with a variety of Instrumental Music, selected by the best Artists. Prospectuses to be had of CRAMER and Co, and all principal Musicsellers

J. ELLA, Director.

LONDON THURSDAY CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL.—The Second of the Series will take place NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 6, commencing at Eight o'Clock, when the most Eminent Artistes, Vocal and Instrumental, will appear. supported by the GRAND MEDIGAL CHOIR, and a Selection consisting entirely of Sacred Music, which elicited such enthusiastic applause at the firs. Concert. (Vide Programme at Musicsellers).—Tickets 5s. 3s., and Stalls (unstamped) 6s.

MR. EMANUEL AGUILAR begs to announce that he will give THREE SOIREES CLASSIQUES, at the Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne-street, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, JANUARY 13, 27, and February 10. The Instrumental Music will consist exclusively of the works of Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn, each evening, performed on the Pianoforte three of the most celebrated Sonatas of that great Master. Violin, Herr Jansa; Violoncello, Herr Lidgyn. Tickets, 10s 6d, Subscription, 1l. Further particulars of Tickets, to admit Three, 2s 6; to be had of Mr Aguilar, 68, Upper Norton-street; and at all the Music to admit Three, 2s 6; to be had of Mr Aguilar, 68, Upper Norton-street; and at all the Music Sellers.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, No 222, Piccadilly, opposite Bond Street.—NOW OPEN.—Third Programme.—Intimidation Nouvelle.—This EVENING, and every following Evening, at Eight o Clock, M. and Madame Robin will present their inimitable SOIREES and Grand Comique Fete de Famille. Christmas Holidays Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, at Half-past Two. Children under ten years half price. Places may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Sams, Royal Library, 1, St James's-street; Ebers, Andrews, and all the principal Libraries.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Crystal Palace as a Winter Garden, Entrance of the Overland Mail to India and Pall Mall, now open Morning and Evening at 3 and 8 o'clock, will, shortly cease for the production of the New Diorama, the Military Achievements of his Grace the Duke of Wellington). Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

Licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—Mr. Caldwell Dansaines Every Night.—Lessons, 6d; per quarter, 5l 1s.—Mr Caldwell guarantees to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the Science of the Ball-room to come with grace and freedom, and take part in the fashionable amusement in six private lessons, 5l 1s.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the REGENT'S PARK are OPEN to VISITORS, on payment of SIXPENCE each. EVERY DAY except Sunday, till Dusk, and on SATURDAYS till Seven o'clock. The PROMETHEAN and the URAN UTAN are exhibited from 11 till 4 o clock. The Collection includes 1750 Living Animals; having recently been increased by the addition of 60 specim from the Collection at Knowsley.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and Music Hall, Store-street.—Rev THEOPHILUS FISKE will continue his LECTURES, and ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and Music Hall, Store-street.—Rev THEOPHILUS FISKE will continue his LECTURES, and Extraordinary and Amusing Experiments upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, at the Egyptian Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, and at the Music Hall on Wednesday and Friday Evenings of next Week, at 8 o'clock. On Monday Evening Dr Darling will Lecture and Experiment at the City of London Literary Institution, 165, Aldersgate-street.

PATRON—H R H. PRINCE ALBERT

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by Dr Bachhoffner on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION. Lectures by Prof Pepper, Esq, and Ward and New Selections from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Auber, &c, by the Band of the Establishment, assisted by a Select on from Shakespeare's Songs for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. New and Popular Dioramic Views of Abergavenny, Chromatrope, &c. Diver and Diving-bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Stalls and Schools and Children Half-price. Open daily from eleven to Five; and every evening except Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

THE HOLY LAND at CHRISTMAS is the most appropriate DIORAMA. H is at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Exhibited the Birthplace of the Saviour, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Hebron, Samaria, Galilee, Tyre and Sidon Baalbec, Lebanon, Jaffa, the Lands of Goshen and Midian, and the scene of Israel's Journeyings Daily at Three and Eight. Admission 1s; stalls, 2s 6d; stalls, 2s 6d Schools and Children Half-price.

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The Committee have secured leases for seven years of a plot of freehold land, situate on the Summer Hill Creek, in the Wellington district, one of the famous Ophir diggings; and also such portions of an estate called Singleton as are desirable for mining purposes. This estate is contiguous to Maitland, on the Hunter River, and extends for upwards of twenty miles, in many parts of which gold has already been discovered.

The sum rents have been submitted to and approved by, eminent counsel here.

Either or both of these Leases are renewable for an extended period of seven or fourteen years, at the option of the Company, on payment to the lessor of a Royalty of £5 per cent. upon the gross

The Company being established in Sydney, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares which are paid up in full on allotment The shareholders are subject to no call and are not required to sign any deed, as the opinion of Sir F. Thesiger, already published, will show

Applications for shares, in the usual form, must be made on or before Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1852, at the Offices of the Company; to Mr F A Helps, stockbroker, 81, Finch-lane, London; or to the Country Agents hitherto advertised.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN daily, at the hours of Twelve, Three, and Eight, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar Portman square. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s (to Reserved Seats); 3s 6d. "This Diorama, which is of large 4 mensions, is admirably painted, and faithfully represents the scenery upon the banks. The transition from landscape to picturesque is a very happily contrived, and throughout a right substance in truth is strikingly portrayed the frame of the paintings are of singular beauty and interest, and the dioramic effects are cspitally managed "—United Service Gazette

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mall.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—All PICTURES intended for Exhibition and Sale the ensuing Season, must be sent to the Gallery for the inspection of the Committee, on MONDAY the 12th, or TUESDAY the 13th of January next; and the SCULPTURE on WEDNESDAY, the 14th, between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon. Portraits, Drawings in Water-colours, and Architectural Drawings are not admissible, and no Picture in the Work of Art who be received which has already been publicly exhibited.—By order of the Committee,

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—ENSUING ELECTION.—The Governors of the Subscribers is respectfully solicited for THOMAS WEDDING, aged seven years. Four young Orphans (one afflicted) are left bereft of Parents, and entirely dependent on benevolence.

This distressing case is highly recommended: and the Rev C L Swainson, Crick Rectory, Daventry, or Messrs Cooper, Dockhead Lonon, Secretaries, will thankfully receive proxies.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY can be received after THURSDAY, the 8th day of JANUARY, 1852. By order of the Committee,
28, Moorgate-street, Dec. 31, 1851. H. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE NEW YEAR.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SALE OF BACK NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—All the Numbers for 1851 are Reprinted, and may be had at the Original Price. All the Numbers to December, 1850, are Reprinting, and can only be had in Parts and Volumes: the Parts at 2s. 6d. each, containing Five Numbers: Vol. I., 21s.; Vol. II. to Vol. XVII., 18s. each; Vol. XVIII., 21s.; Vol. XIX., 25s.

*** The Cover for Vol. XIX. is now ready, price 2s. 6d.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Authentic Account of the Great Exhibition.—Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.—Richardson's Hand book

Music.—Koh-i-Noor Quadrilles.—Airs of All Nations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

We suppose that it will now be very generally admitted in every part of Europe, and it certainly will not be denied in France, that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte may call himself Emperor of the French, as soon as he pleases. The ceremonial which was instituted at the Tuileries and at Notre Dame, on the 1st of January—that remarkable inauguration of a new year, and, as we may call it, of a new reign—proves too clearly to admit of a further doubt, that the "Republic" doomed as it was by the successful *coup d'état* on the 2d of December, will, ere long, become the "Empire." There is no obstacle. The Republic only exists upon sufferance. With seven millions of voters as his back, inclusive of nearly 400,000 soldiers who yield him not only implicit, but cordial obedience, Louis Napoleon may call himself by whatever name he chooses: he has played his game, and won. His friends and supporters are already beginning to wonder why he did not, from the first, announce his intention to instal himself at the Tuileries, and decorate his shoulders with the Imperial purple. The basest and most servile flattery tracks his footsteps; and the French nation, with preposterous gratitude for being delivered from the Socialist "nightmare" that has sat upon its breast for the last twelvemonth, has yielded its dearest liberties to the man of the sword. But there are immense numbers of persons in France who expect gratitude as well as show it; and every little mayor of every little commune, who ordered a placard to be stuck on a wall in support of the President's *coup d'état*, has put in a claim for place, honour, and emolument. Never was there such a swarm of hungry claimants around a man as are now fastening upon Louis Napoleon. Louis Philippe's thoroughly demoralised the French, that, if Louis Napoleon wishes to purchase tools, he may have them in abundance for every kind of work, dirty or not, as may be. The new Constitution is looked for, because people have a natural curiosity to know what so remarkable a person, entrusted with such extraordinary powers, will do on so singular an occasion but no one in France seems very greatly to care whether the document be a rose or a reality, or whether its principles be the European or the Asiatic school of government. Yet the day must come when this reckless and unreasoning enthusiasm on the one side, and this indifferentism on the other will be superseded by very opposite feelings, and when a strict account will be required from the President or the Emperor—whichever he may be—of the conduct he has pursue in his new position. France must feel supreme in the first place; but, as soon as her dread of the "Red spectre" is forgotten, both France and her ruler will discover that the *régime* of the sword is both unsatisfactory and expensive.

SPECULATION is still rife as to the causes which produced the secession or dismissal from the Ministry of so important and celebrated a statesman as Lord Palmerston. It could serve no good purpose to reproduce any of the rumours that are current, either as regards the event itself, or the modifications in the Ministry which are likely to flow from it. The whole case will come before the public at the usual period and in the usual way. In the meantime, however, it is curious to note that the approaching fall of the Foreign Secretary was known in Austria before it was publicly known in England. A letter published in the *Breslau Gazette*, and dated from Vienna on the 23d of December, the day before the announcement was made in England by the semi-official journals in the confidence of the Ministry, contains the following passage, which, if not important, is certainly remarkable:—"It is rumoured here," says the writer, "that secret negotiations are going on between persons high placed in London and this Court, behind Lord Palmerston's back, the object of which is nothing less than a better understanding between the Austrian and English Courts, the first-fruits of which, it is hinted, will naturally be the fall of the English Foreign Secretary. The reception of Lord Westmoreland by the Emperor, which was immediately followed by an invitation to dinner at the Palace, is regarded as the first indication of the *entente*, and hopes are openly expressed that England will very shortly return to the continental system of policy." The writer explains, that by the "continental system" is not meant the introduction of military government, but "adhesion to the anti-revolutionary system which begins with the removal of political refugees, and is of a nature to give support to all measures for the suppression of the European propaganda." If the Emperor of Austria and his advisers flatter themselves that by the accession of Lord Granville to the Ministry, or by any possible change among parties or party men in this country, political exiles will no longer be allowed to live in security in England, they are not only very much mistaken in the fact, but greatly ignorant of the public opinion and feeling of this country. It is likely enough that the successful exertions made by Lord Palmerston to procure the liberation of Kossuth may have offended the Austrian Government, and that his Lordship's unlucky slips of the tongue in his address to the Irlington deputation may have filled up the measure of his iniquity in Austrian eyes; but that the future policy of the British Ministry will, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's fall, be of an Austrian character, is simply ridiculous even to suppose. There can be no extradition of political refugees from England. The very word is as foreign as the thing, and the English language, like the English law, is alike ignorant of both.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHWARK.—A proposition will, it is said, be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session for dividing the diocese of Winchester, and establishing a separate bishopric for Southwark, which is to comprise the whole of the archdeaconry of Surrey. The church of St. Saviour, Southwark, is to be the cathedral. The diocese of Winchester at present contains 531 benefices, of which upwards of 200 will form the diocese of Southwark. The income of the new Bishop (the same as that of the Bishop of Manchester, £4000) to be paid out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, until the next vacancy in the bishopric of Winchester, when it will be taken from the revenues of that see, the former income of which has been fixed at £8000, the new Bishop to have a seat in the House of Lords by rotation, as provided in the Manchester Bishopric Act.

THE GENERAL ORDINATION.—The following is a summary of the general ordination held on Sunday, the 21st ult.:—*Deacons*: Armagh, 4; Bangor, 4; Canterbury, 5; Chichester, 7; Clogher, 15; Durham, 5; Exeter, 8; Gloucester and Bristo., 10; Hereford, 3; London, 19; Lichfield, 13; Llandaff, 5; Lincoln, 9; Meath, 1; Manchester, 13; Oxford, 11; Ripon, 6; Rochester, 10; St. Asaph, 3; St. David's, 8; Salisbury, 11; Winchester, 15; York, 16: total, 216. *Priests*: Armagh, 8; Bangor, 4; Canterbury, 7; Chichester, 10; Clogher, 10; Durham, 7; Dublin, 8; Exeter, 11; Gloucester and Bristol, 12; Hereford, 5; London, 8; Lichfield, 10; Llandaff, 11; Lincoln, 11; Meath, 2; Manchester, 8; Oxford, 27; Ripon, 5; Rochester, 10; St. David's, 6; Salisbury, 18; Winchester, 15; York, 15: total, 220.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Rectories*: The Rev. M. H. Vine, to St. Mary-le-Bow, in the city of London. *Vicarages*:—The Rev. Benjamin Marsden, to Accrington, with the chapels of Huncoat and Rolen annexed, Lancashire; the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, to All Hallows Staining, London; the Rev. Thomas Garnham Laurd, to Stansted Mountfichet, Essex; the Rev. Alexander Peters Birrell, to Orring, near Chichester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. C. J. Innes, curate of Houghton, near Stockbridge, from the inhabitants, on his removal; the Rev. H. Adcock, from the Rector and inhabitants of North Stoke and Goswhan Warren, Oxon, on resigning the curacy of those parishes; the Rev. J. Webb Lloyd, on vacating the curacy of Barrycstone, near Dover, by all the parishioners; the Rev. J. Evans, from the congregation of Portland Chapel, Bath; the Rev. T. Cooke, of St. Peter's, Brighton, from the congregation, on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his incumbency; the Rev. G. M. Klanert, curate of Petworth, from the parishioners, on his departure; the Rev. Henry Fletcher, on his resigning the curacy of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury; the Rev. Canon Webster, late vicar of Stranton, from his parishioners, on his leaving; the Rev. Edward Gibson, of Allesley, near Coventry, on the eve of his retiring from his scholastic duties, from his present and some of his former pupils; the Rev. Robert Bickerdike, curate, from the congregation and inhabitants of Stanley; the Rev. William Brewster, of St. Matthew, Tarteth park, Liverpool, from the congregation.

CARDIFF.—This beautiful structure was reopened for divine service on Tuesday week, after having undergone an entire alteration in the internal arrangements. The old and heavy pews have been removed, and more modern and convenient ones substituted, by which 300 additional sittings are obtained, 200 of which will be appropriated to the poor. The Bishop of Llandaff preached an admirable and appropriate discourse in the morning, from Acts xvii. 10, 34; and in the evening the Rev. John Wells, vicar of Llandaff, preached from Psalm xlvii. 8. The congregations on both occasions were very large, and there was collected in the morning £67 7s. 6d., and in the evening £23 4s., exclusive of donations and promises of £25 from the Rev. T. W. Booker, Esq., M.P., who was with his family attended the morning service.

At the usual meeting of the Worcester Society for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans, held on Monday, at Worcester, the Bishop of Worcester in the chair, it was stated that the total collection for the charity at the last Worcester festival was £1010 6s., being £9 less than in 1848. This will be divided between the three diocesan societies of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, as usual on that occasion.

At the quarterly meeting of the board of the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extension Society, held on Christmas-eve, the Lord Bishop in the chair, a grant of £900 was made towards the building of the new church about to be erected at Soho, in the parish of Handsworth.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Sunday morning the Rev. Francis Caffe, M.A., who has been for some years past the minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, publicly announced from his pulpit that he had ceased to be a clergyman of the Church of England, having been for some time by his conscientious convictions disassenting in that chapel. He stated that he had left the Church of England because the doctrine of baptismal regeneration was taughtin its formularies, and held by the Prayer-book to be a fundamental principle.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT AND ST. BARNABAS.—Not twelve months ago Mr. Bennett left St. Barnabas and quitted England. His has spent eight or nine months in Roman Catholic countries, and much of the time in Rome itself. Rumour relates that the sight of Italy and Spain is not likely to detach him from the English communion. Mr. Bennett has returned to England, and he has, it is said, at the invitation of the trustees of the Marquis of Bath, accepted the living of Frome Selwood, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

EXTENSION OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION.—The extension of postal communication by steam-vessels proposed to be established from the principal ports of the United States on the great lines of commercial traffic with Europe, Central America, and the East, has now assumed an importance which entitles it to consideration. By the official report of the Postmaster-General of the United States, we find that offers have been made by that department to the Government of Spain for a mail service from New York to Antwerp; from New York, by Gibraltar, Marseilles, and Toulon, to Genoa; from Philadelphia to Antwerp; and for the extension of the New York and Havre line to Bremen; from New York to Aspinwall, on the Nicaragua route; from Philadelphia to Havannah; from New York to New Orleans, by ocean steamers, in connexion with a contemplated railroad service across the state of Florida; from New York to Chagres, and from New York to Venezuela, by way of St. Thomas and other West India islands; from San Francisco to China and Calcutta. Other lines have been projected to the Brazils and other parts of Central and South America, but have not been submitted to the Government. As regards the line to Antwerp, it is stated that the Belgian Government is ready to co operate in their speedy establishment and in their maintenance, as they would be exceedingly advantageous to that country, not only as regards their postal intercourse, but also, in a much higher degree, as respects their commercial interests. The proposition for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between New York and Antwerp, it is said, will only be terminable at steam-ships, readily converted into war-steamers, for 160,000 dollars per annum for each ship employed, or to contract for such service, and receive for it only the postages which shall arise from such mail matter as may be accidentally transmitted in the ships of the proposed line. This proposition is recommended to the early and favourable consideration of Congress by the Postmaster-General, for the reason that it would materially lessen the time now occupied for the transmission of the mails between the United States and England, and for other cogent reasons not directly connected with its usefulness for mail purposes. The report states that, looking to the early establishment of a steam-mail line between California and China, and the Sandwich Islands, the postmaster at San Francisco has been instructed to open a mail service with those countries, by every convenient opportunity afforded by vessels employed in those seas. For the establishment of a steam mail service on this route, a bill is now before the American Congress. The extensions of steam mail service in this country are—the proposed contracts for line of steamers to Spain; the proposed mail steamers to Australia, by way of the Cape and from New York as a contemplated railroad service across the state of Florida; from New York to Aspinwall, on the Nicaragua route; from New York to Venezuela, by way of St. Thomas and other West India islands; from San Francisco to China and Calcutta. Other lines have been projected to the Brazils and other parts of Central and South America, but have not been submitted to the Government. As regards the line to Antwerp, it is stated that the Belgian Government is ready to co operate in their speedy establishment and in their maintenance, as they would be exceedingly advantageous to that country, not only as regards their postal intercourse, but also, in a much higher degree, as respects their commercial interests. 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LORD PALMERSTON AND LORD GRANVILLE.—One of those coincidences in which curious people are prone to indulge is to be found in the letters attached to the coat of arms of the families of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville. The device of the ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is "*Flecti, non Frangi*," while that of the Foreign Secretary is "*Frangi, non Flecti*." The similarity in sound, and opposition in sense, of these two mottoes of the respective noble houses to which our late and present Foreign Secretaries be.ong, will strike at once the curious in such matters, when it is considered how these devices were selected long ago by the founders of those families, when the present events could scarcely have presented themselves to their imagination. The ingenious will further amuse themselves by making the application to the case of the accomplished nobleman, who may have "bent" to rise again, but who may not; et be "broken."

The National Public School Association are about to appoint a deputation to wait upon Lord John Russell. His Lordship, having already given an audience to the deputation appointed by the rival society—the Manchester and Salford—has consented to an interview, and has fixed the 31st of January for it.

The Austrian war-steamer *Lucia* is ordered to fetch the Queen of Greece, who desires again to visit Germany.

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COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been dispensing a Royal hospitality to a distinguished circle of guests during the past week at Windsor Castle.

His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau arrived at the Castle on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness. His Serene Highness was accompanied by his Excellency Baron Bentinck, Minister for the Netherlands at this Court, and attended by Baron Hadelu and Baron Roggenbach.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined daily with the Royal party; and among the nobility and gentry who have shared the hospitality of her Majesty and the Prince may be mentioned Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, and his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer.

The mornings have been devoted by the gentlemen to shooting over the Royal preserves. The Queen and the Ladies of the Court have taken the equestrian driving and walking exercises.

On Saturday last, her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid a flying visit to London, for the purpose of visiting her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

On Sunday the Queen and his Royal Highness attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley performed the service and administered the Sacrament to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Monday the Queen granted audiences to his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister; Count Walewski, the French Ambassador; Monsieur Charles Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, Commissaire Général du Gouvernement de France; Lord Cowley, and Earl Granville.

On New Year's Day (Thursday) a grand musical performance, to which a select circle were honoured with invitations, took place in the Waterloo Chamber. Mendelssohn's "Œdipus" was the work selected by her Majesty.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Friday, the 26th ult. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President), the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury), Sir George Grey (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Earl Grey (Secretary of State for the Colonies), the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (President of the Board of Trade), the Right Hon. Fox Maule (Secretary at War), the Marquis of Clanricarde (Postmaster-General), Lord Seymour (First Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings), Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward).

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville to be one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by command of her Majesty, sworn one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty. Earl Granville received from the Queen his seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen.

Luncheon was served to the official circle in the Castle previous to the Privy Council.

THE ROYAL NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Her Majesty's annual and munificent New Year's gifts to the poor of the Royal borough of Windsor, were distributed on Thursday morning in the riding-school of the Castle, in the presence of the Court.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his command that an extra week's holidays should be granted, as a mark of the satisfaction he derived from his visit to the Westminster play on Monday, the 22nd ult.

Their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Brady, the Attorney-General, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., Sir Thomas Redington, the Bishop of Meath, General Stuart, Hon. General Ponsonby, &c. Major Henry Ponsonby, A.D.C. in waiting.

His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland is surrounded at this festive season by a circle of relatives and friends

The Duke of Richmond's daughter, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, married, on the 26th ult., Lady Augusta Lennox, married, on 27th November last, to Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, has received from the Grand Duke of Weimar the title of Countess of Dornberg. Not being entitled to the style of Royal Highness, she would merry distinctly, with the left hand, and cannot receive the title of Princess.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has taken a mansion in Portland-place for a term of years. His Serene Highness does not intend to retire from the Grenadier Guards, having merely resigned the Adjutancy of the 3d battalion of that corps.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have entertained a large party at Trentham during the holidays. Great festivities took place to celebrate the birth-day of the Marquis of Stafford.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have received a succession of visitors at Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond's party, at Goodwood Park, includes Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl and Countess of March, and Lords George Henry and Alexander Lennox.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived in Portman-square from Easton-park, Suffolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are entertaining a select circle of friends at Badminton.

The Countess of Clarendon, with her usual liberality, has sent £50 to be expended in coals and meat for the poor of Castleknock and Blanchardstown. Her Excellency distributed £100 worth of clothing among them last week.

The Earl Delaware, since his return from Germany, has much improved in health, and the noble Earl and Countess are now seeing company at Buckhurst Park.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have been entertaining a large party of friends at Grimston Park during the holidays. His Lordship's guests have included, among others, the members of the neighbourhood, to whom a succession of entertainments marked by the most liberal hospitality have been given.

The Marquis and Marchioness Camden are passing the holidays at Wilderness-park, near Sevenoaks, where a family circle are assembled.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have left Grosvenor-square, on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. Lady Stuart de Rothsay has arrived at Lord Canning's residence in Grosvenor-square, from Tittenhanger, Herts.

Lady Harriet Kavanagh is *en route* to Bombay, partly overland, to see Mr. Kavanagh, her son, appointed to Mr. Kavanagh's staff in India, and another gentleman must be appointed to fill the office of High Sheriff of the county of Carlow.

The following personages have left Dublin:—The Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Headfort, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl and Countess of Leitrim, Lord and Lady Henrietta Plunkett, the Ear. and Countess of Clonmel and Lady Maria Scott, Viscount Germanstown, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Preston and Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Preston, Earl of Enniskillen, Archbishop Lynch, Earl of Caledon, Earl and Countess of Bective, Viscount Templeton, Viscount Bangor, Lord Clonbrock, Viscount Earlsfort, &c.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule and Mrs. Maule have left Grosvenor-street for Stratton Park, near Winchester, on a visit to the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lady Arabella Baring.

Sir David Baird, Bart. (of Newbyth), was, according to the latest accounts, going on favourably at his seat in Scotland.

Captain and Mrs. Washington Hibbert are entertaining a large party of the Roman Catholic nobility, at their seat, at Bilton Grange, near Rugby, during the holidays. Among the guests are Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Sheriff Wyse, Mr. Searle, &c.

We have been requested to give a positive contradiction to the reports which have appeared in some of our weekly contemporaries relative to the marriage of the Earl of Hopetoun.

COMMISSIONER ARBUTHNOT.—This fine old mansion is now the scene of great festivity, Lord and Lady Combermere being engaged in entertaining a succession of noble visitors during the winter season. To noble Viscount distributed the best of food for the poor; Kavanagh's neglected! Well, it has been the "ministering angel" in her gifts of clothes and blanketing to several hundred families, and continues open a soup-kitchen.

JUVENILE FANCY BALL AT HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE.—On the 26th ult., at the invitation of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, about 200 of the children of the nobility and gentry of the county Down, accompanied by their parents and friends, enjoyed the pleasure of a brilliant fancy ball at the family mansion of their noble hosts, the occasion being the anniversary of the birthday of the Earl of Hillsborough. The young Earl of Hillsborough appeared in the costume of the period of George II., and Lady Alice Hill in that of a lady of the same era. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until the youthful company crowded around a magnificent Christmas tree, to share in the distribution of its 900 prizes. When supper was over, dancing was resumed in the ballroom.

A very fine painting of the "Crucifixion," attributed to Rubens, has just been presented to the Liverpool Town Gallery of Art (which is in connexion with the free Public Library and Museum) by Henry Steele, Esq., purchased by him at a sale at Hooton Hall.

Among the recent contributions to the museum of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew is a very interesting series of objects manufactured from the fibre of the outer husk of the cocoa-nut, presented by Mr. Treloar, of 42, Ludgate-hill.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION SCHEME.—The promoters of the it chson or clerical scheme of education for these boroughs are looking out for members of the Legislature to bring in their bill before Parliament next session. One of the persons [illegible] ...rs, Mr. Milner Gibson, is a vocate of the national plan (secular), and Mr. Bright, though unp... the question, is not thought to be orthodox enough. They are al... in one, if not both, of the Senth Lancashire members. [illegible] being the president of the Secular Association. [illegible] very generally known on the question. Under [illegible] babla that Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P. for the nor... [illegible] be solicited to introduce the measure.

THE BIRMINGHAM MARKET HALL FOUNTAIN.—This fountain was opened on Wednesday, the 24th ult. (Christmas-eve), and was seen to full play. From a basin of Yorkshire sandstone, fifteen feet in diameter, and capable of containing 1000 gallons of water, rises a double plinth of sandstone, supporting a handsome pedestal of magnesian limestone, on which is placed the metal-work of the fountain, consisting of a fine bronze statue, crowning a Greek vase, and surrounded by four figures of children, emblematic of four of the principal branches of industry carried on in Birmingham—those of the gunmaker, glass-blower, die-sinker, and engineer. In antique vase, out of which the jet of water proceeds, forms what may be termed the apex of the column, the water falling into the vase being discharged into the basin below through eight apertures in so many lions' heads. Suspended from the rings attached to the pinnals of the pedestal, and resting upon the consoles, are four groups in bronze, representing the various commodities sold in the market. One of these is composed of fish, another of game, a third of vegetables, and the fourth of flowers and fruit. The group allusive to the commodities sold in the Hall is a happy thought spiritedly expressed. The metal-work alone cost £990.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—Mr. Ramshay having threatened to impugn the decision of the Earl of Carlisle removing him from the office of judge of the Liverpool County Court the learned gentleman it appears is about to carry the matter to the Court of Queen's Bench, to test the validity of his removal. That was the current impression, at all events, in the Court on Monday morning, which opened at nine o'clock for the December sittings, before the newly-appointed judge, Mr. Joseph Pollock. Mr. Statham, clerk of the court, has received the following letter from Mr. Ramshay, which was in the learned gentleman's own handwriting:—"Temple, Dec. 27, 1851. Sir,—You will please to adjourn the County Court, when it shall be holden on the 29th inst., to the 27th of January, 1852; and I am to request the same to be advjournel accordingly. WILLIAM RAMSHAY, Judge of the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool." In the course of the day Mr. Wheeler, solicitor, applied to his Honor to have a case stated for the Queen's Bench, but after hearing the Honor again postponed the re-hearing of the case until after next term; and from this decision it is thought that he expects the appeal of Mr. Ramshay will come before the judges in January.

FORGERY ON THE YORKSHIRE BANK.—Several forged notes, purporting to be of this bank, were put in circulation in Leeds on Wednesday week, and also in other towns of Yorkshire about the same time. The forged notes were dated at Doncaster, December 4, 1850, signed W. Cooper, and entered Robt. Stockil, and are easily distinguishable from the genuine ones, owing to defects in engraving the capital German text "Y," the very first letter in the note, in which the lowest stroke of that letter, on the left-hand side, and the uppermost on the right hand, are omitted altogether. The numbers of such notes as have appeared are various, but are composed of the figures 2, 6, and 8, five figures being used in every instance. On the following Friday, two men, named Jones and Jackson, were committed for trial from Bradford on five separate charges of having uttered these notes, and in all, so far as can be ascertained, twenty of the notes have been passed in that town alone. In Leeds, three men, named James Ellis, Edward Marshall, and John Green, were brought up on Monday, and underwent a long examination before Ralph Markland, Esq., and C. S. Mansel, Esq., two sufficient magistrates, for uttering and passing counterfeit notes. The result of the examination was that Ellis and Marshall were committed for trial at the next York assizes, and Green was remanded to a future day, when it is expected evidence against him will also be produced.

THE LANCASHIRE EMPLOYERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.—The great employers of labour in this department of trade in Lancashire had a meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, at which they decided on joining, and becoming a principal member of the association in London. The meeting was attended by the representatives of more than 50 firms, and presided over by Mr. T. B. Sharp, of the firm of Sharp Brothers and Co., Manchester. The meeting appeared to be unanimous in determining to resist in every attempt at dictation on the part of the men as also injurious to employer and employed; and from the conversation that occurred, it appeared that many establishments had singly resisted such attempts, and had come off victorious, and had been successful. Some, however, had not shown sufficient firmness, and had become the slaves of their men, and submitted to the grossest tyranny, dictated by a grossly ignorant, and in some cases, drunken set of men, of sympathy with the employers under the extraordinary dictation attempted, and that though many of them are under bonds or engagements to complete machinery by a given time, their customers have signified the great readiness to extend the time on account of indulgence that may be required in the completion of their contracts.

SACRILEGE AT HOUGHAM CHURCH.—The parish church of Hougham, about three miles from Derby, was sacrilegiously entered on Christmas-eve. The thieves, no doubt, anticipated removing the plate, but this was fortunately deposited elsewhere. They carried off an iron chest, containing deeds, &c., belonging to the parish, and proceeded to break it open. They found it across a few deeds, doubtless from its heavy nature. Some books, however, were stolen.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—In the immediate vicinity of Nottingham robberies and burglaries have of late been very frequent. On Sunday night, at half-past six o'clock, Mr. King, lace-manufacturer, of Walker-street, Sneinton, accompanied by a young lady, named Smith, was walking along the Trent-lane, a rather lonely road, about a mile from the town, and when about half-way down the lane, three hundred yards from the nearest dwelling, when a tall man, rather suspiciously attired, passed him. After the man had passed him a few yards, he gave a peculiar whistle, which was answered by another, and in a few seconds three fellows, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, rushed upon Mr. King and his companion. The young lady screamed aloud, but was quickly rendered insensible by blows from the bludgeons. Two of the ruffians attacked Mr. King, who, being unarmed and unprepared, was very soon overpowered. He offered all the money and valuables upon his person; but this not being a considerable sum, it is supposed, from the whistles, as they used the most brutal and murderous means to prevent him from giving any alarm. From the words uttered by one of the ruffians when leaving, no doubt they supposed their victims could not survive the attack. When Mr. King left Mr. King and his companion were in a shocking mutilated condition. They were both removed to Mr. King's residence, and attended by Mr. Burrows, surgeon, immediately. The lady still remains there, it being unsafe to remove her to her own house. None of the robbers have been apprehended.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.—A murder of a most heinous character was committed on Saturday last, at Belper, about eight miles from Derby, and near the extensive cotton-spinning mills of Messrs. Strutt and Jedediah Strutt, Esq., residing at Lane-end, in the immediate neighbourhood. Turner collected the rents of a widow lady named Barnes, who lived with a relative, the Rev. J. Bannister, a clergyman, and curate of the Church of St. Peter, in Belper. Having been a defaulter to a considerable amount, Mrs. Barnes sent him a note the day previous, to say that he would not be allowed to collect any more rents, and that she was to consult Mr. Bannister about the matter. This note greatly exasperated him, and at eight o'clock on Saturday evening he went to a provision-shop in Belper, kept by a man named Haslam, from whom he borrowed a large carving-knife, and immediately went direct to Field-house, the deceased's residence, and asked to see Mrs. Barnes. The servant went up-stairs, and told Mrs. Barnes that Turner wished to speak to her, but she refused to grant him an interview, and the servant returned with a message to that effect. Turner said he would not go away without seeing her, and entering the house, pushed the girl aside, and rushed up-stairs. The servant, very much alarmed, ran to fetch the Rev. Mr. Bannister, who was in an adjoining building. Mr. Bannister hurried sixty run into the house, and on proceeding up-stairs met Turner coming down with the knife in his hand, which was covered with blood. Turner, after a short struggle, was precipitated down stairs. Mr. Bannister immediately proceeded into the unfortunate lady's room, where he found her lying upon the ground, with her head almost severed from her body. One of her thumbs had been cut off, as if in struggling to prevent the knife from lacerating her throat. Medical aid was immediately sent for, but life was quite extinct. Turner, after passing Mr. Bannister on the stairs, as already described, on leaving the house met the servant girl coming in, and no made an attempt to strike her with the knife, but she turned round and evaded the blow. The murderer then ran off at the top of his speed, and succeeded in escaping detection until Monday, when he was arrested in a house adjoining his own cottage. Mrs. Barnes was upwards of sixty years of age.

M. GUIZOT.—M. Brière, a publisher in Paris, brought an action before the civil tribunal against M. Didier, another publisher, to obtain damages of 70,000 francs for his having published a work by M. Guizot, called "Histoire des Origines du Gouvernement représentatif en Europe," which he alleged was only a reproduction of a work by the same author, called "Essais sur l'Histoire de France," of which he had purchased the copyright in 1832. But the tribunal thought that the "Essais" were only "Histoire des Origines" in a less developed as professor; and that the "Histoire des Origines" was an entirely different work. It accordingly dismissed the demand, and condemned M. Brière in all the costs.

The *Gornale di Roma* of the 20th publishes a ...ries of regulations for the introduction of postage stamps. There are to be stamps of eight different values, varying from half a baiocco to a seven baiocchi (a baiocco is about a halfpenny). The stamps represent the triple crown and the keys. Letters for the interior may or may not be prepared by means of stamps; but letters for foreign states must. In every other respect the regulations are the same as those adopted by other countries.

The Prefect of the Seine (Paris) has confided the ornamental painting which is to be executed in the Salon de l'Empereur at the Hôtel de Ville to M. Horace Vernet; that in the Salle du Zodiaque, to M. Léon Cogniet; and the Salon du Président, to M. Choppin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY EXAMINATION.—The *Naval and Military Gazette* has the following:—"It is stated that a military inspector of garrison and regimental schools is to be nominated, of such rank that his authority may not clash with the examinations of lieutenant-colonels in command of regiments. We h reason to believe that the is preparatory to arrangements for the examination of officers prior to their promotion in the rank of captain."

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.—It is supposed that, in pursuance of the recommendation of the army and ordnance committee, one of the recruiting districts will be reduced. The Coventry district will probably be the one selected for this reduction.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—We understand (says the *United Service Gazette*) that, at a recent meeting of the committee of this club, the names of Captain Hodder and Mr. M'Geachy Allegyn (late a captain in the 89th regiment), both recently convicted of fraudulent conspiracy, were ordered to be struck out of the list of members.

THE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR THE CAPE.—The service companies of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Butler, embarked at Dover in the *Mewers*, screw steamer, yesterday, 2d of January, for the Cape of Good Hope. Drafts from the 43d, 45th, 49th, 91st, 2d battalion 73d, and 74th, and from the 1st battalions 12th and 91st Infantry, as we l as a small detachment from the *dépôt* of the 12th Lancers, also embarked for that colony on board the *Birkenhead* war-steamer. These reinforcements for service at the Cape will altogether amount to about 1200 men of all ranks. There is no foundation for the report that the 85th Regiment will proceed to the Cape. In fact, this corps is now under orders to proceed next year to Malta.

THE VACANT COLONELCY.—Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas, from the 72nd Regiment, will succeed to the colonelcy of the 78th Regiment, vacated by the death of General Anderson. Lieut.-General Aitchison will succeed to the colonelcy of the 72nd, vice Sir Neil Douglas.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN FROM BEHRING'S STRAITS.—Later intelligence from Behring's Straits puts us in possession of a melancholy fact respecting an officer of the *Enterprise* searching ship. Lieut. Barnard and Mr. J. Adams, assistant-surgeon, had been left at Michaelowski, the Russian trading port in Norton Sound, in October, 1850, for the purpose of collecting information of the missing expedition from the Russian posts and from the natives inland. A voluminous report on this object, Lieut. Barnard, with an interpreter, had gone early in January to a distant post, intending to communicate, if possible, with some of the neighbouring chiefs. During the night the post was surrounded by a large body of Tchutski Indians, several of whom at once forced entered the principal dwelling and killed the Russian governor. Lieut. Barnard and the interpreter, who were in the same house, made such resistance as drove the Indians out of the house. Mr. Barnard then laid siege to the house, keeping the Indians out of the wooden stockade, stuck upright in the snow; but one of the party being soon afterwards shot, the whole retired to an Esquimaux village at the entrance of Michaelowski, proceeded with a number of Russians to the distant post, where he found the body of his late companion.

NEW STEAM NAVIGATION ACT.—On Wednesday last the new Steam Navigation Act, passed in August last, came into force; and the other acts of the same subject (9 and 10 Vict., c. 101; and 11 and 12 Vict., c. 91) are repealed. The laws relating to steam navigation are now consolidated, so that they are to be found—which is an advantage—in one statute. The act, after stating that the naval department of the Board of Trade is to assist in the survey of the survey of steam-vessels, and the number of passengers they are allowed to carry; of the build of iron steamers, of safety-valves, of boats, &c., in assigning vessels of lights and provision against accidents from collision; of the inspection of steam-vessels, and of legal proceedings, with some miscellaneous matters. On all these subjects there are various provisions to render steam navigation safe. The Board of Trade is to fix the number of passengers in all steamers; and after the 31st of March steam-vessels are required to carry safety-valves out of the control of the engineer, which valves are to be deemed a necessary part of the machinery upon which the surveyor-general is to report. This regulation is for the additional safety of the passengers.

The Government contract for 50,000 gallons rum for the navy was taken on Saturday by Messrs. Lemon, Hart, and Son, of 99, Fenchurch-street.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE BOROUGHS.—As Mr. Blewitt, the present member will soon vacate his seat, on account of the position held by him as Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, Mr. Lindsay, of Llangoran-lane, Monmouth, has addressed the electors. He told them that he began life a destitute orphan boy, at sea, and at twenty had returned home commander of an Indiaman. He was a Scotch Presbyterian, and in the Scotch Church, and would support Sir Benjamin Hall in his measure for Church and State reform. He would resist the encroachments of the Church of Rome. He was for reduction of expenditure, for encouragement to the Royal dockyards and Canada. He agreed with Mr. Labouchere's views of the Navigation Laws, and was opposed to those of Mr. Labouchere. He was for real Free Trade, but would not give France privileges she denied to us. He was for the extension of the franchise to the suffrage, but not for universal voting. Sir B. Hall supported Mr. Lindsay, but was taken to task by a local elector for his interference with Newport. Mr. Crawshay Bailey, who is interested in the trade of the town, is the only candidate on the Conservative interest.

LEICESTER.—In the event of a dissolution, there will be a contest. Besides Lord Edrington and Mr. Rowndell Palmer, the members, there are two new candidates—Mr. Collier, a barrister, son of the late member, and Mr. Stark, the banker.

BLACKBURN.—Mr. M. J. Feilden, of Feniscombe, is announced as a candidate for the representation of Blackburn at the next general election.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION AT WINDSOR FOR ENCOURAGING THE ARTISTS—AND LABOURERS.—The noble example set by H.R.H. Prince Albert is now being followed by many of the nobility and gentry, by establishing associations to award prizes to artisans and labourers. At Windsor prizes are given to those who have brought up their families without resort to parochial relief, except in cases of sickness—to families distinguished for tidiness and cleanliness—to children who go regularly to school—to well-conducted servants or labourers, and to a few others, who have been the longest time in service. They have laid by savings for a deferred annuity—to the best cultivators of gardens or allotments—to exhibitors of the best collections of vegetables and produce, or of cottage handicraft.

LORD NORMANBY.—*Galignani*, of Saturday last, contradicts the statement put forth in the various journals, that the police employed in arresting Cavaignac and Changarnier on the night of the 2d of December had discovered a voluminous correspondence, in which the British Government, or its representative, Lord Normanby, had very freely recorded their admiration of the Republic, and their contempt for Napoleon. "We are enabled, says the *Messager*, to say that this absurd *on dit* the most unqualified contradiction; it is without a shadow of foundation."

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE NORTHERN POWERS.—The following extract from the lithographed foreign correspondence of the Paris office of the Associated Press and English journals with news is very curious, as it is dated the day *before* the announcement of Lord Palmerston's secession from office was made in the London journals:—"Vienna, Dec. 23.—Rumours are current in circles of negotiations said to have been engaged by Prince Schwarzenberg in England with our Court, without the knowledge of Lord Palmerston. Their object is said to be a *rapprochement* between the two Courts, and the retirement of the noble Lord from office is announced as certain to happen soon. The first token of this *rapprochement* has been the admission of Lord Westmoreland to an audience, and his invitation to dinner by the Emperor. There are many persons who now openly laugh loudly that Lord Palmerston, the revolutionary man, which does not mean the institution of a military Government, repugnant to the habits and tastes of the English, but her adhesion to the counter-revolutionary league will soon be commenced by the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees, and by supporting all measures that can destroy the European democratic propagandas."

BANKERS' PRIZE ESSAY.—The prize of £100, offered in January last by James William Gilbart, Esq., F.R.S., of the London and Westminster Bank, for the best essay upon the Great Exhibition, in connexion with "Practical Banking," has been awarded to Mr. Granville Sharp, accountant in the East of England Bank at Norwich.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—Frederick William Pott, Esq., of Doctors'-commons, has lately added to the valuable collection of pictures in this establishment, by presenting to the governors two original portraits—those of Sir Aspley, and the other of Ben Jonson. This act of generosity and favour towards an institution of which Mr. Pott's father was an active governor, and of which he himself has been for many years a strenuous advocate, has been accepted by the governors of the hospital with great gratification.

LEGEND OF THE ROBIN REDBREAST.—The following beautiful legend of the robin redbreast, which I have just met with, was quite new to me; less that some unsavory superstition current in Scotland, where would say of the cause why the robin redbreast has always been a favourite and *protégé* of man. While our Saviour was bearing his cross, one of these birds, they say, took one thorn from his crown, and was dyed his breast; and ever since that time robin redbreasts have been the friends of man."—Communications with the Unseen World," p. 2.—*Notes and Queries.*

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—(Extract of a letter from Hobart Town, August 4):—"The most glad discoveries in New South Wales are the all-absorbing subject of conversation here, which is unsettling the minds of all classes nothing but "the diggings" are thought of. Any fancy one may be making a hundred per cent. on his capital, and a digger can put into his pocket to the bank, and receiving £5400 for his morning's work! If this goes on, it must unsettle the whole monetary system of the world. California has produced nothing equal to this. As soon as the news of the auriferous discovery spreads, there will, doubtless, be an enormous number of diggers from all parts of the world. We shall suffer very most severely; indeed, already the prices of provisions have nearly doubled; everything finding its way back to New South Wales. The people here are already beginning to look after their *copper*, as likely in time to become the most valuable [illegible]arly through our winter, if winter it can be called, with a bright blue sky, and just cold enough to render fire agreeable, without its being necessary. We have now once at a distance, for a few hours."

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

BAKING THE NEW YEAR'S CAKE.

THE BAKING AND BREAKING OF THE NEW YEAR'S-EVE CAKE—A CHRISTMAS CUSTOM IN IRELAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

This fine old festival, whose origin is lost amidst the Pagan darkness that surrounds so many of the customs of this country, and yet rendered dear to its inhabitants by the joyous associations of childhood, like many others, is now passing away not only from the practice, but also from the recollection, of the people; yet they delight to talk of those times when the worthy good man, either in "the big house" or "comfortable homestead," made known to his cherished friends and humble dependents that the "lady of the house" or the "good woman" was to have her New Year's-eve Cake; and the sly invitation was sure to gather all who cherished genuine wit and humour to witness the making of the cake—that important portion of the meal—to enjoy the drollery of him or her installed as high priest, and to sing the requisite] incantations to secure the success of the charmed cake. This, having been once fairly placed on the griddle, (in those days our forefathers knew little of the oven for such uses), became an object of interest to more than one, and many were the sly colleens who, when the lad of her choice placed in the fire a sprig of the still verdant holly or ivy that decorated the kitchen, would adroitly steal in another little sprig to the blazing pile, to see if her fortune burned and kept pace with his; if it did so, (like the burnt nuts of All-shallows-eve) a smooth current of happiness for the coming year was indicated.

Those were, indeed, days of simplicity, when the baron and the peasant met alike under the same roof; when even the humble itinerant fiddler who played his way through the country was expected to witness the next aspirant to manhood lay hold of the well-made and substantial cake, and, with his mimic strength, dash it against the door, when it was shivered to pieces, whilst the assembled witnesses of the scene offered up in spirit an humble but fervent prayer that cold, want, or hunger might not enter that door for the ensuing year. The fragments of the cake were then scrambled for, and certain was he or she who succeeded in securing the first fragment that touched the ground, that they, too, would have a home and a New Year's Cake ere the next year was out.

To this succeeded a scene of romping, eating and drinking, dancing and singing, such as can only be witnessed in Ireland; and the mirth continues up to the hour that marks our passage from one year into another, when a fervent prayer is offered up to Him who has brought us thus to a new year, and enabled us to see the light of another.

We recollect, when a schoolboy, thinking with delight over our promised enjoyments of a New Year's Cake, and of all our schoolfellows having the same promise of enjoyment held out to them; whereas we believe that the practice is now only carried out in the more comfortable and wealthy homes of the south and midland counties of poor old Ireland.

BREAKING THE NEW YEAR'S CAKE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL GRANVILLE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, second Earl Granville, eldest son, by the second daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, of the first Earl, who was ambassador to Russia, the Hague, and for seventeen years at Paris, was born May 11, 1815. In 1823 he was sent to Eton; and in 1832 entered Christchurch, where he took his degree in 1836. In the following year he became under his father *attaché* to the embassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, for the borough of Morpeth. In the same session he made his first speech, taking the Liberal side in a debate on the policy of the Quadruple Alliance.

At the general election, on the death of William IV., in 1837, his Lordship was again, without a contest, returned for Morpeth, and on the meeting of Parliament had the honour of moving the first address to her Majesty. At the close of the session he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, retired from Parliament, and continued to hold the office until 1840; when, on the appointment of Sir George Anson to the governorship of Chelsea Hospital, his Lordship became a candidate for the vacated seat at Lichfield, and again had the good fortune to be elected without a contest. During his absence from the House, the question of repeal of the Corn Laws, first moved by Mr Villiers in 1838, had, through his perseverance, become prominent. Out of doors the agitation had gained ground, but in the House both the great parties were still opposed to any removal of the bread tax. His Lordship at once gave his support to the proposal for its total and immediate repeal; and, irrespective of party, both in office and opposition, in the Commons and the Lords, voted and spoke during the whole of the struggle for the untaxing of food, and the enfranchisement of commerce on the side of complete Free Trade. At the general election of 1841, he was again returned for Lichfield.

In the January of 1846 his Lordship was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire; succeeded to the peerage; and in the following session first spoke in the Lords, in support of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In July of the same year he was appointed Master of the Queen's Buckhounds, an appointment which at the close of the year he resigned to accept the office of an unpaid Commissioner of Railways; and in the May of 1848 he succeeded the Right Hon. Milner Gibson as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Macaulay as Paymaster of the Forces. In 1847 Mr. Ricardo's committee sat in the Commons on the Navigation Laws. In the following year Lord Granville was a member of the committee in the Lords, and subsequently, both on the second reading and in committee, spoke at length upon the question, especially in reply to Lord Brougham, pointing out that the state of our treaties rendered any measure of reciprocity such as Lord Ellenborough had proposed impossible; and that, as to America, the very preamble of their own law which declared it purely a retaliative act on the part of the United States, ensured us just so much liberty of navigation as we should grant—a view the correctness of which was early proved by the American proclamation, giving complete equality, except in the coasting, to our shipping with their own, immediately on the passing of the bill repealing our Navigation Laws. At the request of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and assured by the most kindly-offered assistance of the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Granville consented to act as Vice-President of the Royal Commission, for the Great Exhibition, of which he was throughout one of the most diligent working members. He spoke at the meetings at York and Birmingham; on board the *Atlantic* steam-ship, at Liverpool; and at Paris on the occasion of the visit in August last: and one of his best speeches in the House was in 1850, in reply to Lord Brougham's attack upon the Exhibition.

In the late session his Lordship was chairman of the committee on the Patent Laws, took the entire management of the proposed measure

THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE K. H.H.M. MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

of reform; and, in introducing the bill, expressed himself not only in favour of such changes as were proposed, but as in his own conviction going so far as the belief that it would be best to have no Patent Laws. In October, 1851, Lord Granville was called to a seat in the Cabinet; and on Friday, December 27, had delivered to him the seals of the Foreign-office, as the successor of Lord Palmerston an office rendered the more difficult by the eminent ability and the home popularity of his predecessor.

Lord Granville, except on the questions we have named, has but seldom spoken in either House; but in the Lords he has been a working member of several important committees, and has been a constant supporter of Liberal measures.

His Lordship married, in 1840, the only daughter and heiress of the Duke of Dalberg, relict of Sir Ferdinand Richard Acton, Bart.

THE CLIPPER SHIP "CHRYSOLITE."

THE beautiful clipper ship *Chrysolite*, engraved below, is one of two fine vessels built at Aberdeen by Messrs. Hall and Sons, for the China trade; the *Stornaway*, of 600 tons, belonging to Messrs. Jardine and Matheson, merchants of London; and the *Chrysolite*, of 450 tons, belonging to the enterprising firm of Taylor and Potter, of Liverpool. The *Stornaway* arrived in the Thames some weeks back from her first voyage to China, after two splendid passages out and home, of 102 and 103 days, having beaten the American clipper ships *Oriental* and *Surprise*—in each case some days. The *Chrysolite*, of 450 tons, reached Liverpool on the 1st of December, after two surprisingly rapid voyages of 102 days out, and 104 home, having been absent but seven months and six days; and, like her consort, having completely beaten the American clipper *Memnon*, of 1200 tons. The latter ship sailed from Whampoa three days before the *Chrysolite;* notwithstanding which the latter came up with the *Memnon* on the 21st day, tried with her for fifteen hours in a dead beat to windward through the Gasper Straits, beat her completely, and left her 9½ miles astern, having had a good fresh breeze all the time. After this the *Chrysolite* fell in with H. M. frigate *Havannah*, of 20 guns, a very fine and fast-sailing vessel, of 1000 tons: the two were in company for fifteen days, and the frigate could not leave her; in fact, the *Chrysolite* kept her astern from two to five miles, as her log proves, although the frigate crowded every stitch of canvas she could set, thus proving her admirable sailing qualities; while the officers of the *Havannah* acknowledged that she was the only ship they had ever fallen in with during their commission that had been able to hold with them. The two vessels parted company about 700 miles from the Azores—the frigate for Portsmouth, the *Chrysolite* for Liverpool; the latter arriving three days before the frigate. Her official character, as given by her captain, proves her a most superior ship: and her whole performance shows that, whenever it comes to a fair field and real work, she is well able to cope with and lead the fastest of the "boasted American clippers." The *Flying Cloud* has, it appears by the American papers, gone on from California to China, to take the place of the *Memnon*, unfortunately lost in the China sea, after being left by the *Chrysolite*. The *Flying Cloud* will thus make the return voyage in company with the *Stornaway* and *Chrysolite*, and their respective powers will be well tried.

It is a remarkable fact, that the *Chrysolite* within the past year was launched and fitted; sailed on her first voyage last April; returned, and will sail on her second voyage to China next week; all within twelve months; the builder, owners, and captain having just reason to be proud of each other and their ship.

The *Chrysolite* made the voyage from Liverpool to Anjeer in 80 days. This is the quickest voyage on record. The *Oriental* made the same passage out in 89 days, and that was without precedent; but, for the present, the *Chrysolite* has the palm. This ship, we understand, was built expressly to contest the voyage with the *Oriental*. She is 440 new and 570 old tons burthen, but carries nearly 800 tons of tea; and this is the *desideratum* which this new build has realised, and which promises soon to be generally adopted. It is now eleven years since the Aberdeen bow was invented by the Messrs. Hall of that city; when they suggested a deviation from the ordinary form, and showed also, that, by the new law of tonnage measurement, the properties of fast-sailing and large-tonnage burthen might be combined. They proposed to run the stem out so as to form the cutwater, and to make the floor and run in proportion to the sharpness of the bow. The vessel built on this model was masted and rigged pretty much after the channel fashion, and surprised everybody by the quickness of the voyages which she made between Aberdeen and London. Three other vessels were built on the same plan; and thenceforward the Aberdeen bow was a triumph in naval architecture. Since then Messrs. Hall have built fifty vessels, measuring about 30,000 tons per register: they were for owners in London, Liverpool, Leith, China, and India; and it is a remarkable fact that only one of these ships has been wrecked or cast ashore, or even seriously damaged, although they have been all constantly at sea since they were built.

The following are the dimensions of the *Chrysolite*:—

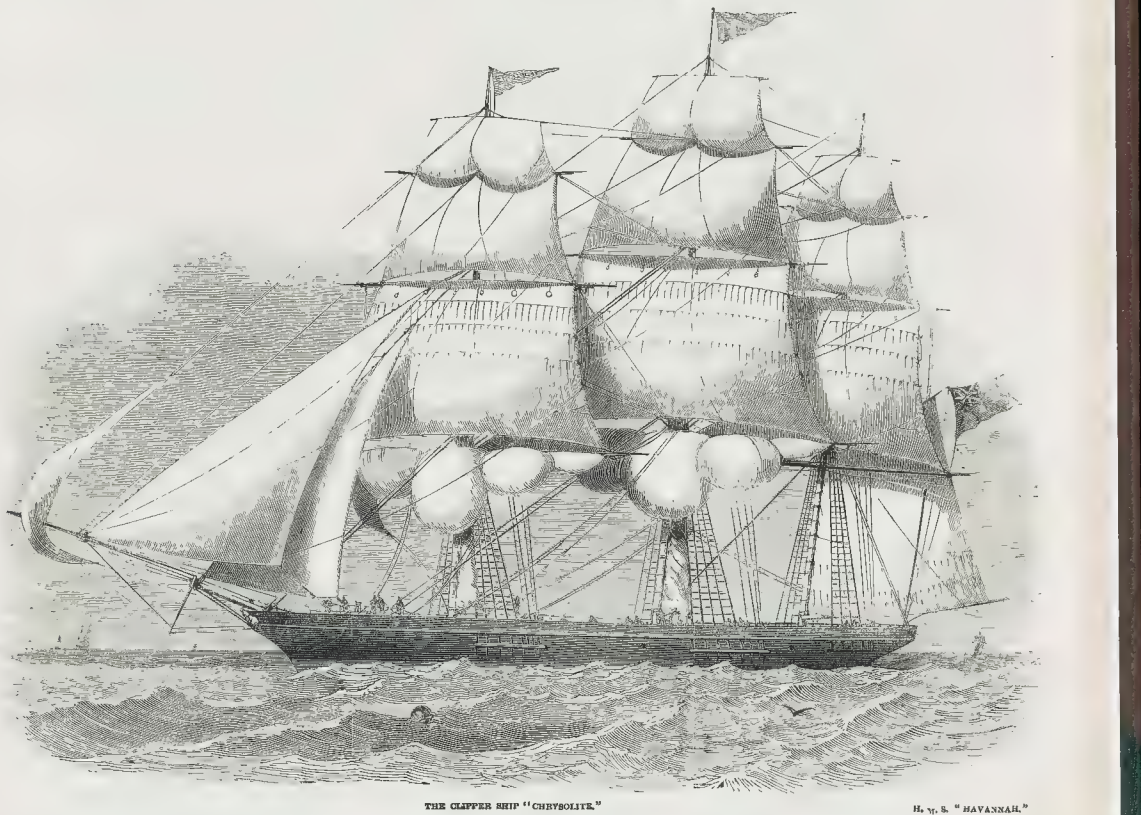
	Feet.	Inches.
Length on main deck	138	6
Ditto upper deck	149	3
Ditto keel	130	0
Ditto over all	156	0
Extreme breadth	29	0
Depth of hold	17	2

Tons, 440 new; 570 old. Draught of water in good sailing trim: fore, 15 ft. 6 in.; aft, 17 in.

The following were some of her best days' sailings, 24 hours:—

235 knots.	236 knots.
264	230
260	320
180	260
172	200
225	212
289	268
290	...

Rate of sailing by the wind, 9½, 10, and 10½ knots,; going free all sail, 11½, 12½, and 13½ for many days together, and has gone for a limited period 14 knots. She is very easy and buoyant in all weathers, running before heavy gales, or hove to; behaves remarkably well under all circumstances, and has passed every ship with which she has yet fallen in.



THE CLIPPER SHIP "CHRYSOLITE."

H. M. S. "HAVANNAH."

MUSIC.

GRAND PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S "ŒDIPUS," AT WINDSOR CASTLE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

On Thursday evening, according to the custom since her Majesty's accession to the throne, to celebrate the New Year by a musical entertainment, Mendelssohn's "Œdipus" was performed. It is to the classical taste of his Royal Highness Prince Albert that amateurs are indebted for the introduction in this country of Mendelssohn's fine work, the music to the "Œdipus at Colonos" of Sophocles. The first time this noble production was heard here, was on the anniversary of the marriage of our most gracious Queen, the 10th of February, 1848, at which period an abridged English version, by Mr. Bartholomew, was executed under the direction of Mr. Anderson, with a complete band and chorus; Mr. Bartley, and the author of the adaptation, as chorus speakers, recitingthe poem. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 19, 1848, there is an illustration of the rehearsal of this performance, which took place in the Picture Gallery at Buckingham Palace. On the 10th of June, 1850, the "Œdipus" was performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, at the annual morning concert of Mrs. Anderson, pianiste to the Queen, and musical instructress to the Princess Royal, under Costa's direction; but, owing to the want of sufficient rehearsals, the choral singing was very unsatisfactory.

At Thursday's performance, before the Royal amateurs, Mr. Bartley read the poem, assisted by Mr. Bartholomew. The chorus has been selected from the Sacred Harmonic Society, and from the professional Chorus-singers of the two Italian Opera-houses, by Mr. Grice. Mr. Anderson conducted the work. A platform was erected in the Waterloo Gallery, on which were seated the two choirs, amounting to about fifty voices. In the centre Mr. Bartley was placed; before him was Mr. Anderson with the quartet party, Messrs. Benson, Grice, Beale, and Smithson, and the orchestra in front, the wind instruments being located beneath the cancellate, right and left. The furniture of the Tipped Saloon formed in the late Exhibition formed a line of demarcation between the stage and the seats of her Majesty and Prince Albert and the persons who had the honour of receiving invitations.

Her Majesty's private band consists of Mr. Anderson (director), Sainton (violin solo), Nickel, E. Chipp, Cusins, Day, Buels, Betts, Egerton, jun., Guinness, Hill (viola), H. Chipp (violoncello), Schroeder, jun. (ditto), L. Schroeder (contrabasso), Malsch and Horton (oboe), Williams (clarionet), Mountney (fagotto), Waitzig and W. Card (bassoons), Richardson (flute), P. and G. Hardy (horns), C. Schroeder and Beddington (trumpets), Germann (trombone), and W. Hardy (drums). This efficient chamber band was strengthened, on this occasion with the addition of Piatti, Blagrove, Lucas, Baeth, Watson, Simmonds, Withers, J. Loder, Streathe, Webb, Trust, Hancock, Pratten, and Campanile, making altogether an excellent orchestra of players.

The performance commenced at eight o'clock, the rehearsal having taken place at Buckingham Palace on the preceding day.

Mendelssohn's music to "Œdipus Colonens" is the last of the series of works produced at Berlin during the gifted composer's engagement with the King of Prussia. His first composition of this class was the "Antigone," in 1841, completed within the almost inconceivable space of eleven days. In 1843 he wrote the fairy music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" in 1844 the music to Racine's tragedy of "Athalie," which will be performed shortly by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and in 1845 he produced his music for "Œdipus at Colonus," connected with which is the tradition that Sophocles read this tragedy to his judges when accused by his unnatural children of being unable to manage his affairs, and that the judges conducted the poet in triump to his house, such was the effect of the poem.

However ill-calculated the music of the "Œdipus" may be considered for a miscellaneous audience, arising perhaps from the sombre subject and from the mixture of speaking with singing, in no competition of the illustrious composer has his genius been more positively exhibited. The "Œdipus" startles the ear by its marked originality—nothing like it in form and idea can be traced in any pre-existing composition of the classic school; its adaptation to the colossal *locale* is perfectly astounding. The hearer seems to be removed to ages long gone by, and yet in its severity there is no pedantry. The accompaniments to the spoken dialogue penetrated to the very heart's core, so true and touching is the contemplation of the master mind. If imagination can supply the loss of the Greek tone, then may the inspirations of Mendelssohn in "Œdipus" be supposed to assume the aspect of historic accuracy. The appeal of Antigone to the blind seer, in his half other blind and aged sire, with its orchestral undercurrent, is a most exquisite passage. How noble is the chorus, "Thou comest to the land," and how exciting the incentive to the battle for the rescue of the daughters of *Œdipus*. The thunder chorus is grand and impressive, almost beyond precedent. The lament of *Antigone* at her father's disappearance is another gem, in which orchestral painting attains the sublime over art. There is a stately upheaval throughout the "Œdipus" which would render it, with stage accessories, a most attractive work to all auditors who have a keen sense of the pure and beautiful in the highest dominion of art's regions; and even the sympathies of general audiences could not be refused in the fine thoughtful, pathetic phrases, and classical conceptions to be found in the music of Mendelssohn's "Œdipus."

MR. BUNN'S OPERATIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" is in active preparation at Drury-Lane Theatre. There will be a costly *ballet de cour*, and the orchestral and choral force will be on the most effective scale. Mdme. Evelina Garcia will make her first appearance on the London boards in the character of *Alice*. Miss Crichton, formerly of the Royal Academy of Music, and of the pupil of Manuel Garcia, will sustain the part of the *Princess*. The new tenor M. Fedor, a Russian by birth, who has sung in France and Italy with success, will appear in *Robert*, and Mr. Drayton will also make his *début* in the same character. Four new singers from the provinces. Mrs. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance in Auber's production. The first new opera will be by Balfe, the libretto by Mr. Bunn; and the other novelty will be Maclfern's new opera, with the libretto by Mr. John Oxenford. On Wednesday night Miss P. Horton sang the music of *Hecate*, in "Macbeth," the chorusses in which were excellently sung; and Miss Poole, Miss Lindsay, Miss R Isaacs, Mr. G. Manvers, Mr. Denham, and Mr. Drayton, were the principal singing witches. In noticing the active lessee's musical arrangements, some mention of Mr. Isaacson's clever adaptation of the music of the new pantomime is due, the instrumentation displaying much ear and the selection of tunes being appropriate and piquant. In these days of executive legerdemain, the satire of the *Clown* (Mr. Marshall) is more than diverting—it is positively instructive; and the peals of laughter with which this remarkably clever cancellative is received, indicate that the public is alive to the absurdity of mere *tours de force*. Mr. Marshall's style of playing the passages of Sivori and Bottesini in the "Carnaval di Venize" variations is of no ordinary excellence; nothing can be more droll than the one executed with the bow attached to the foot, and with the fiddle transversely in the hands; the fainting away in the arms of *Pantaloon* at the end of a sentimental cadenza is equally comic.

HERR SOMMER'S CONCERT.

The performances of Herr Sommer on the Sommerophone at the Great Exhibition have rendered his name familiar to the public; but it is not so much his execution and that of his colleague Herr Horyanye, clever as it is, on the barytone and soprano Sommsorophone, which render the concerts at Willis's Rooms so curious, as the playing of the Hungarian Gipsies, which is a study in national music. There are seven stringed instruments, including a left-handed violoncello player, and a huge double-bass, two clarionets, one ophicleide, and four cornists. The players, with their scarlet tunics and gold braid, yellow boots and ankle boots, rich yellow fringe, and black caps and feathers, look quite picturesque; and their statuesque style of standing, playing from memory, with their more animated leader, Herr Lavotta, who looks like Tamour the Tartar, would not lead the listener to suppose that there was so much soul in their execution. It is, of course, of the Straus clock-like school, with the strongest possible accent and most emphatic rhythm. The Hungarian executants are most fear-stirring and head-moving. M. Dupont, a pianist, who played one of Liszt's most fantastic pieces—a fantasia on the "Prophète" themes—seems worthy of a better position than that of playing in a promenade concert.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. George Genge, the tenor, gave an evening concert on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, assisted by the Misses Jolly, the Misses Wells, Mrs. Temple, Miss Poole, Miss Felton, Miss Ransford, Messrs. Kenny, Stretton, F. Smith, Holmes, Ransford, G. Farren, and Lefft.

Under the direction of Mr. M. Davies, an evening concert took place on Monday at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end. The chief singers were Miss Dolby, Miss Eyles, Miss Gibbs, Mr. Misses Alexander, Messrs. Swift, Longmans, and Wollgrove, with Herr Van Heddeghem, on the violoncello.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed on Tuesday night by Mr. C. Salaman's Amateur Choral Society.

Mr. John Parry delivered his "Notes" at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Tuesday night.

Mr. G. Buckland, on Thursday night, gave a lecture on old English and patriotic Music, at the Islington Literary and Scientific Institution

The London Thursday Concerts will be resumed on the 8th inst.

The anniversary of the Madrigal Society will be commemorated on the 15th inst., and Mr. Ella will commence his Musica. Winter Evenings on the 22d inst.

The great Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival will take place on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, under the direction of M. Costa. The Norwich Festiva., under Benedict's direction, postponed on account of the Exhibition, will also take place in the autumn. The meeting of the Three Choirs will be this year at Hereford, under the conductorship of Mr. Townshend Mudge.

Madame Oury will give a *matinée musicale* at Brighton, next Monday.

Mr. E. Laurent's prize of ten guineas for the best original quadrille will be awarded next Monday, at the Argyll Rooms.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Mdme. Sontag made her *début* at Cologne on the 18th inst., as *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia," with immense success. Alboni made her *début* at Turin in "Cenerentola," and was received with enthusiasm. A new opera by Herr Unger, "Tiberius Gracchus," is in rehearsal at Weimar. Beethoven's natal day (Dec. 15) has been celebrated in various towns in Germany with great honours. Tne dramatic young Swedish singer, Jenny Lind, at Berlin, Mdlle. Ebeling, the day after she was to have made her *début* in "La Figlia," had created a painful sensation.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Wednesday Miss Glyn appeared as *Lady Macbeth*. The house was crowded. The tragedy was efficiently placed upon the stage, Mr. Anderson enacting the guilty Thane. This gent eman made a better *Macbeth* than we had expected. He has many of the physical qualifications needed for the character; but the monotony of his elocution prevents us from understanding what he precisely means. Very different is it with Miss Glyn, who gives a severe intellectual outline to a definite conception. The cold, calculating, materialistic woman stands out in bold relief—the sceptical scorner even of the "murdering ministers" to whom she appeals:—

Whatever in your sightless substances
You wish on Nature's mischief.

Thus implying more than a doubt of their visibility and inhabitancy. treating them, indeed, as the fictions of a superstitious fancy—such as that by which her scrupulous lord was hagridden. In her calm, staid, matured conception of Miss Glyn's rôle, we hear the articulations of this terrible mental state, freed from the influence of all moral feeling But in every human heart there lie unexplored depths. This *Lady Macbeth* finds, at least, in her own case. The period of reaction comes, and new awakened thoughts go sounding down the profound abysm of the unsuspected spirituality within, and make companions of "sorriest fancies." In her eyes, so does *Macbeth* even at this very moment when she is plotting *Banquo's* murder—when the only "scorpions" of which his mind is "full" are not the pangs of remorse, but the twin facts that "Banquo and his Fleance live." For one moment only the murderess's instinct arrives in her—"But to them" For one moment only the murderess's instinct arrives in her—"But to them" nature's copy's not eterne." Then she sinks again into that depression which conducts to somnolency and suicide. Meanwhile, *Macbeth*, having resumed his self-possession, resumes also his authority as a husband, conquers his pleas with more than her, and exercises it without her connivance or required consent. Such is the outline of *Lady Macbeth's* character as conceived by Miss Glyn, and she works out the idea with an inflexibility of purpose which, in its consistency, becomes masculine. Yet this fine idea, and the sublime real isation of it, were fully recognised and appreciated by the numerous audience, who, on her appearance before the curtain, cheered the actress with an unanimity of applause that demonstrated that all agreed in the same approving judgment.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The pantomime at DRURY-LANE proves to be a carefully compiled and well-appointed stage production. The subject, eminently moral as it is, and hallowed by association with the name of Hogarth, must commend it to favourable attention from all who consider the legitimate aim of entertainment is of unexceptionable quality. The two Paynes, in *Toby Cricket* and *David Drone*, show an inexhaustible activity. The scenery is occasionally costly—such as the Interior of the Beehive, and the grand Palace at the conclusion. Some of the incidental allusions are amusing, though few are political Two relate, indeed, to Paris "gay," and "in a state of siege"—with "plenty of balls" in the former case, and "plenty of bullets in the latter." Mr. H. Marshall's droll imitation (in imitation of Ernst and Sivori, were clever and mirth-provoking. The Bloomer costume of course comes in for its share of ridicule. On the whole the pantomime is of a very satisfactory order, and has a stateliness and decorum which is suitable to the classic locale on which it is produced. The performance on Friday commenced with the tragedy of "Fasio," for the purpose of introducing Miss Glyn. She met with a most brilliant reception. The appearance of the audience, also, was crowded and fervent, that she was urged beyond her usual degree of force in the performance of the character. Her broad classical style is eminently suited for the stage, and her voice is powerful enough for the house. The plaudits bestowed evidently had the effect of stimulating the actress to fresh exertions, and, in consequence, she made many impulsive points which told well. When summoned before the curtain, it was evident that Miss Glyn's nerves, and her physical energies; but her apparent indisposition was only temporary. On Saturday Miss Fitzpatrick made a successful *début* as *Letitia Hardy*, in "The Belle's Stratagem." The comedy was followed by the Bateman Children in "The Young Couple."

The pantomime next in importance to that of DRURY LANE is the HAYMARKET. Mr. Flexmore is triumphant as *Clown*; but he has not been quite careful enough in the Haymarket version of the comic business. Several of the allusions are, of course, good. He, too, has indulged in imitations, not of musicians, however, but of eminent ballet-dancers, and in particular of Mr. T. P. Cooke's harlequin. The scenery is throughout beautiful. The piece was preceded by "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. C. Kean, of course, enacted *Shylock*. A more serious *rôle*, however, was undertaken by him on Tuesday, and one comparatively novel, the part of *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in Colman's "Iron Chest." Whether Mr. Kean may be said to inherit the genius for this part. It suits him nearly or quite as well as it did his father; that is, he performed it with a natural aptitude which left nothing to be desired either in the conception or execution.

At the ADELPHI THEATRE, the pantomime of "Red Rufus" presented the public with a new clown, Mr. Edwin Edwards, who with the piece achieved complete success. The manner in which the harlequinade has been treated on the stage is unique. The comic scenes contain abundant allusions to passing events and the follies of the hour, having in this an advantage, we think, over its contemporaries. The success of the entire pantomime was decided. Never, indeed, was "proceeds its performance, but was too lastily got through to justify criticism.

We have little to add to what we have already recorded of the pantomime at SADLER'S WELLS. Mr. Robert Brough has newly crowded, and the production, as it deserves, has triumphantly successful. "The Lady of Lyons" preceded, in which Miss Cooper, who has returned to the house, re-appeared, and was warmly received. The engagement of Miss Cooper's lady has rendered it possible to revive "Ingomar," and on Monday she sustained the character of *Parthenia*.

The Punch-Pantomime at ASTLEY'S has also been highly successful, though the allusions in it to passing events are but few; but there is an abundance of neat rows and rough mishaps well calculated to ensure the popularity of the piece.

At the SURREY, the scientific pantomime by Mr. Blanchard has met with a deserved success, not only for the excellence of its accessories, which are indeed unexceptionably rich, but for its theatrical aim.

The pantomime at the MARYLEBONE claims to be a treble X, and its author a "licensed wit," *alias* Francisco Frost. The name of his composition is "Sir John Mercury, or the Enchanted Champagne and the Fairies of the Hop and Vine"—a popular subject with John Bull at all times. The pantomimic characters are as follows:—Miss Adelaide Malcolm, *Columbine*; Paul Kellar, *Pantaloon*; Mr. Marshall, *Clown*; and M. Perry, *Harlequin*. The scenery, by Mr. Middenhall, is striking, animated, and original. A union of the political with the grotesque was evidently aimed at, and to a great extent successfully.

In the class of burlesques, the LYCEUM, with Mr. Planché for its provider, takes the highest rank. He has done ample justice to "La Reine au Bois" of his favourite Contesses, and well do the company and management support the efforts of the author. The scenes at the *Fairies' Desideratum* looked pretty and interesting, and sang remarkably well. The "Chamber of Point Lace," in which she is confined is magnificent. It is brilliantly illuminated with wax candles. They were glad to see Madme. Vestris, as the *Fairy Queen*, wielding the princess, and wearer of an amulet to preserve her mistress from evil. Miss St. George, also, as *Fêlix*, Prince of Happy Land, was welcomed. Nothing could be better than Mr. T. Matthews' make-up for the *Duke of Vert Vert Verdure*. The burlesque throughout is extravaganza is unusually sparkling; and the scenery by Messrs. Beverley and Meadows exceeded even the high expectation which we had formed of it.

We have already given a full account of the Brothers Brough's extravaganza at the HAYMARKET. Full justice has been done to the scenery, costumes, and cast. Mr. Bland and Mr. Buckstone are seen to their characteristic manner in the parts of *Hercules* and *Iolaus*. The ensemble is highly satisfactory. The literary merits of the piece, as we have already intimated, reach a standard of excellence rarely attempted in this class of productions, and ought to ensure it a marked success.

Mr. Paul Bedford, as the *Robber Baron* and *Wolf*, in the ADELPHI Christmas piece of "Little Red Riding Hood," maintains his character as an eccentric actor; and with Miss Woolgar as *Little von Bazen*, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam as *Red Riding Hood*, and Miss Emma Harding as *Krankheit*, the Rr witch, made the success of the piece certain. Nor was Mr. G. Honey, as *Grimbold*, less deserving of admiration; he was indeed capital

At PUNCH'S THEATRE, "The Twelve Labours of Hercules" proves to be an adaptation from a French drama, and its hero a French cavalier, who, at the instance of a *Countess Hélène de l'Estrange*, who wishes to rid herself of his suit, undertakes a series of to him herculean difficulties—all of which he has to get through in twelve hours. These are, not to drink, not to smoke, not to grumble, not to swear, not to kiss a pretty servant-girl, not to eat anything but dry bread, and to pay a large debt owing to usurers. The *Countess* enters into a conspiracy against him, but he succeeds in all. The cavalier was supported by Mr. Walter Lacy. With the piece embodying the pathetic story of the "Willow Plate," the audience of this little theatre were delighted, and it is likely to conduce considerably to the prosperity of the establishment.

SALLE ROBIN.—M. Robin has commenced the new year with a second season, and has added some novelties which merit public attention and patronage. Not only has M. Robin provided his usual marvels, but he has presented his patrons with some mechanical inventions and optical contrivances, which are as beautiful as they are wonderful. By means of the microscope he shows some surprising picturesque and monumental results, which, for their elegance and interest, have never been exceeded. The lecturer, in describing them, attributed the novelties and delicate manipulations alone to the inventive genius of M. Robin, who, in these exhibitions, rises much in our estimation as a scientific and mechanical originator in the department of optical mechanism and light.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

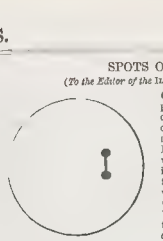


DIAGRAM OF THE SUN'S DISC, WITH THE OPAQUE SPOTS, AS SEEN ON THE 26TH OF DECEMBER.

ON Christmas-day the remarkable appearance of two exceedingly dark spots, connected by a vertical band equally opaque, was observed on the Sun's disc, as represented in the accompanying Diagram. The day throughout the day was extremely dense, with occasional intervals of less obscuration. During these intervals the Sun's orb became visible, when the spots were distinctly seen by the naked eye on its surface. The time during which my observations were made extended from 1 to 3 o'clock P.M.

My attention was first directed to the phenomenon by Mr. Exley, of Cotham, who had somewhat earlier in the day remarked the unusual appearance presented by the Sun.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS AUSTIN.

Kingsdown, Bristol, Dec. 27, 1851.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Cork papers speak in terms of high admiration of the die which is intended to stamp the prize medals of the Queen's College. It is described as unique and classic in design, and as having been cut with surprising sharpness and elegance. It is in the style of the antique. The obverse bears the bust and profile of her most gracious Majesty, with the inscription, "*College. Regin. Corcag. Fundat. A.D. MDCCCXLV.*," with a circle of shamrocks. The reverse represents a winged female gracefully draped, with flowing hair, reclining on one knee, and seemingly intent on feeding the flame of a lamp, to which she is supplying oil from a vase which she holds in her extended right hand: motto, "*Quæ ex cognitione pendet*," bearing light in wisdom. The design was drawn by Mr. William Money, a pupil of the Cork School of Design. The die was sunk in Birmingham.

THE CONVICT DEPOT, QUEENSTOWN.—A disastrous fire occurred on Christmas-eve, at the convict depôt, Spike Island, near Cork. It originated in the flues of the washing-houses, and ere the military and other authorities on the island could suppress it, the flames extended to different points of the building, and committed great havoc. The loss will amount to several thousands. All the convicts were afterwards mustered, and none were found missing. The fire continued the whole night

The Rev. Richard Macdonnell, D.D., Senior Fellow, has been appointed to the office of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The bench caused in the committee of the Catholic Defence Association, by the appointment of Mr. Wilberforce to the secretaryship, has been healed up for the present, and Mr. Wilberforce has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase calendar for next week does not contain a single appointment, and this morning fixtures are confined to Lytham, on Wednesday and Thursday; and to Greta-bridge, on Thursday. The racing fraternity are now taken up with the nominations, which, as far as they have transpired, promise well for sport next season.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A thin gathering, but enough done to admit of a quotation, the prices, it will be seen, showing little change recorded in Don Pedro, who was sent out of the market:—

30 to 1 on .he field	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	100 to 1 agst The Ban (t)	
	140 to 1 agst Ribbon		
	Any odds agst Don Goldfinder		
	TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES		
10 to 1 agst Pillus (t)	10 to 1 agst Homebewed.		
	CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Nancy (t)	100 to 1 agst Goldfinder		
1000 to 15 — Grosvenor	1000 to 10 — Peoptdias (t)		
	DITTO.		
3 to 1 agst Hobbio Noble	18 to 1 agst Archerfield	50 to 1 agst Barbarian (t)	
15 to 1 — Augur (t)	25 to 1 — Ore (t)	1000 to 15 — Ambrose	
	1000 to 30 agst Father Thames (t)		

THURSDAY.—The half-dozen bets laid this afternoon were at Monday's prices, and in small amounts; a quotation, therefore, is needless.

SUNRISE FROM MONT BLANC.—As we reached the almost perpendicular wall of ice below the Rochers Rouges we came into the full moonlight; and, at the same time, far away on the horizon, the glow of daybreak. Gradually rising from the sky, and brightening higher and more distant mountains into relief. The union of these two effects of light was very strange. At first, the moonlight, and the entire world below warmed into the glow of sunrise.—*Albert Smith's "Mont Blanc," in Blackwood's Magazine.*

UNIFORM OR RAILWAY TIME.—It is proposed, by means of the electric telegraph, to regulate all the public clocks throughout the kingdom in accordance with Greenwich, or railway time. Precisely at noon the signal indicating Greenwich time, as observed by the great electric clock in the observation, Lothbury, is to be sent over the various lines of wire, giving at an approciable interval the exact time at every terminus. Greenwich time, as distinguished from local time, is at present kept by near y all the towns of importance in England, but they have not the advantage of exact regulation. The inconvenience of consequence where uniformity of time is not adopted, but where local time is adhered to, are Norwich, Yarmouth, Cambridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, Portsmouth, Exeter, Dorchester, Launceston, and Falmouth, on the east and west of England.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—Dr. Cullen, who has recently made a new survey of the Isthmus of Darien, has communicated some of the results of his observations, made on the Isthmus by Dr. Cullen, have brought to light the very important fact that a wide tract of entirely low and level land extends from Port Escoces, on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus, to the river Sambo. This river, which falls into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, is navigable for 16 miles and upwards from its mouth for vessels of the greatest draught of water, and there would remain only to deepen eight miles of the upper course, and to cut nine miles more to the Atlantic, to carry over low and level land, in order to form a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This projected canal route, from the excellence of the harbours on each side, its shortness, and the character of the country, presents favourable views which no route hitherto proposed can offer. The amount of work to be done is considerably less than that which yet remains to be done on the Panama Railroad.

THE FIRST PUBLIC APOTHECARIES' HALL.—With the fall of the Roman Empire, through the invasion of northern nations, arts and science left europe, and found a shelter among the Arabs, who preserved them for more propitious times; and, through their means never has equalled that of the Greeks and Romans, nevertheless chemistry and pharmacy are much indebted to them. They discovered several chemical preparations, and introduced several new medicines, still employed by all physicians. They established, in the eighth century, the first public apothecaries' hall in Bagdad. We owe also to the Arabs for the first legal dispensatories, in the ninth century, viz. for the one of Ebn Sahid; and in the twelfth century, for that of the Hakim Ebnalrah

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Government have presented a chest of Sèvres china to Earl Granville (now Foreign Secretary), President of the Royal Commission, and a tea service to Mr. Dilke, member of the Executive Committee, as a testimonial of the sense on the part which they took in the Great Exhibition of the Works of all Nations in Hyde park, in the past year. The articles forming the presents alluded to have arrived in London.

The young men named Stratford, the illegitimate children of the late Earl of Aldborough, who were apprehended some months back at Leghorn, where they resided with their mother, on charges of treasonous conspiracy against the Tuscan Government and the unlawful possession of arms, have, within the last ten days, been found guilty by the Austrian court-martial who tried them, and sentenced as follows:—Henry Stratford, calling himself Lord Aldborough, and his brother, Charles Stratford, condemned to death; and Edward Stratford six years; and Charles Stratford has been set at liberty, the imprisonment previous to his trial being reckoned a sufficient punishment.

The Manchester status of Sir Robert Peel will be ready for casting in February or March. The great statesman is represented in the act of speaking. The cloak is rejected, but, instead of being wrapped round the body, it is thrown so much back as to exhibit the whole person, which is in the dress of the age. His right hand is extended, and grasps some papers; the left is lightly placed on the hip, in a position not unfrequently met with Sir Robert. The attitude is noble, the countenance a good likeness of the man, and the expression is at once graceful and dignified.

By an official return just made of the present position of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, it appears that in Great Britain there are 708 churches and chapels; 12 colleges for the education of ecclesiastical and lay students; 17 houses of religious men, including the Benedictines, Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, Passionists, Oratorians, Redemptorists, Cisterians, Fathers of Charity, and Conceptionists; 62 convents for females of different orders. The number of clergy, including 1 archbishop and 12 bishops, is 1032. From the same return it appears that there are between 10 and 50 Roman Catholic bishops in the British colonies.

The *Cologne Gazette* has been fined 50 thalers for publishing one of Ethn Burrit's "Olive Leaves" under the head of "Military Pomp;" it was rules to come within the statute against "turning the measures of the Government into contempt." The same "loaf" has been published at Berlin, and even in Vienna, without notice.

The baptism of the newly-born Princess Royal of Spain was performed on the 22d ult. The Infante Don Francisco di Paula, the father of the King, acted as godfather, and the Queen Dowager Maria Christina was godmother. The royal infant was baptized Maria Isabella Louisa Josepha Christina Francisca di Paula. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Toledo. Madrid was to be illuminated on the night of the 23d.

The Austrian legation has given notice to the inhabitants of Rome that in future no work of literature or art can be dedicated to the Emperor of Austria without permission previously given by the legation.

At Venice the birth-day of the Emperor of Russia has been celebrated officially, and with great pomp.

Marshal Radetzky had arrived at Milan.

Count Potocki, the Galician nobleman who was apprehended a few weeks ago at Hamburg as an Hungarian agent, was brought to Vienna on the 19th ult.

The Dutch *Staats Courant* announces that a convention has been concluded between the Netherlands and Austria for the transport of the Indian mail via Trieste.

The marriage of General Cavaignac and Mdlle. Louise Gabrielle Odier took place on the 24th ult., at the church of the Oratoire Saint Honoré. The service was performed by M. Coquerel. The ceremony, according to the Catholic rites, took place on the evening of the 26th, at St. Roch, the Abbé Lacazeill being the priest.

The most singular instance of the late Turner's reserve was, that he never would consent to have his likenes taken, except on one occasion, when in 1800, he sat as a young man for a series of small-sized portraits of members of the Royal Academy. He always had an impression that any knowledge of his burly form and uncouth farmer-looking appearance would affect the poetry of his works. He considered that it would throw a doubt upon their genuineness.

One of the prisoners confined in Devonport Gaol nearly effected an escape lately by boring a hole in the stone wall with a spoon!

A railroad will be commenced next spring from St. Petersburg, *viâ* Wilna and Blaystock, to Warsaw, nearly 750 English miles, to be completed in five years, and without recourse to a loan.

According to the Vienna newspapers, the Turkish marine is to be reduced, and Austria intends purchasing of the Porte two war-steamers. The Turkish war-steamer *Taif*, of 600-horse power, is to ply between Trebizond and Constantinople with merchandise, there being a want of tonnage there, though there are already seven private steamers on the track.

The Duke of Parma arrived at Innspruck on the 17th ult.; and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who has been wandering about the Austrian dominions for some time past—without any one knowing precisely why—is now at Trieste.

A correspondent of "Kuhne's Europa" writes from Dresden that a number of humorous drawings, executed by the pencil of Schnorr, and accompanied by descriptions in his own hand, have been found in the possession of a Swabian family, with whom the great poet became acquainted during his residence at Loschwitz.

Another effort is to be made for the discovery of Sir John Franklin by means of a small screw-steamer, which is intended to penetrate into that part of the Polar seas which Sir John Franklin is supposed to have entered from Wellington Channel.

By a clause in the new City Sewers Act, now in force, the provisions with respect to houses in a ruinous and dangerous state are extended to any house or building which, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, is permanently unwholesome and unfit for human habitation.

The number of parcels passing "in" and "out" of the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway during Christmas week amounted to nearly 40,000. Out of these 40,000 parcels, only two had the addresses lost. One of the trains brought up ten tons of poultry.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having directed that the navigation and shipping accounts of the United Kingdom be hereafter rendered in altered form, the collectors and comptrollers of the customs at the several ports of the United Kingdom have received directions, from and after the 5th inst., to omit the number of masts in the returns of shipping and tonnage annually transmitted to the registrar-general of shipping.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have just adopted a new merchandise traffic.

On Saturday morning a melancholy occurrence took place at Lord Ward's estate, known as the Trough Pits. A "banful" of men and boys was being lowered down one of the pits, when an elderly man, also engaged at the pit, probably not being aware of the immediate proximity of the pit's mouth, fell down the shaft, and in his fall the body striking with great violence the descending skip, two of them (a young man and a boy) were knocked out and precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. The bodies, on being brought out of the pit, were found to be sadly mutilated.

A rather amusing anecdote has been recounted in Paris this week *apropos* of M. Charles Hugo (son of Victor Hugo), who has been for some time imprisoned in the Conciergerie for "sedition writings." In the last number of Victor Hugo's late journal, A "volaur," fellow-prisoner of M. Charles Hugo, asked him how matiers were going on in the department of the Var, and if the votes were likely to give a large majority to the President. "Why do you want to know?" said M. Hugo. "Ma foi," replied the light-fingered gentleman, "parceque je m'en vais aux galères, et je voudrais que tout fut tranquuile là." (Because I'm going to the galleys, and I wish everything to be quiet there.)

There will be five Sundays in February next. A similar event will occur 28 years after; viz., 1880. Afterwards there will be no similar occurrence for 40 years, viz. 1920; because the year 1900 will not be leap-year, owing to the dropping a day on the completion of each century.

A man has just been arrested in Berlin for carrying on a strange sort of commerce. He bought children at about 10s. (9 florins) apiece, to take to London as street musicians, and was embarking with about 20 of them, when the police stopped them on him. His name is Hump.

On Wednesday night (according to ancient custom) the bells of the various churches in the metropolis rang forth merry peals to welcome the new year. They commenced at half-past seven o'clock, and did not cease until mid-night, after midnight. The street concerts by itinerant musicians were exceedingly numerous, and the performers reaped a good harvest from new year's gifts.

The number of works printed in all languages at Paris during 1851 was 7350; and during the last ten years, 64,356. In 1851 there were also printed 485 musical works, 1014 engravings and lithographs, and 133 maps and plans.

The value of grouse shootings has increased greatly in Atholl (Highlands) during the last ten years. The game on an estate now in the market, which let for many seasons at £100, and the highest £120, is now on a lease at £2100, independent of the grazing rent. This is equivalent to an enhancement of £3000 in the value of the property.

The *Constitutionale* of Florence mentions a most daring robbery which was committed there on the 20th ult. Some miscreants having effected an entrance into the cathedra., robbed an altar dedicated to the Virgin of all the gold, silver, and precious stones it contained. The most singular circumstance was, that they had the audacity to break down the precious metals on the spot, in order to carry them off more easily.

A Vienna letter of the 23rd ult. states that Kossuth's mother is believed to be dead. The report of her arrest was only a few days old when it was followed by that of her decease. It has since been contradicted; but such is the state of the public mind, purposely kept in darkness, that the denial is received with suspicion. She was understood to have been brought a prisoner to Vienna, but the papers now say she died at Pesth. Whether she died on the way, or from long persecution after her liberation and return, or whether death overtook her in the hands of her tormentors, remains a mystery.

CHESS.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ST. EDMUND, and Others—In Enigma 701, place the two Black Pawns at Q *Kt* 3d and 4th, instead of Q B 3d and 4th.

A LOCAL SUBSCRIBER.—All parties entitled to receive a copy of the "Book of the Tournament" should send their names, *forthwith*, to the Secretary of the St. George's Club, Cavendish-square.

F W D, G G H.—Much too easy for publication.

DERBYONIAN, and Others. Solutions, to be acknowledged, must reach us by Wednesday morning.

TWIST KNIGHT.—The black Bishop in Enigma 705 should evidently stand at K's 7th, and not at K 3d.

C M, Southampton.—Black can take the Pawn in passing, and discover check to the adverse King.

ST EDMUND.—It came duly to hand. See the January number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

J. WARNER.—The promised collection of games promised by M. Petroff have not yet reached us, but we look for their arrival with great eagerness.

JAMES.—1. The beautiful fly drag board by Leuchars, or the very handsome terrace chessboard of Purkis, of Leadenhall-street, each of which was made to accompany the "Staunton chess-men." 2. An original copy of "Cook" is hardly procurable at any price.

LADY.—You may perhaps obtain a copy of the little work called the "Text-Book for Chess-Players," of Leuchars, in Piccadilly. We know nothing of works on the other games mentioned.

BARRISTER.—The annual subscription to the St George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum. Apply to the secretary, Mr Longbottom.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—If we are correctly informed, the attention of the committee has again been directed to the subject of persons intruding themselves into the Club who are uninvited and "unconnected" with the institution, and we have no doubt that proper measures will be taken to secure the members from such intrusion in future? We have no space to discuss the inconvenience to which you allude.

ALBERT.—The games of the Chess Tournament, we believe, will shortly appear.

LANCASTER.—You should address Mr Löwenthal. We are unacquainted with his route, but we should think it probable he will visit Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the chief intermediate places in the north and midlands.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 413 by R D, L S D, Mungo, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 413 by G N, of Shrewsbury; Cosmo, Ft Edmund, Velo, Veteran, Old Joe, are correct.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA by St Edmund are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 414 by Derwent; T A, of Hamilton; Judy, Em, Invercreagh, Ft Edmund, Twist Nist, M P, Merlin, Mous, Kate; C F L, of Bungay; R R, of Ashford, S P, St Edmund, Twist Nist, M P, Merlin, Mous, Kate; C F L, of Bungay; R R, of Ashford, S P, of Pen; H B, of Shrewsbury; Beppo, Lilliputian, Bath Dan, J S D, H M, of Greenwich; S P Q R, are correct.

SOLUTIONS TO ENIGMAS by Derwent, Judy, St Edmund, Twist Nist, M P, R M S, Glendower, Mous; R R, of Ashford; Fallo-Chess, Ardeus, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * * A pile of communications on Chess must stand over, for want of space to answer them, until next week.

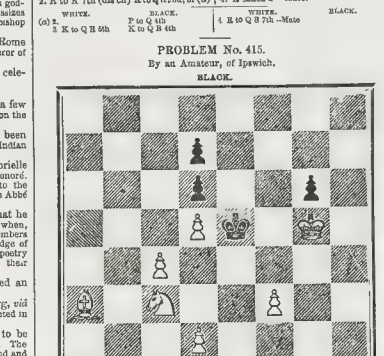
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 413.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to Q B 3d	3. R to K 6th	K moves
2. R to R 7th (dis ch)	K to Q Kt3d, or (a)	4. R takes P.—Mate.	

	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 2.	P to Q 4th	4. R to Q B 7th.—Mate	
3. K to Q B 6th	K to Q B 4th		

PROBLEM No. 415.
By an Amateur, of Ipswich.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.
Lively *partie* played by Messrs. LÖWENTHAL and HOWITZE.
(Gioco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. K to K R sq	Q R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	19. R to Kt sq	R to K 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	20. R to K Kt 3d	Q to K R 4th
4. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	21. Q R to K Kt sq	B to Q B 4th
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	22. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to K R sq
6. K to Q B 3d	Castles	23. Kt takes Q P	Q to K R 4th
7. Kt to K 2d	B to K Kt 5th	24. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. B to K 3d	B takes Kt	25. R takes P (ch)	K P takes R
9. P takes B	B to Q Kt 3d.	26. R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
10. Kt to K Kt 3d	P to Q 4th	27. Q takes Q (ch)	K to K sq
11. B to Q Kt 3d	P to Q 5th (c)	28. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. B to Q 2d	Q to her 3d (b)	29. P to Q B 3d	K to Q Kt 3d
13. Kt to K B 5th	Q to Q 2d.	30. B to K Kt 5th	R takes B
14. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3d.	31. Q takes R (ch)	K to R 2d
15. K to Q B 2d	P to K Kt 4th	32. Q to K B 6th	K to Kt sq
16. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d	33. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3d
17. Q to K B 3d	P takes P (c)	34. P to K B 4th, and White resigns.	
18. Q takes P	Q to K R 6th		

(a) This was impolitic, as it not only paralyses the action of his Bishop, but enables the opponent to break up his centre pawns.

(b) Again, Mr. Horwitz plays indiscreetly. It is quite obvious that Black will compel the queen to retreat immediately.

(c) Make Kt, Black can evidently mate in four or five moves

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.
Four game played at Reading, by Mr. Löwenthal against Dr. Cowan and Mr. Hodges, the two best players in Berkshire, consulting together.
(King's Bishop's Opening.)

BLACK (Messrs. C. & H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. & H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to Q R 5th	B takes K B P
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. Q R to Q B 2d	Q to K 8 5th (d)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 3d	22. Q takes B P	K to K 2d
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. P to K R 3d	Q to K B 5th
5. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3d	24. K R to Q R sq	Q R to Q Kt sq
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	25. Q R to Kt 2d	P to K R 4th
7. B takes Kt	P takes B	26. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 3d
8. P to Q B 3d	Castles	27. Kt to K 3d	Q R to Q Kt 4th
9. Castles	Kt to Q B 3d	28. K R to K B sq	Q to K 4th
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	29. Q to Q R 6th (e)	P to K B 4th
11. Kt to R sq	B to K 3d	30. Kt to K 4th	Q to her 4th
12. Kt to Q 2d	Q to K Kt 3d	31. K R takes K R P (f)	Q to her 6th
13. Q to Q K 4th	B takes P	32. Q to K Kt 6th (g)	P to K B sq (h)
14. Q takes B	Q to K 3d	33. Q takes K P	Q takes Q
15. Q to Q R 6th	B to Q Kt 3d	34. Kt takes Q	P takes Kt
16. P to Q R 4th	P to Q 4th	35. R to K 7th	R to Q sq
17. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes K P (a)	36. R takes Q B P	P to K B 6th (i)
18. Kt to Q 4th (b)	Q to K B 3d	37. R takes Q R P	R to Q 7th
19. Q R to Q B sq (c)	K R to Q sq	38. P takes P	R to K 7th
		And Black resigned.	

(a) The position is highly interesting. White leaves his Bishop to be won, foreseeing that he must obtain a full equivalent in attack.

(b) If Black had now advanced their Q R's Pawn, the game would have been continued thus:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
18. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K 6th	19. Kt to Q B 4th (best)	P takes Kt, and wins the Kt.—

If Q R to K sq, White would play his Q to Q 4th, attacking the Kt—

(c) P to Q R 3rd would still be imprudent for Black, since their adversary might take the K B P with the Bishop		19.	P to K 7th, &c.
(c) Suppose—	R takes Q	20. Kt takes P	R takes Kt, and wins

(d) Finely played

(e) Threatening to make a drawn game by perpetual check if White capture their Rook

(f) Very well played.

(g) If Q takes Q, White would play his Q to Q 4th, attacking the Kt.

(h) A capital manœuvre

(i) A capital manœuvre

CHESS ENIGMAS.
No. 708.—By JUDY.

White: K at K R 2), Q at Q B 7th, Rs at Q B 5th and Q R 4th, Kt at K B 4th, P at K R 3d.

Black: K at K B 3d, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at K R 2d and Q Kt sq, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at K 2d; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 2d and 4th, and Q B 4th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 707.—By JUDY.

White: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q 7th, Kt at K 5th, P at Q 4th.

Black: K at K 3d, P at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EMIGRATION.—MRS. CHISHOLM.

A series of group meetings of persons proposing to emigrate in the Spring ship of the Family Colonisation Loan Society has been held during the last six weeks, at the society's office, 3, Charlton-crescent, Islington, and the information afforded on these occasions with respect to the advantages, in every point of view, which the system of colonisation founded and carried into existence by Mrs. Chisholm holds out to the "anxious classes" who seek a new home in the many South seems to account for the anomaly shown in the fact, that, whilst the Government Emigration Commissioners cannot fill one single ship with emigrants, although they offer them a free passage, Mrs. Chisholm is literal y overwhelmed with applications for berths on board her ships, notwithstanding that the society advances but a small portion—about a fourth—of the passage-money, and that as a loan, to the emigrant, to be repaid in instalments.

One of the main features of the society's system—the reunion of the family as who have scattered members both at home and in the colonies, while it presents a striking contrast to the crude attempts at isolated and individual emigration made by the Government Commissioners, commands at the same time the immediate and entire confidence of the struggling classes, to whose domestic and family ties and feelings it appeals with direct force.

There is another element, however, in the society's system, as explained at these group meetings, which, though apparently of minor importance, has had great influence in establishing its popularity; viz. the great improvements moral and physical, the advantages with respect to personal prosperity and decency, the preservation of health, bodily comfort, and superior treatment altogether, which are ensured to the emigrants during their long voyage; and which the accounts sent home by those who have emigrated by the society's former ships serve, are regarded, as in fact they are, as benefits of the highest importance. On board the Government ships the emigrants are huddled together with only a nominal separation of the sexes and of the married and the single, while the berths are dark and exposed to general view in the "tween-decks," so that regard to personal propriety is quite out of the question. The Family Colonisation Loan Society obviate these very objectionable features of the voyage by having the emigrants of different sexes and conditions of life placed in separate parts of the ship, and the berths enclosed by boards so as that each forms a small apartment; while at top and bottom of the "tween-decks" on each side of the ship running same pipes with perforated surface, which communicate with the upper deck, and thus maintain the most perfect ventilation night and day. By means of distillation, also, fresh water is obtained in large quantities daily, by a very simple process; and thus two of the main elements of healthy existence—good air and good water—are supplied in abundance. Another minor detail, while in itself an advantage of no mean importance, shows in a remarkable degree the truly humane and considerate spirit in which the benevolent lady who is the foundress of the society labours for the protect on of the poor. A glance at the evidence adduced before the parliamentary committee on the Passengers' Act will suffice to show the cruelties and insults, the fearful injuries to life and limb, which are inflicted by the drunken crew with perfect impunity on the emigrants during the license of that Saturnalia which prevails to a greater or less extent on board all ships when crossing the line. To prevent all abuses of this nature, which have been frequently followed by fatal consequence to life, the owners, commanders, and officers of the vessels chartered by the society, in their contract, are obliged to enter into an agreement, under large penalties, that such abuses (specified by name) shall be suffered to take place during the voyage, and the least infraction of the agreement entails on the owners the forfeiture of the large sum named in the contract.

Considerations of this kind it is, the neglect of which on board Government ships, and the enforcement of which on board the Colonsation Loan Society's vessels, cause a free passage in the one to be neglected for a paid passage in the other.

It is to be regretted that the public do not assist by their charitable donations as much as they ought, the truly excellent aims and objects of this benevolent society, which, with a moderate addition to its present funds, it is in a position to send out in the ensuing spring and summer at least 2000 emigrants of the most eligible description.

The group meetings are held on every Monday evening.

CONVICT DEMANDS FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA.—MUTINY.

It would appear as though the news of the gold discoveries in Australia had penetrated to the wretched inmates of the hulks who have been sentenced to the penalty of transportation, and that they regard themselves as unfairly dealt with because they are not sent out at the public expense to the "land of promise," where, furnished with the convict's passport—a "ticket of leave," they may apply themselves to the pleasant task of literally "reaping a golden harvest," as some compensation for the sufferings they have hitherto endured at the hands of society, by whom they have evidently, in their own estimation been misunderstood. Indeed, these ill-treated gentry feel so indignant on this subject that they have had recourse to violence, in order to manifest their sense of the grievance, and asserting what a Parisian Professor of Barricades would call "the right of insurrection," they have risen *en masse* on board the *Warrior* at Woolwich, and, armed with knives and other weapons, have mastered together in one part of the ship in a body numbering upwards of 100, and demanded to be immediately conveyed to the diggings," refusing at the same time to perform their ordinary shore tasks, and withstanding for a considerable period the troops who were placed as an extra strong guard to overawe them. They have, however, been reduced to order, and measures have been taken to prevent any recurrence of the mutiny.

The whole affair speaks trumpet-tongued as to the light in which the criminal classes regard transportation to Australia, and the Government can have no preference to have published so evident a testimony as this and other recent occurrences exhibit, that their present system of transportation to the Australian colonies, by holding out reward instead of punishment, serves but to brutify the human heart, and utterly corrupt beyond redemption the stream of social life in those most important dependencies of the empire.

Deportation to the antipodes is, in fact, considered a magnificent boon by the criminal, who is quite as well aware as the honest man is, that, joined to its fine climate, New South Wales now presents the additional attraction of speedy wealth in its most concentrated form to the man with strength of arm to dig, or daring enough to rob the diggers.

The first indication of insubordination was given on Saturday afternoon last by the convicts who had been at work during the day in the Dockyard, at Woolwich, on their return to the *Warrior* convict-ship, where they sleep during the night. They rushed in gangs into one of the compartments set apart for a single gang, and refused to separate and go to their proper places until their grievances were redressed, the chief of which they declared to be their retention in the country, instead of being sent out to Australia. The whole of the convict guards were kept on board the ship during the night, in case of any outbreak, as threats were made use of on the part of the desperate and ruffianly characters of the dockyard, being made acquainted with the mutiny, he ordered the crew of the *Fugard* flag-ship to remain under arms during the whole night. The dockyard police of the R division were also ordered to be in constant readiness. On Monday, Captain Whitty and several of the authorities from London visited the *Warrior*, and examined several of the ringleaders, but the result of what took place has not been made public. In order, however, to prevent being taken by surprise, the whole of the convict-guard who did duty during the day in the dockyard were kept under arms all night. On Tuesday morning a detachment of the Royal Artillery arrived to do duty as a convict guard.

In the course of that day, between twelve and one o'clock, when the convicts returned from their work in the dockyard to take their dinner on board the *Warrior* as usual, their violence of conduct was excessive. They no sooner entered the ship than they rushed down and took possession of two of the decks, defying the guards or any of the military to come near them, at the same time staging, cursing, and swearing at any one who had got hold of pipes and tobacco commenced smoking. The guards were threatened in such a manner, that they represented to Mr. Masterman that it would be dangerous to go out with the convicts after dinner, as a statement of examples must be made on some one. Capt. the Hon. Montagu Stopford, acting superintendent, was immediately communicated with, and the aid of the guards of the Royal Artillery and Royal Marines having been called on board, the guards in charge of the convicts, with drawn cutlasses, went below and brought up and heavily ironed thirty-eight of the most outrageous, and disarmed them of the knives, forks, and sharpened files of which they had by some means become possessed. Twenty of the convicts were let the course of the afternoon, conveyed to London in the police-vans sent down to Woolwich for the purpose, and safely secured in the Milbank Penitentiary. The other eighteen were also heavily ironed, and taken on board the *Wye* in the river.

GERMAN POLICE.—One day, last week, Baron Manteuffel, whose interest in the police system of Prussia naturally increases with its growing importance in the system of government, paid an unexpected visit to the *bureau* of M. Hinckeldy, the president of the Berlin police, to inspect the buildings, offices, records, &c., of the establishment. In one of the offices he observed a large book, in which, he was informed, are entered the names, residences, &c., of the inhabitants of Berlin, with personal and biographical notes and illustrations. The Premier, on inquiring whether these records enabled the police to give instant information concerning any person who might be suspected, and entire official career until his nomination to the premiership. M. Manteuffel then named his brother and other persons, and received concerning them information equally minute. In the course of his inquiries he learned that there were 20,000 inhabitants of the city bearing the surname of Schmidt, and nearly the same number of Müllers. 34,000 of the residents had been convicted of greater or lesser offences. On leaving the *bureau* he visited the police telegraph station, and witnessed several experiments. Berlin is divided into six telegraphic districts, each having its station in communication with the central *bureau* of the president of police, so that an order may be conveyed to all the *bureaux* at the same moment.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE inhabitants of Southampton have just testified their sense of the public spirit of their thrice-elected Mayor, Richard Andrews, Esq., by the presentation of a magnificent service of plate The ceremony took place in the Victoria Room, on the evening of Dec. 18, in the presence of upwards of a thousand persons. The chair was filled by George Laishley, Esq.

Amongst the gentlemen present were nearly the whole of the aldermen and members of the town council, the principal tradesmen of the town, &c.

On a table in front of the orchestra was placed the splendid service of plate, consisting of a magnificent 28-inch salver, complete tea and coffee service, claret jug, four dishes and covers, kettle and stand, two cake baskets, and two 12 inch salvers and pint mugs. The Mayor's crest is engraved on each separate article; and in the centre of the large salver is beautifully written the following inscription, prepared, at the request of the committee, by John Ballar, Esq.:—

Presented by Voluntary Subscriptions,
On the 18th of December, 1851,
Together with a Service of Plate, value 400 Guineas,
To RICHARD ANDREWS, Esq.,
As a memorial of his public spirit, energetic assiduity, and munificent hospitality, in discharging the duties of the Mayoralty of Southampton; to which, after two successive years of service, he has been a third time called.

May our Municipal Institutions ever be upheld
By industrious hands, sound minds, large hearts,
Above faction, corruption, and selfish ambition;
Loyal to the throne of our constitutional monarchy,
Respectful to its laws,
Earnest conservators of a generous and enlightened
Freedom,
Founded on reverence towards God and goodwill to every man.

SERVICE OF PLATE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The plate was supplied by Mr. H. Abraham, silversmith, of the High-street, from the manufactory of Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., 12, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The selection of the pieces had been carefully made by the committee, and a more beautiful or appropriate presentation it would be difficult to conceive. The whole of the plate has received the most unqualified approbation of the subscribers; especially the tea service, which is of a very novel and elegant design.

The Chairman, in presenting the superb gift, reviewed Mr. Andrews' public services, and his untiring energies in the interests of the port and the prosperity of the town. "And," said Mr. Laishley, "last, though not least, allow me for a moment to refer to the manly, the noble, and truly British reception given by you, sir, to the illustrious Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth (Loud and long-continued cheering) an act of large-hearted generosity, which has been appreciated not only by the inhabitants of Southampton, but by the majority of the British nation; preceded, too, as that act was, by so many previous acts of kindness and attention to his expatriated fellow-countrymen, and which led that noble and distinguished man to declare, that before his arrival he felt bound by lasting gratitude to Southampton for numerous tokens of high-minded sympathy with the cause of his dear native land." (Tremendous cheering.) In conclusion, the chairman read the inscription engraved on the salver, and on resuming his seat the whole company gave several hearty rounds of cheering.

The band then performed "The Old English Gentleman;" at the close of which —

The Mayor rose amid renewed shouts of applause, which having at length subsided, he thanked the 1500 subscribers to the Testimonial his friends, neighbours, fellow-townsmen, brother Foresters and Odd Fellows—for this splendid testimonial of their approbation, and concluded an eloquent address amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the company.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Wilkin, secretaries to the subscription; Mr. Crosbey, the American Consul in Southampton; and other gentlemen; addressed the meeting.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the chairman; several rounds of cheering for the Queen, for America, for Louis Kossuth, for the Mayor, &c.; and the assemblage having gradually thinned, the room was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with much spirit till midnight, Mr. Douglas ably officiating as M.C.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE cold weather of the last few days of the closing year has had the effect of bringing out the true winter *toilettes* in full force. Sable is still worn, and vison for fur; all others are almost quite abandoned. The Chambord cloaks are made of cloth, generally black, edged with velvet or silk braid about 1½ inch wide, or watered silk ribbon of the same shade as the cloaks. In the beginning of the season these cloaks were made with hoods; but soon, as we had foreseen, public taste gave up this heavy and ungraceful appendage and fashion, to have the last word in this important matter, converted the real hood into a fictitious one, which is composed of two side cuttings coming over each other at the top of the cloak, and which ornaments the back without overloading the shoulders. Dresses of the same stuff are very much in vogue, particularly for the morning; the skirts are made quite plain; the body alone is trimmed with braid, a fashion which seems likely to last out the winter for walking *toilettes*. Many dresses are trimmed with plain velvet bands. These bands or stripes are six or eight in number, more or less according to their width: they diminish as they approach the body, and never rise higher than the two-thirds of the dress. Woollen popeline, which we mentioned some time since, continues in favour, which it has attained by its suppleness and elegance. It is generally worn plain or plaid. Evening and dinner dresses are worn with three flounces, a fashion invariable for this year. Net is likewise most *recherché* for ball dresses: all shades are worn, trimmed with flounces, ornamented with satin ribbons to match, or gold or silver thread. We take the opportunity of admonishing ladies to use sparingly these gold or silver ornaments. They are not generally worn, and are not considered of the best taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Velvet capote, with the crown soft; the top has three slides, rather large, and the fourth forms the edge. It is without trimming inside the front; the flowers are generally poppies of various shades. Black velvet cloak, trimmed with sable, with muff of the same. These cloaks are rather short, not fitting much to the waist; and the sleeves are short, so as to allow for the muff. Dress of Chambord cloth, with plain skirt.

Violet terry-velvet bonnet; a bunch of feathers on one side, and a smaller one on the other

Plain cloth cloak, Chambord shape, made to be taken up on each side, like sleeves; trimmed with velvet of different widths, or a wide braid, trimmed with a velvet band.

Small plain black velvet paletot, with cuffs to the sleeves. This little paletot may be trimmed with either lace or braid, and jet.

Waistcoat of white quilting, with pockets, and double stitched all round. Small neckcloth, a silk ribbon. Collar of English point lace. The skirt may be made of coloured silk or taffetas, generally of the same shade as the paletot.

Habit-shirt, or *jabu*, closed in front, and fastened by small coral or diamond buttons, with turndown collar. The neck open in front is of *Nancy* lace, and fastened in front with a shirt-pin.

White double-breasted waistcoat; high *chemisette* of lace, and collar of English embroidery. Cap of silk stuff, forming a *calotte*, trimmed with lace of Alençon point At the top of the first trimming is fastened a slight silk fringe under several bunches of silk or velvet ribbon. For indoors, and for dress parties, the lace lappets are replaced by ribbon like the bunches

Little ribbon ornament is placed round the gloves, fastened by a gold chain; the ribbon is also confined to the wrist by a small elastic cord.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM YACHT "FAID GIHAAD," BUILT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT, AT ORCHARD WHARF, BLACKWALL.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM-YACHT "FAID GIHAAD"

THE launch of this fine steamer, on December 23, from the building-yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., at Blackwall, was noticed in our Journal of last week. We now engrave the ceremony, and subjoin the correct details of the vessel.

The *Faid Gihaad* iron steam-yacht is of the extraordinary size of 2200 tons, built for his Highness the Pachs of Egypt. It was commenced in the beginning of the present year. She is to be fitted at present in a very elegant style as a yacht, and is pierced for gun-ports and every other requisite to make her a most efficient war steamer. The following are her principal dimensions; viz.:—

Length between perpendiculars	282 feet
Ditto of keel for tonnage	7 "
Breadth for tonnage	40
Depth in hold	29
Draught of water	18

Burthen in tons, 2200

Engines of 800-horse power, constructed by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field.

ARMAMENT.

Spar Deck	2	10-inch 84-pounder pivot-guns	85	cwt.
Ditto	12	32	broadside 56	
Main-deck	14	32	ditto 56	
Total ..	28			

A second large iron screw steam-ship, the *Lady Jocelyn*, was also launched by the above firm for the General Screw Steam Shipping Company; and on the same day the *Challenger* clipper was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Green.

Messrs. Mare and Co. are building at Orchard Wharf, at the present moment, about £500,000 worth of steam-ships of all classes and for all countries, including those of England, Spain, Austria, Egypt, and Rome.

SHIP ON FIRE AT HONG-KONG.

ON the 20th of October a fire broke out on board the *Fort William*, the receiving-ship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, from the upsetting of a pot of an inflammable polishing mixture. As the wind was blowing fresh at the time, the bamboo awning was speedily consumed, and the flames spread with such rapidity to the poop, that the family of Captain Macqueen had barely time to escape to the entering port on the gun-deck, whence they were rescued by the boats of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*. By the united exertions of the officers and men of her Majesty's ships *Hastings*, *Sphynx*, *Salamander*, and *Meander*, United States sloop of war *Marion*, and Hon. East India Company's steamer *Nemesis*, the Peninsular and Oriental steamers *Singapore* and *Sir C. Forbes*, and the H. and C. *Hong-Kong* (in readiness to tow in case of need), the fire was extinguished at a late hour, without having done much damage, except to the private effects of Captain Macqueen and his family, which, being all in the poop cabins, were totally destroyed. The other property on board the vessel was not of great value, consisting chiefly of a few chests of opium, and some Cambay stones, all secured; besides a few tons of coals, which the fire did not reach. The destruction of the poop, forecastle, bulwarks, and mast comprised nearly the entire injury done to the vessel, which, it is expected, will be completely repaired before the arrival of the next steamer.

FIRE ON BOARD THE SHIP "FORT WILLIAM," AT HONG-KONG.

NON-RESTRAINT IN LUNACY.

AMONG the numerous benefits which the superior skill and experience of the present age have bestowed upon suffering humanity, the application of the non-restraint system in our Lunatic Asylums has been attended with unvarying success. To its originator, Mr. Robert Gardiner Hill, surgeon, of Lincoln a late act of justice has been rendered by the presentation of a superb testimonial in recognition of his valuable services. The gift was purchased by subscription it consists of a very handsome silver centre-piece, with a circular plinth, ornamented with festoons; around the base are three elegant female figures, in frosted silver, supporting a basket for flowers. Upon one of the panels is an graved the following:—

"Presented, together with a Silver Tea Service, to Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq M.R.C.S. Eng., Author and Originator of the Total Abolition of Restraint in the treatment of the Insane, now commonly called the 'Non-restraint System,' by a number of Subscribers, medical and general, from all parts of the kingdom in token of their admiration of the talent which could devise, and the energy and patient perseverance which, despite of prejudice, opposition, and jealousy, could carry out a system fraught with results so eminently beneficial to mankind."

On the opposite side are inscribed the following extracts:—

"The Governors never expressed a wish for the extinction of restraints; they never expected it; not one of them deemed it possible."

"It was 'Mr. Hill who had the courage to broach the original and invaluable idea, that the use of instruments might be wholly dispensed with.' Sir E. Ff. Bromhead, Bart., Vice-President of the Lincoln Asylum."

"The real honour belonged to Mr. Hall, of the Lincoln Asylum."—Dr. Charlesworth.

In addition to the above piece of plate, the testimonial included a very handsome silver tea service; the presentation took place at a public dinner given to Mr. Hill, at the Great Northern Hotel, in Lincoln, on Oct. 29; Charles Ward, Esq., Mayor of Lincoln, in the chair

After the withdrawal of the cloth, and the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Mayor presented the testimonial to Mr. Hill, "whose claim," said

PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. R. G. HILL, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE NON-RESTRAINT SYSTEM IN LUNACY.

the worshipful chairman, "to the authorship of non-restraint in the management of that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings afflicted with the direst malady that can befal humanity is now established." (Cheers). The Chairman then referred to the controversy upon this happy discovery; and, in testimony of Mr. Hill's claim as its originator, quoted the evidence of Sir E. F. Bromhead, who presided at a lecture delivered by Mr. Hill, when house-surgeon to the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, and on which occasion he stated the non-restraint system to be his own. Added to this, are the testimony of Dr. Charlesworth, and the congratulations of Dr. Robinson, of Northampton, Dr. Munro, of Hull, and Mr. Dimond, of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, all of whom have subscribed for the testimonial.

Mr. Hill, in thanking the company for the elegant gift, took a review of the process by which he arrived at the important conclusion which he announced many years ago in his public lecture, "on the total abolition of instrumental restraint in the treatment of the insane;" viz. "that, in a properly constructed building, with a sufficient number of suitable attendants, restraint is never necessary, never justifiable, and always injurious, in all cases of lunacy whatever." Mr Hill then explained that his opponents use the term "non-restraint" to signify a mitigation of restraint; whereas he has ever employed it to signify the total abolition of all instrumental restraint, and of all severity towards the

patients; a sufficient answer to the unjust accusation that Mr. Hill wished to "absorb all the credit" of amelioration as well as total abolition in his own person. "The great merit of my discovery," says Mr. Hill, "consists in my having demonstrated that not only was it safely consistent with non-restraint, but that the only safe system was that of non-restraint; that, in truth, with regard to the patients, a maximum of restraint was safer than a medium, and a minimum of restraint than either." Mr. Hill then drew a harrowing retrospect of the sufferings of lunatics under the severe restraint system; and showed how the chaining of a poor lunatic to his bedstead, according to the "simple methods" recommended in the year 1835, proved fatal to the sufferer, and first determined Mr. Hill as to his future proceedings; since which, with one exception, no male patient in the Lincoln Asylum was ever after put under restraint. Finding that good effects invariably followed a milder treatment, Mr. Hill tabulated the results of different modes of treatment; considered the several cases individually; lived amongst the patients; watched their habits; reflected that for some days together restraint had been dispensed with, although the principle had not been adopted as applied to the more violent cases, nor thought of; and at length Mr. Hill announced his confident belief, that, under a proper system of surveillance, with a suitable building, instrumental restraint was in every case unnecessary and injurious. This Mr. Hill adopted as a principle, and verified his theory by carrying it into effect. A hurricane of opposition to this system arose within and without the institution. Nevertheless, the system was carried on with safety. Not a single instance of suicide has occurred in the asylum since the adoption of this system, although such events were not unfrequent under the mitigative system. Even a maximum of restraint was safer than a medium, and nothing but constant surveillance by day and by night can prevent suicide under any system whatever. Moreover, patients acquired habits of self-control, which is one great step towards cure; the proportion of recoveries increased; comfort and good order prevailed, in the place of noise and uproar, and not one fatal accident occurred. Every subsequent year and every fresh trial has demonstrated the value and safety of this system. It has triumphed by its own intrinsic worth against prejudice, opposition, and calumny of every kind; and, although the violence of the opposition within the institution in which non-restraint originated at length compelled Mr. Hill to resign his situation, and although he was shut out from some other important posts because he was the author of that "absurd dogma that restraint is never necessary," yet he had lived to see that "absurd dogma" established as the principle of almost every large and well conducted asylum in the kingdom. (Applause.)

In the course of the evening the company was addressed by Mr. R. S. Harvey, on behalf of the committee; and the Rev. J. Daniel, Rector of East Eardsley, one of the secretaries, both of whom circumstantially established Mr. Hill's claims to the origin of the system.

We may here quote an interesting passage from a letter received by the Rev. Mr. Daniel from Dr. Forbes, in subscribing to the testimonial:—"In advocating the claims of Dr. Conolly" (in testimony of whom a fund has been raised), says Dr. Forbes, "I have never overlooked those of Mr. Hill as the *originator* of the non-restraint system in our asylums. In proof of that, Dr. Conolly himself does justice to Mr. Hill's merits. Dr Conolly suggested to me, long ago, whether some portion of *his* subscription might not appropriately be devoted to the recognition of Mr. Hill's claims. This, of course, could not be done."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR EDWARD DOLMAN SCOTT, BART.

THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 27th ult., at his seat, Great Barr Hall, in the county of Stafford. Sir Edward had completed his 58th year. He was the eldest son and heir of Joseph Scott, Esq., of Great Barr, High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1779, and M.P. for Worcester from 1802 to 1805, who was created a Baronet 30th April in the latter year. He married, first, 14th Feb., 1815, Catherine Juliana, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., of Hartington Hall, county Derby, and had by her (who died 4th August, 1847) three sons, the eldest of whom, Sir Francis Edward Scott, inherited at his birth a Baronetcy conferred upon his maternal grandfather, and now succeeds, in addition, to his father's title. Sir Edward married, secondly, 8th Nov., 1848, Lydia, widow of the Rev. Edmund Robinson, of Thorpe Green, county York, and daughter of the late Thomas Gisborne, Esq., of Yoxall Lodge.

SIR WILLIAM BRYAN COOKE, BART.

THIS worthy Baronet died on the 23d ultimo, in his 59th year. He was the 8th inheritor of the title, which was conferred after the Restoration on George Cooke, Esq., of Sandal, in consideration of his own and of his father's loyalty and sufferings during the Civil War. The family seat has long been at Wheatley Hall, near Doncaster.

Sir William married, 8th April, 1823, Cecilia Viviana, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Middleton, Bart., of Belsay Castle, Northumberland, and leaves two sons and one surviving daughter. Of the former, the elder, the present Sir William Ridley Charles Cooke, 9th Baronet of Wheatley, was born 5th Oct., 1827.

CHARLES ELDER, ESQ.

THE premature death of this young and gifted artist, which occurred on the 11th ult., at his residence in Gower-street, after a few hours illness, is much and deeply lamented. Mr. Elder had not attained his 31st year, but, as an historical and portrait painter, he had already gained considerable reputation. Among his best efforts, we may mention his historical productions of "Raboni" representing Mary meeting Our Saviour in the garden after the Resurrection; "The Invitation: Come unto me all ye that labour;" "The Destroying Angel stayed by Mercy;" "Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz;" and many other Scriptural pieces. "The Death of Marc Antony," "Rosalind," "The Weary Travellers," &c., were also very fine specimens of his genius. As a portrait painter, he was eminently successful in his portraits of the Marquis of Bristol, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, &c. His last happy sketch was for a painting connected with the Great Exhibition, comprising portraits of Prince Albert, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, Owen Jones, Esq., and Digby Wyatt, Esq.

Mr. Elder leaves a widow and children, for whose benefit it is contemplated, we understand, to publish one of the deceased's works—a benevolent tribute to departed genius which we trust will be liberally supported.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Lady Elizabeth Huddard, of Bath, has left to each of the ten following institutions, a legacy of nineteen guineas; viz. British and Foreign Bible Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Bath United Hospital, Bath City Dispensary, Bath Strangers' Fund, Bath Blind Asylum, Bath Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Bath Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, Lying-in Charity for Poor Married Women, and Bath Orphan School for Protestant Children.—Mrs. Dyer, of Sydenham, has bequeathed £100 to the Baptist Missionary Society in London, and £50 to each of the following societies.—Religious Tract Society, Baptist Home Missionary Society, Baptist Irish Society, and Institution at Walthamstow for the Education of Daughters of Missionaries.—The Rev. Thomas Yeoman has left to each of the seven following institutions a legacy of £25; viz Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, British and Foreign Bible Society; Church Missionary Society and Female Friendly Society, both of Stoke-upon-Trent; and to the National School, Blind Asylum, Liverpool and Burslem National School. To the Hilderstone and Fulford Schools, the sum of £10 each.

Lord Viscount Melville's will has been administered to in the Edinburgh and London Prerogative Courts of Probate; the bequests are confined to the family. The personal effects within the province of Canterbury were valued for duty at £4000.

FIRES.—Owing to the spontaneous ignition of a cask of lamp-black, a store-room in the warehouse of Messrs Strachan and Co., anti-corrosive paint-makers, No. 54, Watling-street, was burnt on Saturday night, but was fortunately got under; there was a large quantity of turpentine on the premises, and the next house was equally full of inflammable commodities.——A fire, which is ascribed precisely to the same cause, broke out about an hour after the above, at the premises of Messrs Huggins and Co., Queen-street, Mile-End New Town, but was got under without much mischief.——A third fire took place in Dock-street, Rosemary-lane, the same night, and great damage was done.——The firemen were called upon, on the same evening, to extinguish five other fires in the vicinity of the City road; St. Saviour's-alley, Southwark; Clifton-street, Finsbury; and Bedford-street, Somers Town; and No. 5, John-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, the last-mentioned being the most destructive, Mr. Davies' factory being destroyed.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN BY FIRE.—The carelessness of parents, in leaving children alone in a room with a fire, without putting up a fire-guard, has been fatally shown in five deaths at St. George's Hospital and Charing-cross Hospital this week.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A letter from Lorgues, published in the *Gazette de Lyon*, gives some details relative to the circumstances which took place after the combat at Aups. It says—"The soldiers had been told the house in which the prisoners were kept for three days was full of insurgents. The troops, being thus misled, fired on the house, while on the other side the Reds were breaking in the doors to murder these unfortunate men. M. Andreol de Laval, seeing that his friends were on the point of perishing, jumped out of a window on the second story to tell the troops not to fire, and cried out, 'Save the prisoners!' The soldiers, thinking that he was an insurgent who said, 'I surrender myself a prisoner,' replied, 'We give no quarter!' and forty of them fired at him at two yards' distance. The prisoners then cried out, 'He is not an insurgent!' and all the soldiers raised their hands to heaven. M. de Laval, believing that he was about to die, desired to clasp the Captain's hand to intimate that he bore no enmity to him. He turned towards him, crying, 'I die satisfied, since I have saved my companions. *Vive le 50ème!*' The Captain rushed forward, exclaiming, 'Oh, what a cause of regret!' He declares that he never beheld so great an instance of courage, and never would forget the scene before him. M. de Laval received a wound in the foot, another in the shoulder, one near the temple, and grains of shot from the insurgents in several parts of the body; he has also a bayonet stab in the arm; his paletot has been pierced with [illegible]; his cravat, cap, waistcoat, and boots are all torn to pieces with balls, and yet he has not received a single severe wound. In fact, the whole case is quite a miracle. M. de Laval has determined that all his clothes shall be hung up at St. Ferreol, the place of the celebrated pilgrimage, near Lorgues."

The civil and military governor of Bologna has issued a notification announcing the condemnation of 37 brigands, who infested the districts of Medicina, Budrio, and Imola. Five of them have been condemned to death and executed; twenty-two condemned to the galleys for 10, 15, 18, or 20 years, and 10 acquitted.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THREATENING LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—At the Bow-street Police-office, last Saturday, Mr. Henry, the magistrate, called upon Frederick Mundell, residing at 4, King-street, Portman-square, to find bail, himself in £200 and two sureties of £100 each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for one year, and in default to be imprisoned for that period, forty-eight hours' notice of the sureties being required. The prisoner was charged with writing and sending to the Prime Minister the following letter, addressed to Downing-street, and opened by Mr. William Law, Lord John Russell's private secretary:—

"22nd December, 1851, 4, King-street, Portman-square.—My Lord,—I must be importunate. I have addressed you on matters which as a public servant, as a gentleman, and as a man of honour, you can have no option but to answer me. I have been treated, my Lord (and I have demanded such an investigation as will bring forward the truth), with a dastard cowardliness, a brutal malice, and most outrageous cruelty, yet unequalled in atrocity by any of the events now passing in agitated Europe. Your Lordship may well know the laws in certain cases become inoperative, owing to the high functions of the persons they are called upon to operate against, and from causes which perjury, poverty, or corruption may paralyse their due administration. In such positions the injured has a right to claim the attention of the Sovereign and her council, and receive the satisfaction which is due; in rejecting such an appeal you make the applicant a fool or madman, or he in all reason necessarily becomes what you in the plenitude of your honours and enjoyments would term a rebel. I again warn you, by the living God, if you force me to pass the Rubicon, no trifling concession will appease my outraged feelings, the honour due to God who made me, and my own indisputable rights and claims. My Lord Premier, I again demand of you an investigation of the circumstances I have brought before you, to conduct it as in fairness it ought to be in my own presence to make good the charges I reiterate, I am your Lordship's faithful servant, (Signed) FREDERICK MUNDELL.

Lord J. Russell." The prisoner was violent in his conduct when taken into custody, and, on a razor being taken from him at the Marylebone station, he exclaimed, "There's a razor will cut Lord John Russell's throat!" He cross examined the witnesses with the application of strong epithets, abused the magistrate, and insisted on the presence of Lord John Russell. It was stated that he was formerly an officer in the army, and was in custody in July last for breaking the windows of a house in Cavendish-square, when he was held to bail, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each.

On Tuesday the Judges' chambers and other law offices were re-opened after the Christmas holidays.

On Wednesday two acts of Parliament came into force, numbering 106 public acts passed in the late session. Hilary Term will commence on Monday week, the 11th of January falling on a Sunday.

IRISH SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The success attendant on the establishment of the submarine telegraph between England and France has induced the projection of a similar cord of communication between England and Ireland. It is proposed to sink, in the first instance, a four-wire cable, the manufacture of which has been commenced, on a somewhat similar though said to be improved principle, to that already down between Dover and Calais. Two of the wires are to be for the exclusive use of Government, and two for commercial and general purposes. The distance between Holyhead and Kingstown, at which latter place the wires will connect with those on the Great Southern and Western Railway at Dublin, Cork, and Galway, will require upwards of 60 miles of cable, or three times the extent of that between Dover and Calais.

GAME OF CHESS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.—BRUSSELS, DEC. 28.—This game, which has excited so much interest and attention, has been gained by the British champion, Sir John Deacon, who beat his adversary, M. Michaels, the Belgian champion, by 7 to 3.—*Journal du Commerce d'Anvers.*

COUNTY COURTS.—There have been published, by order of the House of Commons, returns of the sums received as clerks' fees by each assistant clerk of the county courts, under the County Courts Bill, in each year since the establishment of the county courts, and the sum paid over by him to the chief clerk in each year; of the sums allowed to each chief clerk, where appointed to more than one district, for rent of office, and the sum paid over by him to each assistant clerk; of the place of residence of each chief clerk of the county courts, the distance of his residence from the nearest town of his district, and the number of times he has attended in that district, and the number of days he remained in each place where the court is held in each district; and the residence of each high bailiff of county courts, the distance of his residence from the nearest town of his district, and the number of times he has attended in that district, and the number of days he remained at each place, where the court is held in each district. Nearly all the clerks and high bailiffs reside in the court towns to which they belong.

WRECK.—During a heavy gale from the eastward on Sunday night, a fine vessel, called the *Arrow*, Mr. H. Mitchinson master, belonging to the port of Liverpool, went on the Long Sands, near Harwich—a formidable range of shoal, some twenty or thirty miles in length; and but for the noble and courageous conduct of a lugger's crew, every soul on board the ill-fated vessel would in all probability have perished. The *Arrow* was bound to Bordeaux from some point on the north coast.

A CLOSE SHAVE.—An Indian sword-player declared at a great public festival that he could cleave a small lime laid on a man's palm without injury to the member; and the General (Sir Charles Napier) extended his right hand for the trial. The sword-player, awed by his rank, was reluctant, and cut the fruit horizontally. Being urged to fulfil his boast, he examined the palm, said it was not one to be experimented upon with safety, and refused to proceed. The general then extended his left hand, which was admitted to be suitable in form; yet the Indian still declined the trial, and when pressed twice waved his thin keen-edged blade as if to strike, and twice withheld the blow, declaring he was uncertain of success. Finally he was forced to make trial, and the lime fell open, cleanly divided: the edge of the sword had just marked its passage over the skin without drawing a drop of blood.—*Sir Charles Napier's Administration in Scinde.*

A DINNER OF ORTOLANS IN PARIS.—Mr George Wood, an English gentleman, dined on the 10th October at Durand's Restaurant, Place de la Madeleine, and the bill presented to him was: Bread, 25c.; a bottle of Saint Emilien, 4f.; a partridge, 4f.; and two ortolans, 16f.: total, 25f. 50c. "Two ortolans, 16f.!" cried Mr. Wood, "that is a monstrous charge, and I won't pay it!" The restaurant-keeper insisted, but Mr. Wood, fastening up his purse, vowed solemnly that he wouldn't pay. Thereupon the guard was sent for, and the corporal, bayonet in hand, recommended Mr. Wood to pay; but he sternly refused, and used such language as an Englishman is prone to use in such cases. He was marched off by the soldiers, and locked up in the guardhouse of the Ministry of Marine. On the 26th ult. he was cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the charge of having insulted and resisted the agents of the public force. He did not appear, and was tried by default. The corporal, who had been summoned by the restaurant-keeper, deposed that the "milord," when recommended to pay, had called him and his men *canaille* and wished to "box" them; that he said he was a Colonel who had plenty of pistols and swords at home, and that he would sooner fight all the Frenchmen in the world than pay 16f. for two ortolans. "Did he strike any one?" asked the President. "No," answered the corporal; "but he put himself in a boxing attitude, and clenched his fists. However, he was slightly intoxicated, and the day after made us excuses." The tribunal dismissed the charge of rebellion with violence, but condemned Mr. Wood to 16f. fine for having used insolent language.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, published weekly from the 1st of January to the 20th of December inclusive, amounted to £14,297,705; corresponding period of 1850, to £12,513,625; corresponding period of 1849, £10,823,221; and in 1848, to £[illegible],58,770; showing an increase in 1851 over the corresponding period of 1850, of £1,784,080; an increase in 1850 over the corresponding period of 1849 of £1,690,404; and in 1849 over the same period of 1848 of £964,451. The traffic receipts for the above period averaged, in 1851, £2252 per mile; in 1850, £2188 per mile; in 1849, £2264 per mile; and in 1848 they averaged £2513 per mile. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to £113,824 for the week ending the 20th December, and for the corresponding week of last year to £113,734, showing an increase of £2090. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to £147; on the Great Western to £69, on the Great Northern to £3837, on the London and Blackwall to £14, on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, £10; on the South-Western to £99, and on the South-Eastern to £753: total, £4924. From this sum has to be deducted the decrease on the London and North-Western, £2834, leaving the increase as above, £2090, being 15 per cent. of the total increase of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom, which leaves an increase of 85 per cent. for the other lines, the aggregate receipts on which amount to about 27 per cent more than those on the metropolitan lines.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A new security has been sold on the English Market during the past week. The second issue of Canada Six per Cent. Debentures took place on Saturday, at 103, and are now quoted from 2 to 2½ prem. The principal is redeemable at Baring's and Glyn's, in 1876.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, it was decided to reduce the minimum rate of interest to 2½ per cent. This is the natural result of the immense stock of bullion, now larger than ever previously known. Although the cheapening of money is always a subject of regret, leading as it usually does to speculation and ultimate loss, still when it is known that the Bank directors have been for some time past quite unable to employ their notes, arising from the surplus, the reduction in the rate of interest cannot be a matter of the least astonishment. [The fluctuation in Consols during the year 1851 has been only 3⅝ per cent.]

The English Market opened buoyantly on Monday, Consols quoting the advanced price of 97⅞ ¼ ex. div. This sudden advance, however, tempted realisation, and some alarm being expressed about the difference between the American and British Government, with regard to the steamer *Prometheus*, a reaction to 97½ was the result. But the arrival of an American steamer with £225,000 gold, and the exchange warranting the conclusion that the steamers for some time to come will steadily increase the amount of gold in the Bank of England, contributed to restore confidence, prices again quoting 97⅞ ¼. These quotations were firmly maintained on Tuesday, with a momentary exception, arising from some sales for Money; but on Wednesday, rumours of Ministerial changes, added to lower quotations from Paris, induced a decline of ⅛ per cent; and on Thursday the Market was heavy, rallying slightly, however, on the reduction of the Bank rate becoming known. The unfunded debt has advanced materially from the abundance of money, and India Bonds are also higher. At the close of the week's transactions the Market was quiet, the last official quotations being as follows:—For Bank Stock, 216; Reduced, 97⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 98⅞; Long Anns., to expire Jan., 1860, 7 1-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 6⅞; India Bonds, £1000, 65 p; Ditto, under £1000, 68 p; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 59 p; Ditto, £500, 59 p; Ditto, Small, 59 p.

Foreign Stocks, also, opened buoyantly; Mexican quoted 27¼ ⅜ for money, Peruvian, 91½; Deferred, 46¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 33. Sardinian ranged between 84¾ and 85½; Spanish Actives, 21¼ to ½. Mexican, on Tuesday, improved to 28½; Sardinian, to 86 to ½; and Spanish Actives to 21½ ⅝. A further improvement in Spanish Actives on Thursday to 22 has been supported, but Mexican has slightly receded. Sardinian is firm at 87. Portuguese Four per Cents have marked 34. The Market at the close of the week was buoyant, at the following rates:—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., Small, 95½; Chilian Bonds, Six per Cent., 101; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 28½; Ditto, Account, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 94; Ditto, Deferred, 47⅞; Portuguese, Five per Cents, 92½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 33½; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., 87½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 22; Ditto, Passive, 5¼; Ditto, Three per Cent., 40¼ ex div, Ditto, New, Deferred, 17¼; Venezuela Bonds, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Deferred, 12½; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild, 59 ex d; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 90¼.

Railway Stock has been well supported during the week, and the settlement passed off without difficulty, the feeling being in favour of the rise. Business at the close of the week was limited, but foreign shares were generally buoyant.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 12; Caledonian, 16⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 21⅞; East Lancashire, 16¼; Great Northern, 19; Ditto, Halves A, 6; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35⅞; Great Western, 87½, Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71⅞; Leeds Northern, 16; London and Brighton, 96½; London and North-Western, 118; Midland, 58½; Northern Counties Union, ⅜; North British, 7⅞; North Staffordshire, 9⅛, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15¼; South Devon, 15½; South-Eastern, 21⅝; South Wales, 30½, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18¾; Ditto, Extension, 13¼; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 5⅝; York and North Midland, 23.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 1⅝ dis., Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 3½; Midland (Consolidated), 13[illegible].

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 11¼; Central of France, 20¼; Luxembourg (£13 paid), 3½; Ditto (£10 paid), 3; Ditto (£2 paid), ½; Namur and Liege, 6⅝, Northern of France, 18⅞; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Paris and Strasbourg, 16⅞; Rouen and Havre, 9⅞; Tours and Nantes, 8⅝.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The supply of English wheat on sale here during the present week having been unusually small, the demand for that article has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter, and good clearances have been easily effected. Foreign wheats have sold steadily at extreme currencies, but the inquiry for floating cargoes has fallen off. Fine malting barley has been scarce, and quite as dear. Grinding and distilling sorts have supported previous rates. We have no change to notice in the value of malt, but the trade may be considered firm. Oats, beans, and peas have sold slowly; nevertheless prices have ruled about stationary. Indian corn without alteration. Large parcels of American flour have found buyers at late figures.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 39s; ditto, white, 36s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s to 37s; ditto, white, 36s to 43s; rye 27s to 29s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 24s to 26s, malting ditto, 27s to 34s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, [illegible] to 54s, brown ditto, 48s to 50s, Kingston and Ware, 53s to 55s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s. [illegible] and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s, potato ditto, 19s to 25s; Youghal and [illegible] 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 25s to 28s, ditto, old, 26s to 30s, grey peas, [illegible] 31s; maple, 28s to 31s; white, 28s to 30s, boilers, 29s to 32s per quarter. [illegible] flour, 32s to 37s, Suffolk, 28s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 33s per 280 lb.—*Foreign* American flour, 19s to 22s per barrel; French, 27s to 33s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Linseed is in good request at full prices. Cakes are held for more money. In other articles very little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 50s; hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 11s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s, white ditto, 6s 9d to 7s 0d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 0d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10; ditto, foreign, £6 5s to £8 5s per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 2s to £4 4s per ton. Canary, 37s to 38s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 2d; barley, 26s 3d, oats, 18s 3d; rye, 28s 1d; beans, 29s 2d, peas, 19s.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 37s 3d; barley, 26s 9d; oats, 18s 4d; rye, 26s 5d; beans, 31s; peas, 29s 3d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Colonial.—Owing to the holidays, scarcely any business has been transacted in these markets during the present week. Common sound Congou tea is quoted at 8d to 8½d per lb; good ordinary native Ceylon coffee, 38s to 39s; and refined sugar, 44s to 48s per cwt. The supplies of most articles continue in excess of demand.

Provisions.—Very little is doing in Irish butter, at about last week's prices. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 74s to 82s; Waterford, 66s to 74s; Limerick, 70s to 7[illegible]s; and Tralee, 65s to 68s per cwt. Fine Friesland is quoted at 89s to 90s. No change in English. The bacon market is heavy, at 44s to 45s for prime sizeable Waterford, and 41s to 42s for sizeable Limerick. Lard is selling at last week's decline.

Tallow.—On the whole the demand is steady, and prices have an upward tendency. New P Y C, on the spot, is quoted at 36s 9d to 37s; and old, 36s 6d per cwt. Town tallow 37s per cwt, net cash, rough fat, average, 2s 1d per 8 lb.

Oils.—Southern is in improved request, and the turn dearer. Linseed is selling at 26s 6d to 27s per cwt. In other oils very little is doing.

Spirits.—Demerara rum, 30 to 40 per cent. over proof, is selling at 2s 1d to 2s 4d. Proof Leewards, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; and proof East India, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d per gallon. Jamaica is quite as dear as last week. The demand for brandy [illegible] British-made spirits firm, at 9s 8d to 9s 9d, cash. Geneva, 1s 7d to 2s.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 14s; Wylam, 15s 9d, Gosforth, 15s 3d; Belmont, 16s; Hilton, [illegible] Lambton, 17s, Whitwell, 14s 9d; Adelaide Tees, 16s 6d; Tees, 17s 3d; Hartley, 13s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £3 15s; clover do, £3 5s to £4 6s, and straw, £1 [illegible] trade dull.

[illegible], and quite as dear. Low and middling qualities are [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] an upward tendency.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s [illegible], mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 6d, veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d, pork, 3s [illegible] to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef and mutton have advanced 2d per 8 lbs. Most other kinds of meat are in fair request, at full prices.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 0d; pork, 2s 6d to 4s 0d per 8lb, by the carcase. ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

BANKRUPTS.

T TILDEN, Hayes, Kent, maltster. C L MEATES, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, grocer. R TALBOT, Lincoln, dealer in galvanic machines. W MALLIBAND, Great Claybrook, Leicestershire, fellmonger. H ARMSTRONG, Norwich, linendraper. R M'KEAN, Liverpool, and of Birkenhead, Cheshire, contracting engineer. W COSSAGE, Widnes, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist. F TANDY, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, and Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, ironmonger. H DIXON and L DIXON, Liverpool, merchants. W FARRELL, Liverpool, grocer. J SHERWIN, Liverpool, baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D CAMPBELL, Glasgow, saddler. A STEWART, Airdrie, grocer. T MARTINGALE, Glasgow, contractor. J INGHAM, Gardenstown, Banffshire, draper. W HAMILTON and CO, Lounsdale, Paisley and Glasgow, merchants. D MILLIE and W MILLIE, manufacturers, Pathhead, Fifeshire.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC 29.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Brevet Major Alexander Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hore; Second Captain Edmund Ogle to be Captain, vice Gordon; First Lieutenant John Williamson Lovell to be Second Captain, vice Ogle; Second Lieutenant William Coles Phillpotts to be First Lieutenant, vice Lovell.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, with temporary rank—Alfred George Goodall, vice Murray; John Mervin Cutcliffe Drake, vice Hoare; Edward Renouard James, vice Ranken; Charles William Townsend, vice De Vere.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants. T B Strange, vice Piers; F Lyon, vice Luce; M L F Taylor, vice Denne; R C Longley, vice Pasley, E Keate, vice P W L'Estrange; T W Blakiston, vice Burt; A L Kaye, vice G F L'Estrange; J J Smith, vice M'Ternan; E Maitland, vice Irvine; M E C Stocker, vice Lascelles; W A Burrowes, vice Gryns, J L Clarke, vice Ellis; A P Joy, vice Champion, H Thornhill, vice Higgins, A T G Pearse, vice Dames; T P Carey, vice Carpenter; W F Walker, vice St John.

BANKRUPTS.

F H FIRMINGER and P BEARE, Lime-street, merchants. C W ELLIOTT, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, grocer. J KIRBY, Buckingham, innkeeper. J BARRELL, Billericay, Essex, grocer. J FURNISS, Diglee Bridge, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer. J FORSTER, Liverpool, flour merchant. G I HIGGINSON, Liverpool, cattle-dealer. C L R WILKINSON and E BOND, Manchester and Hayfield, Derbyshire, calico printers. R PEEL, Blackburn, ironmonger. R DARLINGTON, Wigan, Lancashire, money scrivener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Rev D M'KENZIE, Appin, Argyleshire, clergyman. A C THOMPSON, Glasgow, tailor. T SLOAN, Edinburgh, cabinet maker. W BROWN, Glasgow, dealer in sewed muslins. W COCHRAN, Paisley, joiner. J GEDDES, Edinburgh, spirit dealer. J STEWART, Glasgow, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st ult, the wife of the Rev Henry A Oliver, of a daughter.——On the 24th ult, the wife of Captain Charles Winter, Adjutant E K M, of a son.——On the 18th ult, the Countess of Courtown, of a son, still-born.——On the 20th ult, the wife of Lieut G J R Barrow, R N, of a daughter, still-born.——On Christmas-day, the wife of Captain Gustavus Yonge, of a son.——On the 26th ult, the wife of the Rev Henry T Lee, of a daughter.——On the 28th ult, at Loughborough, the wife of the Rev M J Bunch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th ult, Rev Matthew Watkin Davies, of Christ Church College, Oxford, and Curate of Gravely, in Cambridgeshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev Wm Hesketh, Incumbent of St Michael's, Toxteth Park, in the county of Lancaster.——On the 23d ult, the Rev W Brownrigg Smith, of the City of London School, to Louisa Susanna Anne Irvine, only daughter of the Rev J Irvine, Vicar of Leigh.——On the [illegible]th of Nov, John Archibald Pyne, Esq, of the 2d Bombay Light Cavalry, to Cecilia Harriet Theophila, second daughter of Sir Richard Jenkins, G C B, of Bicton Hall, Salop.——In Trinity Church, New York, on Nov 8, by the Rev M P Parks, A M, George D Gibb, Esq, A B, M D, of Montreal, Canada, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of William Rumley, Esq, formerly of the county of Cork, and now of Dublin, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 23d ult, at Woolwich Common, Harriet, the wife of Colonel Courtenay [illegible] Royal Artillery.——On the 23d ult, at the Valeta, Bemsworth, Hants, Jane Dorothea, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel J Temple.——On the 14th ult, aged seven years and a half, the only son of the Baron and Baroness Molesworth de Mallet.——On the 25th ult, the Rev Samuel Whitlocke Gandy, M A, Vicar of Kingston-cum-Richmond, Surrey, aged 76.——On the 25th ult, aged 21, Charles Henry Lisle Taylor, only son of the Rev C Taylor, Rector of Bilisham, county of Somerset.——On the 27th ult, Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart, aged 58.

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PRIZE MEDAL.—COOKING RANGE.—Noblemen, gentlemen, architects, builders, proprietors of lay establishments, and others, are respectfully requested to inspect EDWARD HOWN'S PATENT COOKING APPARATUS, with Self-Acting Revolving Jack, as exhibited in Class 10, No 870, in Messrs Mapplebeck and Lowe, and for which a prize was awarded. Economy in fuel is its invariable if not its primary recommendation, and notwithstanding it is set out of order, unrivalled. Testimonials of the highest respectability, and full particulars may be had on application at the manufactory, Lyme Regis, Dorset; and at the London warehouse, 33, Watling-street, Bridge-row, where joints of meat, and cooking in view one in operation at a first-class hotel at the West End
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13

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This fountain of toilet vinegar (a new and delightful substitute for eau de Cologne) was exhibited by Mr. Rimmel, the perfumer, of Gerrard-street, and was kept playing every day throughout the Exhibition, proving a great attraction to the fair visitors. "The Sultana," exhibited by the same house, is a most splendid specimen of the kind, ornamented with a pretty painting on silk, and emitting a delightful odour. It is used for perfuming handkerchiefs, gloves, &c.

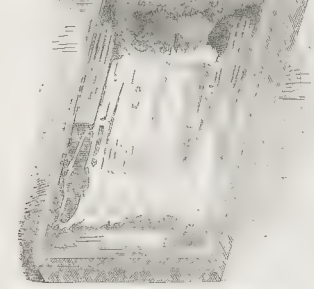
LADY'S SHOES, &c. BY GODFREY AND HANCOCK

Amongst the admirable specimens of shoes and slippers exhibited by Godfrey and Hancock, of Conduit-street, were a most beautiful pair of slippers, made for her Majesty. They are composed of black silk velvet, richly embroidered in gold, with the Royal arms; they are lined with white satin, have appropriate coloured satin heels, and the tops are decorated with gold trimmings. They are exquisitely finished. Our Engraving also represents some richly embroidered ladies' blue and green velvet boots, showing undoubted superiority of workmanship.

HER MAJESTY'S DRESSING SLIPPERS. BY GODFREY AND HANCOCK, CONDUIT-STREET.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GLOVE-MAKING. BY E. WHITBY, OF YEOVIL.

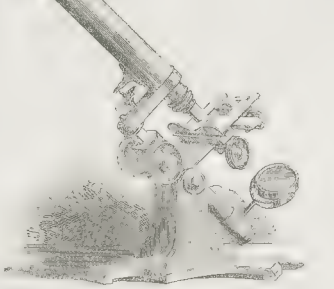
Mr. E. Whitby, jun., glove-manufacturer, of Yeovil, obtained a prize for "lambskin gloves," usually sold as kid. His case contained an illustration of the process of glove manufacturing, showing the skin in its various stages. One portion of the skin was in the raw state, as imported from Italy; another portion was partly manufactured into leather; another portion was completely made into leather, out of which was cut one pair of ladies' white gloves, and one of the gloves was in a finished state. No portion, from the raw skin to the finished glove, was detached. The Royal Commissioners have done Mr. Whitby the honour of accepting the skin, to be preserved as a specimen of the Exhibition.



GLOVES.—BY WHITBY, YEOVIL, SOMERSETSHIRE.

LADD'S IMPROVED MICROSCOPE ADJUSTMENTS.

We present our readers with a view of the Microscope to which we have before called attention, No. 486, and for which the inventor, Mr. Ladd, of Walworth, has received honourable mention from the jury of Class X. No person who has used the Microscope can have failed to experience the difficulty which in all ordinary instruments prevents that nicety of adjustment essential to microscopic observation. This arises from the motion of the tube depending upon a rack and pinion, which, from their nature, it is scarcely possible to make to work with smoothness and accuracy; and even in the best instruments the parts are speedily worn, producing that unsteady motion known as "loss of time." The inventor has overcome this objection by employing a steel fusee chain in lieu of the rack, and substituting a steel pin or axis for the pinion: the chain, passing two or three times round the axis, is attached at each end of the sliding bar supporting the body of the microscope; the axis, furnished with a milled head, is made to revolve as in the rack and pinion, of course carrying the tube with it. Similar movements are applied by the inventor to the moveable stages, superseding the old rack-work as well as the screw, thus obtaining an equal rate of motion in both directions in considerably less space. These improvements, economising labour, and rendering unnecessary, in most instances, the supplementary "fine adjustment," will afford an uniform steady motion without the possibility of loss of time, while the friction is so slight that the wear of years will not be perceived; thus reducing the cost of this valuable instrument, so necessary to the investigation of every branch of the physical sciences.



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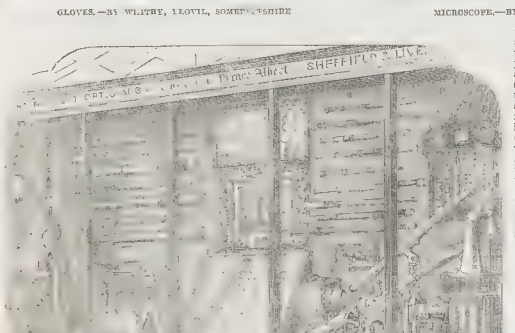

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OUR GREAT EXHIBITION CORRESPONDENCE.—No. II.

MACHINE-PRINTED PAPERHANGINGS.—We endeavour as much as possible to avoid making ourselves up in the jealousies and conflicting pretensions of rivals in trade, and generally, we hope, have been successful. In some few cases however, complaints have been addressed to us, and in so boisterous a tone, by interested parties, that we feel compelled to take some notice of them, lest we should be suspected of wishing to shirk a difficulty. Messrs. C. H. and E. Potter, for instance, write bitterly to complain of a passage in one of our articles on the Jury Awards, in which we state that "the very important and new application of machinery for printing paperhangings, by Messrs. Heywood, Higginbotham, and Co., was passed over with only honourable mention." Messrs. C. H. and E. Potter object to these complimentary expressions as applied to their rivals, and contend that they "were the first and sole to apply machinery to printing paperhangings; that this they did twelve years ago, and did it better ten years ago than H., H., and Co. do it now." They then make an allegation as to some one formerly in their employ having left them, and entered into partnership with H., H., and Co., appending some comments which we need not repeat. They (Messrs. Potter) then go on to say, which we repeat in justice to ourselves, "we are aware that Heywood and Co. have, by advertisements, &c., introduced many to think they were the inventors and introducers" of this process, but "never deemed it worthy our notice till you proclaimed them in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." With all these allegations we have nothing to do; it is sufficient that we let Messrs. Potter and Co. state their case in our columns; and, having done so, we must state our opinion that the samples exhibited by Heywood and Co. were of a superior order, as regarded taste and execution, to those of Messrs. Potter. And, as to the process having been first, they were produced, however the case might have been with regard to years ago, it appears certainly to be a fact, that Messrs. Heywood and Co. have paid to print an hundred to one of ours, with fourteen different colours, the largest number previously attained with them.

DIVING APPARATUS.—In our supplement of the 22d November we gave an Engraving and description of Siebe's diving apparatus, which is very similar to that of Mr. Deane, who states that he was, in connexion with his deceased brother, the original inventor of this apparatus, and by its aid brought up the guns and other articles from the *Royal George*, in the years 1834-5-6. It appears that it was Mr. Deane's not Mr. Siebe's, which was exhibited in operation in the glass case. As the case of many instances of the inaccurate classification of the Illustrated Official Catalogue, and for the guidance of all interested in these inventions, we may state that Mr. Deane's diving apparatus is No. 446 of class 5, and Mr. Siebe's No. 1 of class 7.

THE BATTLE SEA PIECES.—We agree entirely in the justness of the complaint contained in the following letter, which cannot be better expressed than in the language of the writer:—"Sir, The complaints and claims of other exhibitors in your widely read Journal, especially since you profess to be the champion of neglected merit in so generous a manner, have led me to prefer mine, being an exhibitor, although unrecorded as such in either Official Catalogue (!), notwithstanding that copies descriptive of the article, and specifying myself as exhibitor and proprietor, were forwarded in three languages, in my own name, to the secretaries. I claim, however, nothing personally as a mere exhibitor, but rely upon the merit of the objects exhibited. My complaint is, that what I exhibited, especially as a trophy of my mother's labours, in a cause tending solely to benefit the community, should pass unnoticed and unrewarded. Surely the public and the press will not tell me that the specimens of silk sent by Mrs. Whitby (of Newlands, in the county of Southampton) in the cultivation of silk on her own estate, deserved some public acknowledgement. Surely the nurture of worms and feeding of worms, and reeling of silk, accomplished by that lady with unpersonal trouble and patience, were sufficiently indicated at the beautiful banner, fresh from the looms of Messrs. Houldsworth, and occupying a space in their compartments, which is just withdrawn from the Crystal Palace. Surely that banner was in itself sufficient guarantee for the success of silk culture in Britain—a novel venture first and boldly carried out by a lady, and for the hope the daughter might not unreasonably have entertained, that to her would have been awarded the medal that was to crown a parent's posthumous triumph. It is with a strong sense of disappointment at having been passed over, that I commit these few lines to you; and I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient, humble servant, R. J. WEBB.—Newlands, Lymington, Hants, Nov., 1851."

DUCROQUET'S ORGAN.—Bertha compliments us so gracefully for "the urbanity and kindness of our replies to correspondents," that we regret we cannot give a satisfactory answer to her question as to the whereabouts of "the individual who played so admirably on the French organ situated in the Nave." He is probably in Paris, playing still, unless he has been silenced with the other "organs" in that "tranquil" capital.

IRON BRIDGE OVER THE WYE.—In our third notice on the Great Exhibition awards (Nov. 15), we stated, with reference to civil engineering, architectural, and building contrivances—"There are in all only three council medals and twenty-three prize medals earned by the whole body of exhibitors in this comprehensive department, and these are chiefly for models of works long since accomplished, as the Plymouth Breakwater, Strasburg Cathedral, the cast-iron bridge over the Wye, &c." It appears that we fell into error in the case of the Wye Bridge, which is of wrought iron, and the works of which are still in progress, under Messrs. Finch and Wiley, from the designs of Mr. J. K. Brunel. It is intended to carry the South Wales Railway over the river Wye.

HORSE-SHOES "A Mechanic" complains, we think, very fairly, of injustice having been done to the Horse-shoe interest by the Jury of Class 22 (Genera. Hardware). He says: "There were several exhibitors of that most useful article, and one which requires much scientific as well as mechanical skill to produce. I find in looking over the awards, that buttons, cooperivets, and several other articles produced by machinery, have a medal awarded; but the horse-shoes have only 'honourable mention.' In the manufacture of a horse-shoe every blow of the hammer must be properly placed and have a meaning, and every hole must be properly pitched to receive the nails, or the shoe cannot with safety be applied to the living foot of the horse. The old adage may be said to apply in this case, 'out of sight out of mind;' but although horse-shoes may be save to prove, in the mind, the contributions and visitors would have had some little difficulty in getting to the Crystal Palace without the aid of the humble horse-shoe."

R. RETTIE. This correspondent must really excuse us. If he has any complaint to make, at him address it to the compiler of the Official Catalogue, for announcing, as we did, E. M. and M. Rettie, of Aberdeen, were manufacturers of Victoria Signal Lights. As to their right to do so, that is no business of ours. The catalogue compiler again affords an instance of confused classification in the case before us. R. Rettie of Edinburgh, as found in Class 7, No. 158; E. M. and M. Rettie, of Aberdeen, are in Class 22, No. 449, both exhibit signal lights and the same engraving serves to illustrate both.

In our description of the Invalid Couch and Bed, engraved Oct. 11, the maker's name was erroneously spelt "Minton," instead of *Munter*.

The Inlaid Table, engraved and described Oct. 25th, was by Holland and Son, of London, not "of Warwick."

WOOD-CARVING.—In our remarks respecting the carving of the Kenilworth Buffet, we mentioned *Mr. Walter Cooper* as having introduced a "novelty" to wood-carving, instead of which it should have been *Mr. Walter Cooke*, of Warwick. The same error exists in the Official Illustrated Catalogue, from which we took the name.

THE CUT PILE VELVET CARPET, engraved in our Supplement November 22nd, was erroneously described as exhibited by Brinton and Son, Kidderminster, whereas it was exhibited by Shiver, of Cheltenham, the design consisting of oak acorns, &c., being the design of Mrs. Shiver. The carpet was manufactured for Mr Shiver by Brinton and Sons.

M. R. G., St. Petersburg, had better address his inquiries to M. D. Wyatt, Esq., the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

THE CANDLESTICK of carved wood and ivory engraved in our Supplement of Sept. 6th should have been described as by "W. D. Hemphill, M. D., of Clonmel," not "Kemphil."

PEARLS.—In our article on Pearls (4th Oct.) it is stated that the finest known pearl was exhibited in the showcase of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell of the Great Exhibition. This, we are informed, is a mistake; the pearl alluded to, of a pear shape, formerly the property of Queen Isabella of Castile, having been exhibited by Messrs Garrard.

DUCTILITY OF GOLD.—In our notice of the case of Messrs. Barrett and Carney (Oct. 11) we observed, "There is evidently some error in the account of the length to which gold extends upon wire shown." In reference to this Messrs. Barrett write as follows:—"We beg to say our statement is quite correct: viz. 'One grain extended upon the wire actually measures at the rate of 338.4.0 yards, or 1½ miles, per ounce troy.' You leave out the words '*extended upon the wire*,' which leaves it to be implied the wire is solid metal, whereas it is only silver gilt. Our object in calling attention to the extraordinary length to which gold is drawn was to show its ductility, but we by no means intended to state that solid gold is drawn to a length of nearly 200 miles per ounce troy, though we believe that even could be accomplished."

A HANDFUL OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS.*

"CHRISTMAS comes but once a year," and with it come the youngsters from school, and with it comes a vast production of toys and sweetmeats, and gaudily-dressed literature for their especial delectation. With the toys and the sweetmeats we have nothing to do at present: we have had our fair share of them in our day, and must fairly admit that it would be a piece of gross affectation to pretend to have any aptitude or relish for them; but albeit we from time to time have beheld many notable examples of men many winters in advance of us trying to do the funny with the juveniles, spring surprise and gladness of heart at the antics of the new Punchinello, and joining with inordinate vivacity in the rough-est gambols (in which feat they have acquitted themselves much after the fashion of the bull's celebrated performances in a china-shop), and all this out of compliment to mamma, the amiable hostess, or, perhaps way of exemplifying to papa the generous influence of his "ancient old port"; but albeit we from time to time have beheld many notable examples of men many winters in advance of us trying to do the funny with the juveniles, we have never acquitted ourselves much after the fashion of the bull's celebrated performances in a china-shop), and all this out of compliment to mamma, the amiable hostess, or, perhaps way of exemplifying to papa the generous influence of his "ancient old port"; but always, we apprehend, very much to their own disparagement in their moments of "sober" reflection, and certainly very much to our annoyance and mental discomfort at the time. No; in spite of the example of the "overgrown," we are convinced there is a time for all things; and that in all periods of life, whilst we all have our respective enjoyments, we all, the youngest with the eldest, have our resative duties. Our duty, as we become men, is to put away childish things: to put off childish behaviour and childish indulgences. Not that we would austerely repress the natural sports of childhood, confined to their own spheres: that would be as ce-tain to assume them in our own persons would be ridiculous and ill-timed, but merely that, when we are among the youngsters, we should enter heartily into their pleasures, and participate in them in advance by giving them a glimpse at more rational, lasting enjoyment, upon which, in a few years—ay! how very few—they may be legitimately called upon to enter. In a word, we would teach youth, whilst he enjoys the present, to prepare his resources for future enjoyment: and, above all, teach him to respect his elders, by showing him how, with every additional year of life, he may increase his own self-respect.

And this brings us back to our "Handful of Children's Books." Yes, though we have outgrown the attraction of tarts and toys, of lollypops and popguns, let us not think it beneath the dignity of criticism to examine the literature of childhood—to scrutinise the doctrines and examples set forth in it; and which, imbibed thus early in a virgin soil, will have an enduring influence upon the future predilections, tendencies, and ideas of the members of a world which is to succeed us. This is a subject which has only recently, speaking relatively, come in for a share of our attention, yet already with appreciable advantage. In the good old times of our papas and grandfathers, the usual practice with a little boy "home for the holidays" was to stuff him up to the chin with turkey, plum-pudding, and sweetmeats; then frighten him out of his wits with a good story of ghosts and hobgoblins, and send him to bed, to sleep, "perchance to dream," under the horrible influence of a physical and mental indigestion. All very wrong, as was frequently admitted by the good easy mamma, sister, or aunt, but always with this consolatory reflection, that it would all be starved and parched out of him when he went back to school. At school the mythology of classicism was added to the mythology of the nursery; pockets money, selfishly expended, kept alive the sensual spirit of the Christmas gorge; and so in a hotbed of false ideas and pampered appetites the future heroes and statesmen of England sprouted as they might. The only wonder is they came so well out of it.

Touching the pocket money and the gluttony, ay, and the heathen mythology, we have not a word to say at present: the theme is too vast, too diversified for our present purpose. But for the goblin-lore, which once formed the staple literature of our nurseries, we believe it has been gradually abandoned within the last fifty years for a less exciting and less pernicious diet; and most fortunately so for the future happiness of the little helpless mortals who have escaped from its influence. We exaggerate in nothing when we state that "Jack the Giant-Killer," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Blue Beard," and other monstrous concoctions of this order, have sowed the seeds of mental misery and mental weakness in many a child of mild and susceptible temperament, and exposed the victim, even in after years, to a sea of vague terrors, which, though through shame, often unacknowledged to the world, have hung not the less heavily as a nightmare upon the faculties, adding unnatural gloom to the shadows of evening, and begetting a habit of superstitious musgiving utterly destructive of healthful elasticity and cheerfulness of spirit.

Yes, the giant-lore and the witch-lore are exploded, and with them is gone that vulgar war-cry of tawdry nurse-maid, "Bogie's coming!" which has sent many a young urchin's heart into his mouth, and his whole frame into a cruel cold perspiration. Thank Heaven, this mental murder is at an end, and children are beginning at last to be treated like rational beings—rational in the same sense, if not in equal degree, as their seniors.

Amongst the homely names whom we still hold sacred in our memories, as soothers and instructors of our youth, are those of Barbauld, Trimmer, Day, and Holland. And, pardon us, respected, full-grown reader, if we, even now, cast back our lingering glance at the adventures of our young friend "Frank," and of the "little dog Trusty," who so narrowly escaped an unmerited flogging, from which he was saved by a timely word of truth; and to the "Cherry Orchard" which a whole colony of young folks of both sexes, from one up to nine years of age, earned by straw-plaiting for the purchase of a donkey and "Sandford and Merton," whose adventures are full of instructive examples. And "Little Henry and his Bearer," a most touching narrative of the conversion to religious truth of a poor black Negro by the sickly deathbed of a little child whom it was his business to tend; and of the "Son of a Genius," a story of sterling merit, illustrating the superior and more prevailing virtue of persevering cheerful industry, as contrasted with the fitful and capricious achievements of "genius," real or presumed; and, lastly, to that generous, noble-hearted little hero the "Ellen the Teacher," none of your sickly sentimental "——" of the green-room, and green-eyed melancholy school, but a creature ... fit to good sense and good-heartedness, proud of her every ... acquirement, for the opportunity it afforded her of imparting ... to others: proud, also, of her modest stipend, which rightly ... did such wonders at home—happy in the sustaining smiles of firm approving friends.

Pardon us, gentle reader, that we thus "go o'er the *stories* of our *youth*." If you doubt their potent spell, read them; and if you have children, let them read them also. After this digression, we proceed to explore the contents of our "Handful of Children's Books," ... decked out in crimson and blue and gold, and abounding in ... tinted engravings, court the notice of holiday folks of this *annus* 185-.

"The Doll and her Friends[1]" and both not a doll friends, and many, too! How many a ... in her splendour of appearance ... how many a ... sympathy at her unmerited wrongs ... proved for ... counterfeit of humanity? The doll hath her enemies, too; persecuting, unrelentless, ruthless boys, who seem to delight in the torturing and slaughter of dolls, for the very grief and terror it occasions their owners.

This little book comes as a sort of plea for the doll against such barbarities as these, and seeks to establish a *locus standi* for dolls, upon the ... and ... belt, as ... though they be, they have ... upon which ... Also, upon the whole, we think the champion has made out a very fair case for them. But, whether or not, she has certainly made the doll the medium of introducing us to some very pleasing and instructive passages in the republic of the nursery and the school-room. The grand object held in view throughout is to temper the feelings and soften the manners of the selfish and the rude, and to impress upon all the importance of mutual forbearance, and respect for the rights and feelings of others. The narrative is written in a very sprightly style, as may be seen by the sample we give, being the early days of a "Sixpenny Doll," before she has emerged from the shop into society——

> Day after day I lay on my counter unnoticed, except ... who covered me up at night, and re-... ... and even this she did with such ... now flatter myself I was of the small ... ordinary care was bestowed upon me by my companions; but I agreed ... soon that I sometimes saw larger children upon the ... dolls, and wished that my mistress would nurse and ca... in the same manner.
>
> She never seemed to think of such a thing. She ... I was dusty, and whisked a brush over my face, but that ... the only separate mark of interest I ever received from ... I had no reasonable ground of complaint, but I began to grow weary of the inanimate of my life, and to ask myself whether this could be my only destiny. Was I never to be of use to any body? Was I from time to time to see other toys were carried away? Many a giddy top and lively ball left my side in childish company, and disappeared through those mysterious gates by which the busy human race entered our ...
>
> At last even dolls had their ... princess no longer graced our ... was bought by an elderly lady for a birthday present to a little ... daughter; and on the very same day the "old familiar face" of six dolls who had long shared my counter was shed from my sight, one after another being brought and carried away.
>
> Many a giddy top and lively ball left my side in childish company, and disappeared through those mysterious gates by which the busy human race entered our ...
>
> I was sorry to lose them, though while we lived together we had our little ... and ... I had sometimes ... that the one with the red shoes was always stealing out her toes; that she of the flaxen ringlets was ready to let every breath of wind blow them over her neighbours' faces; that another with long legs took up more room than her share, much to my inconvenience. But now that they were all gone, and I never could hope to see them again, I would gladly have squeezed myself into as small compass as the baby doll in the walnut-shell, in order to make room for them once more.
>
> One thing, however, was satisfactory: dolls certainly had better use. Seven had been bought, and therefore why not an eighth? I had been sinking in the scale of ... dignity, but now my hopes revived and my spirits rose. My ... began to come.
>
> And my turn did come. Every circumstance of that eventful day is deeply impressed on my memory. I was as usual employed in making remarks upon the passing crowd, and wondering what might be the use of every body I saw, when I perceived the lady and the little girl who had formed such acquaintances among the human race. As they approached my ... I heard the mamma say, "Have you decided what to buy with the sixpence.

> "Oh yes, quite," answered the child; "I am going to buy a *sixpenny doll*."
>
> The words thrilled through me; her eyes seemed fixed on mine, and the sixpence was between her fingers. I imagined myself bought. But she continued: "I think, if you don't mind the trouble, I should like to go round the bazaar first, to see which are the prettiest."
>
> "By all means," replied the lady; and they walked on, carrying all my hopes with them.
>
> I had often fancied myself the prettiest doll of my size in the place; but such conceit would not support me now. I felt that there were dozens, nay scores, who more than equalled me; and all disconsolate reflections of my neglected merits came back before the dread ... [illegible] no merit to negotiate.
>
> I began also to have some ideas ... time. My past life had glided away so imperceptibly, that ... [illegible] ... short; but I heard to some purpose ... [illegible] ... round the bazaar.
>
> I strained my eyes to catch sight of them again; but, when at last they reappeared, I scarcely dared to look, for fear of seeing a doll in the child's hands. But no, her hands were empty, except for the sixpence still between her finger and thumb.
>
> They came nearer—they stopped at another stall; I could not hear what they said, but they turned away, and once more stood opposite to me. The child remained for some moments as silent as myself, and then exclaimed, "After all, mamma, I don't think there is a prettier doll in the whole room."
>
> "What do you say to this, miss?" said our proprietor, taking up a great full-dressed Dutch doll, and giving her on the top of those of my size and class, complete, hiding the poor little creature under her abundant flounces.
>
> But on the child's answering, "No, thank you, I only want a sixpenny doll not dressed," the Dutch giantess was removed, and we once more asserted our humble claims.
>
> "That seems to me a very pretty one," said the mamma, pointing to my next neighbour. The child for a moment hesitated, but presently exclaimed in a joyful tone, "Oh no; this is the beauty of all; that little darling with the red hair and blue ribbon in it; I will take this one, if you please." And before I could be sure that she meant me I was removed from my place, wrapped up in paper, and consigned to her hands. My long-cherished wishes were fulfilled, and I was bought. At first I could scarcely believe it. Notwithstanding all my planning and looking forward to this event, now that it really happened, I could not realise it. My senses seemed gone. What had so long occupied my mind was the work of a moment, but that moment was irrevocable, and my fate was decided. In my little mistress's hands I passed the boundaries of the world of toys, and entered upon a new state of existence.
>
> Then launched into the great world, we quit the "Lady Seraphina," well assured that she will find many "friends" and admirers in her humble but amiable career.
>
> "Good in Everything," and "Stories of Julian and his Playfellows," are less pretending to a work than the doll; confining to the realities of life, chiefly that of the country, within the experiences of youth, and the lessons to be learned from them. In this light we can conscientiously recommend them.
>
> Mrs. Lee's "Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals" will find favour with a large class of small readers to whom the study of natural history is always attractive.
>
> We have reserved for the last one of our "handful" about which we are bound to say we have some misgivings. Boys, particularly when arrived at that doubtful age just verging upon "long-tail-de-hoyism," are proverbially addicted to "the seal the open seal" and sea-life with all its incidents—sea-fighting, piracy, mutiny, shipwrecks, desert islands, &c. It is the first inkling of the evil spirit of vagabondage, and of the repugnance to discipline which so many "anxious parents" contend against in vain. Is there any occasion to minister to this appetite? Without at all disparaging the importance of our sea service—martial and commercial—and the noble character of our jolly tars, we must most of us allow that it is not exactly the line of life we should select for our sons (unless with very good prospect of promotion); and that at any rate it is not the most eligible sphere for a man of education. Yet we find one of the principal characters in

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*1. "The Doll and her Friends; or, Memoirs of Lady Seraphina." By the Author of "Letters from Madras." With Illustrations by Hablot K. Browne.
2. "Stories of Julian and his Playfellows." With Illustrations by J. Absolon.
3. "Good in Everything; or, the Early History of Gilbert Harland." By Mrs. Bakwell. With Illustrations by John Gilbert.
4. "Mark Seaworth, a Tale of the Indian Ocean." By W. H. G. Kingston. With Illustrations by John Absolon.
5. "Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals." By Mrs. R. Lee. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir.

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the present volume, a ... captain, introduced with the following ... antecedents: "He had had, fortunately, the opportunity of ... *excellent education* (he is left a orphan at fourteen), and ... *had profited by it*; and this gave him a ... independence of feeling which he could not otherwise easily have enjoyed. He was also a lad of honest spirit. His relatives had quarrelled with ... parents, and treated them, ... *deered*, unjustly, so that his ... rebelled at the idea of soliciting charity from them, and he at once ... resolved to fight for his own ... on board a vessel trading to the Baltic, and next made a voyage to Baffin's Bay in a whaler; after which he joined an Indiaman."

There are other points upon which we cannot concur with the author, and which we consider ill-timed when addressed to youths of fifteen and sixteen; as, for instance, comparisons between the colonial policy of England and that of the Dutch and other countries, always highly laudatory of ourselves, and condemnatory of our neighbours, but unfortunately very frequently upon grounds which, according to vulgar phraseology, will not "hold water." We are afraid, indeed, that when our account comes to be cast up it will be found that as a nation we have taken as little care about the social condition of the native population of our colonies, with a view to their civilization, as any colonizing nation in the world.

We will conclude with only one instance of what we may fairly call careless writing, containing much of truth, with the addition of much calculator, to lead to error. Of the Cape it is said

"It is on many accounts a very valuable colony to Great Britain, and, among others, because it is on the high road to her extensive possessions in the East Indies and Australasia, and that in its harbours the numerous shipping which sail thither may find shelter in time of war, and at all times may replenish their water and provisions. Were it in the hands of an enemy, they would seriously annoy, if not destroy, our commerce with those regions;—but——"

Now down to this "but" we have no objection, saving only that something might have been said of the extreme costliness of this "important" rather than "valuable" colony: but, when we are told "*but on other considerations it is still more valuable*," we pause ... look for the data of so extraordinary an assertion. The pause ... and ... "It affords a home to thousands of our countrymen, and it imports ... the raw material, wool, to our manufactories, and its inhabitants, by using a large quantity ... [illegible] ... goods of our own, and to all other ... [illegible] ... goods of persons at home, who would otherwise ... [illegible] ...

To prove the value of these commodities, a few figures may assist. The whole white population of this colony amounts to about 85,000, or little more than the half-are of Belgian origin. The quantity of wool supplied by it to our manufacturers was, in 1849, 5 millions of pounds, out of a total importation of 70 millions of pounds—of which cross amount Australia supplied 36 millions. The value of British produce and manufactures imported for consumption in Cape Colony has varied in the last ten years from £3,000,000 to £6,000,000 a year; and, during the same period, the imports from other countries, who pay no part of the expense of the government of the colony, have been nearly half the amount of those from the mother country. Finally, so very valuable is this colony considered by many of the political economists of the present day, including some of the Manchester school, that it has been seriously in contemplation to abandon it, rather than keep up the cost of some ten or fifteen thousand troops to hold it against the Kaffirs.

We must, in justice, add that Mr Kingston's volume contains several passages of considerable graphic power, including descriptions of many scenes amongst the islands in the Indian Ocean which do not occur in the every-day beat of travellers to the East.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALPHA.—An examination is required for an ensign's commission; and also, subsequently, for that of Lieutenant, and upwards.

A. B. C.—Arms of Geology.—"Gu[les] ... wound three cross staves or. *Crest*: An eagle's head erased, &c. &c.

B. S. ...—Lordship's armorial bearings are "As a bend ... supporting with half, repeat a plain sheild ... arms, and family related, and dated as *Motto*: ...

C. ...—The two bars gemelles or on chief of the second ... *Crest*: ... Two keys in saltire ar. wards downwards ...

J. ...—... between ... the point, of ermine a mullet, or. *Crest*: ...

J. ...—... and ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ...

A. ...—... [illegible] ... your uncle's crest, minus the limbations of the grant in which you are not much nearer to that of your father.

PEACOCK.—The arms are thus described. "Gules, a fesse ... crescent, between ... Motto, *Ad ... [illegible]*. These domestic matters, we shall observe, are not the best sort of topics for an examination of the second ... charged with a cross of the first, a canton sinister, of France, quarterly, azure and ... between four eagles, displayed, &c. *Crest*: A demi woodman proper, in his right hand a club ... and in his left an ... [illegible] ... *Motto*: ... *Nodo coronatus*.

A. B. C. Canor Don is the head of the ... family, derived from Cenha, brother of ... [illegible] ... Conde, Monarch of ... [illegible] ... Vert a lion ramp. or, crowned of the last. ... [illegible] ... *Motto*: ...

T. LEADER.—It is almost impossible to ... [illegible] ... of the devices or arms ...

M. H. A.—Fie!

E. J.—An examination in classical, mathematical, and general, must be passed before a ... [illegible] ... commission can now be purchased.

J. R.—The Crown of Hanover ... [illegible] ... in the dexter ... black lion ramp. ... [illegible] ... Duke of Cambridge's ... [illegible] ... Arms and ... [illegible] ... Queen of Hanover. Arms and ... [illegible] ... *Motto*: ...

The spoon on the first ... [illegible] ... should be gold.

TO

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHI

16

Circular Radiating Grates, with fire-brick backs—Safes—Baths—West of England Doeskins—Tartan Patterns. | Tweed Trouserings—Silk Waistcoatings—Bull and Wilson's Gold-Medal Cloth and Doeskin—Alpaca, Vicuna, and Beaver Shawls. | Black and coloured Cloths and Cassimeres—Axminster Carpet, for drawingroom, Windsor Castle—Iron Vase—Bronze.

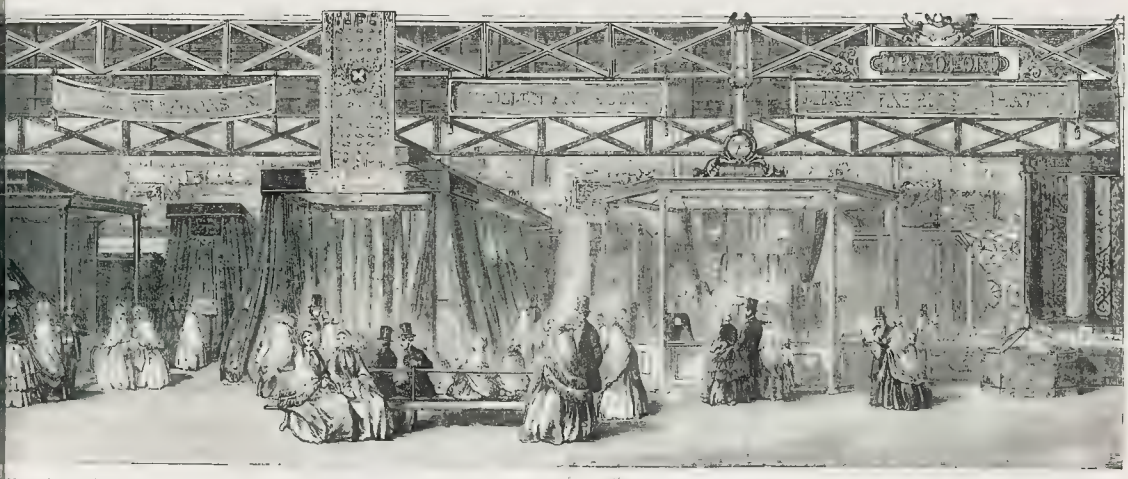
17

Carriage Linings—Utrecht Velvet—Ladies' Scarfs—Tartans—Plaids of the Scotch Highland Regiments. | Font in Artificial Stone—Irish Friezes—West of England Cloths—Doeskins—Superfine Cloth and Cassimeres. | Irish Poplins, Plain and Brocaded—Gold and Silver Tissue—Poplin Tabarets.

18

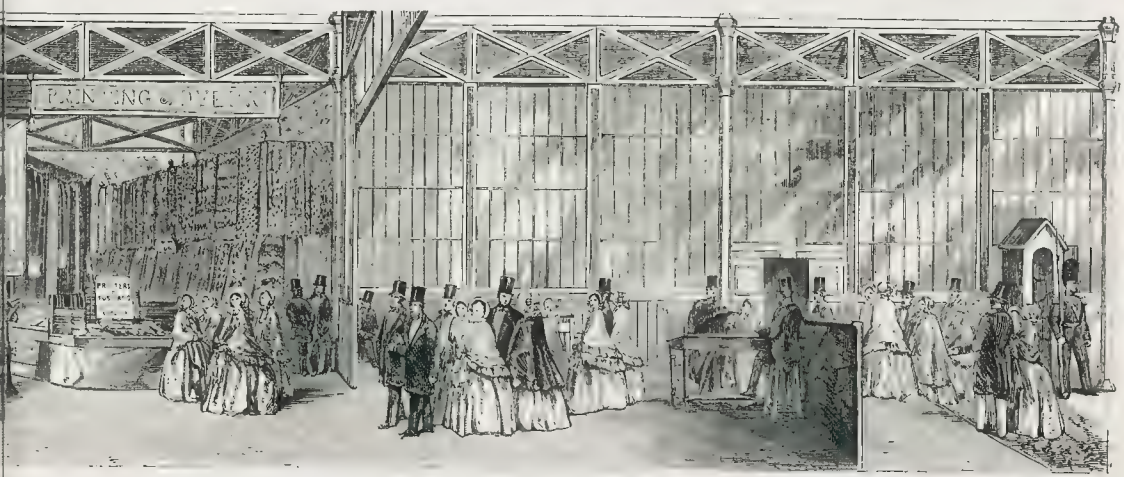
Light Linens in Cartoon Boxes—Thick Linen Handkerchiefs, for South American, Mexican, and West Indian Markets—Barnsley Drills—Russia Duck, &c. | Linen Diaper—Sheeting—Huckaback—Brown Linen—Blue and White Ticking—London-printed British Silk Handkerchiefs and Dresses. | Chintzes—Muslins—Cottons—Velvets printed by Mercer's new patent process of Machine Printing in Calicoes, Mousseline-de-laines, &c.

– No. VI. — SOUTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.



(fancy coloured Cloths, for the home, American, Chinese, and Russian market—Mohair Cloths—Twilled Summer Cloths, &c. | Summer and Winter Shawls—Table-covers—Cloth for Gloves—the Lion Hearth-rug—Schwan's (Huddersfield) Cassanets, Mourning Waistcoatings, &c. | Alpaca and Mohair Fleeces, from Peru and Asia Minor—Mixed Fabrics, Alpaca and Silk, Alpaca and Cotton

ration of Caractacus"—Jacquard Poplin Loom—Velvet Tabarets—Watered Poplins—Carriage Laces—Figured Curtains. | Specimens of Muslin Embroidery and Linen—Cambric Handkerchiefs—Samples of Irish Flax in seed, plant, and stages of preparation—Irish Linens and Damasks. | Printed Cambrics, Damasks, and Diapers, of Linen and Silk; and Linen Brown and Bleached—Sheets—Handkerchiefs—Wool Table-covers.



Red and Printed Cotton Cloths—Fleecy and Worsted Yarns and Berlin Wool—inted Fustians and Velveteens—Panoramic History of Calico-printing. | Outside: Equestrian Statue, "Cœur de Lion"—Granite Oc'ak and Base—Column and Ped'al. | Block of Coal, North Wales, 16 tons—South Staffordshire, 18 feet in circumference—Staffordshire Thick Coal, 13 tons—Derbyshire Coal, 24 tons.

LITERATURE.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK: a Political Biography. By B. DISRAELI, Member of Parliament for the County of Buckingham. Colburn and Co. 18—.

We could have wished that the "Member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham," after writing a book of which, of course, he was himself implicated to do—had thrown it into the fire, or at least had adopted Horace's advice, and condemned it to the shelf for seven years. In the bitter case we are convinced that even the author would have become painfully aware of the bad taste displayed in it, whilst we are equally certain that the party for which he he ongs would have seen the impolicy, upon party grounds, not to speak of any other, of raking up the *débris* of *ancient* conflict which, whilst it resulted in the defeat of one party in conflicts generally do did so under circumstances of peculiar, no honour upon, nor obtained any permanent advantage for, the other. Let the surviving actors in it, not yet cool from the fray, talk of it as they please, we are satisfied that the majority of the country look upon the "Opposition" of 1841 as the most factious, the most unpatriotic, and, upon all accounts, the least creditable to the character of Parliament that this country has ever witnessed; and more, we might almost venture to say, that the impromptu "statesman," who was deluded and cajoled into taking the leadership of that Opposition, would ere this, had he lived, have seen the case in the same light—have been ashamed of the selfish and stupid cause he was set forward to discourse about, and, with that spirit and high-mindedness which so eminently marked his character, have honestly recanted—perhaps, bitterly repenting—the errors of which he had been made the victim. "I don't pretend to know much," said Lord George to the author of this volume; "but I can judge of men and horses." Poor Lord George! he had better have stuck to the horses.

But it was not doomed so to be. The landed gentry were in a state of consternation at the anti-Protectionist policy of Peel; and, though ill at ease in their own company and strong in conviction, there was no one to do the battle of words with the "renegade"—no one who knew anything about the matter—we mean the facts of the matter. Appealed to by the "Protectionists" and the united voices of the Agricultural Associations, Lord George Bentinck consented to stand forward to defend their cause; his heart was with them and their cause; he was possessed of undoubted "pluck;" and all he wanted was a little information upon the points of the questions likely to be the subject of debate discussion, and this was readily supplied him. Still he had some misgiving as to his personal, but more his physical abilities; and we learn from these pages that, at the last moment, he actually entered into negotiations to procure a member of the bar, who was to be put in for some handy borough, to argue the case from the brief which his (Lord George) had prepared. Can a more humiliating confession be imagined, out of the region of the Old Bailey, than that involved in the [illegible] of Protectionist "leader," the member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham? The barrister was not obtained, however; and Lord George Bentinck, after having "*sate* in eight Parliaments without having taken part in any great debate," made his celebrated three hours' speech in support of the Corn-laws, which, for the most part, was inaudible to the House, but, being prepared in MS. beforehand, was printed at length in the papers next morning.

Such was the sudden growth, such the *début*, of the new "statesman" who was put forward to contest the policy of a Minister who had seen nearly forty years of public service, and to whom the details of all the experience of that period—to say nothing of a previous political education—were as familiar as A B C.

It is really painful to think of any man putting himself in such a position; it is painful to reflect upon the existence of a "great country party" consenting to avow their own ignorance and inability, by tacking themselves behind such an champion as the author of this volume; more painfully in the picture presented by the whole of this notable combination.

Many time the labours of the devoted leader were of no ordinary nature—taking with reference to his position in society and the life to which he had been accustomed they may be pronounced herculean. He was truly devoted to the cause, which he honestly believed to be the cause of "the landed interest, and therefore of the country with its political tenets marked in bold and unchanging characters before him, he was daily occupied in collecting and digesting facts to establish those foregone conclusions. These conclusions embraced almost every branch of political economy, though not generally in the light which the true philosophy of that science had established; such as, that land was the best customer of manufactures; that foreign competition was to be shut out; that a restricted trade with a poor colony was preferable to an extended trade with an independent foreign state; that £1 kept at home was worth thirty sent abroad; that the Currency-laws were all bad because they were Peel's; that the best interests of the country were those of labour; that railways were the most profitable works upon which labour could be employed, even though there were no traffic for them when made. These, and sundry other cases, had he to get up in the brief space of a couple of sessions, besides others of a constitutional nature, as the Irish disturbances question, the Catholic question, the Jewish question, the Slave question, &c.

Those who have seen two lawyers pitted against one another in a court of law, with each a ponderous brief full of "facts," know how easy it is to make out a case upon any given side of a question, and need not be surprised to learn that Lord George Bentinck, in setting forth upon his new career in life, found plenty of friends to supply him with "information," "returns," &c. That such was the case, that such had been the course of proceeding, and that every two-hour speech made by the new Protectionist leader was the result of eighteen or twenty hours' hard cramming, was pretty apparent upon the face of the affair, and was not denied either by himself or his friends. But, if this was unavoidable in a case of great straits and urgent necessity, we think that the friendly friends would have shown his taste by not bringing the palpable proofs of all this daily and ignoble drudgery before the world, leaving posterity to judge of the performance itself, without reference to the stage directions and rehearsals. But Mr. Disraeli considered this. He seems to be proud of showing how quickly education upon "Protectionist principles" may be acquired by any one—that is, any one already having faith and a mind proof against disturbing influences; for, after quoting some passages from the noble champion's earlier speeches, he makes the following remark:—

"The reader will have observed, in the splendid passages which have just been given from his speeches, more than one characteristic trait of the newly-adopted habits of his life, by which he acquired and so rapidly such *sound* and such extensive information on such various and varying subjects. The first merchants and manufacturers of the country were the companions of his mornings, and from an early hour, to the time when it was necessary to appear in his place, he was occupied in investigating, with their assistance, the questions affecting the commerce and industry of the country then submitted to the legislature. *The gentleman who had omitted on him that morning was sure to be about the best authority on the subject in debate.*"

There is something too absurd in this to need comment. The passage speaks, not as Lord George Bentinck did it speaks for itself—no anecdotage does the noble Lord's memory prompt by way of text to be of the obvious import of this revelation, that he publishes some score of letters written by the new-fledged Protectionist leader, addressed to various friendly counsellors, and all making urgent appeals for "more facts" upon which to base the arguments of the coming debate—facts about exports and imports, the currency, &c., which any one conversant with M'Culloch's "Commercial Dictionary," or the most ordinary Blue Books, would have been at no loss to find for himself. The *sense* manifested in these applications would be incredible in any other man; but the fact was, the chosen champion of the Protectionists was strong in not knowing the extent of his own ignorance or theirs. He could never have undertaken the task and gone through it as he did, if he had known all he had to learn. In the midst of one letter of four pages (Nov. 11, 1847), full of inquiries and crude theor s about the colonial trade—drawn up very much in the style of what Cobbett's sawyer lawyers would call "a fishing bill"—addressed to a learned gentleman at Liverpool (the author, it appears, of sundry "Glances" at various branches of political economy), he says, "If it is not abusing your willing courtesy, *I should like very much to be practically instructed on the various points on which I have treated in this letter.* One other point I would inquire about," &c. And he concludes: "This *strong consolation* I have on this subject must plead my excuse to you for presuming to tax your time, which I know is your income and fortune, by *asking you so much information.*"

To another very profound pamphleteer he writes, Nov. 26, 1847: "I wish you would publish a new edition of your old pamphlet, reviewing the late occurrences and disasters. I can only say that I never fairly understood the question (the Bank Charter question) until I had read your former pamphlet!"

In another letter (Dec. 4, 1847) he says:—"Mr. Heywood, your member, has chanced to me to show that England has not gained by the transfer of the sugar trade from our own colonies to the foreigners, and *I have accepted his challenge, and dug upon your fruitless to excavate the information.* I bring forward my motion on Thursday."

We need not extend these examples: they abound in the volume for the gratification of the curiosity of those who are anxious about the question. "How little knowledge is taken to govern a great nation," or, at least, to affect the direction of its destinies for a season! We regret to add that some of the correspondences here published to the world is not of an equally innocent character, evincing a rancour of party spirit, and a determination, to achieve its end—"the end" at last being the *pis aller* of *Shylock*—"revenge," regardless of the means resorted to in its attainment. As for the "policy" of the "party" at whose head he marched, and the most painful incidents of the contest itself, we have no desire to renew them now. Enough is taken to disturb ghosts over them, even now in the day that both the combatants have been suddenly, unexpectedly snatched from the scene of their strife. Mr. Disraeli sees no indecency in publishing the letters recording the daily manœuvres of this campaign-warfare, plainly avowing that the Minister of the day was to be got out, no matter by what means, even to the confessing with a still more extreme opponent, and the rescinding of a vote given the stultification of a political profession pledged not three months before—that favour of the Irish Disturbances Suppression Bill. We have read these revelations with great pain and astonishment, for they betray the sins of the fleets of slavers prior to their departure for what is called the Coast. *It is a religious frenzy might be worked up* out of these blasphemous things. I want to get the picture into the ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

We have only to add, that the picture did not appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and that we have no recollection of any application on the subject.

We will say nothing of the chapter volunteered about the late Sir Robert Peel, save that, being dead, the "member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham" appears to think he can "take his measure." The result is—but not refer to the book yourself, reader, if you have any curiosity on the subject. One notable statement only will we quote—and that is, that, "for *so very clever a man*, he (Sir Robert Peel) was deficient in the knowledge of human nature!" This is so genuine, so characteristic, that if true it would settle and explain everything in the career of that [illegible] statesman. We do, however, think it impertinent—we say much of "human nature," that he never trusted any man with his secrets of policy till he was prepared to carry them out, and never attempted to carry them out, he knew he should succeed.

Of the style in which this "political biography" has been executed, we can only say that it is even worse than the state displayed in the [illegible] of the subject matter. Tediously cumbersome in the [illegible], like an overgrown "pamphlet" of six hundred pages, the author seeks to make himself at home with his reader by occasionally introducing a lively [illegible] after the following fashion: "The House was [illegible] for the promised detail of circumstances," &c. The awkward speech of Sir Edward Knatchbul was treated very *gingerly*;" he played on the House of Commons as on *an old fiddle*;" as the House broke up, at half-past one o'clock, members, they put on their great coats and *at their cigars* said, 'It is all over, like the cat at last.'" A good deal more of such slang—not slang according to Lindley Murray in construction, is to be met with in sundry pages of the work, but we have lost all patience with it over our notes.

THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.*

Nine volumes of this work now before the public and they already open a very extensive view of the wide field of intellectual study they are intended to [illegible] in a popular and intelligible form. One of this novel character, and certainly the most unique, pieces of biography in our language, and, moreover, one of the most companionable in the literature of any, is now completed in four half-crown volumes. Besides the editorial notes, which are sufficiently copious, being not too prominent, we have that most effective and striking sort of annotation which comes from the hand of the draughtsman abundantly supplied. About two hundred engravings, admirably executed, bring palpably before the eye of the reader the portraiture of various notable personages and interesting localities referred to in the text.

Johnson was undoubtedly one of those worthies of whom our literary annals afford a few distinguished names, whose sayings and doings are well entitled to be embalmed in our memories by every means which literature or art can supply. Whether the Doctor's intellect, and even moral capacious ambition, there was scarcely a subject within the range of moral or intellectual culture which did not at some time or other come within the scope of his observation; and though his opinions were expressed dogmatically, and were not always right, they always threw new and valuable lights upon the field of inquiry, whatever it might chance to be, lights which must ever be of interest and of service in future investigations. No doubt he was a great tyrant in his day, and many a law he laid down was by the mere purpose of asserting an authority which he knew no one dare dispute. Yet it is curious to observe that even when he failed of hitting the right mark, or rather the highest mark, he always hit a true mark. For instance, at a dinner-party, "where were several eminent men" whose names are not known, but distinguishes them merely by different letters, the conversation turned upon "the celebrated antique marble dog, said to be Alcibiades' dog, and valued at a thousand guineas. Exclaims, 'A thousand guineas!' The representation of no animal whatever is worth so much. At this rate a dead dog would indeed be better than a living lion;" a remark which betrayed a great deal of flippancy and ignorance. Johnson observed, "Sir, it is not the worth of the thing, but the skill in forming it, which is so high; estimated everything that enlarges the sphere of human power, or that slows man he can do what he could not do before, is valuable." The first man who balanced a straw upon his nose, Johnson, who rode upon three horses at a time; in short, all such men deserved the applause of mankind, not on account of the use of what they did, but of the dexterity which [illegible] to do it.

Such observation we believe to be true, severely true, inasmuch as we none of us know but that any new acquired accomplishment, however trivial in its present appreciation, may be the means of the discovery of a more ample application to valuable purposes. But a dog dancing to music "whose truth" as regards works of art (which was the case in point), which are not to be esteemed for the difficulty of their execution or the amount of labour bestowed upon them, but for the judgment evinced in the selection of the subject, the manner displayed in its treatment, and, lastly, the physical difficulties overcome in its production.

Taking the p[illegible] we have quoted in connexion with the general tenor of the conversation, we think it must be admitted, that although numerous sides the interrogative bar had not much to offer. There is but one of a hundred observations which will suggest themselves to minds in studying the conversation of this truly great man, and which must all prove more or less interesting and instructive.

Among the more recently published volumes in this collection are Hue's "Travels in Tartary, Tibet, and China" (translated by Mr Hazlitt), and Dumas' "Pictures of Travel in the South of France." The writings of Dumas are always graphic and striking in his travels, of which we have had many, whether real or fictitious. We have to add, in a happy combination of the historical and literary vein, the philosophical, and the [illegible] perhaps a little of the imaginative in all; and these essential qualities of general interest are richly developed in the tour before us, which extends over some of the most picturesque provinces of [illegible] Italy, [illegible] honoured and shining sons. The engravings comprise some of the most exquisite bits of scenery which it is possible for a tourist to explore.

But the work of M. Hue is of higher importance and value, as supplying a vast amount of political information, from recent experience, about immense tracts of country hitherto but little known to us but with which it is essential, perhaps inevitable, that one day or other we should be more intimately acquainted. The origin of this work is thus stated in the preface:—

> The Pope having, about the year 1844, been pleased to establish an Apostolic Vicariat at Mongolia, it was considered expedient, with a view to further the operations, to ascertain the nature and extent of the diocese [illegible], and MM. Gabet and Hue, two Lazarists attached to the petty mission of [illegible], were according[illegible] deputed to collect the necessary information. They made their way through difficulties which nothing but religious enthusiasm in combination with French elasticity could have overcome, to Lha-Ssa, the capital of Thibet, and in this seat of Lamaism were becoming comfortably settled, with live y hopes and expectations of converting the Tale-Lama into a branch-Pope, when the Chinese Minister, the noted Ke-Shen, interposed on political grounds, and had them deported to China. M. Gabet was directed by his superiors to prepare for France, and lay a complaint before his Government of the arbitrary treatment which he and his fellow missionary had experienced. In the steamer which conveyed him from Hong Kong to Ceylon he found Mr. Alexander Johnstone, secretary to our Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China; and this gentleman perceived so much, not merely of entertainment, but of important information, in the conversations he had with M. Gabet, that he committed to paper the leading features of the reverend missionary's statements, and on his return to his official post gave his manuscripts to Sir John Davis, who, in his turn, considered their contents so interesting that he embodied a copy of them in a despatch to Lord Palmerston. Subsequently, the two volumes, here translated, were prepared by M. Hue, and published in Paris. These it is, that to Papal aggression in the east the Western World is indebted for a work exhibiting, for the first time, a complete representation of countries previously a most unknown to Europeans, and indeed considered [illegible] by reasonable and of a religious, which, followed by no fewer than 170,000,000 persons, presents the most singular analogies in its leading features with the Catholic.

The volume before us (the second is not yet published) is embellished with a map of Tartary, Thibet, and China, showing the route of the travellers; and fifty engravings, comprising most striking representations of local scenery, domestic habits, religious practices, costume, &c.

Amongst the volumes announced as forthcoming shortly are Mackay's "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions;" "A Woman's Journey Round the World," translated from the German of Madame Pfeiffer; the "Ottoman Empire under Abdul Medjid," by D. Urquhart; and a new work on the recent discoveries in Nineveh, by Joseph Bonomi.

A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES and CANADA. By E. W. WATKIN. Smith and Co. 1852.

The author of this little *brochure* states very frankly, that, having his autumn's vacation before him, he chose rather to spend it on a trip to America than in steaming up the Rhine, or dilgencing it through France; his object being to gain some personal knowledge of the great New World, where so many of his fellow-countrymen are now every day emigrating for life, and the immense resources of which foreshadow a stupendous problem for the future. Accordingly, he starts on the 26th August, 1851, for New York, and sets off on his return again on the 27th September; having employed the month in visiting New York, Niagara, Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Lakes Niagara Falls, Michigan, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., making copious notes, but of much, about men as about things, and recording his observations in a very pleasant and intelligent manner. It is a relief, after so many professional tourists have nauseated us with paltry criticisms upon men and manners, costume and cookery, to find a man who watches a right importance to the essentials of national happiness and power; leaving nature to fashion and polish her own work, and to smooth down, which she will do in course of time, many features of that rough outside which is one the germ of future civilization and happiness for untold millions. The data about the United States change and grow every day; they should be kept in view every day. Let us, therefore, abstract a few from the pages of the little pocket volume before us.

Seventy years ago, on the foundation of the Republic, it consisted of thirteen small states. It now comprises twenty-nine states, without reckoning the new dominions of Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Texas; and the area in 1850 was 3,202,689 square miles, or 2,081,717,760 acres, nearly thirty times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Its population in 1790 was less than 4,000,000; in 1850 it was 23,191,876; and it is now 25,000,000. And if its vast territory, with a more productive soil, and greater resources of all kinds, should some day become as thickly peopled as our own island, it will then contain a population of 800,000,000 of human beings speaking the English tongue. The receipts of the States in the general staples of manufacture, mineral and vegetable, are enormous, inexhaustible within any calculable period. With all these national treasures to look forward to, the State burthens have not increased. In 1791 the debt of the United States was £17,000,000; in 1850 it was £21,000,000; it is now, with six times the population, only £4,000,000, and in the same period the imports of the country have increased from a value of £2,000,000 of dollars, to £47,000,000; the exports from £1,000,000 to £40,000,000; and the tonnage of shipping from 500,000 tons to 3,500,000. Finally, the school funds belonging to the respective states, swelled by the constant addition of every sixteenth section of government land sold, are very large. Those belonging to seventeen free states amounted in 1851 to fixed value, to 21,400,000 dollars. Popular education is the condition upon which all new states are admitted into the Union. There are 121 colleges in the States, with a total of 950 instructors, 20,119 alumni, 69938 masters, and 11,565 students, and having 736,979 volumes in their libraries.

This wonderful diffusion of knowledge—of the knowledge of "facts," not of "theories"—by means of the press, aided by the electric telegraph, over the whole vast tract of the States, is so important an element in the condition of society therein, and of its hopes of progress, that any information upon the subject is interesting to us, particularly at a moment when over nearly the whole face of the Old World has prevailing voice of comfort and instruction is silenced by the roar of cannon and the cries of terror and wild passion. Mr. Watkin's observations are very sensible and very much to the point.

There are in America some 2500 separate newspapers published daily, weekly, or at other periods. The total circulation of these newspapers averages one million copies per day.

Now see the working of this cheap telegraph.

The steamer from England comes in at New York or Boston say at two o'clock, p.m., a quarter by four hours' "leading article" of news, are printed, and circulated in New York by an issue of 30,000 evening papers. And in two hours the same news is transmitted, printed, and in circulation all over the Union where the Times or Herald or Tribune of the day's paper exist. Thus you may be sleeping and musing at some out-of-the way place, in a newly-settled state, having the events of two months ago in your head, when an issue of a New York paper is just taking shape in the printing-machine. This news is, perhaps, an hour, or at most two or three hours, old in New York, while a passage of nine and a half or ten days has brought it from England. * * * It is strange, moreover, to see with what rapidity the leading articles, and that the truth, the daily history of the world and its leaders, is made, and big is becoming, amply, of far more interest than the cloudy speculations and dreary prolixities with which we are fed in the columns of our London and the press of America? Men are now reading for news—desiring to form their own opinions, and requiring, in connexion with the data they search for, and now obtain at first hand, no better speculations than their own.

Leaflets have been started over and over again, but being questioned, far away from those places which seemed to me to be the circles of population and intelligence, on some English or Continental event, of which my letters of three days back contained no mention, and by hearing daily, from the mouths of the numbiest, discussions upon what was passing, which showed, to me an Americanism, that every one was "posted up" to the latest date with all the important news of the world.

We conclude by heartily recommending this "Trip" as very agreeable and instructive reading for the railway, or in the intervals in the business of the day.

THE KEEPSAKE, 1852. Edited by Miss POWER. Bogue.

This "last rose" of the Annuals has in its *vase* a few new contributions; and the papers by writers of former years are quite up to the mark. Among the new comers are Mr Charles Dickens and Mr. Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Dickens' paper is "To be read at Dusk," the witching time to aid the belief in its two ghost stories, which we need scarcely add are extremely told. Mr. Carlyle's contribution—the "Opera" is an eccentric fragment, with the paternity of his distinguished American friend, Professor Ezechiel Pessencraal, and is a droll—but the simple sentimentality of the volume. Another oddity occurs towards its close, in the "Hallelujah of a Sparrow." Of travelling notes there is a very agreeable sprinkling, in which Mr. Albert Smith's six days and nights, from Rome to Naples by the Pontine Marshes, are amusingly told; they proved to the writer—a bore beyond all endurance. The *nouvelettes* by the lady contributors are full of grave and gay incident; and Mrs. Newton Crosland, besides supplying one of these amenities, presents us with a piquant critique upon Sheridan's "School for Scandal." Barry Cornwall, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Monckton Milnes rank foremost of the poet contributors. Thus, the literature of this year's "keepsake" is more sparkling than many of its predecessors. The illustrations, nearly portrait subjects, fully maintain the artistic character of the work.

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*1. Boswell's "Life of Johnson." 4 vols.

2. Hue's "Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China." Vol. I.

3. Dumas' "Pictures of Travel in the South of France." Vol. I.

The PATHWAY of the FAWN; a Tale for the New Year. By Mr. E. L. HERVEY. 1852.

This is a new production of the romantic school—a most acceptable present for the New Year. The story is German embracing German legend, German sentiment, and the German spirit for art, all artistically combined with an undercurrent of domestic history of extreme interest. The style of composition is exquisitely characteristic; full of delicate sentiment and touching moral. We will not, however, anticipate the pleasure of the reader by revealing any of the incidents. The engravings, twelve in number, from designs by G. Thomas, are of a high class of art, evincing rare poetic sentiment, and vigorous in style. Arrayed in its elegant binding, this is one of the most graceful productions which we have received for many a New Year.

MR. WRAY'S CASH BOX: or, the MASK and the MYSTERY. A Christmas Sketch. By W. WILKIE COLLINS. 1852.

This is an ingenious and prettily-written story of domestic interest, founded upon an incident of the taking of a mask from Shakspeare's bust at Stratford-upon-Avon, which is thus related in the preface:

A stonemason at Stratford-upon-Avon was employed, a few years ago, to make repairs in the church. While thus engaged, he managed—as he thought, unsuspected—to take a mould from the Shakspeare bust. What he had done was found out, however; and he was certainly, by local law, rendered liable to having care of the bust, with the severest pains and penalties of the law—though for what especial offence was not specified. The poor man was so frightened at the consequences, that he packed up his tools at once, and, taking the mould with him, left Stratford. Having afterwards stated his case to persons competent to advise him, he was told that he need fear no penalty whatever, and that, if he thought he could dispose of them, he might make as many casts as he pleased and offer them for sale anywhere. He took the advice, placed his masks neatly on slabs of black marble, and sold great numbers of them, not only in England but in America.

The characters of Mr. Wray, a teacher of elocution upon the mode of John Philip Kemble, and his granddaughter Annie, are drawn with considerable graphic power and a tenderness of sentiment which will introduce them favourably to a large class of readers.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE; ITS PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

Cæsar, thou art mighty yet—
Thy spirit walks abroad.

NAPOLEON, like Julius Cæsar, implanted himself and his generation immoveably on the mind of his nation. The dagger of Brutus, the temporary restoration of former freedom, the brilliant regal transactions of Marc Antony, profited nothing, and resulted only in disappointment and defeat—in Philippi and Actium. The Roman people thought but of him whose five hundred battles had made them the mightiest of the earth. They would have none but Cæsar; and they willingly submitted to another of his race, who consolidated, amid prescription and slaughter, an empire boundless in sway, and nearly so in time, the traces of the influence of which even still endure. The same holds true of Napoleon. His death at St Helena, the chain of events which led from legitimate Royalty to limited Monarchy, and from that to the widest freedom, have in his case availed not either. Whenever the people's voice cries, the shout is for Napoleon. They will have his ashes back to repose among those whom he loved so well; they will have his nephew to inaugurate their new republic. And now, like the fourth-rate god, they will yield up all power only to him who, with cunning and brutal severity, prepares to perpetuate the Napoleon dynasty—who already sets as Octavius, and in whom they fondly—too fondly perhaps—view a future Augustus. Similar to the Cæsar dynasty of Rome, the Imperial family of France promises to occupy men's minds for many ages to come. "On parlera de sa gloire" they will speak of his glory," augured Berenger of Bonaparte during the Bourbon Restoration; "and," continued he, "in fifty years hence they will give ear to no other story"—dans cinquante ans ne connaîtra-t-on d'autre histoire." The prophecy is proved before its time. Little more than half the period foretold has elapsed, and France is absorbed in the Imperial theme. As such a moment an exact knowledge of the actual *status* and condition of the present Napoleon generation becomes of momentous interest to all. Most readers, therefore—and they must have information and recollections on the subject, yet whose memory may be helped by these details—will not, we presume, be sorry to receive the following particulars about the dead but not departed modern Cæsar, and about his widely-extended kindred.

Napoleon's proud assertion that he was "the Rodolph of his race," and that his patent of nobility dated from the battle of Monte Notte, must not stand literally as evidence of the humble origin of the Bonaparte family, but rather of the haughty mind of the Imperial ruler, which could ill brook the idea of inferiority, even in this respect, to other potentates, though Hapsburg and Bourbon were amongst them.

From a remote period were distinguished in Italy the Bonapartes—or rather Buonapartes, for so the name was originally spelt, and so was it perversely continued with the n by the enemies of Napoleon, for the purpose of recalling his foreign origin and his birth away from the land of France. As far back as the twelfth century we find the name of John Buonaparte enrolled in the list of the gallant Knights of St. James of Calatrava. This celebrated order admitted within its community those only who were of noble birth, and thus we have proof that the Bonaparte family held at that distant epoch no inconsiderable position in the world. The cradle of the race seems to have been at Treviso, whence the descendan s passed into, and obtained note in, various countries of Italy. In 1512, Gabriel Buonaparte, of the Sarzana division of the family, went to Corsica, and, fixing his residence at Ajaccio, founded the branch whence sprang Napoleon. From this Gabriel Buonaparte descended Charles, the father of Napoleon, who was the first who dropped the u in the name.

CHARLES BONAPARTE was born the 29th of March, 1746. Having studied law at Pisa, and attained eminence as an advocate, he changed the gown for the sword, to assist in the gallant and patriotic struggle made against the French for the independence of his country. At the decisive moment of the conflict, he would have drawn his pistol upon his uncle Paoli, but was dissuaded from the step by his wealthy uncle, the Archdeacon of Ajaccio; and he became in the sequel reconciled to the conquering party, and was protected by the French Governor of Corsica. It was in the midst of these scenes of conflict and skirmishes that Charles Bonaparte, who is described as possessed of handsome person and great vivacity of intellect, married MARIA LETITIA DE RAMOLINO, one of the most beautiful women of Corsica, and a lady of incomparable firmness of mind. During the years of danger she partook the dangers of her husband, and used to accompany him through all the toils and dangers of the mountain warfare. Charles Bonaparte, who, on the establishment of French supremacy, became a member of the tribunal in Corsica, a representative of the nation, and one of the Assembly of Notables, died at the French Court, died at Montpellier, the 24th Feb., 1785, in his forty-first year. His lovely and high-spirited wife, afterwards so well known as MADAME MERE, lived long after him, witnessed all the glory and misfortunes of her mighty son, survived him also, and died in her native island, aged 83. Her mother, it should be remarked, had first been married to her husband a Swiss officer in the French service, named Fesch, and had by him a son, GIUSEPPO, afterwards his Eminence CARDINAL FESCH, who was thus half-brother of Letitia Bonaparte. The issue of CHARLES and LETITIA BONAPARTE were thirteen children; of these, five died in infancy. The others and their progeny we shall now set forth; averting, however, the regular order, so far as to begin with the second and the greatest son, NAPOLEON, and to follow, for reasons we shall mention, with his nephew, the present President of the French Republic.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, KING OF ITALY, AND PROTECTOR OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, was the second son of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte; he was born in Ajaccio the 15th August, 1769, He became First Consul the 9th Nov., 1799, and Emperor the 18th May, 1804. His first forced abdication was on the 11th April, 1814; his second, after the battle of Waterloo, on the 22d June, 1815. He died a prisoner at St. Helena, the 5th May, 1821. Such is the frame of dates which embraces a career that stands unrivalled in the modern history of the world. Napoleon married, first, on the 8th March, 1796, MARIA ROSE JOSEPHINE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, Viscountess Dowager de Beauharnais (see below, FAMILY OF JOSEPHINE), a remarkable woman, who seemed to be the good genius of Napoleon's prosperity, and who died of grief when his ruin came. After the unkind and unwise divorce from Josephine, Napoleon married, secondly, the 2d April, 1810, the ARCHDUCHESS MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Francis II., Emperor of AUSTRIA. By the Empress Josephine, who died at Malmaison, the 29th May, 1814, Napoleon had no issue. By the Empress Maria Louisa, who died Duchess of Parma, the 17th December, 1847, the Emperor left an only son, NAPOLEON, KING OF ROME, born at Paris, the 20th March, 1811, the child of many hopes, who terminated a short and melancholy life, as DUKE OF REICHSTADT, the 22d July, 1832. On the extinction of the issue of the Emperor Napoleon, his elder brother Joseph became the representative. Joseph is now dead, leaving a daughter only; consequently the male representation would properly devolve on the next brother LUCIEN, and his descendants; but it is maintained that Lucien was not admitted to the position of a French prince until 1815, long after his younger brother, LOUIS, and that Lucien, as well as the youngest, JEROME, having married without the Imperial consent, was excluded from the succession by the law of 1804. Upon these grounds, it is further insisted, that, according to the order of precedence established by the Constitution of the Empire, the male representation of the family of Bonaparte now belongs to the youngest and sole surviving son of Louis Bonaparte, by his wife, Hortense de Beauharnais, who is

NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES BONAPARTE, the present PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC. This extraordinary man, who presides, with bloodstained and despotic authority, over the destinies of France, was born at Paris the 20th April, 1808. A reported remark of his mother Hortense, during his early youth, seems verified by the events of his life: "That child," said she, "is a mere compound of obstinacy and daring." His career has, up to this time, been one of imminent danger and wonderful success. His attempt at Strassoorg, his invasion of Boulogne, accompanied by a new imitation of the eagle, and his escape from Ham, were but prelude to his appearance in France in 1848, when his election as deputy in the National Assembly for the department of Yonne, the 26th September of that year, began the new fortunes of himself and his House.

By a decree of the National Assembly on the 11th Oct., 1848, the laws which had exiled the Bonapartes from France were abrogated, and on the 16th and 17th of the following December Napoleon Louis was chosen President of the Republic by more than six millions of votes. What he has just done, and what he is next to do belong, as yet to no other report than public alarm and public discussion. The President of the Republic is unmarried.

With this digression, we now return to the regular descent of the Bonaparte family. The whole surviving issue of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte were five sons and three daughters, who in their proper order, genealogically, rank as follows:

I. JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, born on the 7th January, 1768, Prince Imperial and Grand Elector of France; King of Naples and Sicily, the 30th March, 1806; King of Spain and the Indies from the 6th June, 1808, to 1814. On the second abdication of Napoleon, Joseph purchased considerable estates in North America, and retired thither with the title of Count Survilliers. He has married, the 1st August, 1794, MARIA JULIA CLARY, elder sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of King Charles John Bernadotte. By Maria Julia Clary (who died the 7th of April, 1845), Joseph had two daughters: one, CHARLOTTE, widow of her cousin Napoleon, the Prince Imperial; and a brother, died in 1839; the other, the elder, ZENAIDA, is the wife of her cousin Charles, Prince of Canino. Joseph Bonaparte died the 28th July, 1844

II. NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, of whom, see above.

III. LUCIEN BONAPARTE, born at AJACCIO in 1775, successively President of the Council of Five Hundred, Minister of the Interior under the Consular Government, and Ambassador to Madrid in 1801. In 1804, the year of Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial diadem, he retired to Italy, and, establishing his residence in the Eternal City, purchased an estate within the Territories of the Church, at Canino, near Viterbo. This the Pope raised into a principality, inscribing at the same time the name of "the Prince of Canino" among the Roman nobility. In 1810, distrustful of the security of his asylum in Italy, Lucien embarked for the United States, but was captured by two English frigates and conveyed to Malta, to await the orders of our Government.

In conformity with those instructions he was transferred to England, where he arrived the 18th December, and fixed himself in Shropshire, about fifteen miles from Ludlow, on a beautiful estate which he had chosen for purchase. Here he sojourned, devoted to literature and the repose of domestic life, until the peace of 1814 opened his way to the Continent, and enabled him to return to his old friend and protector, Pius VII. During the hundred days he played a prominent part in the Council of State in France the portfolio of the Interior. After the conflict at Waterloo he urged the Emperor to make one great effort in defence of his throne; but the mighty mind of Napoleon was then either at fault, or the man himself betrayed. He feigned not to his brother counsel, and Lucien with difficulty effected his escape to Rome. There the Prince of Canino passed the remainder of his days, much respected in private life, and there he died on the 30th June, 1840.

Lucien was, after Napoleon, the ablest and most ambitious of the Bonapartes: and at one time his literary and scientific attainments received the most preposterous laudation from the French savans. His "Charlemagne" made its first appearance in London in 1814, but the success it met with was very indifferent. Besides this heavy epic the Prince of Canino published "Various other works"—"Stechina," a novel; and the "Cyrneide; or, Corsica Saved."

By his first marriage, in 1794, with CHRISTINA BOYER (who died in 1801), Lucien Bonaparte left issue two daughters: the elder, CHARLOTTE, born the 18th of May, 1796, is widow of the Roman Prince Gabrielli, by whom she has a son and three daughters. The younger daughter of Lucien by this marriage, Christiana Egypta, was married in 1826 to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, eighth son of the first Marquis of Bute, and died at Rome the 15th of May, 1847, leaving an only son. Lucien married, secondly, in 1802, ALEXANDRINA LAURENTIA DE BLESCHAMP, by whom (who survives him, and is now Princess Lucien of Canino) he left issue—CHARLES LUCIEN, PRINCE OF CANINO AND MUSIGNANO, born at Paris the 24th May, 1803, member of the principal scientific academies of Europe and America, married, the 29th June, 1822, to his cousin ZENAIDA, only surviving child of his late uncle Joseph, by whom he has three sons, Joseph, Lucien, and Napoleon, and five daughters, Julia, married to Alexander de Colloredo Mansfeld, Duke of Rovigno; Charlotte, married to Count Peter Primoli; Maria, married to Paul, Count of Campello; Augusta; and Bathilda. LOUIS, born the 4th of January, 1813. PETER NAPOLEON, born the 12th of September, 1815. ANTONY, born the 21st of October, 1816. LETITIA, born the 1st December, 1804, married, in 1821, to Lucien Murat, Prince Murat, Marquis of Bassano, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to Queen Maria Christina, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Minister Plenipotentiary, Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, by whom she has issue two sons, Alfred and William, and MARIA, born the 11th October, 1813, married to CHARLES LUCIEN, Viscount of CAMPI-CONSTANTIA, born the 10th January, 1803, Chamberlain of the Sacred Court, at Rome.

IV. LOUIS BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio, the 21 September, 1778, successively Constable and Arch-Chancellor of France, in 1804; King of Holland, in 1806, which dignity he resigned to become mere viceroy to the Imperial brother, he abdicated in 1810. Louis, with the title of Duke, and Count of St. Leu, retired from public life, and after 1815 went to reside in the Tuscan States. The whole life of Louis Bonaparte, the most unhappy of his family, was embittered by his unhappy marriage with the famous HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, the daughter (see below, FAMILY OF JOSEPHINE), which took place the 3d Jan., 1802. He and his beautiful wife could never agree; quarrels and separation ensued; yet it would appear the fault was mainly on the side of Hortense, who was an ambitious politician, and lived but in public excitement and state intrigue. Hortense, however, had great attractions and great talents; her taste and skill in poetry and music were well known; her beautiful romance of "Partant pour la Syrie" is popular still. Louis died the 25th July, 1846. By his consort Hortense (whose death occurred the 5th October, 1837) Louis had three sons: the eldest, NAPOLEON, a child in 1807; the second, NAPOLEON LOUIS, Prince Royal of Holland, born the 11th October, 1804, married his cousin CHARLOTTE (daughter of Joseph, died in 1839), second daughter of his uncle Joseph, and died suddenly the 17th March, 1831 the fatigues of the Bolognese expedition, in which he was engaged, having caused his death. The third and only surviving child of Louis and Hortense is NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. (See above.

V. JEROME BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio, the 15th Nov., 1784. King of Westphalia from the 1st Dec., 1807, to the 26th October, 1813. He was at the head of the army of that country in the invasion of Russia. In 1814, however, the Allies deprived him of his throne. At Waterloo he commanded the left wing of the French army, and, on the defeat of the Emperor, retreated with the *débris* of the forces to Paris. He subsequently proceeded to Wirtemburg, and was created a Prince of that kingdom by the title of Duke de Montfort. His first wife (by whom he married in America, in 1803, and from whom he separated in 1805) was ELIZABETH PATTERSON, of Baltimore, a lady of Irish extraction, sister of Robert Patterson, Esq., the first husband of the late Marchioness Wellesley. By her he had one child, Jerome, born 6th July, 1805, at Baltimore, where he now resides, and was married, the 9th May, 1829, to Miss Susanna Gay. The second wife of Jerome Bonaparte was FREDERICA CATHERINE SOPHIA, daughter of Frederick, King of Wirtemburg, and by her (who died the 28th Nov., 1835) he has had two sons and a daughter: JEROME, Prince of Montfort, Colonel in the service of Wirtemburg, born at Trieste, 24th August, 1814, and died in May, 1847; NAPOLEON, PRINCE OF MONTFORT, born at Trieste, 9th Sept., 1822; and MATHILDA LETITIA, born also at Trieste, 27th May, 1820, and married, in 1841, to Prince Anatol Demidoff.

Jerome Bonaparte, the only survivor of the Imperial brothers and sisters who has lived to return from exile, is now Governor of the Invalides at Paris, and a Marshal of France, having received his baton on the 1st Jan., 1850.

VI. ELIZA BONAPARTE, born the 3rd January, 1777, married, the 5th May, 1797, to FELIX BACCHIOCHI. Her husband and herself were made, by her Imperial brother, Prince and Princess of Lucca and Piombino in 1805, and Sovereign Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany in 1809. After the occupation of that territory by the allies, Eliza and her consort retired to Bohemia, and finally to Trieste. She died in August, 1820; her husband survived her until the 27th April, 1841. They had two children, FREDERICK, who died at Rome, and NAPOLEONA ELIZA, born 3rd June, 1806, who is married to the Count Camerata

VII. PAULINE BONAPARTE, born the 20th Oct., 1780, a woman of surpassing beauty, and the favourite and devotedly attached sister of Napoleon. She was created Princess and Duchess of Guastalla, the 31st March, 1806; but on the 24th May following the Duchy was reunited to the Kingdom of Italy, and the titles were paid to the Princess as compensation. PAULINE was married, first, in 1801, to General LECLERC, who died the following year at St. Domingo. She wedded, secondly, the 28th Aug., 1803, CAMILLO, Prince de Borghese; she had no issue by either marriage. The Princess PAULINE died at the Borghese Palace, near Florence, the 9th June, 1825; her husband, Prince CAMILLO, died on the 9th May, 1832. The Princess PAULINE, who never deserted NAPOLEON, is said to have been not a little instrumental in effecting his return from Elba, and his restoration to the Imperial throne. A story is told of her, that she was the model of the Venus of Canova.

VIII. CAROLINE BONAPARTE, born the 26th March, 1782, married, the 20th January, 1800, to that gallant and chivalrous soldier of the Republic and the Empire, *Le beau Sabreur*, as Napoleon termed him, JOACHIM MURAT, born the 2d March, 1771, Prince and Grand Admiral and Marshal of France, Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg, and, in 1808, KING OF NAPLES: he was shot to death the 13th October, 1815. Since her husband's demise, the Princess Caroline lived in Austria, under the title of Countess of Lipona. She died on the 18th May, 1839.

Beyond consanguinean, superficial ties to all her relatives, with the exception of Napoleon and Lucien, Caroline Bonaparte could not fail to win the esteem of the former, yet he dreaded her ambition, which according to his account, was unbounded. As Queen of Naples she made herself loved on all hands to have shown great ability, and winning engaging condescension in securing the comfort of the people, and in establishing useful institutions: above all, she had a firmness of purpose which contrasted favourably with the vacillation of her husband. When, after the flight of Murat, Naples was exposed to all the horrors of anarchy, she adopted measures equally prompt, wise, and energetic for preserving the public tranquillity. She assembled the national guard, which she placed at different points to oversee the licentious populace; and by this means some hundreds of the rioters were cut down in the act. She watched over every thing; nor would she leave Naples until she had concluded an honourable treaty with Commodore Campbell, and until the Austrians were on the point of entering it. When Joachim and the Emperor Francis, she then proceeded to her brother's residence at Rome, where she afterwards remained, and where she died.

Of the mental superiority of the ex-Queen, no less a person than Talleyrand has recorded his testimony. She was, Talleyrand says, on one occasion, "a pretty woman."

The children of the late King Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte are two sons and two daughters: the sons are, NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT, born the 21st Jan., 1801, married to a grand-niece of General Moreau, which lady died the 15th April, 1847; and CHARLES LUCIEN MURAT, born the 16th May, 1803, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France at the Court of Turin. The daughters of Joachim and Caroline are LETITIA JOSEPHA, born the 28th April, 1802, married to Count Popoli, and LOUISA JULIA CAROLINA, born the 22nd March, 1805, married, at Ravenna, to Count Rasponi.

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

MARIA ROSE JOSEPHA, since JOSEPHINE, was the only surviving child of Joseph Gaspard de Tascher, Seigneur de la Pagerie, Knight of St. Louis. She was born the 24th June, 1763, and was first married, the 13th December, 1779, to Alexander Francis Maria, Viscount de Beauharnais, by whom she had issue a son, Eugène, and a daughter, Hortense

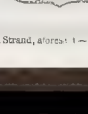
EUGENE ROSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, the son of Josephine, and the adopted son of Napoleon, was born in 1780. He was one of the great captains of the Emperor, and became Viceroy of Italy, Prince of Venice, and Hereditary Grand Duke of Frankfort. These honours ceased with the fortune of Napoleon; but by his marriage, the 13th January, 1806, with Augusta (who died the 13th May, 1851), the daughter of Maximilian, King of Bavaria, Eugene preserved a high position among the princes of Europe: he was made Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt, with large territorial possessions, and the title of General Highness for himself and his descendants. Prince Eugene died at Munich, the 24th Sept., 1824, and left issue two sons and three daughters AUGUSTUS, the eldest son, his successor, married, the 2nd January, 1835, DONA MARIA Queen of Portugal, and died two months afterwards. MAXIMILIAN, the second son, is the present Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt. He was married, the 14th July, 1839, to MARIA, eldest daughter of the present Emperor of Russia, and has two sons and three daughters. The daughters of the late Prince Eugene are JOSEPHINE, present Queen of Sweden; AMELIA, widow of Don Pedro, and Empress Dowager of Brazil; and LOUISA, consort of COUNT WILLIAM OF WIRTEMBURG.

HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS, the daughter of the Empress Josephine, was born the 10th of April, 1783, and married, the 3rd of January, 1802, to Louis Bonaparte, and Queen of Holland, and died Duchess of St. Leu, the mother of the present President of the French Republic. (See above

A son of the Empress Josephine, and daughter of her husband's elder brother, the Viscount de Beauharnais, is rendered for ever famous by an act of heroism: the lady is Emilia Louisa de Beauharnais, who was married in 1802 to Antony Count de Lavalette, who, by his wife, effected his escape from prison [illegible] Madame de Lavalette still lives a widow

The Viscount de Beauharnais, Josephine's husband, [illegible] the second, one of the last victims of the Reign of Terror, [illegible] July 1794. [illegible]

[illegible] a daughter of Josephine, [illegible] married to some of the [illegible] though the consort of [illegible] her mother, connected [illegible] Duke of Oldenburg, [illegible] brand son-in-law of the [illegible] French the House of Leuchtenburg the President [illegible] quence of matrimonial alliances, affinity with the Emperor [illegible] of, and the Queen of Portugal, and with [illegible] family of Wirtemburg. It is, however, further remarkable [illegible]



[illegible] son succeeded the well-known coat-arms of the French Empire. "Az., an eagle clutching a thunderbolt or." The arms of Beauharnais are, "Arg., [illegible]

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, No. 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBI

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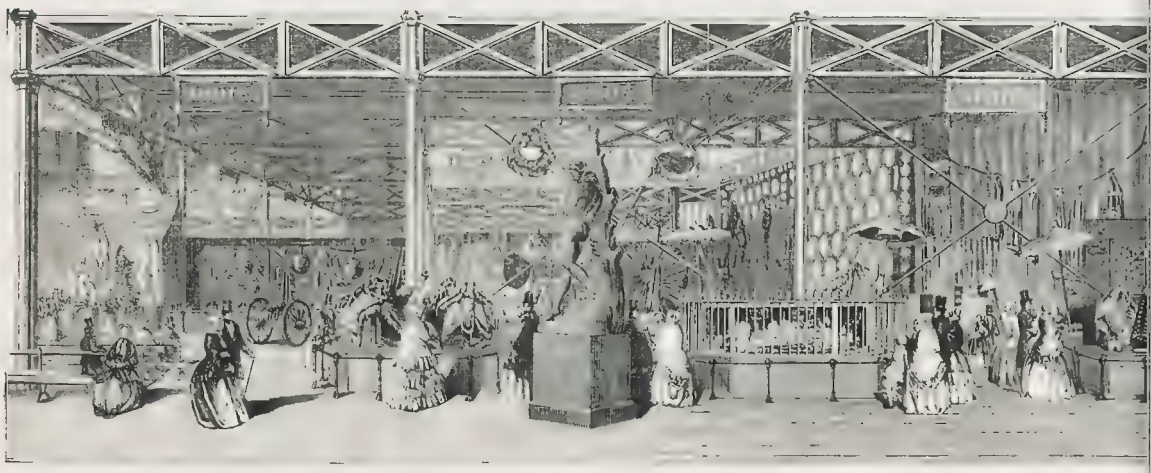
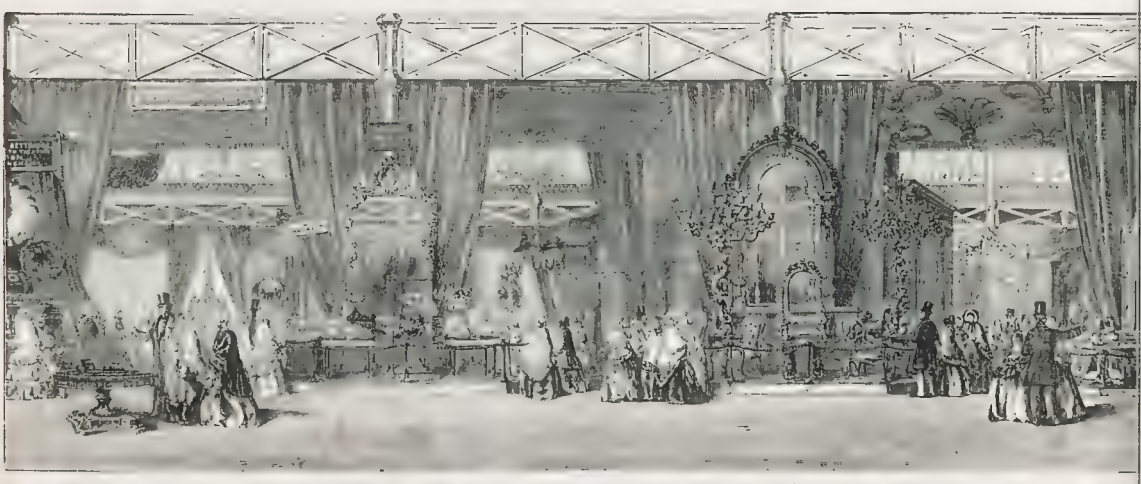


Marble Statue of "Victory"—"Michael with Satan Conquered" Indian Field Piece and Models of Cannon—Trophies of Indian Arms, Guns, Shields, Swords, &c. | Gold and Silver Embroidered Saddles—"Boy at the Bath," Bronze—Maharatta Costumes and Arms—Ivory Howdah—Trappings. | Jewellery—Chased Silver and Gold Ware—Ornamental State Umbrella—Mu Instruments—Carpets—Cottons—Silks—Models of Machinery—Saddles.

Dog—Marble Mosaic—Ox Horns, 8 feet 4 i.—Cabinet of Native Woods—Minera's— Raw Materials of Cape of Good Hope and West Africa. | Cast-iron Vase—Japan Trays—Stoves—Ranges—Picture Frames—Candelabra in Bronze and Or Moulu—Stained Glass Windows—Admiralty Regulation Lights. | Signal Lamps—Model Steamer, with Miller's Lights—Hewlett's Gothic Lamp—I Safes—Colebrookdale Bronzes—Cast-iron Mantelpieces Grates, Tables &c.



Papier-mâché Piano, inlaid with pearl, and a Loo-table for chess, drafts, bagatelle—*Papier mâché* Toilet-table and Glass. | Mirror with carved frame, representing the Genius of Commerce—Jewel-casket and Stand, in Or Moulu, set with precious stones—Work-boxes—Inkstands, &c. | Chimney-glass, carved walnut frame—Carved Screen, in box—Ova Table, with quetorie border—Satin-wood Wardrobe, &c.—Ornamenta Ceiling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 540.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852. {SIXPENCE. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

ONE of the most serious disputes that has ever occurred between a body of influential employers and a vast number of skilled and unskilled operatives rages at this moment. The quarrel threatens, unless speedily brought to a termination, to inflict the most deadly injury upon the trade of the country, and upon the future condition of the labouring men who are parties to it. These men not only rank among the most numerous but among the most intelligent and important of the working classes. The very name of British industry suggests to foreign nations the particular business in which they are engaged, and, more than any other branch of our multifarious manufactures, it calls to mind the real sources of the wealth and power of Great Britain. We have invented, we have manufactured, and we have perfected machinery for the whole civilised world. We have assumed and we have maintained a leading position as the fabricators of the highest, most complicated, and most powerful descriptions of machinery; and, if other nations have taken lessons from us, and have imitated our example, they as yet follow in our wake at a long and respectful distance. This position we owe not alone to the pith and sinew of our working men, valuable as these are, but to the philosophic mind of the nation, the far-seeing enterprise and indomitable energy of the great employers of labour, and the all but inexhaustible resources of British capital. That these high advantages and this pre-eminence should be imperilled by a dispute between employers and employed, is deplorable; but that they should be lost, would be disastrous, if not fatal, to many other great interests besides those more immediately implicated.

Many disputes have, in former times, taken place between capital and labour, from an erroneous notion prevalent among working men, that capital is their foe and not their friend, and that the great and only fund out of which it is possible that labour should be paid is a fund which the labourer should detest, or, at all events, be especially jealous of. Every dispute of the kind has ultimately turned to the disadvantage of the working classes, to the diminution of their wages by the introduction of competitors, in the shape either of improved machinery or or

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S SHIP "AMAZON," BURST ON SUNDAY LAST, ON HER FIRST OUTWARD VOYAGE TO THE WEST INDIES.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 5, 1851, appeared an Illustration of the Launch of the steamer *Amazon*, at Blackwall, on Saturday, June 28. The vessel is there described as "the largest timber-built steam-ship ever constructed in England," and as one of a fleet of new vessels about to be placed by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company on the West India service; the steamers at present employed on that station being found not sufficiently powerful to maintain that degree of speed and regularity which is required by the increased demand for more rapid communication with our West Indian colonies. The whole period occupied in her construction (continues the account) has been little more than nine months; and in about a year from the time that her keel was laid down this noble vessel will have been fully completed, and ready to proceed on her first voyage. The launch was an interesting scene: the shipwrights' hammers struck away the supports—the naming was duly performed—and the majestic vessel glided gracefully into the water.

The *Amazon*, of 3000 tons burthen, was built by Messrs. J. and H. Green, of Blackwall; with engines of 800-horse power, by Messrs. Seaward and Capel, of Millwall, Poplar. On her first trial trip from Blackwall, she was started with such ease that her departure was not perceptible to those between decks at the time; and as she proceeded down the river her powerful engines worked with great perfection, and were the admiration of all on board. The diameter of the cylinders was 96 inches each, and the stroke 9 feet, and the engines made 14 revolutions of the large paddle-wheels (40 feet 8 inches in diameter) per minute, and a speed by the log of 11 knots per hour. The *Amazon* drew 19 feet forward and 19 feet 9 in. aft, which rendered it difficult to navigate her over Barking Bar, and she was brought to anchor below Gravesend for the night. On Dec. 18 she arrived from the Thames in the Southampton tidal dock, and was declared the finest ship that had ever appeared in those waters, which was proved by her subsequent performances.

The [illegible] was surveyed, and considered capable of carrying fourteen [illegible] guns, and two 10-inch pivot guns of 86 cwt. each, on her main-deck: her coal-boxes were constructed to carry 1000 tons of coal, or upwards of 16½ days' consumption, at the rate of 2½ tons per hour for her 26 furnaces. She was fitted up with Captain Sir Snow Harris's lightning-conductors, and in case of need could accommodate 360 troops below, allowing each man 12 superficial feet: her engines were fitted in a framework independent of the vessel, and no perceptible vibration was felt when standing on deck over them. The length of the vessel was 310 feet, with a breadth of beam of 42 feet, and 72 feet over the paddle-boxes. The interior was fitted in a very elegant style, and the cost of the vessel is stated at upwards of £100,000.

On Friday afternoon last, the 2d inst., the *Amazon*, Captain Symons, took her departure from Southampton, with the usual mails for the British and foreign West Indies (except Havannah and Honduras), the Gulf of Mexico, Spanish Main, &c., in charge of Lieutenant Brady, R.N., Admiralty agent. She took out fifty passengers, a large and valuable cargo, specie value £20,000 sterling, and 800 bottles of quicksilver, value £3150 sterling, for mining operations in Mexico. The value

women and children, and to the permanent deterioration of their condition. With the hope that such a consummation may be avoided in the present case, and that the most important trade of the country may not be forced to seek a habitation elsewhere by a course of proceeding alike injurious to the welfare of the men who make, and to that of the masters who rest them, we would earnestly draw the attention of the most intelligent of the operatives to the real state of the dispute, and to the attempted injustice which lies at the bottom of it.

The demands of the operative engineers, as put forth on the authority of a body calling itself the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, are or were three; we say were, because the last of the three has been disavowed; but whether on authority or not will appear hereafter.

The first demand is for the cessation of overtime, except in cases of inevitable accident or break-down. That any body of working men should insist upon the exercise of such tyranny, appears too monstrous. If a despotic master should force a man to work beyond his strength, on the penalty of dismissal from his employment, he would most undoubtedly be guilty of a cruel and unjustifiable act. But happily the despotism would be as impolitic as it is unnecessary. There are always men who are waiting to work overtime for extra pay; men who prefer the honest earnings of an additional hour's labour to the squandering of that hour in the gin-palace, the beer-shop, or the skittle-ground, and who ask no greater boon than remunerative employment. If no tyranny be exercised by the working men themselves in preventing such labour, employers will never be at a loss to procure willing and grateful hands for all the extra work they may require. It is well known that in this particular business, as in many others, a sudden demand will arise, which must be met, or the market will be lost. If the employer be prevented by the employed from taking advantage of these chances and prizes of his business, the opportunity of trade is thrown away. We would put it to the working men themselves to answer the question—who suffers most by a stagnation of trade, the employer or the employed? In all trades there are unfortunately a number of idle and dissolute men who dislike work—men who, if they can earn sufficient in three or four days to keep them for six, will only work three or four days, and pass the remainder in drinking and dissipation. When the revolution of 1848 occurred, there was so great a demand for guns for the Continent that the manufacturers of Birmingham were unable to execute them with sufficient promptitude. Every available hand was employed, and wages in a short time doubled themselves. And what was the consequence? To use the language of an operative, as we find it recorded in one of the letters on "Labour and the Poor" published in the *Morning Chronicle* in the course of last year, "the gun-stockers grew saucy and would not work at hard stocks, which required extra labour. They would pick and choose. Sometimes, after gaining £3 or £4 in one week, they would 'play' the week after; and very often they would not work above three days in the week." The result was that many of the Birmingham manufacturers were unable to execute their orders; that the gun-manufacturers of Belgium and France, where the workman had no such habits, and were too grateful for extra work and extra wages to think of being "saucy," got the business which Birmingham lost; and the same man who could easily have earned 28. 6d. or 3s. for stocking a gun, saw the price reduced by the operation of the natural and inevitable laws of trade to 1s., and was only too happy to accept that price to save himself from beggary or the workhouse. We hold, therefore, and we think all sensible and sober working men will agree with us, that as employers are to their own sakes will not work overtime, except in cases of absolute necessity, it is suicidal conduct on the part of working men to refuse their assistance, and most arbitrary and unjust both towards the employers and to those fellow-labourers who may be willing to work. The only effect of such a demand, if agreed to, would be to jeopardise the whole trade, and drive it to other countries.

The second claim is for the abolition of piece-work. This demand will, no doubt, be supported by the idle and the incompetent workman, for its effect would be to place him on the same level with the industrious and the skilful; to give him a reward, to which he is not entitled, at the expense of the superior merit of his fellows; to bring about the ruin of his employer, and, consequently, the diminution or extinction of the latter fund. That a body so intelligent as the operative engineers should raise such a demand, is almost incredible; but as it is clearly proved that they have made it, and insist upon it, the only inference which can be drawn is, that they are misguided by busy and knavish members of their own class, who are pleased with the importance which agitation gives to them, and who would rather spout and talk, and get up meetings, than do their fair work like honest men.

The third demand, as originally made, was, that the employers should discharge from their works all persons who were not members of the trades' union known by the name of the Amalgamated Society. This was too daring and too wicked to be openly persisted in; and it appears that some of the leaders of the agitation have disowned all connexion with it. If the masters could accede to such a proposition, and obey such a behest, they would seal the ruin of the trade and that of all the persons they employ. They might, perhaps, avoid their own ruin by the invention and perfection of machines to diminish human labour, or by the employment of women; but in this case the result to the men would be the same. The fate of the unfortunate journeymen tailors of London and Liverpool would be theirs; and engineers, instead of ranking among the best paid of working men, as they now do, would descend to the low level of a bare subsistence, and it would require the labour of a whole family to procure the food and clothing now earned by the unaided labour of one man. But it is unnecessary, perhaps, to dwell upon this point, as the disavowal of a few shows that at least one portion of the engineers are ashamed of, and abandon, it.

The formidable and extensive organisation of the employed in raising these demands has led to an equally formidable organisation of the employers in resisting them; and it has been announced, that, on this day (the 10th instant), unless a satisfactory arrangement shall have been previously made, all the engineering work of England shall simultaneously cease. The Amalgamated Society is said to have accumulated a very large fund; but, I hope as it is, it would not amount to a fortnight's, if even to a week's, wages of the men who will be thrown out of work by the determination of the masters. Let the working men consider well what they are about. Let them not be misled by pretended friends who are their real foes. Let them study the laws of trade—which neither employers nor employed can control, much more set aside—and let them read the industrial history of their country. They will there find that no turnout or strike was ever of advantage to the working classes, but the very reverse, and that the warfare in which they have embarked against those men, whose interests are identical with their own, can lead to no other result than to loss and misery, to present bitterness of spirit, and to future degradation. It is, perhaps, fortunate that it should be so; for did not such tyranny, when temporarily enforced, carry the seeds of its own speedy discomfiture along with it, England would long ago have ceased to be a manufacturing country, and instead of being at the head would have been at the tail of civilisation—without trade, without wealth, without influence, and without power. We trust that the engineers will learn a truth before they have gone too far, and that this unhappy dispute may yet be arranged without mischief or prejudice to either party.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "AMAZON" BY FIRE.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(*Continued from preceding page*)

of the specie, quicksilver, cargo, &c., when added to the value of the ship, gives a total amount of property of little less than £200,000 sterling.

The departure of this noble ship on her first voyage had been scarcely announced when the public mind was startled and horrorstricken with the fearful news—at first scarcely believed—of the total destruction by fire of this majestic "castle of the deep," and the loss of 115 out of the 161 souls who had left Southampton on board her, but a few hours before, full of life and hope, and with the cheerful expectation of accomplishing one of the quickest voyages to be recorded in the steam navigation of the Atlantic. It was anticipated, indeed, that she would make a run out to St Thomas's of under fourteen days, The distance from Southampton to St. Thomas's is 3622 miles. She was the first of the new direct line of steam-ships intended to run fortnightly between Southampton and Chagres, touching at St. Thomas's; with several lines of branch packets, for the accommodation of the West India Islands, the Gulf of Mexico &c., were to run from the island of St. Thomas to the various ports and islands embraced in the new scheme of the West India Mail-packet Company, and sanctioned by the Lords of the Admiralty. By means of the main trunk line, the course of which is a perfectly straight route from Southampton to Chagres, a great steam ferry is, in point of fact, established between Europe and the Isthmus of Panama.

From the hurried and imperfect accounts of the catastrophe which have been given by the survivors, we learn the following main facts.

The *Amazon*, on clearing Southampton Water on Friday evening week, encountered in the Channel strong head winds and rain; and on two different occasions, prior to the discovery of the fire, she was obliged to be stopped in her course, on account of what is technically termed "hot bearings," in other words, the heating to redness of the axles, and other moving parts of the engines, by the excessive friction of the new machinery. The first stoppage was made on Friday night, off Portland Hill, between 8 and 12 o'clock; the second about the same time on Saturday night, for about 2 hours. At a quarter before 1 on Sunday morning, when the ship was about 110 miles west-south-west of Scilly, a fire was discovered by the engineer, Mr. Lewis, on board the after part of the foremost funnel. The alarm-bell was rung, and Captain Symons rushed on deck in his dressing-gown and slippers. Hose and buckets of water were placed on the gratings of the spar deck hatch, and a hose was brought to play on the main-deck, but quickly abandoned in consequence of the excessive heat. The deck-pump was also kept at work until the men were forced to retire. The wind was blowing half a gale from south-west, and the vessel was going 8½ knots, which was her average rate from the time of departure. Captain Symons ordered some hay between the engine-room crank gratings to be thrown overboard; two trusses were hove over the ship's side, but the fire soon ignited the main body, the hatchways on each side, and the paddle-boxes; the men were obliged to abandon the deck, and those who could were all finally driven from the ship. Many were burnt in their berths, others suffocated, and a great number were drowned in the lowering of the boats.

Mr. Vincent, a merchant, who served as one of the quadumpers on board, and who is one of the few survivors, gives the following narrative in a letter addressed to the secretary of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, dated Jan. 6, 1852:

"The *Amazon* was at noon of the 31 of January, 1852, in latitude 49 19 N., and longitude 4 37 W., from which time she steered W. by S. ½ S. till 9 30 p.m. of the same day, when she was stopped to cool the bearings. At 11 20 p.m. she proceeded, still steering the same course, steaming about 8½ knots per hour, wind and sea increasing. At about 1 a.m. on the 1st of January a.m. on the 1st smoke was observed coming through the hatchway on the foreside of the foremost funnel. Immediately afterwards the flames burst through. The alarm was immediately given, and the engineer, Mr. Lewis, was on deck. The fire-hose and buckets of water were brought to play on the fire, but that, together with the attempt to stop the engine, was ineffectual. The helm was put hard to starboard to get her before the wind, but it was found impossible to keep her off. The mail-boat, when lowered, was immediately swamped, with about twenty-five people on her, all of whom were lost. The pinnace, when lowered, shared across her keel, and the vessel was going 8½ knots, which was her average rate from the time of departure. Captain Symons ordered some hay between the engine-room crank gratings to be thrown overboard; two trusses were hove over the ship's side, but the fire soon ignited the main body, the hatchways on each side, and the paddle-boxes; the men were obliged to abandon the deck, and those who could were all finally driven from the ship. Many were burnt in their berths, others suffocated, and a great number were drowned in the lowering of the boats.

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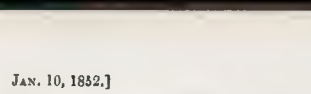
Mr. Vincent, a merry mouth



GREEN'S LIFE-BOAT.

The above Life-boat, which was of such service in saving the lives of the persons who were fortunate enough to escape from the burning vessel, was one of those furnished to the *Amazon* by the Messrs. Green, of Blackwall. The following were the dimensions of the boat:—Length, 30 feet; beam, 8 feet; depth, 3 feet. She was built of mahogany, with two skins—the inner one diagonally, and the outer fore and aft. Running entirely round her on the inside, and immediately under the thwarts, was a solid cork casing, extending to the floor of the boat, and sufficiently wide to form a good sitting for persons between the oarsmen, of whom there were twelve, double-banked. The boat was nearly flat-bottomed, and carried a single lugsail.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The important events of the last few weeks have been succeeded by a pause, of which Louis Napoleon avails himself to efface from the aspect of the Republic every democratic feature which it recently bore, while at the same time, he surrounds himself with imposing state and pomp, so regal in character that he evidently aims at thereby accustoming the public to see in him the object of that homage which is usually reserved for crowned heads alone, and thus gradually and imperceptibly preparing the nation to witness, without surprise, his assuming, when the favourable occasion offers, the purple and diadem of the Empire. He has, for instance, taken up his residence in the ancient palace of the Sovereigns of France, the Tuileries, where he gives banquets of Regal magnificence; he has ordered his effigy to be struck upon the coinage of the nation, surrounded by the words "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," without any title, whether as President or otherwise, being affixed, so that the blank may be filled up hereafter with the words "Emperor" or "King of the French," without having recourse to any violent transition; he has restored the Imperial eagles to the standards of the army; he has commanded medals commemorative of the events of December to be struck; the official organ, the *Moniteur*, recommends the restoration of the titles and orders of hereditary nobility; the trees of Liberty are uprooted everywhere; the Republican motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," is erased from the public edifices; the colossal statue of Liberty, surmounted by a Phrygian cap, which stood in the centre of the Place de Bourgogne, behind the Legislative Assembly, has been demolished; and the old anti-Republican names of the streets are to be restored, so that the Palais National again becomes the Palais Royal; the Théâtre de la Nation, the Théâtre Français; the Rue de la Concorde, the Rue Royale, &c.; and in short, to all appearances, Louis Napoleon is very assiduously paving the way to the throne of the Empire as Napoleon II.

One of the medals to commemorate the events of December has on the obverse a bust of the President, and on the reverse a figure of Roman bearing the number of affirmative votes obtained on December 21, with these words for a legend, "Vox populi vox Dei"

On Sunday evening the Prefect of the Seine gave a dinner at the Hôtel de Ville to the Ministers, the marshals of France, the mayors of the eighty-six departments of France, the generals of the army, and the principal judges of the courts of law. The President of the Republic, who was invited, excused himself from attending upon the ground of slight indisposition. At one extremity of the dining-hall, above the seats of honour, was placed the bust of Louis Napoleon, surrounded with flags ornamented with the Imperial eagle. Among the company present were the Ministers, Marshal Excelmans, Generals Magnan, Lowenstine, Lavasseur, Carrelet, Caurobert, Roguet, Cornemuse, and Courand; Col Fleury, the President's aide-de-camp; Col. Vieyra, the principal staff officer of the National Guard of Paris; and a number of naval, municipal, and other officials

The Prefect of the Seine, in proposing the health of the President of the Republic, said:—

To the health of the President of the Republic. To the consolidation of this new power, which seven million of suffrages have, for the second time, rendered the arbiter of our destinies. To the accomplishment of the most ardent wishes of Louis Napoleon, the glory and prosperity of France. (Applause.) May God grant this noble prize to his courageous and patriotic devotedness—*Vive Napoléon!* (Cries of "*Bravo!*" and "*Vive Napoléon!*")

M. de Morny, the Minister of the Interior, replied to the toast as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I cannot listen to these enthusiastic acclamations addressed to Louis Napoleon without deep emotion, for no one knows better than I do how much his deserves them (Applause.) No one has been in a better position than myself to appreciate his noble patience, his self-denial, and, may I say, his courage and devotion to the sacred duties confided to him. (Loud and long-continued applause and cries of "*Vive Napoléon!*") Allow me to say that I am the witness of France. (Yes, yes.) And Providence does not do things by halves. (Sensation. Great applause.) Now, gentlemen, I think I speak the sentiments of the Prince in thanking you for the zeal with which you have come to Paris to bring him the testimony of your sympathies and of the gratitude of the people, and in his name I drink to the delegates from all the departments of France. (Applause, and cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*")

On Monday the President gave a grand banquet at the Tuileries to the principal mayors and delegates of the departments. Four hundred guests sat down to table; and the splendid apartments of the palace were brilliantly illuminated, and the courtyard filled with troops.

On Tuesday evening he had the "Prophète" performed at the Grand Opera, for the entertainment of those gentlemen also. During the evening it was remarked that the rigorous etiquette of the ancient *régime*, which prescribed the maintenance of silence at the Cours dramatic entertainments, was in a great degree observed on this occasion The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* thus describes the scene:—

The house was ornamented with military trophies, and in the centre of the amphitheatre was constructed a canopy in velvet, richly ornamented with gold lace, and surmounted with a gold eagle with wings extended. Beneath this canopy, on a platform, seats were placed for the President and his suite. The front of the pit was occupied by general officers of the army of Paris; in the boxes to the right and left were the members of the *corps diplomatique* in court costume; the Princess Caumont, Madame Rogier, and the Countess de Moltke were remarkable for their beauty and for the brilliancy of their toilets. The other boxes were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. The Princes Murat were in the box usually occupied by the President of the Republic. The delegates of the departments were placed in the orchestra; the pit, the *balcon* and the galleries were filled with officers of the army; and the upper galleries by the sub-officers. From the Boulevards to the Opera, as well as the theatre itself, the street was illuminated with gas on stands prepared expressly for the purpose.

* * * * * * *

After a vigorous cry of "*Vive Napoléon!*" on the entrance of the Prince, silence prevailed throughout the rest of the evening.

* * * * * * *

The drop scene, which fell at the end of the first act, was painted for the occasion. On it were written the words "Vox populi vox Dei," and beneath them "December 20 and 21." Between the first and second acts, the orchestra and the chorus sang a cantata in honour of "La victoire est à nous," from the "Carnavane du Caire." At the conclusion of this *morceau*, a loud cry from all parts of the house of "*Vive Napoléon!*" was raised. The performance terminated about twelve o'clock. On the President leaving the theatre he was hailed with great enthusiasm in the street, which resounded with cries of "*Vive Napoléon!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The Constitution has not yet been promulgated.

The *Moniteur* publishes an unusual number of decrees. General Gudin is promoted to the rank of General of Division, and equivalent rank to that of Generals of Brigade. A great number of appointments and promotions in the Legion of Honour are announced, and decrees appear removing the captains of several ships and frigates, and appointing new officers to command in their place.

The following ex-representatives have been liberated from St. Pélagie:—MM. Joret, Huguenin, Teillard-Laterisse, and Paulin Durieu. Twenty-five other ex-representatives still remain there. Colonel Forestier is also at St. Pelagie. M. Baune is at the prison Mazas.

There are 130 prisoners in Bordeaux charged with being concerned in the late insurrection.

It is said that the Generals confined at Ham will soon be set at liberty, "and allowed to travel for a year or so." General Lamoricière is suffering from rheumatism, occasioned by the dampness of his place of confinement.

On Saturday the Académie des Inscriptions at Belles Lettres elected its bureau for 1852. M. Natalis de Wailly was chosen president in place of M. Guizot, and M. Jomard vice-president in place of M. de Wailly. The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences also renewed its *bureau* on Saturday. M. Vivien was elected president in place of M de Tocqueville, and M. d'Amiron was chosen vice-president.

A marble bust of Champollion the younger, executed by M. Emile Thomas, is about to be placed in the Museum at the Palace of Versailles.

Two busts lately seen at the National Exhibition have been given to the Museum of the Louvre—that of N. Poussin, by M. Auguste Préaux; and that of Fragonard, by M. Antonin Moine.

The election returns from Algeria show that the votes of the people there were not very favourable to Louis Napoleon: 6527 voted for, and 5735 against, him; while 50,000 abstained altogether.

AUSTRIA.

A series of Imperial decrees were published at Vienna, on the 1st inst., formally abolishing the Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, and all the political privileges and fundamental laws and rights conferred by it; and in its stead the old absolutist and bureaucratic system of administration is restored, with some modifications of minor details, as set forth in a sketch, given in one of the decrees, of the principles on which the future organisation of the state is to be based. Trial by jury and open courts are abolished, and the publicity of governmental or communal proceedings no longer tolerated. The proceedings in the superior provincial courts, and in the Supreme Court of Justice, are to be in writing, not oral; and the same civil and penal codes, the reorganisation of which will be immediately effected, are to be valid in all the provinces

The object which this new scheme of Government seeks to accomplish, is, that the countries united to the Austrian empire by virtue of ancient historical or new titles are to form the indivisible elements of an hereditary Austrian empire notwithstanding their irreconcilable differences of language, origin, and religion, and the antipathies and jealousies of race arising out of them—an end perfectly unattainable, and certain to be productive of vast evil, oppression, and suffering.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 24th ult., on which day a telegraphic despatch had been received from Washington, stating that the Capitol, in which Congress holds its sittings, was in flames. The fire was discovered about break of day, and, before assistance could be obtained, the valuable library of Congress was burnt. The telegraphic despatch adds that water was scarce, and it was impossible to use engines, buckets only being available. The weather was cold and frosty.

The public interest in Kossuth continued unabated. He had left New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and will extend his tour to Cincinnati. The *New York Tribune* sums up the contributions to Kossuth, during his stay at New York, to 11,853 dollars 92 cents. In addition, he had received a present of 500 acres of land from Mr. O'Reilly, and a great number of books, maps, and other things from different persons; three gold rings, several beautifully-worked purses, a number of portraits, and a casket containing two bullets, one used at the battle of Bunker-hill and the other at the battle of New Orleans, as well as locks of hair of Washington and Napoleon.

The proceedings in Congress were of little interest. A debate on the Compromise Acts, in which Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, and Major Rhett, of South Carolina, the chief speakers, had consumed much time in the Senate. A message from the President, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information on the subject of the firing into the *Prometheus*, had been presented. It declined to furnish the precise instructions forwarded to the United States Minister at the Court of St. James' on this delicate question. Mr. Carter (Democrat), of Ohio, moved the suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to wait on Kossuth on his arrival at the capital, to introduce him to the House of Representatives. The motion was lost by a majority of 111 to 88. The bill establishing a mint in California had passed

The death of the Hon. Joel R Poinsett, formerly Secretary of War under the presidency of Mr. Van Buren, and at an earlier period Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico during the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, is announced. He expired at his residence, in Statesburgh, South Carolina, on Friday, the 12th of December, at the venerable age of 77.

The advices from Central America relate principally to the question of the route to California. They were brought by the steam-ship *Georgia*, which arrived at New York on the 21st ult. from Chagres, with nearly 3,000 000 dollars in gold dust on freight and in the hands of passengers

The *Georgia* was detained three days and a half at Chagres by heavy weather, which prevented the landing and reception of passengers and freight. The current ran out of the river so strong that after several ineffectual attempts to enter the river it was found impossible to land. Captain Paine deemed it advisable to run the ship down to Navy Bay, and the passengers were landed there. Mr. J. L. Stephens, the energetic president of the railroad company, at first strongly objected to opening the road for travel until the connexion to Bayou Soldada was made, as he feared the influx of passengers would interfere with the progress of the work. He finally consented to the temporary use of the road; and for the first time, on the 8th of December, the passenger and freight trains were run over the road. All the passengers of the *Georgia* outward (say 700), together with Adams and Co.'s express, went over the road on the 8th; and the homeward passengers (850), with the mails and specie (the latter in charge of Mr. Paine, purser of the *Georgia*, who has earned the credit of bringing the first specie train over the Panama Railroad), came down on the 9th. Mr. Stephens confidently expected to have the road in running order to Bayou Soldada in two months. This will save nearly 40 miles of dangerous river navigation, and nearly one day in time. The company had fine passenger and baggage cars ready for use, and large hotels were being built to accommodate the travelling public when the road should be formally opened. The road at Gatun was in very good order, and the last down train brought 300 passengers, the mails, and specie, without detention or accident. Although the late rains had been the heaviest known for many years, Mr. Stephens asserted that in no place had the embankment given way, or the least injury been sustained by the road.

A severe gale had been experienced at Cruces (Isthmus of Panama), half of which town had been nearly washed away.

Accounts from San Juan del Norte report that Munoy had been banished to San Salvador. Rumours prevailed that another revolution had broken out in Nicaragua.

From Mexico we learn, under date the 18th of November, that a squadron of five British vessels had appeared off Vera Cruz.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The news received from the Cape this week is of a most disastrous character. The Kaffirs are not only able to maintain their ground against our troops, but have inflicted such losses on officers and men, that, in some localities, it was found advisable to withdraw from the unequal contest with the armed savages until reinforcements arrive. Meanwhile the Kaffirs have acquired the utmost confidence and enthusiasm in all their marauding expeditions, which were generally crowned with success, the lives and property of the unfortunate colonists being generally sacrificed to their revenge and rapacity wherever they chose to appear in large numbers.

The accounts are dated the 2d December, and show the hot character of the contest maintained during the preceding month against our troops by the Kaffirs, who, in a series of operations, fought with a determined bravery never before exhibited by them. On the 5th, 7th, and 8th November they maintained a formidable resistance in the Waterkloof against the troops under the command of Major-General Somerset. They were in great force, and fought with desperate courage. On this unfortunate occasion Lieut.-Colonel Lovedyce was killed, at the first volley on the 6th. The enemy was partially driven from his position, but, unfortunately, not without several other casualties among the troops. Lieutenant Cary, of the 74th, two sergeants, and two rank and file, were killed, and Lieutenant Gordon shot through both thighs (since dead), and eight men (all of the 74th Regiment) wounded. On the following day the operations were resumed, and the enemy was routed with considerable loss; but on our side Captain Devereux, of the Buffort West Levy, was mortally wounded in the head; three men of the 91st, and four of the levies, were also wounded. On the 8th, the weather proving extremely inclement, Major-General Somerset withdrew his troops to the camp in the Blinkwater, with the intention of undertaking no further movements against the enemy in that quarter at present.

The deaths of Captain Addison, of the 2nd Royals, and Ensign Ricketts, of the 91st, who were severely wounded in the battles of the Fish River Bush on the 14th of October, are also announced.

It is said that the troops are in a most dissatisfied state of mind at their continued ill-success, overpowered as they are by the superior numbers of the enemy; and it would appear as though there was a disposition on their part not to go out to be shot at with such fearful odds against them, if credit is to be given to a letter from General Somerset's camp, which says:—

Many openly declare they will go there no more to be butchered like cattle. It is a fearful sacrifice of human life to send men as brave as ever shouldered a firelock to such a place, with such an enemy to contend against. Courage here is of no avail; discipline and steadiness under fire only render the men better targets for the lurking savages.

The Governor, Sir H. Smith, was at King William's Town, in ill-health caused by over-exertion. He was concentrating a force of 3000 men for the purpose of despatching it across the Kei, into the territory of Kreli.

Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan*, which left Queenstown for the Cape on the 10th October, with about 800 men, chiefly of the 43d Regiment, and some of the 12th Foot and the Lancers, had not arrived at the Cape on the 2d of December, when the accounts left

The draft ordinances, embodying the new colonial Constitution, arrived by the *Propontis* on the 31st of October. They were subsequently forwarded to King William's Town for the Governor's perusal, and when returned by him were published, on the 27th of November, in the *Government Gazette*. On the 28th they were read a first time in council, and their second reading was postponed for two months. The constitution embodied in these ordinances had given great satisfaction to the colonists, and this uncalled-for and unexpected postponement has caused extreme indignation.

Sir Andries Stockenstrom and Mr. Fairbairn had returned to the colony, where they were cordially welcomed by their fellow-colonists.

FATAL AFFAIR WITH NEGROES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

At the moment that the Screw Company's Cape Mail-packet *Harlequin* was leaving Sierra Leone for England, on the 17th December, her Majesty's screw-ship *Niger*, 14, Commander Heath, arrived from Lagos, and boarded her, with despatches from Commodore Bruce for England.

These despatches, it was understood, contain official information to the following effect:—That during some time there has been a display of more than usually hostile feeling between those on the coast who are desirous of suppressing slavery and a party whose "occupation has gone" by the activity of the cruisers in putting down the slave trade. The former party have been zealous in their endeavours to prevent the latter from the barracoon system from the interior to the coast for sale to the slavers, on the other hand, have attempted by every means to coerce our friends, until at length they have come to blows.

The *Niger*, cruising on the coast, determined on a demonstration against the blacks, landed her boats to protect our allies and to drive off their enemies, when a bloody encounter ensued, and the seamen and marines of the *Niger*, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, fighting their way to their boats, with the disastrous casualties above reported

The commander-in-chief, Commodore Bruce, in the *Penelope*, 16, steam-frigate, Captain Lyster, with the *Bloodhound* and two other vessels of war, arrived off Lagos, from Ascension, after the fight, and, remaining there, dispatched the *Niger* to Sierra Leone, to complete provisions, and to take down a detachment of the West India Regiment, when it was expected the Commodore would commence active operations against the slave-dealing miscreants, and it is hoped, will inflict upon them such a chastisement as shall avenge the deaths of the gallant officers and seamen of the *Niger*, and shall finally put a finishing stroke to slave-dealing in that quarter of the coast.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AND THE LIBERATOR GENERAL SANTANA.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of December 27 we announced that Soulouque (or Faustin I.) had consented to a peace with the Dominican Republic, through the intervention of the English, French, and American Consuls; and we also published an illustration of the English and French steamers in the harbour of Gonaives, Hayti, the sight of whose guns made such an impression on the black Emperor. We now supply a Portrait of the Liberator General Santana, the cattle grazier in the province of Seybo, who was destined to free his country in 1843. Many of the Dominican Deputies (including the present President of the Republic, Senor Buenaventura) entered into negociations with the French Rear-Admiral Moages, M Barrot (then on a special mission), and M. Levasseur, resident French Consul-General in Portau-Prince (Hayti), for the French Protectorate of France (*guarantéé*), yielding to the French the fertile peninsula of Samana, with its large bay, one of the finest and most capacious harbours in the world, and which, in regard to its situation, is to the Gulf of Mexico what Mayotta is to the Indian Ocean; but the French agents refused to take upon themselves the responsibility of accepting these propositions until they had communicated with their Government at home. Pedro Santana was opposed to this intervention of France on such terms. M. de Juichereau, however, sent as consul of France to San Domingo, the French agents having obtained from Riviere an acceptance for him, no French consulate having existed before. All intrigues, native and foreign, were defeated by the rising of the Dominicans on the night of the 27th of February, 1844: they drove the Haytian garrison into the fort, and expelled four days afterwards, under M. de Juichereau's mediation. Pedro Santana, on the 28th of February, proclaimed the Dominican Republic in the province of Seybo: the people elected him general of brigade, and the Junta at San Domingo confirmed the appointment. On the news arriving at Port-au-Prince, the President Riviere marched with 20,000 men upon Azua, in the south part of San Domingo, and gave orders to General Pierrot to attack the northern provinces, and then to effect a juncture with him for a combined attack on the capital. Santana, having been directed by the Junta, on the 12th of March, 1844, to defend the eastern frontiers, boldly attacked and defeated Riviere at Azua on the 19th, but, being badly provisioned, and destitute of military stores, could not follow up his success. General Pierrot, however, was defeated at Santiago, and the Haytian troops then began to desert in masses. Riviere was superseded in his command, and banished; and his successor, General Souffron, was hotly pursued by Santana, whose courage and decision had won him the admiration and attachment of his army: he was proclaimed general of division in May, and the grade confirmed by the Junta. On the dissolution of the executive, Santana made a triumphal entry into San Domingo on the 13th of July. He was proclaimed "Gefe Supremo," supreme Chief and Dictator. He refused the title and the responsibility, but he organised a new Junta, who nominated him first President. The session of the first Congress commenced on the 24th of September, 1844, and Santana was elected a President of the Republic On the 16th of November he took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, but he had revolutionary dissensions to put down with a strong hand in February 1845, in July 1846, and December 1847. On the 4th of August, 1848, he resigned the Presidency and retired to his farm at the Prado, near Seybo. General Ximenes was his successor, and during his Presidency her Majesty's Government appointed a Consul, and thus acknowledged the independence of the Dominica Republic. In April, 1849, Soulouque invaded the country, and advanced to Azua. The consternation was great, and Santana, at the call of the people, quitted his farm, to command the army. When all was nearly lost, he

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—THE LIBERATOR GENERAL PEDRO SANTANA.

had *carte blanche*. On the 21st of April Soulouque attacked Santana at the river Las Carreras, who had only 400 men, the Haytians amounting to 6000 men at Ocoa. The *machète*, a kind of sword resembling the boarding cutlass, is a most formidable weapon in the hands of a Dominican. Having fired their muskets, the Dominicans, with their *machètes*, under cover of the smoke, crossed the shallow part of the river, and boldly attacked the Haytian troops, who were so taken by surprise at the temerity of the onslaught that they gave way, and a panic ensued. They fled, leaving their guns and baggage on the field. This short battle of Las Carreras delivered the Dominicans of their invaders, but they suffered from internal civil war. The new President had been called upon by the people to resign his functions to Santana, but refused; the latter besieged the city; ultimately, through the intervention of the Consuls of England, France, and the United States, the President surrendered the city and embarked on board a British man-of-war for Curaçoa. Santana entered in triumph on the 30th of May, and acted as Chief until Senor Buenaventura was elected President. Santana then again retired to his farm, the nation evincing their gratitude by bestowing upon him the title of "Liberator of the Country;" and further decreed that his portrait, at the expense of the nation, should be placed in the palace between those of the immortal Columbus and the brave General Sanchez. A house within the city, the property of the nation, was also settled on Santana and his descendants in perpetuity.

Santana, in accomplishing his anxious desire for a private life, continued to advise when called upon. England has concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the Dominican Republic, the ratifications of which were exchanged last year; but the Emperor Soulouque, yielding to the mediation of England and France, only recognised the independence of San Domingo last October.

The Dominican Republic has a population of about 220 000. Our trade there is the largest of any nation. The flag of the Republic is alternately quartered blue and red, divided in the centre by a white cross of half the breadth of the quarters. The arms of the Republic are a cross, against the foot of which the open Bible is placed, surrounded by a trophy of arms and the motto of the Republic, "God, Country, and Liberty."

Pedro Santana, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Dominican Republic, was born June 29, 1801, in the small town called Hincha. In figure he is not much above the middle height, but is portly and of muscular make, although he is suffering from infirmities engendered by hard-ships during his campaigns. He stoops slightly. His face indicates strong energy and determined resolution; his forehead is shaded with black hair, but is not lofty; his eyebrows are thick, and cover a pair of piercing eyes, which flash fire when aroused to passion. He wears bushy whiskers, but no moustache. He has a sallowish-ruddy complexion. In his dress he displays a marked contrast to the Emperor Soulouque—Santana the Liberator avoiding all ornaments. He is mild and gentlemanlike, but cautious in conversation, and listens and ponders well before he delivers an opinion. But, when he is roused and becomes animated, he speaks in the strong dialect of his province, with a harsh intonation, and uses emphatic gestures, without, however, losing command of himself. This remarkable man in his own house is perfectly well-bred and free from ostentation. His serious demeanour might lead strangers to suppose that he is austere. He has unbounded authority and *prestige* over his soldiers: he wins them by an insinuating address, and awes them by the air of authority with which nature has stamped him. He lived in affluence previous to the revolution which we have described elsewhere, but he sacrificed his property to assist in the work of effecting the separation, and his means are now much reduced, and the Dominican Republic, having been oppressed with a war of seven years' duration, is not able to make him a compensation for his losses. Long previous to his having been called into active life on behalf of his country, he was esteemed as a laborious and upright man, engaged in commercial transactions, and his credit was unlimited in San Domingo. Latterly, Santana turned his attention more to the cutting of mahogany and the rearing of cattle and horses. So much were his character and judgment respected, that he was always consulted in difficulties by his neighbours, and he gained a kind of patriarchal sway in his province. Santana is married, but has no children.

When the Emperor Soulouque was organising, a few months since, measures for another invasion of San Domingo, by assembling large masses of Haytian troops at the frontiers of the Dominican Republic, Santana again quitted his farm to defend his country. But we learn, from the latest advices (Oct. 25th), that, British, American, and French intervention having secured the independence of the republic, the Liberator had returned to his home, after disbanding the civic guard.

PAMPAS GRASS.

THIS magnificent specimen of the giant vegetation of South Brazil is now flourishing at St. Wolstan's, near Dublin. The Pampas grass, *Cynerium argenteum* of botanists is a native of the extensive flat plains of South Brazil, called "Pampas" by the natives. It was introduced to Europe by Mr. Moore, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, in the year 1841, who then received seeds of it from Mr. John Tweedie, of Buenos Ayres. It has been found sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigours of the severest winters which have occurred during the last ten years, without protection, in the several parts of Britain where it has been tried. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the beauty of this gigantic grass by a Sketch. In Ireland, where it appears to grow with most luxuriance, the flower-stems attain to a height of from ten to twelve feet, and are produced abundantly.

PAMPAS GRASS.

The plant generally begins to bloom about the beginning of October, and continues in perfection until the end of November. It is suitable for being grown as a single specimen, on a grass lawn, or for any portion of pleasure-ground, especially that near water. There is, perhaps, none of our recently-introduced hardy plants calculated to produce a finer effect than the Pampas grass.

KAFFIR BOY, FROM GRAHAM'S TOWN.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE intelligence received on Tuesday from the seat of war in Kaffraria is of a disastrous character. Led on by Hottentots, the enemy continues to make predatory incursions on the colonists—stealing their cattle, burning their farmsteads, and murdering the inhabitants wherever they can secure them. A summary of the events will be found in another column. We here engrave an interesting locality, from a Sketch by an obliging correspondent.

Committee is a detached post, about 23 miles from Graham's Town with a dense bush of nearly 15 miles on each side of the road leading to it, and where the Kaffirs make such great inroads in the colony during war time; it being so bushy that in their return from the colony with *stolen cattle* they can immediately, on being pursued by our troops, conceal themselves, and are naturally fortified. The post is one in connexion with many others of from 11 to 14 miles from each other, established as a protection to the line of frontier of the colony, with part of the Great Fish River for its boundary, with the Kaffir territory on the opposite side. Committee is capable of holding about 50 to 100 men, but during peace there is generally 1 officer and 30 rank and file.

Accompanying is a Sketch of a Kaffir Boy, who, in 1843, followed his master, an officer in the army (from Graham's to Cape Town), 600 miles, to go with him to England, as his mother said he was never to leave him, he is supposed to be the first Kaffir, or the first of his tribe, that was ever brought to England; but, in consequence of the coldness of the climate, he was obliged to return the following year to his native country.

The Portrait is from a drawing by Mr. R. H. C. Ubsdell, of Portsmouth

COMMITTEE, A DETACHED POST NEAR GRAHAM'S TOWN.

INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

THE CANNON OF THE INVALIDES FIRING A SALUTE OF 70 GUNS

RECEPTION OF THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES AT THE TUILERIES.—(SEE PAGE 34.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 11.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Hilary Term begins.
MONDAY, 12.—Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 13.—Hilary. Old New Year's Day. Cambridge Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins.
THURSDAY, 15.—Queen Elizabeth crowned at Westminster, 1559.
FRIDAY, 16.—Gibbon died, 1794. Battle of Corunna, 1809.
SATURDAY, 17.—Dr. Franklin born, 1705.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 53	5 10	5 35	5 55	6 20	6 45	7 15	7 40	8 15	8 43	9 22	10 8	9 35	11 13

NEW AND ORIGINAL TALE.

Next week will be commenced, in a GRATIS SUPPLEMENT to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

THE SQUANDERS OF SQUANDER CASTLE.

BY WILLIAM CARLETON,

AUTHOR OF "TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY," "THE BLACK PROPHET," &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

To be Continued in future Supplements.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—... under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, JAN. 12, will be performed, Sakespeare's Comedy of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, and the Pantomime, To-day, 12th. Twelfth Night, as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 14th, Hamlet, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 15th The Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 16th, Twelfth Night, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 17th Iron Arm, Ghost and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr WAYLE.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 12, and during the week, the Great Equestrians, ... HEADD, or Perfect Centaur Mr. ... Miss Louisa Woolford, Miss Pincott, Miss Travers, ... SUENEN in the Arena, with the only Equestrian Pantomime in London ... and Miss BRIGGS; or, Punch a Fortune, Worth, Wit, and Jollity. The Performances ... Thursday, Jan. 15, will be positively the last ... Pantomime.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 10 ... 11. Four daily.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, ... West-strand. ... Nobility, Gentry and the Public are respectfully informed, that the ... will Open ... MONDAY, JAN. 12, 18.2, for the representation ... by VAUDOIS'S ... MAGIC and SPECTACLE, which, by a ... from the Theatres at Naples, Rome, Milan, Genoa, &c. The ... have been painted by the most eminent Artists, and the Costumes designed from ... Dresses in use, &c. The Orchestra has been selected from the two first ... Opera ...

... performance on MONDAY NEXT will be preceded by an Introductory Address by ... Stage-Manager, after which a new ... of Age; or, a Peep at the PICTURESQUE. To be followed by the Musical ... of HOME SWEET HOME. And to conclude with a ... Island, or, the Spirit of Nature. Doors open at Half-past ... Private Boxes, £1 1s. Balcony Stalls, 3s; Upper Stalls, ... and Side Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Stalls ... to be secured at Mitchell's Royal ... Bond-street; Mr. C. D'Oyley, Bow; and Mr. Nye, 8 ... Strand.

MUSICAL UNION.—The MEETINGS of the present ... SEASON will commence on TUESDAY after EASTER WEEK, April 20. The ... has been ... to Members. Parties of three or more wishing to subscribe to ... UNION can do so on THURSDAY, the 29th; and secure places on early application to the Secretary. These Entertainments will be conducted in a manner ... as the Musical Union, with a variety of Instrumental Music, performed by the best Artists. Prospectuses to be had of CRAMER and Co. and ..., Princes-street, Hanover-square. Fifty subscribers are required, at one guinea each ... to be reserved for artists of distinction. No free admissions ... will be given.

MR. AGUILAR'S first SOIREE of Classical Pianoforte ... from the works of Beethoven will take place on TUESDAY, January 13, at ... Queen Anne-street. To secure seats at half-past Eight o'clock ... Single Tickets, plate and voucher, Op. 31, No. 1 ... Mr. Aguilar will be assisted by Mr. ... Grattan Cooke and ... Subscriptions to the series, or tickets to admit three ... Mr. ... Upper Norton-street; and at all the ... usual places.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET. The Crystal Palace as a Winter Garden, the Diorama ... Original Sketch by Leitch and Telbin, are exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock, and ... Panorama of the New Houses, the Military Arch without a ... Wellington. Admission to the Gallery, 1s; Stalls ... 2s; Private Boxes ...

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES. ... Every Evening, at 8 ... Every Wednesday and Saturday ... Morning Performance, at Half past Two. Children at Juvenile Parties may be engaged at the Hanover-square Rooms, ... January 31, Old Good-stretch, Mr Sams' Boys, Library, 1, St James' street. Ebers, Antoinette, &c. &c. As previously announced, the performances will be concluded with the Kaleidoscope during the holidays only.

PATRON H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by ... Bachhoffner on the ... and ... of SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION. Lecture by J.H. Pepper, ... on Ward's New ... Marble Lamp. ... Lecture by Professor ... on the Foundation ... Optical Illusions in Dissolving Views, Mr. ... Chromatrope, &c. ... Diver and Deep-Sea Dresses, ... Fifty additional Suits ... Cost of admission two years of age, Half-price—Open daily from Eleven to Five; and every ... Evening at 7 o'clock, ... Admission to the Whole ...

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The ... PANTHEON, presented by the Governor of Singapore; the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt; the BACTRIAN CAMEL, and many recent ... Admission ... Monday ...

ELECTRO BIOLOGY.—Rev. THEOPHILUS FISKE will ... 1852, at 12 o'clock, a ... of extraordinary ... Experiments ... Public ... on MONDAY next, on the ... of LONDON LIBRARY, ... Tuesday, and Saturday Evenings at ... and on Wednesday ... Friday Mornings at the Hall, Store-street. ... Admission ...

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY BALL in aid of the funds ... DISPENSARY for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, ... Establishment, ... will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY ... 1852. ... Earl de Campbell, K.C.B. and Knight ... Jacob Bell, Esq. M.P. Sir Duncan ... Bart. M.P. ... Dundas, Esq. ... Bowman, Esq. F.R.S. Forbes ... Hastings, W. ... Esq. W. Phillips, ... C. Cockerell, Esq. Wm. Nelson Esq. T. Read, Esq. ... Esq. M.A. ... Thomas, Esq. ... Edmunson, Esq. J. F. ... Esq. ... Stock, Esq. ...

... Tickets to one ... Half-guinea with ... and supper included. ... Stewards may be ... with cards ... at the ... Hanover-sq. Rooms, &c. ... Honourable ... Stewards ... Bankers, Messrs. ... Co. ... Bankers, Messrs. ... Co. ... Secretary, Mr. ... Bankers, Messrs. ... Co. ... Secretary, Mr. ... Bankers, Messrs. ... Co. ... Secretary, Mr

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The past week has been a very quiet one in Court life. The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, have taken their accustomed walks daily.

On Sunday, after an early walk in the Home Park, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday the Countess de Neuilly and the Duchess of Orleans paid a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting, accompanied by Sir William Middleton, and attended by the Hon. F. Morley, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, and Colonel F. H. Seymour.

The Duchess of Orleans visited her Majesty on Wednesday, and partook of luncheon. On the same day the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and Lady Octavia Grosvenor, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge will, it is understood, by permission of her Majesty, in future occupy the apartments lately filled by the King of Hanover in St. James's Palace. Her Royal Highness is shortly expected to return to this country from Germany.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester entertained a select party at dinner on Monday evening at Gloucester House. The party included the Countess of Jersey and the Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Craven, the Hon. Colonel Liddell, &c.

The venerable Duke of Somerset has quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and the Graces will shortly resume their dinner and evening parties.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are entertaining a select circle at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire. The youthful Lord Henry Scott, who is staying at Malta, was, according to the last letters, improving in health.

The Marquis of Worcester arrived at Beaufort-house, on Saturday, from Badminton. His Lordship has been to visit the bears of his relatives, Upton Somerset, M.P., of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, and the Hon. Leicester Curzon, whilst gallant officers have embarked with their regiment on board the Admiral Boxer transport, Captain Edward Gage.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury gave a magnificent ball and supper on Friday night week, at the family seat in Hertfordshire, to upwards of 1300 of the nobility and gentry of the county, as well as a large and fashionable circle of friends staying at the mansion.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury, who joined the circle visiting the Earl of Cardigan, at Deene Park, last week, left that seat, on Tuesday, to visit the Earl De Grey, at Wrest Park, Beds.

The Earl De Grey is entertaining a large party of fashionables at his splendid seat, Wrest Park. The Earl and Countess Cowper, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, and many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, are amongst the visitors. The noble Earl has had a temporary amateur theatre erected, and a series of theatrical performances are about to take place.

The Earl of Morley and Capt. Hon. J. Denman have relieved the Marquis of Ormonde and Colonel N. Hood in the duties of Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Earl of Dartmouth has left St. James's-square for Sandwell Hall, Staffordshire. The noble Earl came from his seat to take leave of the son, the Hon. George Legge, who was embarked with his regiment (the Rifles) for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Countess of Dunraven gave birth to a son (still-born), on the 2d inst., at his seat of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P.

Viscount Beresford continues in very indifferent health at Bedgebury Park. Mr. A. B. Hope, M.P., and Lady Mildred Hope are staying with the noble and gallant Viscount.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst have been passing the holidays in town, in consequence of the continued indisposition of his Lordship's youngest daughter, the Hon. Miss Copley.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski have left the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square, for Broad lands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston. Lady William Russell has left town for Broadlands, also Sir Edward and Lady Lytton Bulwer.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have left town for Brussels.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azaglio, Sardinian Minister, has returned to his residence in Berkeley-square, after a few weeks' stay in Paris.

Monsieur Drouet has returned from the Continent to take the direction of the Belgian Legation during M. Van de Weyer's absence.

We regret to learn that no amendment has taken place in the health of the Earl Brownlow, whose condition occasions much uneasiness to the members of his family.

The health of Lord Panmure continues, we regret to learn, in a rather precarious state. The improvement which recently took place did not continue, and great solicitude exists as to the issue.

Prince Albert has intimated to the Government School of Mines the intention of the Prince of Wales to grant two annual exhibitions (to be named the "Duke of Cornwall's Exhibitions"), the annual value of each sufficient to defray the expenses of the course of instruction at that institution.

ALLEGED MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The *Breslau Gazette* has the following from Vienna, 27th ult.:—"M. de Persigny is expected here from Berlin, and it is to proceed to St. Petersburg, to explain the intentions of the President of the French Republic with respect to his home and foreign policy, and to endeavour to secure the support of the northern powers. At the same time he will demand the hand of the wealthy Princess Wasa for Prince Napoleon. The Princess is nearly the same age as the President, and no doubt is entertained here that she will consent. In that case her illustrious brother will give up his grade of colonel in the Austrian army, and will be appointed to elevated functions in France." A Frankfort journal says that M. de Persigny is expected in that city on a special mission to the Germanic Confederation.

AUSTRALIAN PROSPECTS.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Sydney, May 24:—"During my thirteen years' residence in this colony, although I landed with not more than twenty sovereigns, I have, in spite of many losses in trade, arising principally from my not having been brought up with habits of business, contrived to make myself (with sometimes more than £4000; but what the prospects are for getting on in the world, now that this important discovery (gold) has been made, go beyond my power of determining. My sorrow to all and any of you, who may find it hard to bring up a family in London, would most decidedly be to come to this colony. The climate (like the south of Europe), the abundance of the necessaries of life, and all the blessings of a new country—as the absence of poor-rates, taxation, and freedom from that disheartening competition in every employment at home—were, previously to the discovery of gold, great inducements to parties to emigrate here; but now, when, from the highly remunerative employment of digging, the working man will be assured of a permanent high rate of wages, my opinion decidedly is, that no country on the face of the earth can compare with the British colony of Australia. There is room here for numbers of thousands—no fear of the thing being overdone—and, what is more, the old system does here, instead of looking upon you with a jealous eye, as in America, where you must reside five years before you can become a citizen, welcomes you with open arms. The boundless flocks and herds will perish in great numbers for the next twelve months, for want of hands to care for them. Then, again, it has been found by widely-extended experiment, during the past two years, that cotton will grow here almost well; so that the countryman in particular will, on landing, be bewildered to choose between the many different most promising employments which invite him to make money."

TREACHERY OF ENGLISHMEN BY THE AUSTRIANS.—Florence, Dec. 20th. The openly-avowed principle of rendering the Continent uninhabitable by Englishmen has received a new development of an incident that has just occurred here. Yesterday morning, a young Englishman, named Mayhew, who had only been a short time in Florence, after standing to listen to the band of an Austrian regiment, was quietly proceeding along one of the narrow streets which issue from the Piazza del Duomo. He had not gone far, when he perceived a *bancino* advance rapidly towards him with all the speed at which these country cars are usually driven. To avoid the danger, he jumped suddenly back, and in doing so came in contact with a young Austrian officer, who was in the same moment coming up at the head of his guard. A smart blow from the fist of a sabre on the back was the mild rebuke for this purely accidental collision! The Englishman, very naturally indignant, demanded in the unspeakable the meaning of the outrage. A few angry words were interchanged on either side, when another officer, who accompanied the party, stepped forward and cut the young Englishman down, laying his head open by a sabre wound of fully a finger's length. This done, the party proceeded on its way, and on returning, whose blood covered a considerable space in the street, was conveyed to the City Hospital. I have only to add, that among solitary men of every [illegible], of which there are individuals at present here, but one opinion prevails in this event that it was brutal and unsoldierlike, totally uncalled for by the event, and weakening as great a degree of cowardice as want of self command. It will satisfy Mr Mayhew's friends to learn that his wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and that he is receiving every attention of skill and kindness in the chief of the hospitals.—*Correspondence of the Morning Post*

THE GOLD DISTRICTS OF AUSTRALIA.—Accounts have been received by the ship *Hindostan*, dated Port Phillip, the 1st of September, which represent the gold seeking operations in that district as being very successful. The *Hindostan* has brought home the first samples from the Clarence Diggings in the Pyrrenees. Further discoveries of gold had been made at the Victoria, Bunnaong, and Banke's Marsh Diggings, just before the *Hindostan* sailed, and fears were entertained at the shooting the labouring population would leave for the mines in the summer, and thus cause considerable difficulty in securing the [illegible] and harvest.

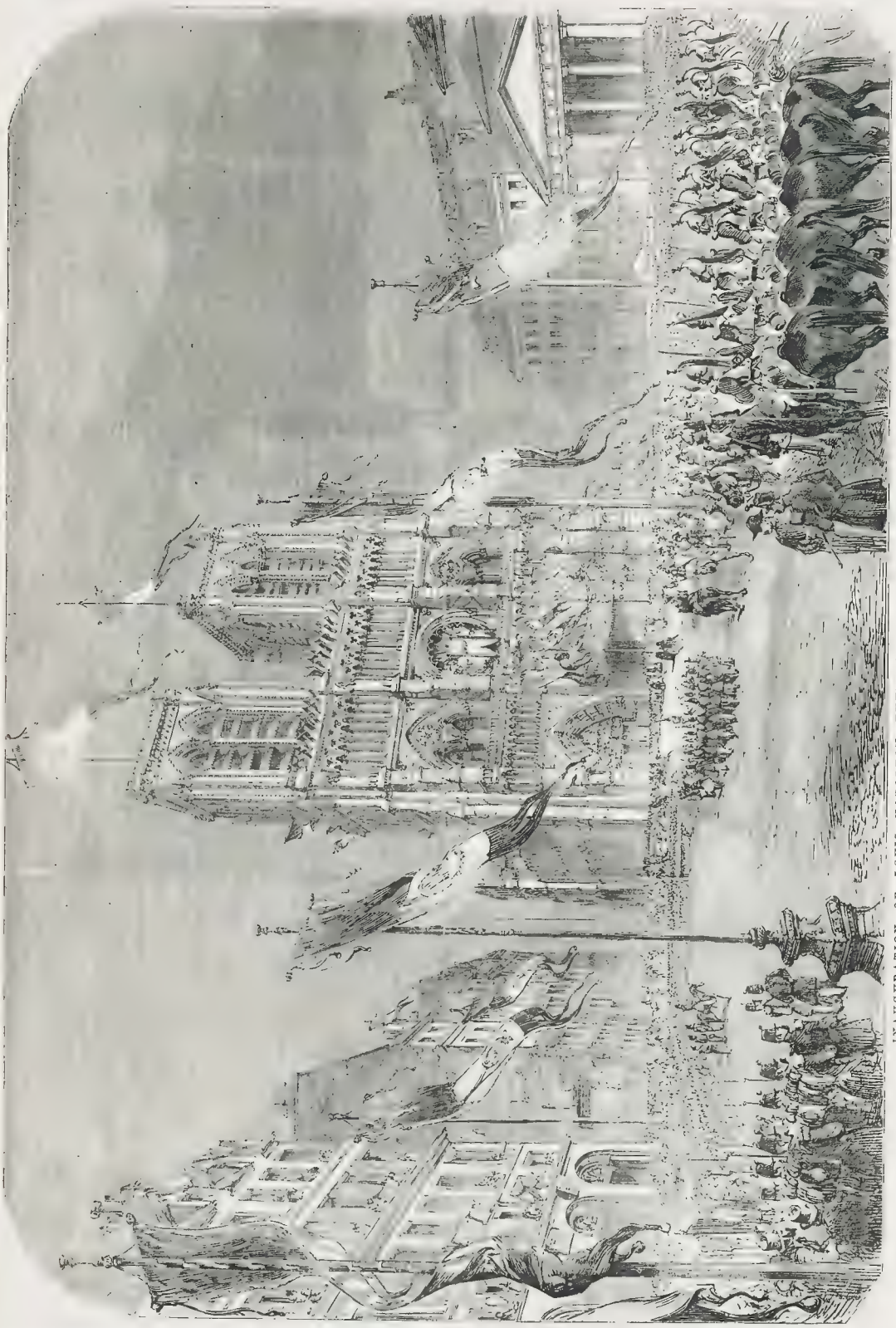
CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE MAITLAND PRIZE.—The sum of £1000 having been accepted by the University for the purpose of instituting a prize, to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize," for an English essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world, the prize to be given once in every three years, and to consist of the accruing interest of the principal sum during the preceding three years, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the prize will this year be given for the best essay on the following subject: "The duty, as well as policy, of Christian states to encourage missionary for the conversion of the heathen." Candidates for the prize must be, at the time when the subject is given out, bachelors of arts under the standing of M.A., or students in any law or medicine, of not less than four or more than seven years' standing, not being graduate in either faculty, who shall be required, before they are admitted to become candidates, to produce, from their respective professors, certificates that they have performed the exercises necessary for the degree of bachelor of law or medicine. The successful essay is to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor before the division of the Easter Term 1852, each having some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and enclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently taken place:—*Pembroke*.—The Rev. Dr. Macdonald, Trinity College, Dublin. *Rotherham*.—The Rev. Henry Abbot Hawkins, to Mottes Surrey, the Rev. G. W. Derby, to Fersfield, Norfolk; the Rev. Lewis B. Cotterill, to Swindon, near Cheltenham; the Rev. Barton Lodge, to St. Mark's Chaplaincy, the Rev. William John Percy, to Sidon, Dorset. *Lancaster*.—The Rev. William J. Bonnell, late of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico), to St. Peter's, Frome St. Quintin, Somerset; the Rev. Alexander Peters Birrell, to Orling, Sussex; the Rev. Thomas Garnham Lizard, to Shustead-Mount-Pitchet, Essex; the Rev. T. G. Pearl, to St. Augustine, Bristol.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Mr. Jones, from several friends at Kenilworth, on resigning the curacy; the Rev. Thomas Stanton, from the teachers and scholars of the Shaftesbury National Schools, on his resignation of the living; the Rev. W. F.



INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—EXTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.—SEE P. 41.

INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

ON New Year's-day the grand ceremonial of the inauguration of Louis Napoleon, as President of the French Republic, took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris. We have elsewhere glanced at the long line of similar events of which this ancient edifice has been the scene, but it would be difficult to point out one of those episodes which is more deeply suggestive of the vicissitudes of French political life than the ceremonial of Thursday week.

THE PAGEANT TO THE CATHEDRAL.

The weather was most appropriate for the occasion, ice cold being excessively severe, and a thick fog during the whole day, but particularly in the morning, enveloping Paris. The appearance of the open space in front of the Cathedral or, as it is technically designated, the *parvis*, was exceedingly striking. Down the wide length of the Rue du Parvis, whichever way one came from, troops were ranged in fifty ranks; further down in the open space itself, more elevated flagstaffs bore aloft longer streamers; whilst close on the entrance the tricoloured flags were intertwined with gilt spears, gilt eagles bordered with silver stars, crowned by the cap or the Prince Louis Napoleon, as it was formerly of the Emperor his uncle. Springing from the fretwork of the old Cathedral, immediately over the grand entrance, was erected a *selerne* or *loge*, for the President, not yet, once mented with gold embroidery, under which the President was to alight from his carriage. On each side floated green flags, bearing the letters "L. N." within a laurel wreath. Beyond these, at each side, trophies were erected, with a shield in the centre, also bearing the same initials, the whole surmounted by a tricoloured flag, artistically arranged, and further on, at each corner of the front of the building, were lofty bannerets of green velvet, with the initials in the centre. In the recess of the grand portal were temporary pews and ancient tapestry hangings of scarlet over the latticed windows of the Cathedral, and over the gilt flags, and above these, surmounting the Gothic arches, were escutcheons of various colours, bearing the capital towns of the departments, and the colonies with their respective arms. The *façade* above was hung with draperies of crimson velvet and gold, the whole prettily relieved with gilt stars and wreaths; and each side of the large rose window of the centre were placed two painted panels, representing—on the right, Charlemagne, and St. Louis; and on the left, Louis XIV and Napoleon.

At an early hour the troops were marched to their stations, with bands playing and banners unfurled, and rein ins of the line, Cuirassiers, artillery, sappers and miners, Municipals, Republican Guard, and, in fact, every division of the new Government were called into requisition.

Shortly as eight o'clock, notwithstanding the fog and frost, eight-laving Paris was all astir to the spectacle, rolling in a huge stream towards the Cathedral, like to the Seine whence Paris first sprang, and where its Cathedral now stands.

At ten the cannon of the Invalides gave the signal for the troops to emerge from their barracks and take up their positions. Ten guns were fired for the salution of vowes. It is said that eighty were discharged in all. (*Notre Illustration at page 33.*) The whole of the Boulevards from the Rue de la Paix to the Rue Drouot, along the quays, was occupied by a double line of infantry. Each regiment marched, its band ahead, and for the first time since the end of December the drums were heard. Certain streets were entirely occupied by companies of the troops of the line, who were to be present at the ceremony.

At a quarter to twelve a buzz gave note of the President's approach. He was preceded by a long cavalcade of escorts and orderlies, who, in a manner, formed a line or lane for the two deep Gothic portals of the church. The President was in a coach drawn by four horses, with postilions in green and gold liveries. His two *officiers d'ordonnance*, Léger Nevveu and Fleury, rode at either panel, and his coach was much greater than on ordinary occasions. The pageant was altogether more imposing and magnificent.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The *coup d'œil* on entering the Cathedral was equally striking and impressive. The pillars were hung with imperial purple, coloured with golden stars, and they always everywhere the initials "L. N." Between every two pillars was suspended a chandelier of cut glass, containing 45 wax lights; and down the centre aisle three ranges of chandeliers were hung from the fretted roof. In addition to all these lights many candelabras were to be seen above, at the back of the trib unes, erected half up between the pillars, for the public; and at the same back the gilt trellis screens were placed on each side of the altar, and the area below, filled by candelabras of gilt bronze stood along the circular sweep, to the number of seven dozen of lights. The whole number of wax lights burning was 13 000 Velvet draperies, and enormous garlands of lilies and flowers depending from these latter, richly decorated flags, and the blaze of hundreds of wax lights met the eye; and at the extreme end the columns of the sanctuary might be seen covered from base to capital with rich silk brocade of crimson and gold The altar in the choir, with its glittering ornaments, the benches for the authorities and constituted bodies, the galleries on either side crowded with spectators in full dress, and, above all, and filling the principal feature of the gorgeous scene, the lofty Gothic arches, with their rich tracery, and the whole with white satin, surmounting the estrade which faced the principal altar, and help ing the seat and president of Louis Napoleon—seen under his aspect, the ancient Cathedral presented a most magnificent appearance. Immediately above the altar, and midway between it and the canopy, a lofty shrine was erected in the Byzantine style, as it were, protecting the altar and what it bore, a repeated cross of the form cross con fronte is seen over the Holy Sepulchre at Rome. Above the altar were all of silver gilt, the candlesticks (14 in number) being five feet high.

The manner in which the building was arranged for the ceremony was alike simple and convenient. The centre aisle was only used on the occasion, the side aisles being employed as passages to the tribunes; those on the right were reserved for the public, and those on the left for the members of the diplomatic body, the councils, and a portion of the public functionaries. The transepts were converted into immense amphitheatres of seats, the right being appropriated to the bar, the diplomatic body, the council of state, *Pairs*, the Institute, the municipal bodies of the *banlieue*, &c.; and the left to the Ministers, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, the academic body, the *corps de jour*, &c. The lower part of the central aisle was reserved only occupied by the officers of the staff, and those appointed from the different departments of War and its vicinity.

In front of the screen before the choir was erected the altar, which was covered with white silk, embroidered with gold. At some distance from it was placed the President's chair and *prie-dieu*. Behind him were seats for the marshals of France and for the officers of the President's household. The canopy were assigned seats on the right, just below the benches appropriated to the bar, &c.

About half past nine the grand portal was opened, by which the Mass era, the deputation, and other persons had entered before the President arrived.

About half-past ten the tribunes were nearly all filled, and at eleven every place was occupied. The cold was intense, notwithstanding the heat emitted by the vast number of lights; but the solemnity of the scene was not at all impaired, decidedly much less than in general is seen at public spectacles in France.

About a quarter past eleven o'clock the Ministers arrived and took their places on the left, and, many facts after, a considerable number of military officers. Amongst the first was General de la Rondière, an old cavalry officer of the Empire, with his left arm wanting; then, General Lebreton, Commune, Count Lebreton, Duke Forel, and several other Legislators also took places and Marshal. A special interest was excited by the appearance of Marshals Excelmans and Jerome Bonaparte, the ex-King of Westphalia, who entered together, the uncle of the President following his younger fellow-soldier. They both took their seats behind the President's chair of state, the Prince de Canino, Joseph Bonaparte, not appearing at the latter of the December.

A little later the ambassadors of the foreign powers began to arrive; they came in grand official costume. One of the first in the high functionaries who arrived was the Marquis of Normanby. The *corps diplomatique* was assembling in uniforms, and amongst them was Mr Reeves, the American Minister, who appeared in the same dress for the first time in the Republic. (*Vide coup d'œil.*) The Pope's Nuncio was also present, and in full sacerdotal dress.

It was very near twelve when the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy moved down the aisle to receive and conduct the President. Only one bishop was present during the day with the Archbishop, namely, the Bishop of St Flour, situated in the south of France; the rest of the *sacerdotal cortège* was composed of curates and curés in grand ecclesiastical costume. Just as the long array set out to grand entrance, the drums beat to arms, the *bourdon*, or great bell of Notre Dame, pealed forth, and Louis Napoleon descended from his carriage. In a few seconds he was received by the Archbishop of Paris, and the cry of "Vive le Président!" the reputed morsel of the true cross, to kiss; presenting to him the holy water, and then, turning round, led him in procession to the altar. Two Prelates followed immediately in the rear of the President, the Bishop of Nancy and the Bishop of St Dié. Marshal Magnan, the ex-Minister of War, and on his left, General Magnan. He was covered with the cross of *Notre Napoleon*," which is known oldest by all gilty bowing. He wore the ribbon of a general of the army, by *cravat* of the Legion of Honour, and the red ribbon as grand cordon of that order.

The President at once proceeded to his seat, the orchestra, organ, and singers Bursting forth at the intoning of "Domine salvum fac Ludovicum Napoleonem," Emperor's coronation. The whole of the spectators stood up as he passed with his splendid staff; and all, even the military, stood uncovered during his passage from the grand entrance to the choir of state.

"*Exaudiat*" responded the other side universal cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*"

After the "Grand March" came the "Vivat," and then the "Te Deum." Subsequently was executed, all in the most admirable style, the "Domine Salvum fac Napoleonem." During the Archbishop's part the benediction of the ceremony terminated. The clergy then, as before, led the way, and the President departed nearly as he had entered. The orchestra raised a lively dance as he departed, the *bourdon* again boomed forth, the cannon of the Invalides thundered out from their iron throats, and, lastly, the vast multitude in the Cathedral shouted "*Vive Napoleon!*"

The President then entered his carriage, and proceeded to the Tuileries.

After the return of the President to the Tuileries, a reception of the public bodies, military officers, National Guards, and all deputations of departments took place. Nothing less than from 7000 to 8000 officers paid their respects, and about half a battalion of the Imperial armies, comprising every arm of the service, saluted Louis Napoleon. Amongst these last were two Mamelukes, one of them a field-officer, and the whole of the National Guard were also in great numbers. While the ceremony was going on the Place de la Carrousel was occupied by bodies of cavalry, and the crowds of courts by artillery. (*See the Illustration at page 33.*) The ceremony lasted until half past five, when a grand banquet, of 400 covers, was given at the President's magnificent entertainments; and at night the theatres and public buildings were illuminated.

CEREMONIALS IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

IT was in this Cathedral that in the year 7 4 the Pope Hirens consecrated and anointed the King Pepin, his wife, and his two sons. On the 18 h of August, 1572, only six days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the wedding of the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry the Fourth, with Margaret of Medicis, was splendidly celebrated in the same church. On the 27th of October, 1721, a "Te Deum" was chanted at Notre Dame to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin of France; and on the 9th of August, 1760, another "Te Deum" was again chanted, by order of the Archbishop Jugnè, to return thanks for the abolition of the titles and feudal tithes.

On the 8th of November, 1714, the Archbishop of Paris, Gobel, ascended the pulpit of the Cat edral, wherein he so amply declared he had been, during sixty years, a lyp critic, and that the reugion he had professed since his childhood was ton idol in error and falsey

On the 10th of November, 1793, the National Convention received from the Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishops making that number, as well as the twelve vicars of the Cathedral, had resigned their duties as Catholic priests The Convention publi hed, without any contest, a decree announcing that the Catholic worship was abolished. By the same decree it was resolved that the worship of Human Reason would take place of the ancient religion. The consequence was, that the church, wh ch had been, hitherto called Notre Dame, assumed the name of Temple of Reason.

On the same day, in the nave of the Temple, was erected an artificial mountain, the summit of which was crowned by a tripode with this inscription over the principal entrance:—"To Philosophy." On the declivity of the hill an altar was also erected, and ornamented with oak leaves and the brilliant torch of Truth. Two sets of young girls dressed in white, adorned with wreaths of oak leaves, and with a torch in their hands, descended the hill. Next, the goddess Reason presented by a young and handsome lady, dressed in a white robe half covered with a blue mantle, her hair flowing freely on her shoulders, and a Phrygian red cap on her head, came out of the Temple of Philosophy, and sat down on a grass bench, where she received the homages and oath of the municipal officers in mass. In the evening, the Convention, en masse, went to the Temple to chant with the people the hymn to Reason.

On the 30th of June, 1801, was held in the Cathedral a national council, consisting of forty-nine bishops and above eighty deputies of the French clergy. The leading speech was delivered by the Reverend Abbé Gregoire, member of the Legislative Body, and bishop elect of Blois.

On the 14th of July, 1804, a high altar and mass as well as a "Te Deum," were chanted, to return thanks for the various benefits which the French people had received from the reign of Napoleon. Easter Sunday, 1810.

On the 25th of April, 1822, on Easter day, was celebrated the public signature of the *concordat* between the Holy See and the French Government, and the return to of the Bourbons to the throne of France. Easter Sunday, 1823, was the day when the law restoring religious worship to all the churches in France was published in the Parish of Paris. At seven o'clock the three Consuls went to the church in its usual carriages, preceded by horses richly caparisoned and led by Egyptian Mamelukes. Behind followed the carriage of Madame Bonaparte, who was accompanied by her daughter and her sister-in-law. The ladies were seated in a splendid gilt state coach, and which a few months after was destroyed. The Consuls were received at the portal at entrance of the nave by the Archbishop of Paris; they were then introduced, and had their seats under a canopy of state on the left and right of the altar. After the Gospel the Archbishop and the Bishops offered up the prayers of the Church for the Consuls of the nation and all nations lives of the French Consuls. Subsequently they took their seats in the presence of Napoleon, the First Consul. Lillay Legate of the Pope chanted a "Te Deum." The music of which, composed by Lesueur, was splendidly executed by two bands, conducted by both Cherubini and Martini. Mme La Brun, daughter of the President of the Palace, and Madame Savary, wife of an aide-de-camp of the first Consul, made a collection, the amount of which was no less than 70 0 louis d'or. The ceremony lasted three hours. During which time salutes were fired without any intermission, and a merry peal in a few days Dance announced the happy news to the three hundred parishes of the capital.

When Napoleon Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor, and his coronation by the Pope was decided on, it was resolved to make the ceremony as gorgeous and magnificent as possible. Notre Dame was again chosen for the solemnity, when some important alterations were made within and without the edifice. The vestry was pulled down on the south side, a grand private tribune in the nave, and the north entrance of the Church; and portals of the beautiful *façade*, which for many centuries had remained in obscurity, were then discovered.

On the 1st of December, 1804, the ceremony of the coronation, in the midst of the severe cold, was performed, with the greatest magnificence. At ten o'clock both Pope Pius VII. and the Emperor set out from the Palace of the Tuileries for the Cathedral. The immense passages were lined with guards and all in full dress. The grand officers of the empire, loaded with decorations, earthe ensigns and imperial garments, the sceptre, the hand of justice, the orb, and the crown, which was placed upon the head of the Emperor, were received and anointed by the Pope; but Napoleon placed himself the crown on his head

The part of the ceremonia which had taken place in Notre Dame, the coronation of Napoleon was, without doubt, the most gorgeous and resplendent. The Queen of the Cathedral, with its Gothic arches and its richly-coloured glass; the throne, the canopy of the altar, the ancient walls, covered with magnificent tapestries; all the great officers of the Empire, the deputies of all the cities of France; thousands of feathers from the hats of the senators, state councillors, tribunes, &c.; the Chancellor and Justice Cambs, with their rich yet severe costumes, the cardinals and bishops were by a host of the most illustrious generals in the French army; the clergy in their robes; thousands of young and beautiful ladies in the most elegant fashion, bursting alone up the first floor both of the nave and the choir; finally the lady Leitzer and the Empress, wearing the insigns of their high dignities, presented a *coup d'œil* of which it is difficult to form a notion.

La patrie was announced that the wedding of the Duke of Berry with the Princess Anna was celebrated on the 17th of June, 1816, in Notre Dame, and on the 22nd of May, 1841, the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, was christened in the same place.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sporting fixtures for the coming week are confined to a steeple-chase at Oxford on Tuesday, and to three coursing meetings, viz. Lotcombe Bowers and Hewell on Wednesday, and Ridgway on the two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was a better muster than usual, and a fair amount of business for 1 s season at the undermentioned prices:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
25 to 1 agst Flibbon	50 to 1 agst Wryneck colt	33 to 1 agst Yellow me Lads
33 1 —— Kate	50 to 1 —— Joe Miller	33 to 1 —— Royal y
	50 to 1 —— Dan	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
40 to 1 agst B ack Dealer	40 to 1 agst Magsman	50 to 1 agst Nancy
	40 to 1 —— My Jessy	50 to 1 —— Ke ke (t)
		agst
17 to 1 agst Cay whose	33 to 1 agst Kingston	25 to 1 agst Orelio
	33 to 1 —— Joe Miller	

TUESDAY.—The betting this afternoon, although in moderate amount, and with no influence on the prices, assumes of a tolerably fai quotation:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
25 to 1 agst Flibbon	50 to 1 —— Wryneck colt	33 to 1 agst K ck-up-the-Duke
25 to 1 —— Wryneck colt	50 to 1 —— B ndy	Lass
25 to 1 —— Landgrave	25 to 1 —— Miss Ann	40 to 1 —— The dan
	agst	
100 to 15 agst Le Jaf (t)	1000 to 15 agst Cock crow (t)	1000 to 10 agst Exeter (t)
	DERBY	
9 to 1 agst Bubble Nose (t)	25 to 1 agst Bandit (t)	50 to 1 agst Barbarian
20 to 1 —— Kingston (t)	33 to 1 —— Hornblower	
	agst	

BOAT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—A match was made on Monday night between Robert Coombes, the well-known champion of the Thames, and Thomas Gun, of Greenwich, who aspires to that title. The race is to be for £200 a-side, and into take place on the 20th of May next, over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake.

WRESTLING FOR A BOAR'S HEAD.—By ancient charter or usage in Merchant Taylors' Hall, on the 3rd of the noble cash-and-fat ancestors, is wrestled for in the first evening of the church. In the afternoon of Christmas-day, a boar, the property of the parish, being slaughtered for the purpose; and his head a large silver chafing dish of boiling water, is brought in procession, and placed elevated on a pole, and decorated with ribbons was trod. It into Lacing, which are to repetitive, entered. And, after a good display of strength and agility, the prize was awarded. It has varied in value from £5 to £10, upon one of the parish, it is said the charter is lost.—(*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES.—The workmen engaged in sinking the foundations of the new bridge over the Thames, between Westminster and the Red-house, Battersea, are making rapid progress. Already the piers for the piers of the centre span have been nearly raised above the level of the stream commonly at high water. The site of the bridge is between the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, and whichat one time formed a portion of the famed Ranelagh gardens, but which is now also better than a mass of building of an old-fashioned description, by means of which the approaches to the new bridge. The main street leading from the bridge on the Middlesex side will terminate in the vicinity of Eaton-square, and the new line of communication and of street are to be of the second class, and the carriage-way finished in a similar way to that lately laid on the Marquis of Westminster's property at Chelsea and Pimlico.

The oration formerly in honour of the celebrated John Hunter, and which is delivered annually at the Royal College of Surgeons, will take place this year on the 14th of February. Mr. Luke, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal College, and surgeon of the London Hospital, will be the orator on the occasion.

The Duke d'Aumale, who came to England to see his mother, Queen Marie Amelie, has returned to Naples.

MUSIC.

LONDON THURSDAY CONCERTS

The second of the series took place at Exeter-hall on Thursday night, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Severn. The solo instruments were Miss Goddard, the accomplished pianiste, who played Thalberg's "Don Pasquale" serenade, and an andante and rondo capriccioso by Mendelssohn; and Mr. Richardson, who performed his "Rule Britannia" variations. The vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pyne, Miss Bunkes, Mr. Swift, Herr Jaquin de, Mr. C. Cotton, and Mr. Wallworth. The madrigals in the scheme were Wilye's "Sweet honey-sucking Bees," and "Flora gave me fairest flowers" (1595); Bowlan's "Awake, sweet love" (1597); Edwards' "In going to my lonesome bed" (1564); and Morley's "Now is the month of Maying" (1595). Lord Mornington's glee, "Here in cool grot;" Dr. Cooke's glee "Hand in hand;" and T. Attwood's trio, "Hark! the cori ch's solemn sound," were included in the programme.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Bach Society had a monthly meeting last Monday, for trial of the vocal music of J. S Bach, under the direction of Mr Surenden Bennet.

The *soirées musicales* of the "Reunion des Arts" recommenced on Wednesday.

There was an evening concert at the Sussex Hall, in the City, on Wednesday, at which Miss Dolby, Miss Pyne, Miss S. Jacobs, Messrs. Swift, Wallworth, and Herr Joachimann, were the vocalists; and Miss Kate Loder, Mr. Richardson, and M. Sainton were the instrumentalists.

Herr Sommer, with the Hungarian band, gave concerts on Monday morning and evening, and on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms; on Wednesday, at Greenwich; and on Thursday night commenced a series at St. Martin's Hall.

The second concert in aid of the building fund of the Maryle one Institution took place on Thursday night, under the direction of Mr. W. Maclaren The vocalists were the Misses Birch, Poole, Bassano; Messrs. Harrison, T. Harrison, Lawler, and the brothers Lockey. Messrs. G. and J. Case (concertina); Mrs. J. Macfarren, Miss Rushworth, and Mr. W. H. Holmes (pianoforte).

On Monday afternoon the prize of ten guineas for the best "original quadrille" was awarded by the majority of a jury of amateurs and professors, including the names of Sir Henry Webb, Captain de Bathe, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Charles Kenny, Mr Sams, Mr. Leef, Mr. Arthur Chappel, Mr C. L. Gruneisen, Mr Wilbert Bass, Mr. V. Harris, Mr H. Mayhew, Mr. Howard, N. Nathan, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Godfrey &c., to Mr. J. R. Tatton. The other competitors were Mr. C. Coote, Mr. F. G. Penney, Mr. J. G. Cullerne, Mr. W. A. Montgomery, and Mr. Henry Farmer. The conditions of the contest were, that the quadrille should be preceded by an introduction, and that all the subjects should be distinct and original melodies. Now, we cannot state that any of the competitors, including the successful one, have fulfilled the conditions of the contest. There was much cleverness and brilliancy, but a decided originality did not strike the ear. In fact, the composition marked A was the most striking; but then, that which was the letter I was the most flexible, the introduction being altogether by no means, to be decided, a strong point. But the prize of the quadrille B (the winner) carried the day, and then it had the good fortune to be played last. Mr. Laurent has announced a similar prize for the best polka. He conducted the performance of the first trial quadrille, with his usual best spirit and precision. The vote of the jury was taken by ballot, and the proceedings were so regulated that the audience knew nothing of the result until the pieces were executed, and only were made acquainted with the name of the winner of the prize by the opening of the envelope B, each quadrille having been sealed in sealed, and marked only by a letter.

Next Tuesday, Mr. Aguilar, the pianist, has announced, will commence a series of *soirees classiques*

On Thursday the anniversary of the ancient Madrigal Society will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, Lord Saltoun in the chair.

Madame Oury, the accomplished pianiste, gave a *matinée musicale* last Monday, at the residence of Lady Vassal Webster, Byan douse, Brighton, assisted by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. Lidel Bernhardt, who oncelo; Mr. Oury, violin; Madame Garcia and Herr Mu ler, vocalists

Mdlle. Elise Krimitz, the pianiste, has arrived in town from Paris, and Herr Faiser from Vienna.

THE THEATRES

DRURY LANE.

Mr. Bunn has announced that Miss G an will shortly appear in "her popular character of *Cleopatra*." We do not know who that character is. We call their attention to *to mise en scene*, and even the saloons are distinguished by the coolness of their accessories. It is to be hoped that capital with this tragedy will be placed on the stage, as the success may of securing the very best monies from the pit. The tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra," with Miss Gan as the heroine, if adequately placed on the boards, would command full houses for at least a century of nights. We trust that a clever manager will not fail in matter in the correct hand, and do justice to himself and the wonderful drama he is about to produce.

PUNCH'S PLAY HOUSE.

After an absence of eight years, Mrs. Charles Selby has reappeared on the stage, and selected the little strand theatre as the scene of her renewed efforts. A new piece has been provided for her, written by Mr. Selby, entitled "An Adventure in Search of Society," in which Mrs. Selby is the character of a fast matronly lady, and performs it with wonderful point and effect. *Mrs. General Hydraulics* is of the military order of heroines, and calls back many times. Rendered perfect by the excellent company of this theatre, the piece has been sufficient company, but these have been mere puppets, worked with comparatively little skill, and scarcely approaching the combination of the mechanical and intellectual, which the Marionettes at present possess. The scenery and costumes, however, are tasteful and elegant theatre, can scarcely fail to become popular

COMMON SENSE ON WHEELS.—A little "common sense on wheels" has travelled to us lately from Munich. A lady gives us a description of a new hackney-coach which has been recently set up in that city:—"The new drocky," she says, "is a landau in the carriage with two persons, and has a coupé for a very decent appearance. You pay for the first two hours twelve kreutzers per hour. There is a printed tariff fastened up in each vehicle; and the drivers are so civil that it is quite a pleasure to pay them. They give you change correctly, that I cannot get over my astonishment. Only when one cabmen were ever likely to become such respectable individuals. There are various rules attached to the tariff. One is, that each drocky, after dark, must carry a lighted lantern. Another is, that no driver have been sufficient company, but these have been mere puppets, worked with comparatively little skill, and scarcely approaching the combination of the mechanical and intellectual, which the Marionettes at present possess. The scenery and costumes, however, are tasteful and elegant theatre, can scarcely fail to become popular

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes an official note, contradicting a statement of the *Constitutionnel*, to the effect that the President of the Republic had received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia congratulating him on the success of the grand act of the 2d of December. The note adds that the President has received neither note nor autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia.

A decree of the French Government announces that the gold, silver, and copper coin of France shall bear in front the effigy of the President, with the words "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." On the reverse are to be engraved the words "Republique Francaise," and round the edge "Deu Protége la France."

The French Minister of Marine has informed the naval authorities at Rochefort that a number of liberated convicts, and of persons belonging to secret societies, who were arrested at Paris, are now on their way to that port, and are to be embarked on board the steamer *Mogador*, which is to proceed direct to Cayenne.

During the late insurrection in the Var, in France, a crime was committed which is worthy of 1793. The corpora. of the *gendarmerie* at Cuers, who had been taken pr soner by the insurgents, was stabbed in eight or ten places, and was afterwards placed before a wine fire, while a man kept beating a drum, in order to drown the cries of the victim. All the murderers are now in prison.

M. Dupin, late President of the National Assembly, has given his full adhesion to the act of the 2d of December. He was received on Saturday last at two o'clock by the President of the Republic, and, as Procureur-General of the High Court of Cassation, has fully espoused d in the new order of things.

M Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, gave last Saturday night a magnificent ball at the Hotel de Ville, at Paris. It was attended by upwards of 5000 persons. The delicacies from the dispensaries and English stores are were expects ly amazed at the gorgeousness of the Hotel de Ville, and the vast extent of its apartments *salons*. The *fête* was kept up till a late hour

The contract for the erection of the electric telegraph between Dublin and Cork is said to be at the rate of £200 per mile.

The subscription in aid of the families of the sufferers by the late fearful explosion at Rawmarsh progresses satisfactor ly. It has already reached between £700 and £800, and it is expected to be greatly increased.

The official return of the amount of emigration from the port of Limerick from the 1st of January, 1851, to the 31st of December in the same year, shows an aggregate of 11,783. Of these, 5037 had become settlers in the United States, and 6746 had continued subjects of the British empire as settlers in the Canadas.

By the returns of the secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, it appears the fire-escape stations have been increased to 31, and that, during the past year, 219 fires have been attended by the men and fire-escapes, and that they were instrumental in rescuing 24 persons at nine different fires.

By the *Bank of England*, arrived at Calcutta, advices from Sydney have been received two days later than th se previously published; viz to the 20th September. On the 17th the *Lemer Norris* sailed for London with £250,000 in gold, and on the 19th the *Royal of Sarawak* had arrived from London

The tariff as fixed by the French Government for the despatch by the electric telegraph of twenty words, including the name of the party send ing and sent to, is at the rate of 4f 80c for the distance between Paris and Amiens, and in proportion for a greater distance.

Mr. Roebuck, M P., is labouring under rather severe in lispos'tion.

Attorney-general Galway, Ireland, having been constituted a port town, the office there was opened for the issue and payment of money orders on the 1st instant.

Mr. Cornewall Lewis has been directed by the Lords of the Treasury to authorise the Commissioners of Customs to place foreign vinegar under the same regulations as wine, with respect to allowances for natural waste, in cases where the vinegar may be exported, and thereby relieve the parties from the trouble and expense of passing entries for payment of trifling sums on account of such deficiencies

The number of bills deposited in the private bill office for consideration during the present session is 247 more than were deposited last year, when 216 were entered for consideration.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult. (says the *Presse*), states that Lous Napoleon, in a letter addressed to the Emperor of Austria, requests him to cause to be given to the mortal remains of the Duke of Reichstadt, now at Vienna, near those of his mother Maria Lou sa, in the vaults of the Capucins, transported to Paris.

The *Colonne Vendée* states that numerous domiciliary visits have been lately made at the residences of workmen at Munich and at Nuremburg.

On the 20th ult., General Aupick, the French Ambassador, gave a grand banquet in Madrid, at which all the persons who he taken any part in the drawing up the treaty on literary property between France and Spain were present.

The Russian Government are taking contracts for iron in the English markets for the construction of the Vistula and other Royal railroad b dges

A letter from St. Petersb rg states that the recruiting for the army, which commenced on the 1st of be, tember last, has just concluded. One man out of every 1000 souls obtains in the eleven provinces mentioned in the ukase that has been taken. The Russian army is composed as follows. Infantry, 640 368 men; cavalry, 101,690; artillery, 42,901; engineers, waggon train, &c., 25,154: Total, 3 9,793 men.

Dog-stea ing, as in London, has become a regular business in Paris, and it is a profitable one, from the rewards offered for the recovery of missing animals. Several dogs, belonging to persons who give large rewards, are repeatedly stolen, and the abuse has risen to such a height that the police have taken measures to put it down.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have authorised the admission, duty free, of string bark wood and red and blue gum wood, imported for the purpose of ship-building in this country.

The solitary survivor of the *Royal George* is now living at St. George's, Somerse-shire. His name is Abel Hibbs, aged 91. Until lately he was a hale old man, but is now bedridden, and his only support is from the poor-rate.

The *Cnve di Savoia* of the 30th ult. states that the Emperor of Russia would probably spend part of the winter at Venice.

Upwards of five hundred locomotives were employed on the various metropol tan lines to convey the cattle to the Christmas cattle-show and market

The Judge of the Birkenhead County Court lately decided that postage stamps sent to a witness with a subpœna did not form a payment on which he could enforce attendance

The Board of Trade have given directions for the officers of Customs not to prevent vessels from clearing or proceeding to sea by reason of any boats not being in accordance with the statutory scale required, until the 1st March next, after which time the provisions of he act are to be strictly enforced In this as well as in other respects.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 3d quotes letters from Cairo, announcing the arrival there of the Duke of Lonchtenberg. It adds that the Viceroy has placed a magnificent steamer at his disposal, to enable him to visit Upper Egypt.

A letter from Brussels, 2d instant, mentions the arrival in that city of the Duke de Galeia, the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Cassel. Madame D ssa, Madame Tabers, and Mdle Doaze, accompanied by M. Aguado, had a so arrived there

Two of the most formidable of the bandits in Corsica have just had a termination put to their guilty career; one, named Gianfanni, by the *gendarmes* of Moriani, in the *arrondissement* of Bastia, and the other, Paul Savery, by those of Sarrola, near Ajaccio.

The *Gazette de France*, in its summary of foreign news, states that the Fas ionable Intelligence has been dissolved by the "Lord Mayor".

Mrs. Falvi, author of the "Researches relative to Ossian," and translator of Serbian popular songs, is saying at Berlin

Professor Dehn, inspector at the musical section of the Berlin Royal Library, has brought with him from the old Side-tan libraries one of the rare and precious metal mirrors which have given rise to the supposition that the Daguerreotype was known in the seventeenth century.

On the 3d inst. the King of Prussia gave a brilliant hunting party at Potsdam, at which their Royal Highnesses the Princes and several persons of the Court assisted

The long-anticipated article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Junius" has appeared. The reviewer makes Mr. Thomas Lyttelton, only son of the first Lord Lyttelton, as the real Simon Pure Resembent at the treatment of Lord Temple and Lord Lyttleton, when Pitt was forming his Cabinet, after the dismissal of Rockingham Ministry, as well as the treachery of Grenville to Lord Lyttelton, who was then in his 24th year, to write in the *Public Advertiser* under the assu d signature of "Junius".

A new g ss manufactory has just been established at Venice, in which those peculiar processes which once rendered the glass of that city so celebrated are to be revived and combined with the improvements suggested by modern science. The number of workmen it employs at present is 200.

The Treviso and Udine Railway (Lombardo Venetian provinces) is to be commenced in the month of March. It is to pass by Sacile instead of Motta. Another great improvement is contemplated at Udine, viz. the bringing of the town by means of a canal to be imported from Palmanova.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has sent to Count Felix Baciocchi, only ely office to Prince Louis Napoleon, the cross of commander of the Order of St. Joseph.

The *Messaggere* of Modena states that a new telegraphic line has been established, connecting the imperial frontier town Luzara with that city, Reggio, and Modena

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's visit to Vienna is caused by the necessity of his appearing as executor at the opening of the will of the late D. ke of Coburg-Coburg

Paraskinski, who had been condemned to twenty years' hard labour in Siberia for a political offence, has had his sentence commuted on the intercession of the Prince of Warsaw; but he is to remain and his life in that country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A S, High Wycombe—Impracticable, if Black's first move place P to K B 5th

BEATO LAR—You are correct, and was No withstanding the exception of tactics which every tro ch player . . . Mus. Mr W I ams sees ben on a majority of games by every computer in the Illustrated Londo . . . ews, ring Boy Mr Muckover will which he sends in contact

W B Leamington, J H C, of Cork—It ha s appear among our Chess Enigmas

J W H—They are much too simple for "The Handbook" and "Guide, layer's Companion" to notice them

Cond R. St. Pres—Obvious at a glance. What a misnomer to call such a thing a "Chess Problem."

J D W—Under the circumstances mentioned, the game is drawn

F W H—The moment a Pawn reaches the eighth square so becomes a capital piece

J G H—The first is all right. The second can be solved in two moves less than you stipulate

LUCIAN—The position is a very good one, but the conditions seem wro. We shall look at it again

R B, of Ashford—The last batch of problems must have miscarried. Send copies of them on your diagrams

SOPHIA—There is certainly a resemblance between the two subgnats; but we believe it to be quite a accidental one

GRACE—We have not space at this moment for the announcement of the Chess Problem Prizes which are in contemplation; you will find the particu s in the January number of the *Chess player's Chronicle*; but it is highly desirable that the Counties Chess Club (and the first subscription for this praiseworthy object, as well as the Chess Tournament, was derived from that spirited society

D D—The variations of the Bishop's Gambit seem inexhaustible. "The Royal Families" of Major Jone's and Sherborne Anal ses have appeared in print, when we are apprised that, in our useful work M P. Staunton, parsing a few more last we do on the same theme, the matter is considered exhausted. Such is the fraternity

GRACE—Good deal next week, but we dare not pledge ourselves

GAMBLER—Make calculate R. mer, as a Brahman of considerable chess skill, engaged at an annual salary to play for the entire Chess Club. We are sorry to hear the news a recent communicati n from Mr. Cochrane, has addressed him for some time past inexplicitable Mo-hammedan from pursuing the game

CHESS—I. Mr Anderssen I not a slow player, and is quite above the salary he draw of pro-I mise. I hope you can not merely [illegible] but improve it. 2 Every one of the chess which [illegible] Bilguier and Mr Staunton, and Mr Harrwitz and the Schumanns

BARNSTAPLE—Pr. 2 at No 4 by B. Staunton in Chess Player, Feb. 1849

BOOKSELLER OF BRIGHTON—Mr Anderssen's famous treatise on Chess openings, just published, and Mr Staunton's Handbook and Supplement, are the only books which we have seen

SOLUTIONS TO ENIGMAS by MDM, RR Dereon, Sophia, St Edmund, are correct All other are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 414.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to A 8th (ch)	K to B 3d	4 K moves B	K. mates thereon.
2. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	B takes Kt	5 Kt mates at B 7th	
3. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 6th		

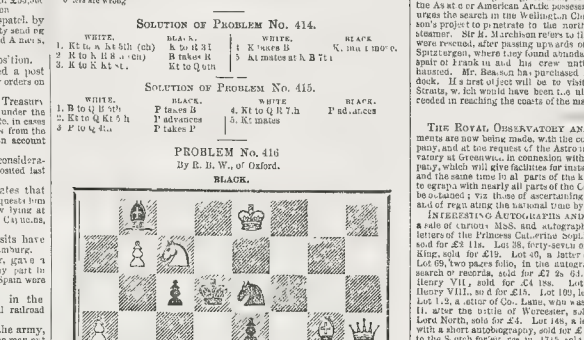
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 415.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 8th	P takes B	4. Kt to Q R 7th	P advances
2. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P advances	5. Kt mates	
3 P to Q 4th	P takes P		

PROBLEM No. 416

By R. B. W., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. LOWENTHAL gives the Pawn and two moves to one of the best players of Reading.

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board*)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr W.)	BLACK (Mr L.)
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12 Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
2. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2d	13 Kt takes Q	R to K 3d
3 B to Q 3d	Q to K R 6th	14 K. takes Q P	Kt take. Kt
4 Kt to K B 3d	P to Q 4th	15 B to K 5th	Q Kt to Q 2d
5 P takes P (a)	P takes P (dis ch)	16 P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3d
6. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3d	17 P to K 5th	Kt takes B
7. Castles	Q to Q 3d	18 K B P takes Kt	Q takes P (c)
8. B to K R 6th	Q to Q R 3d	19 R to B 7th	Q to K Kt 3d
9 Q to K 2d	B to K 2d	20 Q to her B 4th	Q takes K P
10. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq	21 Q takes R	Q to K 8th (ch)
(b)		22 K to Q B sq	Q takes K (ch)
11. B takes K R P (c)	R takes B (d)	23 K takes Q	Kt takes Q

And Black wins.

(a) This obstruction from back with Pawn and two moves on bits in locking up the adversary's forces. While, by this move, at once gives his adversary as much freedom as he gives we himself

(b) This is a very ingenious move.

(c) Very bold and clever attack. He should have been content with having deprived his adversary of his castle, and so retaining an ample Game.

(d) Had he taken with the Queen, he would have lost the Rook, with the Kt. Which he has in his play left a fine game. Since can win an Queen

CHESS IN INDIA.

Game between Mr. COCHRANE and the Brahmin MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.

(*Petroff's Defence to the Kt's Opening*)

WHITE (Mr C.)	BLACK (M. B)	WHITE (Mr. C)	BLACK (Mr. B)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	22. B to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d
3 B takes K P	P to Q 3d	23 B to Q sq	Kt to Q 5th
4 Kt takes K P (e)	K takes Kt	24 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq	25. B takes P	B to K 2d
6 Castles	Q B to K 5th	26. P to Q B 5th	K to Q sq
7 P to K B 3d	Q B to K R 4th	27. P to K 6th	P takes P
8. Q to K sq	Q B to K B 3d	28. R to Q B sq (ch)	R to Q Kt sq
9. B takes B (ch)	K takes B	29 B to K 5th	R to Q B sq
10 P to Q 4 h	P to Q B 4th	30. Q to K 3d	Kt to K B 3d
11. P to q 5t.	Q to her Kt 3d	31 Q to K B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)
12 P to K R 4th	Q Kt to Q 2d	32. K to K sq	R takes R
13 P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt	33 B takes R (ch)	B to K sq
14 Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K 2d (b)	34 Q takes R	Kt takes B
15. P to K 5 h	B to Q sq	35 P to K 7th	R to K sq
16. P to K 6th	P to Q Kt 5th	36 P to K B 8 h	P takes P
17 P to Q Kt 3d	Kt to Q 4th	37. Kt to K 4th	R takes P (d)
18 Q R to Q sq (c)	Q to her Kt 4th	38. Kt to K 3d	R to K sq
19. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 6th	39. P takes R (ch)	Kt takes R
20. P to Q R 3d (d)	Kt takes Q P		

(a) The brilliant variation in a dull opening is one of those happy strokes of play for which Mr. Cochrane has long been famed. He speaks of the sacrifice as nothing to his opinion, perfectly sound; but one has at least confidence in success at the best moves.

(b) Impatient, because it was out of the Queen's power. Where Bonnerjee cannot [illegible]

(c) Threatening to win the Queen and [illegible]

(d) The reason Mr Cochrane gives for playing P takes P.

(e) Mr. Bonnerjee resigned.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The deposition of Capt. Martin, master of Prince Regent, on the 30th ult., before the Privy Council, has been published, fully confirming the statement of Captain Penny, given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of December 27th, as to the conversation between Captain Martin and Sir John Franklin in fat. 75.10, long. 66 W., on the 28 h of July, 1845, the *Erebus* and *Terror* being in company. "The conversation," states the deposition, "lasted all the time the ships were close. (Captain Martin was then master of the whaling-ship *Intrepid*.) That Sir John, in answer to a question by the deponent if he had a good supply of provisions, and how long he expected them to last, stated that he had provisions for five years, and if it were necessary he could make them up to seven years, and he said, further, that he would use no opportunity of killing bears, and whatever else was useful that came in the way, to keep up their stock, and that he had plenty of powder and shot for the purpose. That Sir John also stated that he had already got several casks of birds salted, and had two or three shooting parties out—one from each ship. The birds were very numerous; many would fall at a single shot, and the deponent has himself killed forty at a shot with white peas. That the birds are very agreeable food, are in taste and appearance similar to young pigeons, and are called by the sailors 'roches.' That on the 26th or 28th of the said month of July two parties of Sir John's officers, who had been out shooting, dined with the deponent on board the *Enterprise*. There was a boat with six from each ship. Their conversation was to the same effect as Sir John's. They spoke of expecting to be absent four or five, or perhaps six, years. These officers also said that the ships would not return where they could fin l a convenient place, and in spring push on as far as possible, and so on year after year, as the determination was to push on as far as practicable. That on the following day such determination was brought to the deponent, verbally, to dine with Sir John, but the wind sprung up, and the *Enterprise* having cut through the ice about a mile and a half, the deponent was obliged to decline the invitation. That he saw the *Erebus* and *Terror* for two days longer; they were still lying at an iceberg, and the *Enterprise* was moving slowly down the country. That no numerous were the birds mentioned, and so favourable was the weather for shooting there, that a considerable number must have been secured during the time the deponent was in sight of the two ships. The deponent has himself had a supply of the same description of birds, which kept fresh and good during three months, at Davis' Straits, and the last was as good as the first of them."

THE SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.—We regret to learn, from a letter of Sir R. Murchison, that the Russian Government, after having patiently considered and matured the plan to traverse Siberia, to the north-eastern extremity, and thence to endeavour to reach the mountainous lands far to the north of Behring's Straits, has come to the conclusion that the gal ant Lieutenant, to whom were entrusted so many instrumentable observations, and the Expedition not consent to allow the life of a British officer to be perilled in vain; but being desirous of doing everything possible to aid the search for Sir John Franklin, the Government had placed Lieutenant Pim in communication with Mr. Rae and Mr. Maddendorf the one the explorer of Nova Zembla, and the other of Northern and Eastern Siberia, in the hope that by some other plan additional chances might be afforded of saving the gallant crews of the ill-fated ships. The replies have, from the beginning, cordially co-operated everywhere with the British, in the As at c or American Arctic possessions of Russia. Sir Roderick Murchison urges the search on the Behring Strait, to which the promotion of Mr. Rearson's project to penetrate to the north of Behring's Straits in a small screw steamer. Sir R. Murchison refers to the fact that the out of six Russian seamen were rescued after passing seven years of six years in the frozen Arctic region of Spitzbergen, where they found abundance of animal food, as a reason for the despair of Frank in and his crew until every means of rescue had been exhausted. Mr. Rae has the purchased his vessel, which is now strengthening in dock. His first object will be to visit New Siberia, north-east of Behring's Straits, which would have been the ultimate resort of Lieut Pim, had he succeeded in reaching the coasts of the mainland to the south of it.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Arrangements are now being made, with the consent of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and at the request of the Astronomer Royal, for placing the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, in connexion with the wires of the Electric Telegraph Company, which will give facilities for instantaneous astronomical observations at noon and the same time in all parts of the kingdom, and by means of the submarine telegraph with nearly all parts of the Continent. Two other advantages will also be obtained; viz those of ascertaining the difference in the longitudes of places, and of regulating the national time by the uniform standard of Greenwich.

INTERESTING AUTOGRAPHS AND MSS.—On the 3d instant there was a sale at Puttick's MSS. and autographs by Puttick and Simpson. Lot 35, six letters of Charles the Second, to Catherine Sophia, sister of Frederick, Prince of Hesse, sold for £2 11s. Lot 38, forty-seven official letters of Charles I., signed by the King, sold for £19. Lot 40, a letter of Prince Charles Lewis, sold for £2 11s. Lot 69, two pages folio, in the autograph of Sir William Dugdale, relating to a search of records, sold for £7 2s 6d. Lot 87, twelve warrants of Henry VIII., sold for £4 15s. Lot 88, fifty-three warrants for the same reign, passing the signature of Wolsey, sold for £15. Lot 100, letters of Admiral Keppel, sold for £3 10s. Lot 1-2, a letter of Oliver Lame, who was instrumental in saving the life of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, sold for £4 4s. Lot 144, twelve letters of Lord North, sold for £4. Lot 148, a letter of William Oldys, the bibliographer, with a short autobiography, sold for £1 6s. Lot 176, 42 roll of papers relative to the Scotch forfeitures in 1715, sold for £3. Lot 2.0, the autographs of Sir Charles Wolsey, and that of Colonel Fiennes, Cromwell's Speaker, sold for £1 3s.

THE SULTAN AT A ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.—The *Courrier de Marseilles*, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople, dated December 17, states that the great piece of news there is, that the Sultan has attended the ceremonies of the marriage secord by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church between the son of M. [illegible], and the daughter of the Prince of E——. The report had long been spread that the Sultan intended to be present at this ceremony, but no one will believe that he would so unprecedented a step could take place. The sol an, however, arrived at the nuptial mansion without ceremony, escorted by two horsemen only, and followed by a few coursiers. He was received with gratitude by the clergy and the family of the bride and bridegroom A throne was prepared for him, and after he has taken coffee and smoked the sacramental pipe he remained ceremonied. His Majesty stood up the whole time, saying that he could not hear the name of Jesus pronounced upon in any other post on.

THE BUREAUCRACY OF FRANCE.—The *Presse* gives, from an official return, the following list of agents and functionaries of all kinds attached to the departments in France: Justice, 11,100; Foreign Affairs, 600; Public Instruction, 50,000; Interior, 344,000; Public Works, 30,000; War, 30,000; Marine, 3,000; Finance, 70,000 Total, 534 832. In the 11,100 agents and employés of the Department of Justice are not included 6000 agents and members of the Legion of Honour paid by the budget of that establishment. Out of the 344 000 of the Department of the Interior, the agents paid by the communes count for 300,000, and the 10 000 *employés* of public works are independent of 15,000 men employed in the repair of the roads.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CITY.

On Tuesday, December 30th, in the parish of St. Martin Vintry, which is united to that of St. Michael Cellge-hill, famous for the college abode of Dunstan, and Richard Whittington (alth ugh, strange to say, no monument or memorial in the present church tells of that industrious pair), the pleasure of witnessing an exceeding pretty and most satisfactory Christmas feast; its principal feat having been the entertainment of the children who are being educated on the eleemosynary and religious foundation of the Vintry Ward School, instituted A. D. 1710, the house of which afforded excellent accommodation for the festive doings. The Rector, the Rev. Thomas Darling, presided directing the lancement and good old sports of Christmastide; and there was a numerous company of visitors.

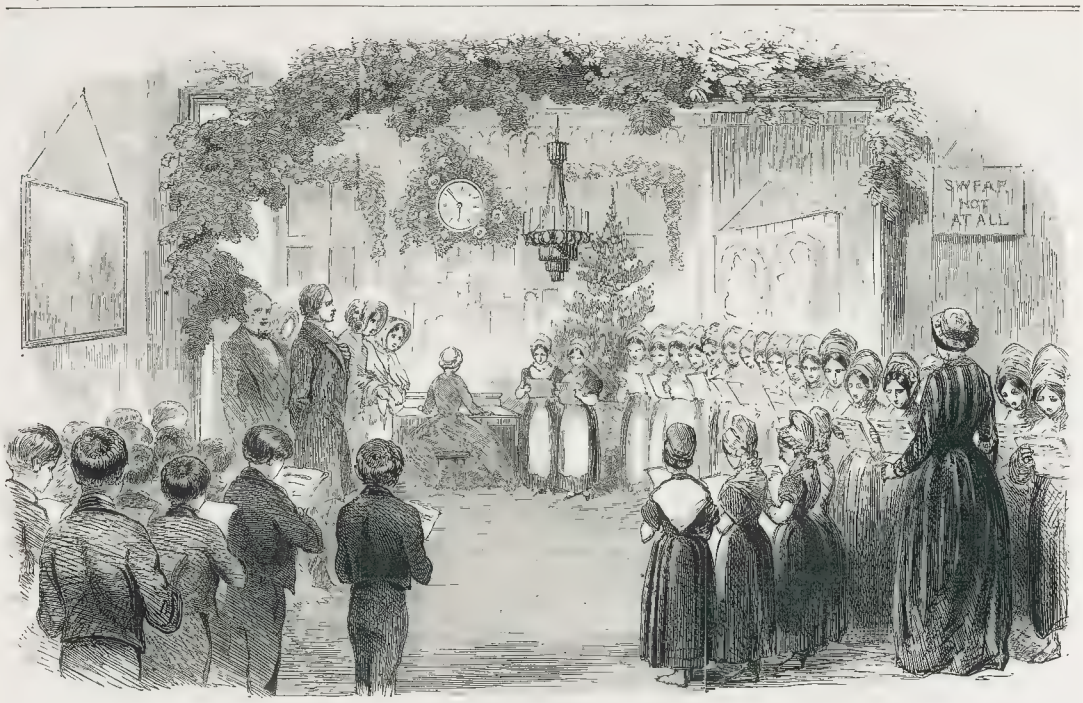
Before describing the entertainment itself, we would remark upon the very tasteful and appropriate ornamental in of the rooms chiefly the work of the scholars themselves, the beautiful evergreens with which they were decked being, a portion of a present from T. Cubitt, Esq., of Clapton, and the Rector, with the greater part of which the church had been beautified. On the walls were hung a plentiful supply of maps and prints from Holy Scriptures, besides framed engravings, including Ov rbeck's "Saviour in the Temple," and two of Holloway's set of Hap s To Cartoons.

The proceedings were started with a carol, the opening verse of which ran thus:—"Christmas comes, the time of gladness;" Mrs. Plummer, organist of the parish, playing a second and harmonium, the property of the school. This was succeeded by another carol, commencing "From the hallowed holy tower." These finished, the whole party resumed upon the forms, and, as usual, also hung with maps and prints; and presently were displayed before the children a sumptuous feast in the shape of a magnificent

Down again came they to the tables, and the real business of punch and fun; the distribution of which afforded much scope for mirth-stirring. The next step consisted in singing the vesper hymn, "Hark! the evening comes on seating," and another evening hymn from an old-fashioned work, called "Hymns for Little Children."

After this, was carried from its resting-place in the window corner, where it is regarded in our Engraving, a Christmas-tree, a fine tree, in its way, of its dimensions, considering, with limits. Having been transplanted to the spot last which was suspended a little chandelier, it was in due time, and quickly accorded by the hands of the choice little girls, to the great delight of the children seated in one direction the boys, in the other the females under the pupils. The German waltz-tune song was forthwith struck up, and altogether, considering was the fact, a capital one it was with the whole party for a short time. Then came the period for packing the productions, cracknels, cakes, and books, and first-rate in every which were dispersed by the rather into the hand of the youngest in the school, a child three or four years old

One of the most pleasing features of this festival was the presence of some sixteen old scholars, eleven of whom were girls. These, during the period of all of our readers and interlocutors, to whom, in some cases, the Rector had written, requesting leave for them, were most considerately received for a few hours to take some of their early schoolroom. It can scarcely have failed but that, by this bringing together the present and past well-conducted pupils, the occasion have been beneficial y reminded of all the good lessons they have received on that spot; and the other have been encouraged by the pleasure



CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF THE VINTRY WARD SCHOOLS.

of their old schoolfellows, to fit themselves for being, in like manner, good and trustful servants.

Well, then, of these former scholars, a call was made for such girls as, having left school since June, 1850, had continued a year, or nearly so, in their places, when there stood forth three—the only three who, by length of absence, could have fulfilled the conditions—to each of whom was presented a packet of books. Afterwards, the oldest scholar in the room was summoned; upon which advanced, with firm and steady step, one declaring herself to be 77—Mary Rignall, mother of the schoolmistress; and, no one putting in a higher claim, she carried off the book intended for such an one. A second distribution of buns and cake now came out, and was speedily exhausted. The closing scene soon followed.

The whole was terminated by singing another carol, "Once in Royal David's city;" and, as a farewell address to all, the latter verses of the one with which the rejoicings had been opened—

I say to all this hal owed season,
Cheerful marks the closing day.

At ten o'clock the sad hour for parting arrived. Notice was given to quit; and never was such a notice much more reluctantly received. Now for the first moment did the looks of the children betray something like grief: grief to think that their thankful, happy evening was come to an end, and that all must now separate—old and young, past scholars and present, rich and poor, the children of the one and the children of the other; master and servant, minister and people, and patiently, but not without that sweet remembrance of the feast day, wait the coming of another Christmas.

We cannot conclude without giving our hearty assent to a remark which was dropped by one of the strangers present—that the singing was very different from that which is usual in our charity-schools, being of a much higher character, though at the same time simple and unpretending, and all in unison.

SPORTING JUMP OF TWENTY-SIX FEET.

(From a Correspondent.)

This extraordinary jump of 26 feet was made, a few days since, in cool blood, by a bay mare, at Kensal-green, carrying upwards of 12 stone, over one of the sewers which runs under the canal, 500 yards from the gas factory, about 10 feet deep and 20 feet wide.

On Monday week Colonel ——, who wanted a steeple-chase jumper, came out to look at the mare, and our Correspondent had provided a cord about 25 feet long, intending to ride at this fence, and thus to measure the distance the mare would go over it. The Colonel, however, thought the dyke one of the ugliest things he had ever seen; adding, that he should be content with a trial over a much smaller fence. However, our Correspondent had resolved upon the longer leap. The mare having to gallop up a hill to the fence, could not see what was before her until she came very near it; and, according, did not measure her distance properly: she therefore took off six feet from the edge, and reached the opposite bank without any mistake, clearing a distance of 26 feet in a straight line; and, if the rise and fall be added, they would make the actual distance travelled in the air considerably more than 30 feet. The Colonel, on measuring the jump, found the string more than a foot too short. It has been since measured with a rule, and ascertained to be 24 feet 10½ inches, which, with 1 foot 1½ inches, the quantity it wanted of the correct measure, makes exactly 26 feet.

The mare is Irish bred; about 15¼ hands high; nearly thoroughbred; with remarkably strong legs. She was bred by Mr. F. P——, of Clonsilla, county Dublin, and is six years old: her sire is Tearaway.

In the accompanying Illustration the jump appears in the foreground, the banks being sloped down to the bottom of the dyke. The gateway to the left and the trees are in Kensal-green Cemetery. In the centre are the parsonage and church, the canal-bridge and gas-factory appearing in the corner to the right.

The leap itself is situated on level ground; but the side from which the mare jumped very soon begins to slope down into a hollow, so that she had to gallop up hill to the fence.

The measure was taken from hind-feet to hind-feet.

SPORTING JUMP OF TWENTY-SIX FEET, AT KENSAL-GREEN

PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN, BY VAN EYCK.

We this week present our readers with another of the recent additions to the National Gallery. It is a small picture painted on panel, whose antique frame (probably that in which it was originally placed) informs us that it was "done" by Jan de Eyck, 21st October, 1433, A.D. No authentic information is possessed as to whom it represents; some have given it the name of Hubert Van Eyck, the elder brother and instructor of John. Hubert, however, died seven years before the date which this picture bears. The portraits of him, moreover, bear little resemblance to it. Be this as it may, it is a work of unquestionable excellence, and as favourable a specimen of the master as could be desired. While it is pencilled with all the minuteness and delicate finish for which he was famous, the head is by no means deficient in breadth, the flesh is agreeably and truthfully coloured, and the scarlet turban subordinated in tone with great skill. Nor should our admiration be lessened when we consider that this picture was among the earliest painted in oil. Vasari gives to John Van Eyck the honour of inventing that method of painting. It has been found, however, that the process of preparing colours with oil was known long before. Still, as Van Eyck had, in the course of his experiments, himself discovered the value of linseed or walnut oil in painting, and brought it to such a state of practical perfection that it henceforth came into ordinary use, his title to the praise of discovery is just as good as that of most inventors. Vasari further asserts that, about 1410, Anthony of Messina, having seen a picture painted in oil by John Van Eyck, which had been sent to Alphonsus I, King of Naples, went to learn the secret of him, and employed it in founding the Venetian school of painting. The method of the Fleming was speedily adopted in preference to every other process already in use. The chemical knowledge brought to bear on the mechanism of the art, and the careful discrimination in the employment of colours, have made oil and canvas, in the hands of Van Eyck and his successors, little less durable than the marble of Phidias and Praxiteles. For this inestimable boon, art is principally indebted to the painter of Bruges.

PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN, PAINTED BY VAN EYCK.—LATELY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND

LUMLEY CASTLE, DURHAM.

Lumley, the seat of the ancient family founded by Liulph, an eminent Saxon, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was erected into a castle by Sir Richard Lumley, who obtained a licence to that end in 1389; but the body of the edifice was built in the reign of Edward I. At the east entrance are the armorial bearings of the family on six shields carved in stone on the face of a gallery over the gate. The motto of the family is "Murus aeneus conscientia sana." The castle is disposed in a quadrangular form, surrounding an open court, and is situated in the township of Little Lumley, on a commanding eminence, about a mile east of Chester-le-Street, on the banks of the river Wear, being, from its situation and dimensions, a conspicuous and noble object, visible from a great distance.

The finest feature is the east front, shown in the accompanying Engraving, which retains all its original antique character. Other parts of the building have suffered from innovation, and the south front is entirely modern. The eastern side of the castle is exceedingly picturesque, rising from a wooded valley, through which flows a stream called Lumley Beck, a tributary of the Wear.

LUMLEY CASTLE.

The great hall of the Castle is celebrated for its dimensions, being ninety feet long, and of proportionate width: it is furnished with minstrel gallery, and the walls are decorated with numerous trophies, together with a series of ideal portraits representing the heads of this ancient house from the Saxons downwards. The principal entrance to the Castle is now in the east front, where the edifice is based on a terrace ranging between the flanking towers, and approached by a double flight of steps.

In the fine view which is obtained from the windows the beautiful spire of the church of St Mary and St. Cuthbert, Chester-le-Street, is a conspicuous object. This church is the burial-place of the Lumleys; their tombs, bearing recumbent effigies, extend the whole length of one of the aisles.

Lumley Castle was one of the places where James I. rested when proceeding south to take possession of the English crown; and it is recorded that his host, entertaining him with a lengthy dissertation on the genealogical honours of the house of Lumley, had traced them back beyond the measure of the King's patience, and was proceeding with "and the head of this branch was Adam de Lumley," when his Royal guest cut him short, crying, "Oh, man, hand yer hand; let me digest this knowledge I ha' gained; for by my saul I did no ken that Adam was a Lumley."

Royal Institution.—Last Saturday Professor Faraday delivered, in Albemarle street Institution, the third of a series of lectures to a juvenile audience and many adults, on attractive forces. The lecturer illustrated the peculiarities of electricity, and the attraction produced by it. He first tested its excitement to a high degree by friction in bodies, such as glass, with wax, resin, and then showed its entire removal by passing the hand over the bodies, the whole occurring without any change in the other properties. He next demonstrated the attraction at a distance, and afterwards dwelt upon the equally powerful repulsions, and the considerations which suggested the idea of two kinds of electricity. He then proceeded to illustrate the transference of the power from place to place by conduction and also by conduction, and the apparent independence of the power as respected matter shown. He next called attention to the peculiarity of light and heat produced by electricity in its transmission across bad conductors; and offered, in conclusion, some observations to prove that its presence was universal. The lecture was illustrated by a variety of interesting experiments.

THE LATE J. W. M. TURNER, R.A.

In our memoir of the great landscape-painter, in the Illustrated London News of December 27, we noticed his humble origin, which we now confirm by a view of his birth-place, the house No. 26, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, on the north side of the lane, at the corner of Hand-court. The painter was born in the room immediately over the shop of his father, William Turner, who "dressed wigs, shaved beards, and in the days of queues, top-knots, and hair-powder, waited on the gentlemen of the Garden at their own houses, and made money by his trade, then a more flourishing profession than that of a barber of the present day."—*Athenæum*. The neighbourhood was celebrated for *perruquiers'* shops, of much greater pretension than William Turner's, one of the class exists to this day in Tavistock-street; and in another shop of the kind in Henrietta-street, a few years since, we heard many a reminiscence of the days when Covent-garden was a fashionable quarter of the town, and its streets were crowded with carriages at the afternoon shopping hours. To return to Maiden-lane. The day of Turner's birth is not known; but he was christened at the parish church of St. Paul's on the 14th of May, 1775. His coffin-plate bears the age of 79. "The first occasion on which Turner is remembered to have manifested a taste for art is peculiarly characteristic of his love of resplendent colours. One day, when a little boy, he accompanied his father to see him dress a gentleman's hair. It happened that an emblazoned drawing of a coat of arms was on the table; and young Turner's fancy being impressed with the design, a short time after their return home his father found that he had made a spirited sketch of a lion that formed part of it. Turner upon this took to drawing, and his first ambition was, not to copy, but to go into the fields and make sketches. A son of Stothard, now living, perfectly remembers his father relating to him that in early life he went one day to Turner's shop, in Maiden-lane, to get his hair cut, when the barber remarked to him in conversation, 'My son is going to be a painter.'"—*Literary Gazette*. About this time he fell in with Girtin, who, with young Turner, was employed, as boys, to colour prints for Mr John R. Smith, of Maiden-lane, a mezzotinto engraver and portrait painter in crayon.

Turner was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy Exhibition in his fifteenth year, the catalogue for 1790 recording the appearance of "A View of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth," the artist being described as "J. W. Turner, living in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden." After working assiduously as an Academy student for five years, in his father's house Turner removed to apartments of his own in Hand-court, for five years more, during which decennial period he exhibited at the Academy no fewer than fifty-nine pictures; and in 1800 was elected an Associate, when he removed to 64, Harley-street.

Maiden lane has other notabilities besides the birth-place of Turner. Archbishop Sancroft resided in the lane, both when Dean of York and Dean of St. Paul's. Andrew Marvell dates one of his letters to his Hull constituents from his lodgings in Maiden-lane, April 21, 1677. Here he was lodging when Charles II. sent Marvell's old schoolfellow, the Lord Treasurer Danby, to renew his acquaintance with him in his [illegible]t. At parting the Lord Treasurer slipped into his hand an order upon the Treasury for £1000, and then went to his chariot. The sequel will be remembered. how Marvell called after the Treasurer; how they both went up again to the garret; and Marvell, after showing that he had a mutton bladebone for a meal, said to Danby, "Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided; there's your piece of paper—I want it not. I know the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents. The Ministry may seek men for their purpose—I am not one." Yet, as soon as the Treasurer had left the house, Marvell sent to borrow a guinea of a friend.

Voltaire, when in England, had lodgings at "The White Peruke," in Maiden-lane.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—On Tuesday A. C. Ramsay, Esq., delivered the first of a series of Geological and introductory lectures of the session of 1851–52. The object of the lecture was geology. The lecturer traced the early development of the science from the works of Frascatoro, Leonardo da Vinci, Steno, Scilla, More, Donati, and Gesnerus of Italy; of Palissy and Marsilli in France; of Hooke and Pachsel in Germany; of Woodward, Ray, Hook, Strachey, and Mitchel in England, down to the present period. He referred to the removal of prejudice against geological investigation, and to the stimulus they had received from the grand generalisations of Werner, Hutton, Cuvier, and Smith. Now, no single mind could grapple with all the details of the numerous branches, of which the chief were physical geology and palæontology—the latter dealing with the formation of rocks, the nature of subterranean heat, the disturbances in the configuration of land and water; and the latter treating of the history of the old life of the world. It was William Smith, continued the lecturer, who first observed a very high eulogy, who clearly enunciated the doctrine of the characteristics of masses of superimposed strata by distinct groups of fossils, by means of which the geologist was enabled to identify groups of strata, though broad oceans rolled between. Mr. Ramsay dwelt on the controversy between the followers of Werner and the more philosophical disciples of Hutton, and on the important results arising from Smith's discovery. He showed how many years would have been wasted in empirical mining proceedings. He enquired the labours of Sir H. de la Beche, as director-general in the geological survey of Great Britain, and announced that the same survey, which the lecturer had since been extended to Ireland, under the direction of Mr. Beete Jukes; he, the lecturer, having the survey of England and Scotland. The broadest and clearest coal-field in Great Britain was that of South Wales, according to Mr. Murchison, who added that, when the present coal-fields were worked out, the question would arise at what depths beneath the unconformable covering that shrouds them will coal-bearing strata be found in workable circumstances—an important problem, which the work they were engaged upon would go far to solve. The nature of Artesian wells was explained by the lecturer; and M. Mulet's borings at Grenelle cited, to prove the immense importance of geological principles which were so connected with the more graceful arts that adorn and elevate society: the lecturer-painter might derive infinite instruction from the study of geology. A sketch of the progress of theory was given, and a study in the British Isles more prominent men had been produced as geologists than in all Europe; but the revelations were only beginning, and to study it we should learn. On Wednesday, Warrington W. Smyth, Esq., of Cambridge, delivered a lecture, "An extended knowledge of mineralogy, and the process of mining, essential to the interests of all engaged in mining operations."

NATIONAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Prime Minister received a deputation from this association on Saturday, at his residence in Downing-street, with the National Public School Association: Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P., W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P.; Thos. Bazley, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Rev. Commissioner for Education, Rev. R. W. Philips; Rev. Dr. Hall; Assalon Watkin, Esq., J.P.; Sals Schwabe, Esq., and Philip Lucas, Esq., Mr. Chester; Wilson Rayner Wood, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster; Rev. W. F. Walker, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Gloucester; Rev. S. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, Lancashire Independent College; Rev. William M'Kerrow, D.D., and Rev. J. R. Beard, D.D., Manchester; Rev. J. A. Bevan, M.A., Nottingham; Edward Strutt, Esq., A.S.A. Appeal, Esq., and J. A. Read, Esq., London; J. A. Picton, Esq., Liverpool; and Mr. R. W. Smiles Secretary. Mr. T. M. Gibson, in introducing the deputation, explained that it included members of various religious denominations, who had established to promote a better system of national instruction than that which, unhappily, now existed, by carrying through Parliament a bill for a general system of purely secular instruction. It was not intended that it should be carried out by a plan to enable the secular part of the education to be put first of but real instruction that it might be sustained by a rate, rather than by voluntary distribution. Mr. Bazley, Dr. M'Kerrow, the Rev. W. F. Walker, Mr. W. E. Wood, Dr. Davidson, and Mr. Fox entered into details of the proposed plan, which the opinion of the country was rapidly approving. It had become imperative to remove the lamentable ignorance of the country by the introduction of a national system. Lord John Russell, in the absence of pressure on, and Mr. Aspinall, a member of the Society of Friends, fully concurred with the proposition, the latter objecting strongly to the principle that religious instruction should be paid out of the public purse, and the former declaring that the Jews were quite prepared to accept secular education. Mr. Wood mentioned that the measure was entirely in accordance with the principles to which the Marquis of Lansdowne gave his adhesion in the House of Lords. He said that the plan was almost identical with that which had received the Government sanction in Ireland. Lord John Russell, in reply to the remarks of the deputation, said that he was extremely indebted to the country for the zeal and effort in behalf of education. The state of which in this country he had long felt was such as they had no reason to be proud of—indeed, they had reason to be ashamed of it. The Government had, however, not come to any decision in the subject, and had no further to say than as the subject was under consideration. The case of a great scheme of national education to be undertaken by the Government required deep consideration. The Prime Minister then referred to the proceedings of Lord Ashley, Sir R. Peel, who had left the House, and Sir Robert Inglis, who had originally introduced the measure, and who had been in favour of it. He thought the question was approaching a solution, but it was not yet ripe, as it was also Lord Lansdowne's opinion, for Government to interfere. There existed in the public mind a feeling of the necessity of providing religious education, as exemplified in the proceedings of the British and foreign School Society, the National Society, the Wesleyan schools, and the Congregationalists. It was by no means that the general feeling of the country was to combine freely with religious instruction. Committees as one was with the British and foreign Society, he might be prejudiced, but such was his opinion and not Lord John that the best scheme for Ireland would be found to be that by the country. It was very encouraging, however, that the great body of ratepayers were willing to be taxed for education. He did not pledge himself to any particular course, but he hoped that the question would be settled in a few years, and would not be done. Although Sir J. Graham's measure had failed, and produced a great deal of clamour, it was not productive of large and beneficial results. He did not hold that there was any difficulty in the case of religious instruction. His opinion was, that if the country were to say that it must be secular instruction alone, so far from that being hostile to religion, it would only make the religious element capable of understanding the mischiefs of sectarianism and the great truths, the love of God and of our neighbours, and the moral duties which, although not the Christian religion themselves, yet were important portions of it, and their inculcation prepared the mind for its reception. In any of others the plan had not yet ripened to maturity, therefore, as saying there was any hostility between secular and religious instruction. He heard regretted that plan did not necessarily exclude the Bible; it was left for the local committees to decide; petitions with signatures of 50,000 per cent were in favour of the plan. The conference then ended.

THE MASTER ENGINEERS AND THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.—This day (saturday), the Mansion House was crowded to excess by a numerous assemblage of the proceedings of this Amalgamated Society, in behalf of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week. About 25,000 members of the trade are now out of employment, and the monthly average of boiler-makers, brass-moulders, coppersmiths painters, turners, unskilled labourers, and apprentices, it is calculated that 20,000 persons have been affected by the resolve of the masters, of whom amongst Lancashire alone there are 10,000. The meeting, it was resolved, that Saturday, and received not to return to their labour after this day without being compensated for the loss of time from this date. A meeting also of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society, at which it was resolved, "That, inasmuch as the Society has not given its sanction to the work for the public, six members of the Amalgamated society decline to and cause the operations and to advertise to the same effect to the newspapers." There are amounts of capital being forthcoming for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL STORES PUTRID PROVISIONS

During the last and the present week a discovery has been made real ive to the state of the preserved meat for the use of the navy stored at Portsmouth, which has created quite a sen sation, not only in naval circles, but with the public also, as it proves that there is great mismanagement, if not worse, of duty, or dishonesty somewhere. The consequences of such frauds as the examination disclosed cannot be too seriously estimated; and it is very natural y pu, as a case in point, suppose Sir John Franklin and his party to have been supp lied with such food as that condemned, and relying upon it as their mainstay in time of need, the very means furnished for saving their lives may have bred a pestilence or famine among them, and been their destruction.

The examination was commenced on Tuesday week, and was conducted by a board of examination, consisting of Mr. John Davies, R.N., master-attendant of the Royal Clarence Victua ling Establishment, Gosport; Mr. Joseph Pinhorn, R.N., victualling store-keeper; and Lieutenant M'Phail, acting-lieutenant of the receiver of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. The examination has disclosed some horrible facts The ca ses containing the meat are upon the average about 10 lb. canisters In Monday 643 of them were opened, and of which number no fewer than 573 were condemned, their contents being in a state of putrefaction. On Wed nesday two canisters were opened, out of which number 241 were condemned. On Thursday 494 canisters were passed, 6 it of which 459 were condemned This, out of 2707 canisters of meat opened, only 287 have proved fit for human food, these consisted for the most part containing such substances as pieces of cart, rod and tongue, heads of palates, pieces of long ous, coagula ed blood, pieces of liver, ligaments of the throat, pieces of intestines—in short, carbage and putridity in a horrible state, the stench arising from which is most sickening and the sight revolting. The examining board and party were compelled to use prolase y ar W Burnet, disinfecting, lid to keep off, or in the hope of keeping off, pestilence. On Friday, however, they deemed it prudent to desist from the task, as sure for a time, from apprehended danger. Some 700 canisters were in readiness for examination at the commencement. This stuff was supplied to the Admiralty and delivered into store at the time, and is part last November or twelve months, warranted equal to any supplied to Sir John's Arctic Expedition, and to be fair five years. We are informed it came from Gelatt, in Mo davia. The canisters containing meat fit for human beings to eat have been distributed, under the direction of Captain Superintendent Parry, to be deserving poor in the neighbourhood, and those containing the putrid stock have been conveyed to Spithead in lighters and thrown overboard.

On Monday we were, the board of examination resumed their labours, when the result discovered worse matter than even had been brought to light during last week's examination. Of 49 canisters opened on that day, 437 were condemned, a fourth or more, in point of number, being fit for use. Tuesday and 54, being considered good enough to pass, were distributed to the poor of the port. Tea had were thrown over-board at Spithead. The investigating board left off rather early, owing to a headache of Mr. Burnet.

On Thursday the board resumed their nauseous task of examination as long as the effluvium emitted from the canisters was endurable, but they said it a short time to give up the unwholesome work, not having the means to carry investigations of the very efficient cash owing solution of Dr. Sir William Burnett, the Director-Gen ral of the Medical Department of the Navy. During the day they opened 457 canisters, varying in the amount of their contents from 5lb to 10lb each. Out of which were condemned and thrown overboard at spithead, and 31 only considered fit to let pass for distribution amongst the poor. On Wednesday, out of 300 as later, of the respective size of 10 lb., 15 lb., 10 lb., and 11 lb. each, only one was suffered to pass as consumable. Let the reader understand that only brought to bear some item of disgust in the matter of the co mmodity seased up as "preserved meat," such as clots of hair, a piece of intestine with the manure in it, a large lump of gangrenous kidney, and other abominations. On the other days of the week the remaining cases, 26.0 in number, were examined with like result.

In the course of the week Dr Twynam, an experimental agriculturist, applied to purchase a quantity of the offal condemned, with the view of its forming the basis of an artificial manure, but his application was not granted; one was recommended by the authorities to make his application to the Lords of the Admiralty.

DISTILLED WATER AT SEA.—On Tuesday, at Portsmouth, Mr. Davies, the Master-Attendant of the Royal Clarence Victualling establishment, Gosport, superintended the completion of the fitting of Gratt's apparatus for distilling salt water for the *Simoom* iron troop steam s hip, which is now coaling for a long cruise. This ga ey cooks and distil s the gallon of fresh aerated water from salt water (sea water) for 1000 men. Such an acquisition to the ships of war, whether steam or sailing vessels, cannot be too highly estimated.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED RIFLE CARABINES FOR THE CAPE.—Three hundred and fifty double-barrelled rifle carabines have been shipped in the *Barosheed* steam troop-ship for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. These rifle carabines are for the use of the 12th Lancers. The bulk of the regiment is at the Cape of Good Hope.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The 1st battalion Rifle Brigade (service companies) having embarked on Friday week, at Dover, on board the *Megæra*, for the Cape of Good Hope, the following movements of *depôts* have in consequence taken place:—*Depôt* 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, from Dover barracks, arrived at Walmer 3rd January; *depôt* 90th Regiment, from Walmer, arrived at Dover 2nd January; *depôt* 14th Regiment, from the Isle of Wight, arrived at Dover 3rd January.

RAISED FULL-PAY LIST.—We understand (says the *United Service Gazette*) a new warrant is about to be issued with reference to the inlpay retirement The number of brevet officers and captains to be raised from 140 instead of 115 The number of full pay captains of 11s 7d. to be raised from 70 to 35; and that of brevet field officers at 13s. 7d., to be increased from 45 to 74. Of the latter class is at present but one vacant.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.—The commandantship of this asylum, about to be vacated by Major-General Peter Brown, will, it is understood, be given to Colonel Sade, commanding the 90th Regiment, which will thus cause a vacancy in that corps.

DEATH OF A MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Rand, late Q uartermaster of the 43d Regiment, who received the appointment of a Military Knight of Windsor about two years ago, died at the Castle, on the 1st inst. He had been many years in the service, and had received the silver medal with nine clasps.

NAVAL SURGEONS.—By accounts, dated Dec. 26, from the Mediterranean, we are informed of great sickness prevailing among the assistant-surgeons of the *Calliope*, owing to the arbitrary conduct of Sir William Parker in depriving snndry of them of their cabins, &c.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SHEERNESS.—Orders have been given by the gun-commandants and dock-yard instructors from the Horse Guards, to affix the sights and locks on all the sea-battery guns; also to all the guns forming the inner defence zones of the arsenal, citadel, &c.; and the stock with each, affixed to the sighting machine to be removed for the better use of the Royal Artillery commence on Monday next a battery of about 80 guns of heavy calibre on swivel carriages, when coals, if necessar., be directed shawara and consumed in the fires.—*Sheerness Gazette.*

Measles have broken out on board the *Bellerophon*, 78, Captain Lord Paulet, and liberty to go on shore is prohibited to her crew. At the above date she had sat two subordinate officers and three boys, labouring under the disease, to Malta Hospital.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH IN DANGER.—During the heavy gale from the north on Saturday night and Sunday morning, a large, flat sailing schooner, called the *Robert*, M. Lange master, bound to Calais from Shields, in endeavouring to beat down Channel, was obliged to bring up. The gale increased in severity, and eventually the vessel drifted, when her anchor got hold of what the captain believes to have been the submarine telegraph. She tried hold on for some time, but her chain not having the strength of the electric cable, she lost her anchor and moorings, and went again drifting. The master reported on getting her into the Downs, and on her examination by the agents for the boatmen, she was brought to a secure anchorage. There does not, however, appear to have been any interruption in working the telegraph. A few days, however, will suffice to show whether the cable has been so far damaged as to admit the water to the wire-, which would seriously influence them.

M. Farina, the celebrated manufacturer of eau de Cologne, had three children, to each of whom he gave a fortune of 240,000 francs. His eldest daughter married, in 1837, M. Hancart Peyeam, who had 100,000 francs. In the course of a few years the fortune both of M. Hancart Peyeam and his wife had disappeared. In 1846 Madame Hancart brought an action against her father to allow her certain annuity, and the tribunal condemned him to pay her 4800 francs a year. M. Hancart subsequently demanded that his father-in-law should make him a separate allowance; but M. Farina refused, on the ground that he no longer lived with his wife, that he was addicted to play, and that he was able to provide for himself. The matter was carried before the civil tribunal, and of se being argued was decided in favour of M. Farina. M. Hancart, on Wednesday, appealed to the Court of Appeal against the judgment, but it was confirmed. In the course of the proceedings Hancart's advocate stated that the income of M. Farina is 224,00 francs.

It appears from the official tables of the Board of Trade, issued on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons, that there has been an increase in the quantities of tea entered for home consumption. In the eleven months ended the 5th December, 1849, the quantity was 46,077,639 lb.; in 1850, 47,392,179 lb.; and in 1851, 49,164,193 lb.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HILARY TERM.—Last Monday, the lists of the arrears of the Common Law Courts for the ensuing Hilary Term, commencing on Monday next, we exhibited. The three courts number only (with the exception of Crown cases) 1,189 cases, principally cases of ordinary trials by jury, in Middlesex. In the Queen's Bench there are two special cases and demurrers, one for arrangement, and 13 for argument. There are seven enlarged rules, two re-trials for the new trial, and 27 for argument, making in all a number of 52. In the Common Pleas the number is only 21, of which four are demurrers, two enlarged rules, 13 for new trial, and one matter stand ng for judgment. In the Court of Exchequer there are 45 matters. In the paper plary paper, 1 a special case for argument, 4; and demurrers for argument, 9. For judgment three matters stand; 28 rules for new trials. The lists present a very satisfactory appearance, and are of a different character from the lists of the Court of Chancery.

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE GLAMORGANSHIRE, BRECONSHIRE, AND RADNORSHIRE COUNTY COURTS The Lord Chancellor has appointed to this onerous and important office Thomas Falconer, Esq., barrister-at-law. The learned judge is a barris er of nearly twelve years' standing, having been called to the bar of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in February, 1840.

The sittings of the Central Criminal Court, and the January General Quarter Midsummer Sessions, commenced last Monday; the calendar in the former contained the names of 83 prisoners for trial, and in the latter 71, of which 69 were for delivery. In the Old Bailey, Henry Attwood, who was committed by the Judge of the Westminster County Court for perjury in an action for debt, in which Allen was defendant, was convicted. The perjury in the law permitting parties to be witnesses in their own cause was discussed by the counsel for the prosecution and the court, but the Recorder in his summing up to the jury that it was no part of his or their duty to discuss the policy or impolicy of the law as it now stood; the perjury was committed, it must be punished.

On Wednesday, the trial of Richard Moss, one of the detective officers of the metropolitan police, and Henry Attwood, a constable, for wilful and corrupt perjury, in charging two youths, named Pearcate in and Adam, with an assault upon a policeman in Judson's Piccadilly, on the night of Friday, on the 10th of December, took place. The two young men were examined, and swore positively that there was no foundation for the evidence given by Moss and Attwood before Mr Hall, at Bow-street Police-office, and that they had never seen Moss, who resided in the highest character: he had been twelve years in the police. Baron Platt put it to the jury whether the defendants had made a number of false statements, or whether they had committed any wilful perjury, to suppose was the truth. The jury immediately acquitted the two prisoners. The judge, in answer to an appeal from Mr Parry, the counsel for the prosecution, that some strong observations should be made upon the conduct of the young men who acted by any guilty intentions, as the jury must have expressed their opinion that they were perfectly innocent of the charge brought against them.

On Middlesex Grand Jury, before it was determined whether or not to find a presentment depreciating the value of a tithe-rent charge, the Chairman said, "Gentlemen, and surprising that, in the cases where the property stolen did not exceed in value 30s., magistrates might dispose of them summarily. The grand jury threw out the bill against the prisoner, and the jury were thus saved 3 or 4 summary convictions, and 10 men might to have absolute power over the person, character, or liberty of a fellow-subject.

WASTE OF TIME IN COUNTY COURTS

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR, When twenty cases are set down for hearing in a county court in one day, how many of the persons concerned summoned to attend at the earliest hour of the sitting of the court? By that plan scores of people are compelled to waste hours in unnecessary waiting.

Why not summon the first half on the list at nine, and the other half at two o'clock? If the first half of the cases should be over by one, so much the better. The public would have an hour for exercise, and the judge would return to his chambers early with new vigour to a new audience and a new batch of cases. To the public the sum by such a plan would be very great.

Should I present a plaintiff or defendant by requiring him to wait from ten till three or four o'clock? when, by following the suggestion I throw out, half that waste of time would, in 99 cases out of 100, be saved.— Yours, &c., A PLAINTIFF.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A commission has been issued from the Lords of the Treasury to Lord Seymour, Sir Wm. Cubitt, Mr. Donaldson, to inquire and report on the cost of maintaining the building on its present site or its removal elsewhere, either wholly or in part and the purposes to which it could be applied. Evidence will be taken on oath from the contractors and others who have been concerned in the erection.

THE LIBRARIANSHIP OF GRANVILLE.—A letter, which the following explanation, has been addressed by Lord Granville to Mr. Salisbury de Lamoriniere, Librarian of the Athenæum Club:—"I have received your letter from the late Commissioner for the Great Exhibition:—'Monsieur le Commissaire Général.' I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to inform you that I have forwarded it to the Right Hon. the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and that the purposes to which it relates are entirely foreign to my department. I am, &c., (Signed) GRANVILLE."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 541.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852. {SIXPENCE. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE threatening position of affairs all over Europe naturally recals attention to the state of the national defences of this country. Every powerful state on the Continent is armed to the teeth; and France, our nearest neighbour, has on foot, ready for immediate service, offensive or defensive, nearly half a million of men. We know of nothing in the sentiments or traditions of the French that should lead the English people to rely with too implicit a confidence on their peaceable intentions towards any of their neighbours, whether strong or weak;—towards England, against whom the grudge of ages, though possibly weakened, is by no means extinct; or towards such neighbours as Belgium, Switzerland, and Prussia, whose territories, or a portion of them, were once considered parts of France. She still avowedly covets these territories, and through the medium of some of her foremost men openly asserts her intention to resume them. While the disposition of no inconsiderable number of the French people is thus menacing, there is nothing in the personal character, or in the public necessities, real or supposed, which may be thought to influence the actions of the unscrupulous and unfeeling tyrant who now wields the supreme power in that unhappy country, to justify us as a nation in placing any reliance either upon his prudence or his honour. If he saw, or thought he saw, that he could strengthen his own position in France by a daring attack upon this country, we may be quite certain that, if our sole defence were in our justice, it would avail us nothing. The man who has been guilty of acts of such astounding despotism as those which we have this week recorded, would not scruple to be guilty even of the wickedness of inventing a pretext for a war of aggrandisement with England, if it suited his purposes best; or with Belgium, Switzerland, Prussia, or Italy, if more were to be gained by it. But the danger does not exist in France alone. The simple truth is, that the whole Continent is one mass of armed tyranny and wrong. Everywhere the most barbarian and barbarous absolutism prevails. Everywhere brute force is the governor of the nations. Everywhere there are multitudinous armies, ready to be let slip by monarchs who have raised, but who scarcely know how to manage them. The personal character of a Sovereign enters but little into the favourable chances for peace, when armies with such aspirations and traditions as those current in France are considered. Louis Napoleon might be as humane and just as he is now proved to be the reverse, without rendering the position of his army a whit less dangerous to the repose of the world. Under these circumstances we may well ask whether it is safe, or politic, or merciful, or even sane, that Great Britain should remain unarmed and defenceless? The most peaceful member of the Peace Society, who bolts his doors at night lest thieves should break in to rob or murder him, acts more zealously on the defensive than the great and wise English people who have no such scruples against war as he has. What no individual in England would consider himself justified in neglecting in his own private defence, the nation as a whole neglects in the most extraordinary manner. As a nation, we are not by any means prepared to prevent an attack of those robbers and murderers on a large scale who declare unjust wars against their neighbours. This country has so long slumbered in security; has looked back with such fond self-complacency at the history of her past triumphs when all the world was leagued against her; has been accustomed so long to think herself inviolable; has attached such glorious reminiscences to the names of her Nelson and her Wellington; and has had such unbounded confidence that future Nelsons and Wellingtons, and fleets and armies to back them, would spring into existence whenever they were required, that she has gone to sleep on the pillow of her glory, and allowed her neighbours to increase their powers of offence without increasing her own means of offence or defence. For many years she has incurred, without a thought, a risk that she ought never to have run. The public mind, however, is now fairly awakened to the importance of the subject. What the warning voice of the illustrious Wellington failed to accomplish in 1847, has been accomplished in 1852 by the reckless acts of the unscrupulous adventurer who has fixed himself upon the neck of France, like the old man of the sea upon the neck of Sinbad the Sailor. For the first time since the peace of Waterloo, the people of England are fully aware of the fact that Europe is not pacified, and that the great work of the last war may have all to be done over again by the living generation. It is openly conceded that England is not in a fit state of defence. By sea and by land we have been equally remiss; and the emphatic letter of the Duke of Wellington to Sir John Burgoyne, which made such a sensation—though, unfortunately, a fruitless one—when it was first published, about five years ago, is still more emphatic and more true at the present time. "You are aware," said the gallant Duke to his correspondent,

"We have for years been sensible of the alteration produced in maritime war and operations by the application of steam to the propelling of ships at sea.

This discovery immediately exposed all parts of the coast of these islands, which a vessel could approach at all, to be approached at all times of the tide, and in all seasons, by vessels so propelled, from all quarters. *We are, in fact, assailable.*

I have in vain endeavoured to awaken the attention of different Administrations to this state of things, as well known to our neighbours (rivals in power as well as former adversaries and enemies) as it is to ourselves.

I have above, in a few words, represented the danger. *We have no choice, no hope of defence, but our fleet.* . . .

The *whole force* employed at home, in Great Britain and Ireland, would not afford a sufficient number of men for the mere defence and occupation, on breaking out of war, of the works constructed for the defence of the dockyards and naval arsenals, without leaving a single man disposable.

As we stand now, and if it be true that the exertions of the fleet alone are not sufficient to provide for our defence, *we are not safe for a week after the declaration of war.*

I am accustomed to the consideration of these questions, and have examined and reconnoitred, over and over again, the whole coast from the North Foreland, by Dover, Folkestone, Beachy Head, Brighton, Arundel, to Selsey Hill near Portsmouth; and I say, that, excepting immediately under the fire of Dover Castle, there is not a spot on the coast on which infantry might not be thrown on shore at any time of the tide, with any wind, and in any weather; and from which such body of infantry so thrown on shore would not find, within the distance of five miles, a road into the interior of the country, through the cliffs, practicable for the march of a body of troops.

But the remonstrance from which we have just quoted has not been made in vain. At the close of his brilliant and useful life, the gallant Duke has it again in his power to be of service to his country; and public opinion, which in England is proverbially so slow to be aroused, always does its business thoroughly when once its lazy indifference has been conquered. This point has been at length attained in the matter of the national defences, and the consequences will be, that every department of our naval and military service will be "overhauled," if not re-modelled, and that we shall not only increase the amount of our land and sea forces, if proved to be necessary, but that we shall turn our existing forces to better account than we have hitherto done. In the art of war, as in the art of trade, Englishmen will act upon the principle of getting the most they can for their money. If it turn out that men in red

THE NEW DOCK SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

coats engaged in battle are more likely to be "picked off" than men in blue coats or green ones, we shall abandon the red coat, as military men have suggested. If it be proved that the British soldier is too heavily encumbered on service with arms, baggage, or accoutrements, we shall relieve him of the load. If, on investigation, it be found that our muskets are not capable of the proper execution, or that their construction has not kept pace with the progress of scientific improvement in other countries, we shall discard them, whatever shock we may inflict on the prejudices of men in office, and at whatever present cost to the country. If it be deemed prudent that a militia should be called out, there are energy and patriotism sufficient in the youth of the nation to compose a powerful force. The point of difficulty has been passed. Great Britain will show, though rather late, that she is prepared for all contingencies, and that she is as safe from a sudden surprise as from a deliberate and forewarned attack. She will thus keep all enemies at bay, and preserve herself as inviolable and invincible as she has ever been. With her free institutions, and the indomitable spirit of her people, she may defy all foes, come whence they will; and, by proving herself ready for war, will do infinitely more towards maintaining peace, than by continuing the easy slumber into which her past successes so unfortunately have lulled her.

THE NEW DOCK, SOUTHAMPTON.

We have frequently had occasion to congratulate the inhabitants of Southampton upon the commercial prosperity of their port, attributable to the enterprise and intelligent spirit evinced in the construction of docks and other public works. The Illustration upon the preceding page is gratifying evidence of the latest improvement of the class, it having been opened for the reception of vessels during the past month.

We understand that the breadth of the entrance to the inner dock is sufficiently capacious so admit the largest class of sailing-ships and screw-steamers afloat. The excavations for the Dock (which occupies an extent of ten acres) were commenced in the latter end of March last, and the whole of the works were executed in the short space of eight months. Quay walls are at present built only on the northern and eastern sides; the southern and western consisting of banks or slopes, which it is contemplated to convert into walls at some future occasion. The south side will be merely used at the present for vessels to lay up for repairs, and not for the discharge of cargoes, and temporary platforms will be erected for the purpose of discharging the latter. Quay walls will be constructed on the western quay for the discharge of coal-brigs. The length of the wall on the northern side is 804 feet, and on the eastern (including the entrance) 550 feet; giving a total length of quay room on the north of 750 feet, and on the east of 450 feet. The width of the entrance from the open dock into the new inclosed dock is 46 feet, and after passing through the gates 50 feet. The lowest depth of water in the inner dock, at high water neap tides, will be 21 feet; and at spring tides, 25 feet; so that there will be a great depth of water at all times of the tide. A sluice 20 inches in diameter has been inserted in the south bank, by means of the water in the dock being lowered at any time to meet the height of the tide in the open dock. The entrance is crossed by means of a running bridge, which, upon being opened, disappears beneath a verbarated platform. The bridge has a line of rails, a carriage, and footways for the public. It is very simple in its construction, and is a new and ingenious invention. An extensive warehouse, 200 feet long and 46 feet wide, with two floors, and ample vaults, is being erected on the north side of the inner dock. The tramway connecting the dock premises with the railway is about to be extended to the new dock, and will be laid down so close to the edge of the quay wall as to enable coals to be discharged from the ship's side into the waggons without the additional labour of raising them out. 100,000 yards of excavation were removed in the progress of the works, and about 12,000 tons of Swanage and 8000 tons of Portland stone used in the construction of the wall. The whole cost of the new dock, including the bridge, lock gates, cranes, warehouses, &c., is somewhere about £23,000. The works have been executed under the active superintendence of Alfred Giles, Esq., engineer to the company, and Mr. Robert Grandon, the clerk of the works, to whom the credit is due for the ability and rapidity with which they have been effected. The weekly payment of wages averaged from £400 to £450, a fact which, of itself, shows the great advantages conferred upon the trade of the town by undertakings of this character.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Iberia*, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, we have been favoured with the following intelligence:

"Alexandria, January 5, 1852.

"During the early part of December very severe weather was experienced in Alexandria; gales of wind, rain, and cold weather lasting for several days, almost without intermission. The French steamer *Cairo*, after a long passage from Beyrout, unable to enter the harbour, was obliged to put into Aboukir Bay, where she broke her cable and parted her chain, and was obliged to run for the town round to Alexandria. The Brindisi screw-steamer *Ava* also encountered very severe weather, and after a long passage from Beyrout reached Aboukir, whence she was towed by an Egyptian steamer, having sustained trifling damage to her machinery, which has been since repaired. The Neapolitan war-steamer *Sannite* arrived here a few days since with the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who is an invalid and travelling for his health. His suite and the Russian consul's house in Alexandria this morning, escorted by several Egyptian officers in full uniform, to embark on the canal for Cairo.

"The *Sannite* started for Cairo about noon to-day, but soon after got aground, owing to the crowd of shipping now in port, and was got off with difficulty some two hours after by the united efforts of her engines and several boats' crews from the Egyptian fleet. It would seem she had not sustained any damage, as she proceeded at once to sea.

"The *Rupon* arrived here from England on the night of the 3d of January, but did not enter the port till daybreak on the 4th. She brought 161 passengers from England and Malta, mostly *en route* to India, besides the mails, cargo, and a large amount of treasure. She encountered severe weather between England and Gibraltar, and prevailing head-winds the whole way to Egypt. She leaves for England this afternoon with 130 passengers, of whom 59 are first class, from India. The *Oriental* arrived at Suez on the 1st, after a quick passage from Calcutta.

"Expeditionary operations against the mountain tribes of North India, everything was quiet when the mail left.

"A rumour had reached India by the north east frontier from Tartary, that the Emperor of China was dead; nothing of the kind, however, had been spoken of in Canton when this mail started from China.

"The last accounts from Australia, by way of India, state the gold-digging east mine moreluring as before.

"Some of the engineers employed on the Egyptian Railway have been unwell; however, the leveling for this important work is being actively carried on. The weather at Cairo has been very cold lately. A serious affray occurred, some days since, on the Nile, between some American travellers and a great number of Arabs. Several shots were fired, and three or four Arabs are said to have died of their wounds; one was the servant of one of the American gentlemen. The matter, having been laid before the authorities at Cairo, is likely to have origin and in some trifling dispute between the Arab servants of the travelers and the neighbouring villagers; some of the latter were punished.

"While great attention is being paid to the comfort of travellers generally through Egypt, the Alexandria Lavenue for passengers from Syria continues as unhealthy and loathsome as ever."

SHIP COLLISION.—On Tuesday night a serious collision took place near the mouth of the Mersey between the steam-ship *Clarence* and the ship *Gladiator*, which has produced much injury to property, but, so far as we have been able to learn, with no personal loss. The *Clarence*, commanded by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, commanded by Captain Wiseman, and now on her first voyage, left Liverpool that morning for Sydney, New South Wales. The weather being fine, the ship *Gladiator*, from Dantzic, for Liverpool, with timber for Clarence, and carried away her main mast and bulwarks. The steamer was so much injured that she had to return to port, where she arrived ... Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning, and were sent to Birkenhead Dock ... water for repairs. The *Gladiator* was also much injured, and leaking.

CIVILISATION IN "THE FAR WEST."—A gentleman recently arrived at Colonia, from the Pialba, gives the editor of the *News* the following account of a private landing affair that came off on Carson River on the 20th of September by an impromptu vigilance committee: "John Wilson and Green Hems or, two men belonging to a train of emigrants composed of persons from Michigan and Missouri, had some slight difficulty the day before the train arrived at the Fourteen Mile Desert, which amounted merely to words. Some of the company remarked to Wilson that he had better look out, or Hensley would shoot him. Nothing more was thought of the matter till the night they crossed the desert. While the party were preparing their supper, Wilson lay down and went to sleep, when Hensley approached him, drew his pistol, and deliberately shot him. Wilson lingered till about ten o'clock next day, when he expired While the company were engaged in interring the remains of their murdered comrade, a party of Californians, returning to the States, came up, and, on inquiring into and being made acquainted with the circumstances, proposed to have Hensley tried for the murder. Accordingly, a jury was called, the prisoner selecting three, and the emigrants three. After hearing all the circumstances, the jury found him guilty, and sentenced him to be hung immediately. Preparations having been completed, the sentence was at once carried into effect. Hensley was from Missouri. Wilson, we understand, was from Illinois (or ... Michigan."

DEATH.—On the 9th inst., in St. Patrick-square, Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 101 years and 11 months, John Wilson. He was originally a mason-lad, and for many years has been supported by the industry of his daughter. Until the last few months he was able to read and occasionally to walk out by himself.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has at length given to the French nation his new Constitution, which, like the numerous others that have preceded it, is, in the estimation of its author, to be a complete panacea for the evils and distractions which afflict France.

The following is a summary of its principal provisions:

The President is to preserve his present title; he is responsible before the people, to whom he can always appeal. He commands the land and sea forces. He alone has the initiative of the laws; he has a right to declare the state of siege, save the referring of it to the Senate. He presents one message every year. No accusation can be brought against Ministers but by the Senate. They are only responsible for their respective duties.

The functionaries take the oath of obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President.

In case of the death of the President, the Senate calls upon the nation for a new election.

The President has a right, by a secret deed, deposited with the Senate, to designate to the people the citizen whom he recommends to the suffrage, until the election of a new President.

The President of the Senate governs jointly with Ministers.

The number of senators not to exceed one hundred and fifty. It is fixed at eighty for the first year.

The senators are named for life by the President. The functions are performed gratuitously. However, the President may grant a salary not exceeding thirty thousand francs.

The sitting of the Senate not to be public. It regulates the constitution of colonies, and all that has not been provided for by the Constitution. It may propose modifications of the Constitution, but any modification of the bases laid in the proclamation of Dec. 2 will be referred to universal suffrage.

There will be a deputy to the legislative body for every thirty-five thousand electors, elected by universal suffrage for ten years, and receiving no emolument.

All adopted amendments to be sent, without discussion, before the Council of State, and cannot be discussed if not equally adopted by this one

The sittings will then last three months.

Reports of the sittings by newspapers will be confined to the official reports of the proceedings drawn up by the *bureaux*. The President and Vice-President are nominated by the President of the Republic for a year.

Ministers cannot be deputies.

Petitions may be addressed to the Senate, but none to the legislative body.

The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the legislative body.

In case of dissolution, a new one to be convoked within six months.

The Council of State, composed of forty or fifty members, is nominated and presided over by the President, who may revoke its members. They receive an annual salary of 25,000 francs. They draw up the project of laws and discuss them before the Legislature.

There will be a High Court of Justice, without appeal, before which will be tried all attempts against the State or its chief.

The mayors are appointed by the Executive Power.

The promulgation of the Constitution, of which the above form the heads, took place on Thursday. It was preceded by a proclamation dated Wednesday, explaining the spirit in which it was conceived, the principles on which it was based, and the leading provisions of which it was constituted. This remarkable document throws considerable light on Louis Napoleon's views, motives, and intentions at the present moment with respect to the government of France, and is as follows:—

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE

PROMULGATING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE 2D OF DECEMBER, 1851.

FRENCHMEN!

In my proclamation of the 2d of December, when I loyally explained to you what, according to my ideas, were the vital conditions of government (*pouvoir*) in France, I had not the pretension, so common in these days, of substituting a personal theory for the experience of centuries. On the contrary, I sought in the past the examples that might best be followed, what men had given them, and what benefits had resulted.

I have thought it reasonable (*logique*) to prefer the precepts of genius to the specious doctrines of men of abstract ideas. I have taken as models the political constitutions which already, at the commencement of this century, under analogous circumstances, have strengthened tottering society and raised France to a lofty degree of prosperity and grandeur.

I have taken as models those institutions which, instead of vanishing at the first breath of popular agitation, were only overturned by the might of all Europe coalesced against us.

In one word, I said to myself, since France makes progress during the last fifty years, in virtue alone of the administrative, military, judicial, religious, and financial organisation of the Consulate and the Empire, why should not we steadfastly adopt the political institutions of that epoch?

Created by the same thought, they must bear the same character of nationality and practical utility.

In effect, as I recalled to mind in my proclamation, it is essential to aver that our present state of society is nought else than France regenerate by the revolution of '89, and organised by the Emperor. Nothing remains of the old régime but its great memories and great benefits: all that was organised under it was destroyed by the Revolution, and all that since the Revolution has been organised, and that still exists, has been the work of Napoleon.

Of no longer possess provinces, or states, or Parliaments, or intendants, or farmers-general, or certain customs, or feudal rights, or privileges, or classes holding exclusive possession of civil and military employment, or different religious jurisdictions.

To all these changes, so incompatible with its spirit, the Revolution applied a thorough reform; but it founded nothing definitive. The First Consul alone re-established unity, hierarchy, and the true principles of government. They are still in vigour.

Thus, the *administration* of France entrusted to prefects, sub prefects, and mayors, who substitute unity in the place of directing commissions (*the decision of affairs, on the contrary, being confided to councils—from that of the commune* to that of the department). Thus, the magistracy, rendered firm by the immovability of the judges, and by the hierarchy of the tribunals—justice rendered more prompt by the clear definition of attributions from those of the justice of the peace, up to those of the Court of Cassation all this is still standing.

In the same manner, our admirable financial system, the Bank of France, the establishment of the budget, the Court of Accounts, the organisation of the police, and our military statutes, date from the above-mentioned epoch.

For the last fifty years it is the *Code Napoléon* that has adjusted the reciprocal interests of citizens; it is still the *concordat* that regulates the relations of the State with the Church.

Lastly, the greater portion of the measures which concern the progress of industry, of commerce, of literature, of science, and of the arts, from the statutes of the Théâtre Français to those of the Institute of France—from the institution of "*Prud' hommes*" to the creation of the Legion of Honour—have been fixed by the decrees of that time.

It may then be affirmed that the frame of our social edifice is the work of the Emperor—which has stood firm—resisting his fall and the shocks of three revolutions.

Wherefore, since they have the same origin, should not his political institutions have the same chances of duration?

My own conviction has been formed for a long time, and therefore it was that I submitted to your judgment the principal bases of a Constitution borrowed from that of the year VIII. Approved of by you, they are to become the foundation of our political Constitution.

Let us now examine its spirit

In our country, for the last eight hundred years, Monarchical—the central—power has always existed by increasing—royalty destroyed the great vassals—the revolutions themselves caused to disappear the obstacles which opposed the rapid and uniform exercise of authority. In this country of contrasts, public opinion has invariably referred everything, good and evil, to the Chief of the Government; so that, to write at the head of the charter that the chief is responsible, is to be (*mentir*) to public feeling. It is to endeavour to establish a fiction which has three times disappeared at the sound of revolution.

The present Constitution, on the contrary, proclaims that the chief whom you have elected is responsible to you. That he has the right of appeal to your sovereign judgment, in order that in grave (*solennelles*) circumstances you may always be able to continue your confidence in him, or to withdraw it.

Being responsible, his actions must be free and without hindrance. Hence arises the obligation of his having Ministers who may be the honoured and powerful auxiliaries of his thoughts, but who no longer form a responsible council, composed of jointly responsible members (*membres solidaires*), a daily obstacle to the special influence of the Chief of the State, a council, the expression of a policy emanating from the Chambers, and for that very reason exposed to frequent changes, which render impossible a continuous policy (*esprit de suite*) or the application of a regular system.

Nevertheless, in proportion to the loftiness of position in which a man is placed, and, in proportion to his independence and to the confidence that the people place in him, is his need of enlightened and conscientious council. Hence the creation of a Council of State, for the future the real (*veritable*) Council of the Government, the first work of our new organisation—a reunion, a practical man elaborating projects of law in special committee, then discussing them with closed doors, and without oratorical ostentations, in general assembly, next presenting them to the acceptation of the legislative body.

Thus the Government (*pouvoir*) is free in its movements, and enlightened in its progress.

Now, what will be the control exercised over the Assemblies?

A Chamber which bears the title of "Legislative Body" votes the laws and the taxes. It is elected by universal suffrage without the ballot (*sans scrutin de liste*). The people, choosing each candidate singly, can the more easily appreciate his merits.

The Chamber is composed of about 260 members—a first guarantee of the calmness of its deliberations; for too often it has been seen that in assemblies the mobility and ardour of passions increase in proportion to the number of members.

The account of the deliberations which is to inform the nation of its affairs is no longer, as formerly, abandoned to the party spirit of each journal. An official publication, drawn up under the surveillance of the President of the Chamber, will alone be authorised.

The legislative body freely discusses the laws adopts or rejects them—but does not introduce those unforeseen amendments which often derange the whole economy of a system, and the *ensemble* of the primitive project; and, for still stronger reasons, it does not possess that Parliamentary initiative which was the source of such grave abuse, and which permitted every deputy to substitute himself at every turn in place of the Government, and to present projects, however unstudied or shallow.

The Chamber being no longer in presence of the Ministers, and projects of laws being advocated by the orators of the Council of State, the time will not be lost in vain interpellations, in frivolous accusations, and in passionate struggles, whose sole object was to upset Ministries in order to replace them.

Thus, then, the deliberations of the legislative body will be independent, but the causes of sterile agitations will have been suppressed, and salutary delays introduced into any modification of the laws. The discussions (*mandataires*) of the nation will maturely accomplish things of importance.

Another assembly bears the name of Senate. It will be composed of those eminent men who in every country create a legitimate influence, such as illustrious name, wealth, talent, and services rendered to the country.

The Senate is not—what the Chamber of Peers was—a pale reflection of the Chamber of Deputies, repeating, in a few days' interval, the same discussions in another tone. It is the depository of the fundamental compact and of the public liberties, compatible with the Constitution, and it is solely with regard to the general principles on which our society is based that it examines all laws, and that it proposes new ones to the Executive power. It intervenes either to resolve any grave difficulty which might arise during the absence of the legislative body, or to explain the text of the Constitution, and to secure whatever may be necessary to its operation (*marche*). It has the right to annul any illegal or arbitrary act; and thus enjoying the consideration which attaches to a body exclusively occupied with the examination of great interests, or the application of great principles, it is the State the independent, salutary, and conservative office of the ancient Parliaments

The Senate will not be, like the Chamber of Peers, transformed into a court of justice. It will preserve its character of supreme moderator; for disputes always falls on political bodies when the sanctuary of legislation becomes a criminal tribunal. The impartiality of the judges is too often questioned, and it loses all prestige in the public opinion, which sometimes goes so far as to accuse it of being the instrument of passion or of hatred.

A High Court of Justice chosen from among the high magistracy, and having, in jury, members of the Council-General of all France, will alone repress all attempts against the life of the State and the public safety.

The Emperor said to the Council of State, "A Constitution is the work of time. It is impossible to leave in it too large a margin for conjectures." Accordingly, the present Constitution has only settled that which it was impossible to leave uncertain. It has shut up, within insurmountable barriers, the desires of a great people. It has left for change a margin sufficient large to allow, in great crises, of other means of safety than the disastrous expedients of revolution.

The senate can, in concert with the Government, modify all that is not fundamental in the Constitution, but, as to any modifications of the fundamental bases sanctioned by your suffrages, they can only become definitive after having received your ratification.

Thus, the people remains master of its destiny. Nothing fundamental is effected without its will

Such are the ideas, such the principles, that you have authorised me to apply. My Constitution gives to our country calm and prosperous days may it prevent the return of those unfortunate struggles, in which victory, however legitimate, is always dearly bought—may the sanction which you have given to my efforts be blessed by Heaven! Then—PEACE WILL BE MADE AT HOME AND ABROAD, MY ARDENT HOPES WILL BE FULFILLED (*mes vœux seront comblés*), MY MISSION WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Palace of the Tuileries, January 14, 1852.

Besides the promulgation of the Constitution, the present week has witnessed other measures of a very important character also. The principal of these are, the suppression and re-organisation of the National Guard, and the banishment from the territory of those more either considered likely to thwart the success of the President's schemes, or, on account of their Socialist and extreme democratic doctrines, were regarded as dangerous to the well-being of the State. This latter measure was sanctioned in two decrees, which were published on Saturday last. One of these decrees banishes from the French territory, from Algeria, and from the French colonies, "as a measure of general safety," the following ex-representatives of the Legislative Assembly, and prohibits their return on pain of transportation —

E. Valentin, P. Raconchor, A. Perdignier, C. Cholat, L. Latrade, M. Renaud, J. Benoit (du Rhône), J. Burgard, J. Cofavre, J. Faure (du Rhône), P. Ch. Gambon, C. Lagrange, M. Nadaud, B. Terrier, V. Hugo, Cassal, Signard, Viguier, Charrassin, Bardapet Savoye, Joly, Combier, Boysset, Duche, Emery, Greppo, Michaud, Madier-Montjau, Bruys, Esquiros, Madier-Montjau, N. Parfait, E. Péan, Pelletier, Raspail, T. Bac, Bancel, Belin (Drôme), Besse, Bourzat, Brives, Chanel, Delbrel, Desjardins, Dupont (de Bussac), Faure (Ardon, Lamarque, F. Lefranc, J. Leroux, F. Maigne, Malardier, Matthieu (Drôme), Milotte, Roselli, Moller, Charras, Saint Terréol, Sommier, Testelin (Nord).

These were all members of the Mountain or Red Republican party in the Assembly.

The other decree banishes temporarily from the French territory and from Algeria, as a measure of general safety, the following ex-representatives of the Legislative Assembly, and prohibits their return without the special authorisation of the President of the Republic, penalty, however, being specified for contravention of this decree:—

Duvergier de Hauranne, Criton, General de Lamoricière, General Changarnier, Baze, General le Flo, General Bedeau, Thiers, Chambolle, De Rémusat, J. de Lasteyrie, E. de Girardin, General Laidet, P. Dupras, E. Quinet, A. Chouret, V. Chauffour, Versigny.

There is a third class of the ex-representatives obnoxious to the President, and for whom he has reserved a more dreadful fate, viz, that of transportation to the French colony of Guiana, in South America, within the tropics. The persons condemned to this dreadful penalty are MM. Marc Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathé, and Richardet.

The *Moniteur* gives the following justification of this very decisive and arbitrary measure: "The Government," it says,

"Firmly determined to prevent all cause of disturbance, has found it necessary to adopt measures against certain persons whose presence in France might impede the re-establishment of tranquillity. These measures apply to three classes of persons. The first comprises the individuals convicted of having taken part in the recent insurrections. They will, according to their degree of culpability, be transported to French Guiana or Algeria. The second class comprises the acknowledged chiefs of Socialism, whose residence in France would be calculated to foment civil war. They will be expelled from the territory of the Republic, and will be prevented if they return to it. In the third are comprised the political persons who have made themselves remarkable for their violent hostility to the Government, and whose presence might be a cause of agitation. They are to be transported to French Guiana. It is the duty of the Government, under existing circumstances, to repress, but it will know how to keep repression within just limits. The preceding decrees refer to the ex-representatives only. MM. Marc Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathé, and Richardet will be transported to French Guiana.

Of the expelled representatives, M. Thiers has come to England. General Changarnier and Lamoricière, it is thought, will fix their abode in Belgium; and Emile de Girardin in the United States

The reorganisation of the National Guards is one of the organic laws which Louis Napoleon announced on the morning of the *coup d'état* was to accompany the new Constitution. This important law was published as a decree on Monday. It is of considerable length, and sets forth the consideration on which it is founded. These are to the effect that order is the only source of work, and is established only in the direct ratio of the strength and authority of the

Government. The National Guard ought not to be a guarantee against the executive power, but a guarantee against disorder and insurrection. The principles applied to the organisation of the National Guard at the sequel of different revolutions in France, by indiscriminately arming everybody, were only a preparation of civil war. The composition of the National Guard effected with discernment secures public order and the welfare of the country. In the rural districts especially, where the public force is inconsiderable in number, it is important to provide against every new attempt at disorder and pillage. Recent experience has proved that a single company of good citizens armed for the defence of their homes suffices to keep in check or to put to flight whole bands of malefactors. The changes effected in the constitution of the force are, that, whereas, heretofore, all Frenchmen, with certain exceptions fixed by the law, were National Guards, chose their own officers, and were at the disposal of the municipal authorities of the commune; now the officers are appointed by the President and the prefects, and none are admitted to serve except those chosen by the central authorities. At the same time, this force, which is placed entirely under the control of the Executive, is to be maintained at the charge of the municipalities. An unconditional amnesty is granted to the National Guards for all offences against discipline committed previously to the 13th instant; and, finally, General Lawestine is named Commander-in Chief of the National Guard of the Seine, and M. Vieyra Colonel-in-Chief of the Staff of the same department.

On Tuesday a funeral service was performed at the Church of the Invalides in honour of the late Marshal Soult. The whole of the family of the deceased were present. Admiral de Mackau, Marshals Excelmans and Vaillant, and General de St. Arnaud held the corners of the pall. Among those present were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Pope's Nuncio, MM. Guizot, Salvandy, &c.

Louis Napoleon went to the Italian Opera on Tuesday night, and was well received.

The most active and severe measures are taken throughout the provinces against the Socialists, the members of secret societies, and those who took part in the late insurrection. Four hundred and fourteen persons taken from the fort of Jori left Paris on Saturday morning for Havre and Brest, and were thence conveyed to Cayenne (French Guiana). These prisoners arrived in Paris in various detachments from the departments, where they were recognised as having taken an active part in the late insurrectionary movement.

The department of the Hautes Alpes, contiguous to the eighth military division, and lately the scene of insurrection, is declared in a state of siege. In the department of the Basses Alpes no less than 992 individuals were under trial by court-martial for being concerned in the late insurrection. There was not a commune but had its secret society. A decree had been issued by Colonel Fririon, who holds the command of the state of siege, declaring that within three days the property of all those insurgents who had fled should be sequestrated; and that any person found harbouring any such fugitive should be considered as having taken part in the insurrection. The military commissions of Moulins are proceeding actively with their examinations into the cases of the insurgents arrested in the department of the Allier. From Aix we learn that the investigation of the cases of the insurgents of the Var is also proceeding rapidly. It is almost concluded for the *arrondissement* of Brignoles, where the insurrection was most violent. Not fewer than 2000 insurgents belonging to that *arrondissement* are in custody.

PRUSSIA.

The grand characteristic of the year 1852 in the annals of the Governments of the Continental nations of Europe would appear to be the re-organisation of political constitutions.

The first week of the present month ushered in the new absolutist order of things in Austria. This week presents an organic change in the Government of Prussia; while in France the alterations which have been promulgated are on the most gigantic scale.

The change effected by the Prussian Sovereign is the restoration, by Royal decree issued on the 13th inst., at Berlin, of the Council of State, of which M. Von Manteuffel is appointed President *ad interim*.

UNITED STATES.

New York advices of the 1st inst. confirm the telegraphic despatch of last week relative to the fire at the Capitol in Washington.

The Capitol was saved with great difficulty. The occurrence was entirely accidental, arising from a defective flue in the library, which caused the timbers in the wall to ignite. The library of Congress, consisting of 55,000 volumes, was entirely destroyed, together with manuscripts, paintings, and maps, and the loss was estimated at 40,000,000 dols. The original Declaration of Independence was saved. Congress had adjourned for the holidays.

Public and enthusiastic receptions and banquets had been given to Kossuth in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He proceeded thence to Washington, where he arrived on the 30th ult., and was next day presented to the President. The interview was strictly of a private nature, and it was generally understood that Kossuth was disappointed at its result. In Congress no other much opposition, a resolution proposed in the Chamber of Representatives, to give a formal reception to Kossuth in the House, fell to the ground without any decision being come to upon it; while in the Senate the course resolved on was the same as in the case of Lafayette, viz. merely to introduce him as Louis Kossuth, and invite him to take a seat. The public enthusiasm was less warm at Washington than the friends of Kossuth anticipated.

Mr. Henry Clay had formally resigned his seat in the Senate on account of ill health.

The immigration into New York for the year 1851 was 289,600, of which 163,256 were from Ireland, 28,553 from England, and 69,883 from Germany.

A communication had been received by the American Government from the Minister of France, announcing the measures that Louis Napoleon had adopted on the 2d of December for the public safety.

A fire which broke out in New York destroyed 15 houses in Division-street.

From California the accounts are to the 1st of December, and are accompanied by a consignment of 563,000 dollars in gold dust. Further discoveries of gold had been made in Bear Valley, Mariposa County, where it was said seven persons had realised 217,000 dollars in eight days. The United States revenue cutter *Lawrence* had been wrecked off San Francisco. Business in California is better. Vigilance committees were organised in almost all the interior towns. There had been a movement at Sacramento to ensure the construction of the Great Pacific Railway.

From Canada it is announced that a fire broke out in the barracks at Quebec on the 26th of December, which destroyed military stores to the amount of 40,000 dollars.

INDIA.

Accounts from Calcutta to the 6th and Bombay to the 17th of December have been received. They are not of importance. With respect to the expedition sent under the command of Commodore Lambert to demand satisfaction for certain British claims from the Government of the Burmese Empire, we learn that the force arrived at Rangoon on the 27th of October. The Commodore, after an interview with the Governor, granted a delay of 36 days to obtain from Ava, the capital, compliance with his demands; after which he will proceed to enforce them in case of refusal.

Sir Colin Campbell was still at Michenee, but had engaged in no further battle with the enemy.

By the Directors' orders the greater part of Ali Mourad's territory in Upper Scinde is to be occupied. A division, under General Manson, aided by the Mooltan brigade, will effect these orders. The Aden expedition is abandoned.

Both Mahomed of Caboul, and Maharajah Gholab Singh, were still alive, though it was fully expected that neither could recover.

Mr. Reddie, the First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, died on the 28th November, from cholera.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices from Monte Video to Dec. 6 announce that Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was about to strike a grand blow to recover his influence in the provinces of the Argentine Confederation, which was put in jeopardy by Urquiza's defeat of his creature Oribe, as announced a few weeks back. Rosas, it is said, has collected an army of 30,000 men. General Urquiza was to cross the Parana on the 15th of December to commence hostilities against the Dictator. The Brazilian army encamped near Monte Video, but had not fired a shot. Treaties had been concluded with the Brazilian Government, defining the boundaries of the two countries, and binding them to assist each other in case of attack.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE PRIMATES OF ENGLAND ON THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

The following correspondence, which has been published this week, is of so important a character that we give it in full:—

I.—LETTER TO THE PRIMATES ENCLOSING THE DECLARATION.

31, Charterhouse-square, Dec. 31, 1851.

My dear Lord Archbishop, I am requested by the "Supremacy and Gorham Cause Declaration Committee" to forward to your Grace the enclosed "declaration," which has now been signed by 3262 of the clergy (not including seven names which we have been unable to verify); among whom are seven Deans, twelve Archdeacons, and a large number of the dignitaries of the Church throughout the kingdom.

These signatures have been obtained, not by means of application sent to all the clergy, but by private correspondence with persons known to the committee, and a few advertisements in the newspapers; consequently the number so obtained cannot be considered as at all an adequate representation of that portion of the clergy who would have adopted the "declaration" if it had been sent to them in a body; and, further, the answers which we have received to our circular represents but a fraction of those who cordially agree with the views stated in the "declaration," a very large number of the clergy being reluctant, from failing to recognise its necessity and other causes, to make any public movement. In the circular with a feeling of reluctance to issue such declarations needlessly, the committee cordially sympathise; nor was it till some time had elapsed after the delivery of the Gorham judgment that it was determined to offer the clergy an opportunity of publicly testifying their sense of its value. But circumstances, to which it is unnecessary further to allude, seemed to render it a duty incumbent upon them to make known their sentiments on the subject, lest by failing to disabuse the public mind of the false impression which it had been taught to entertain respecting their views in the matter, but also to discountenance any attempt that might be made to set aside in practice a judgment solemnly pronounced by the ultimate court of appeal in matters ecclesiastical; and for these purposes the names appended to the enclosed "declaration" appear to the committee to be amply sufficient, coming as they do from every diocese and from all parts of the kingdom, and amongst, probably, to about one-fourth part of the officiating clergy, especially when it is recollected that a recent declaration of a contrary kind, which was sent to every beneficed clergyman throughout the whole body of the clergy, and also to the lay members of the Universities, obtained, as is well known, less than 1800 signatures, lay and clerical together.

I am, my dear Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's obliged and faithful servant,
W. GOODE.

II.—THE DECLARATION ENCLOSED

A Declaration, by the undersigned Clergy of the Church of England, in support of the Royal Supremacy in things Ecclesiastical, and of the wisdom and authority of the Judgment emanating from its recent exercise.

We, the undersigned clergy of the Church of England, viewing with surprise and concern the attempts made by parties holding office in the Church to invalidate and nullify the judgment recently delivered by the sovereign, as "supreme Governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," by the advice of the Privy Council and the Primates of the Church, in the case of "Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter," humbly testify our thankfulness for the judgment so delivered, and feel ourselves called upon, under present circumstances (whether holding or not the view which called forth the judgment), humbly to state our conviction that it was a wise and just sentence, in accordance with the principles or the Church of England.

And we respectfully, but firmly, protest against any attempt, from whatever quarter it may proceed, to bring into contempt a judgment so issued, and to charge with false teaching and discredit with their flocks those whose doctrine has been pronounced by that judgment to be "not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England."

Such attempts we hold to be equivalent to the enforcement of a standard of doctrine in our Church, by unauthorised individuals, opposed to that established by its supreme authority, and, consequently, to be irreconcilable with the first principles of all church polity, and necessarily to lead to a state of disorder, strife, and confusion in the Church.

III.—REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Addington, Jan. 2.

My dear Sir,—I have much satisfaction in receiving the declaration which you have forwarded to me from so numerous a body of clergy upon a subject which I sincerely hope may no longer be permitted to disturb the peace of our Church.

There are many questions in theology upon which Christians may differ without reproach to themselves or injury to others. From the Reformation until the present time numbers of our clergy have subscribed the same articles, have used the same formularies, have ministered in the same churches, whose sentiments, if they had been obliged to state them with logical precision, would have been found to vary, more or less, from each other, both with regard to regeneration and to the effect of infant baptism. But this difference has not prevented their harmonious co-operation. It is a comprehensiveness; and I should have been seriously grieved if the period of my archiepiscopacy had been chosen as the period when freedom of opinion, within the reasonable limits hitherto deemed allowable, was, for the first time, to be made to our clergy a matter where it is not denied them by the word of God or the declared doctrine of the Church of England. I remain, my dear sir, very faithfully yours,

Rev. William Goode. J. B. CANTUAR.

IV.—REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Bishopthorpe, York, Jan. 5.

My dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the declaration, and of your letter which accompanied it.

I am glad to find such a large number of the clergy agree in regarding "the judgment" alluded to as "a wise and just sentence, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England."

Concurring entirely in that opinion, I would only add the expression of my sincere hope that it may be considered by all parties as a final settlement of the point in dispute, and thus tend to promote that peace and harmony among ourselves which the times and the circumstances of the Church require.

I am, my dear Sir, your faithful servant,
The Rev. W. Goode. T. EBOR.

ORDINATIONS TO BE HOLDEN IN 1852.—Sunday, March 7.—By the Archbishop of Canterbury; by the Bishop of Carlisle; by the Bishop of Chester, at Chester (papers to be sent in by the 1st of February); by the Bishop of Exeter, at Exeter; by the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln (papers to be sent in by the 26th of January); by the Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough Cathedral; by the Bishop of Salisbury; by the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester (papers to be sent in by the 7th of February).

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have been made:—*Bishoprics:* The Rev. M. Valentine, to Jerusalem. *Honorary Canonries:* The Rev. Dr. Whittaker, Vicar of Blackburn, and the Rev. John Hull, Vicar of Poulton-le-Fylde, to Manchester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. Ogle Russell La Font, to Thurlaston, Leicestershire; the Rev. John Henry Coward, to St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London; the Rev. Henry Sullivan, to Yoxall, near Lichfield, Staffordshire. *Vicarages.* The Rev. Addington Symonds, to Langford, Bede, the Rev. Francis Bennett, to Easton with St. Catherine, Somerset; the Rev. Frederick W. Darwall, to Shoulden, Kent; the Rev. T. C. Price, to St. Augustine's, Bristol; the Hon. and Rev. Edward Plantagenet Aviey Talbot, to Evercreech, Somerset; the Rev. John O'Brien, to Hunfield; the Rev. Thomas William Johnes, to All Saints and St. Leonard's, Leicester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received test models of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Frederick Quarrington, from the parishioners of Hierscombe and Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire; the Rev. J. F. Royle, from the parishioners of Gorleston, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Y. Hughes, the minister of Christ Church, East Greenwich, from the congregation; the Rev. H. Harris, curate of Trinity, and the Rev. J. A. Charlton, curate of St. Cuthbert's, Darlington, from their respective congregations; the Rev. Dr. William Jones, from the inhabitants of Ripsley, Oxfordshire; the Rev. Thomas Pryer, from two parishioners of North Walsham, Norfolk; the Rev. F. W. Darwall, assistant minister of St. James's, Dover, from the congregation; the Rev. J. Wood, of All Saints', Canon-in-Moore, Lancashire, from the superintendents, teachers, and monitor classes in his Sunday school; the Rev. Joseph Place, curate of Byfield, Northamptonshire, from the parishioners; the Rev. C. G. Monk, late vicar of Newport, from the parishioners; the Rev. R. D. Jackson, incumbent of Heaton Norris Chapel, from the members of his congregation; the Rev. G. M. Gibbs, from the congregation of St. Mary's, Southwark.

ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATION.—At the monthly meeting of the London Union on Church matters, held on Tuesday, at St. Martin's Hall, the secretary's report, which was adopted, contained the following passage:—"Papers setting out the way in which bills are brought into Parliament affecting the clergy, without their feelings or opinions being consulted in the matter, have been brought under the committee's notice, and have been referred to the consideration of the sub-committee on diocesan synods. The Union has, however, ever stated its opinion that it will be the best course for Churchmen to object to all legislation for the Church until her own provincial synod have been reconstructed with powers to make canons that shall not need the assent of Parliament *seriatim*." Should any such bill, however, be referred by the Ministry into Parliament, the committee recommend the clergy to act on the judicious suggestion made by the South Church Union at its recent meeting, and call on their diocesan to convene their clergy to consider the matter, with a view of hearing their opinions on this mode of legislating for the Church, and, should it be thought expedient, of considering the provisions of the bill.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—A meeting in connexion with the third jubilee recently held in commemoration of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the Parochial School-room, South Hackney, in aid of the South Hackney Church Fund. The Rev. G. P. Lockwood, the rector, presided, and stated that the church fund was established about twelve years ago for the support of five societies—the Church Building Society, the National Society, the Additional Curates' Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The last-named society now more especially claimed their attention, on account of being in its jubilee year. Nearly every parish either had or would have its jubilee commemoration, the celebration having also extended to the colonies and to the American Episcopal Church. After a rapid sketch of the society's operations from its foundation in 1701, the reverend gentleman pointed out the gradual, but astonishing, increase which had taken place in the funds of the society. In 1701 the subscriptions were only £234; in 1750, £718; in 1800, £4325; in 1820, £13371; in 1838, £10,919; and in 1850, £26,843; while the society's income from all sources amounted to no less than £94,874. The number of missionaries now supported by the society was about 400. Dr. Williams read the annual report of the South Hackney Church Fund, from which it appeared that the income during the past year had been £168, making, with those of previous years, £2838. The appropriation of last year's fund had been as follows:—To the Society for Propagating the Gospel, £34 1s. 10½d.; to the National Society, £43 2s. 4d.; to the Additional Curates Society, £284 14s. 1d.; to the South Hackney District Christian Knowledge Society, £20 9s. 4d., and to the Church Building Fund, £29 12s. 4d. The report was adopted. The Rev. J. Jefferson, one of the secretaries of the parent society, said that it was hard been twofold from the very first—to attend to our own colonists and also to the heathen amongst whom they were placed. To do either they must do both, for the two duties were intermingled. Other speakers followed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the rev. chairman.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—A meeting took place on Wednesday evening at the Poultry Chapel; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report stated that since 1848 the society had been the means of erecting or of aiding in the erection of eight handsome and commodious chapels in destitute and populous localities: viz. Horsbury chapel, Haverstockhill chapel, the City-road chapel, Bedford chapel, Somers-town, Portland chapel, Portland-town, Southgate-road chapel, and Nottingdale Potteries chapel. It had also secured the preservation and successful use of Portland chapel, near St. John's-wood, and this was exclusive of enterprises in which the society was now engaged. It was proposed, in connexion with the society, to effect the erection of at least 50 new Congregational chapels. Supposing this to be accomplished, the number of Congregational chapels in London would still be under 300, and that in a population which ten years hence could hardly be less than three millions. The meeting was addressed by Samuel Morley, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Leifchild, and other ministers.

THE NEW CHURCH AT HAMPSTEAD.—During the severe storm of wind which raged on the night of the 28th instant, the vane and about sixteen feet of the top of the steeple of the new church at Hampstead were blown down. The whole fell at the foot of the tower, and did comparatively little injury.

MR. BENNETT.—In the reply of the Bishop of Bath and Wells to a protest which had been addressed to him, from certain persons of Frome, against Mr. Bennett's presentation to the living of that place, his Lordship says:—"I can assure you, had I not been satisfied that Mr. Bennett was not attached to, or likely to be influenced by, the doctrines of the Church of Rome, or likely to influence in that direction others of any congregation committed to his care, I should have declined instituting him, from whatever quarter his nomination might have proceeded; but as I am fully satisfied that Mr. Bennett has a firm and deep-rooted attachment to our own Church, and to all the doctrines of the Church of England, repudiating all Romish doctrines, I feel that I should be acting unjustly to him, and unfortunately by the Parishioners of Bath (whose firm attachment to our Church is so well known), if I were to refuse him admission into my diocese."

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

The following particulars respecting the recent enormous discoveries of gold-mines in Bathurst, and the surrounding parts of the country, have been received lately in this country from a person who resides in Sydney, New South Wales:—

Woolcomooloo, Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 3, 1851.

This colony (Sydney) still remains in a very agitated state, owing to the gold fever, which is not in the least way abated. People of every class of society are constantly leaving here for the "diggings," and almost every business is at an entire stand-still. We are afraid that a number of our police are going to desert us and be off to the mines, for it is rumoured that nearly forty of the city police and all the water police are about to resign the *bâton* for the purpose of trying their luck at gold-finding. It is also reported that the police which are stationed at Cockatoo Island intend to try a change of scene and are on a similar errand. I am *sorry to say that provisions are still very high in price, and business is very dull.*

I enclose you some specimens from a friend at Bathurst, which we received a short time back. Let my friends in England read it, as it will show them the present state of the scene of operations.

The subjoined extracts are taken from the letter referred to above, and are dated:—

Bathurst, August 14, 1851.

The gold-diggers are doing wonders on Mr. Wentworth's land at Frederick's Valley. There are two brothers of the name of Hagham who in two days procured 4lbs. weight of gold; the one of the pieces of gold they found was lumps weighing respectively 11½ and 14 ounces. As this gold is found in a large quartz vein and in the matrix, I should not be surprised at some enormous discoveries of auriferous wealth being made in that locality.

Several parties have arrived here from the Turon, and the accounts received from there are of a very satisfactory nature. A great number of the diggers are doing remarkably well, and many are running about, prospecting in the small creeks and tributaries of the river. It is pretty generally the opinion of most parties there that those who have a mind to work and persevere can make sure remunerative wages.

Three sailors, who a fortnight since arrived here from Sydney, have procured £800 worth of the precious metal from the "claim" they are now working near the Wallaby Rocks, for which they have lately refused £800. A great quantity of gold has arrived in town within the last four days. In small lots; but Mondays and Tuesdays are the principal days on which the gold arrives, in time for the escort on Wednesday morning.

It is rumoured in town that Mr. Rotton, the mail contractor, has entered into an arrangement with the Government to run a daily mail from Bathurst to Sydney. Since the increasing traffic and number of arrivals to our district, this was much required, for since the gold discovery, a person travelling from Bathurst, per mail would require to book himself three weeks in advance of his arrival in Sydney, to ensure a passage by the return mail."

PIRACY AND MURDER IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

The pirates of the Indian Archipelago, to whose atrocities attention was drawn some time back, have again furnished materials for a harrowing narrative. The following account refers to the murder of two gentlemen and a portion of the crew of a brig by a most outrageous attack made on their vessel by some Lanun and Suloo pirates in Malluda Bay. The following particulars were obtained from a gentleman who formed one of the expedition which made diligent inquiries on the spot as to the tragedy:—

The H. C. steamer *Pluto*, on her way from Labuan to the N.E. coast of Borneo, touched at Malluda Bay, at which place intelligence was received of the capture by pirates of the schooner *Dolphin*, and the murder of Mr. Burns (supercargo) and Robertson (captain), as also a portion of the crew. This outrage is reported to have taken place on or about the 7th or 8th of September last. The circumstances under which it appears that in the evening, while the vessel was under way, two boats manned by ten men went alongside and intimated their desire to trade, which Captain Robertson declined to do until daylight next morning. About seven o'clock on the following day, two men, one a Lanun, and the other a Suloo man, went on board, apparently to trade with Mr. Burns, having with them some mats, pearls, and camphor. Whilst Mr. Burns was in a stooping posture, his attention taken up examining some pearls in his hand, a Borneo man, called up, was handed from the boat, which harms glanced at, and on which was concealed a Suloo kris. The pretended trader adroitly drew out the hidden weapon, and at a single blow severed Burns's head from his body. Captain Robertson was pacing up and down the quarter-deck, and at this juncture his back was towards Burns. The Suloo man, observing Burns despatched, made a cut at Robertson's neck, who, turning at the instant, received a kris-wound across the chin, and ran forward to the jiboom-end, whence he begged hard for his life. From one of the boats, under the schooner's bows, several spears were thrown at Robertson, who fell into the water and was finished by a spear run through his body. Three of the crew (Malays) were also butchered. Not the least resistance was offered, and the arms were all below in the hold. The rest of the crew took to the water or escaped up the rigging; their lives were spared, and they were bound with ropes. A native woman on board was cut to pieces, two and thrown into the sea. On obtaining this information the *Pluto* proceeded to Malluda Bay, to which place the *Dolphin* was supposed to have been taken by the pirates. Owing to the shallowness of the water the boats were not ready, consisting of the two paddle-box boats, each fitted with a 6-pounder, and the first-cutter gig, under the command of Mr. Hodges, of the *Pluto*, all manned as per Mr. St. John, officiating commissioner. In consequence of the intricacy of the Benguin river, some difficulty was experienced in hitting upon the right channel. After passing some distance, the *Dolphin* was seen, and observed pulling towards the shallows; and at six P.M. Mr. Hodges boarded the schooner *Dolphin*, at anchor in the Benguin river. The same evening Mr. Hodges went up the river to see the chief, from whom he was soon ascertained that on the schooner's arrival he demanded of the pirates what it was; they said a cargo of rice, which was found to be the Sulooes are a Spain, they had a right to take her. The crew were then separated, but from fear answered they did not know what flag the vessel sailed under; but on the chief's people, seeing the crew, said "You are Mr. Burns's crew. I have seen the schooner at Brunai." The crew then told the chief what had happened, upon which the chief himself cut down one of the pirates, others were wounded, and some captured, but were subsequently released by a large party of Suloo and Lanuns, who threatened to return and destroy the chief of Brunai. The details towed the *Dolphin* to Labuk Bay, and on the 21st November the *Pluto* The steamer next day towed the *Dolphin* trance of Malluda Bay, placed on board four European native crew, and dispatched the schooner to Singapore.

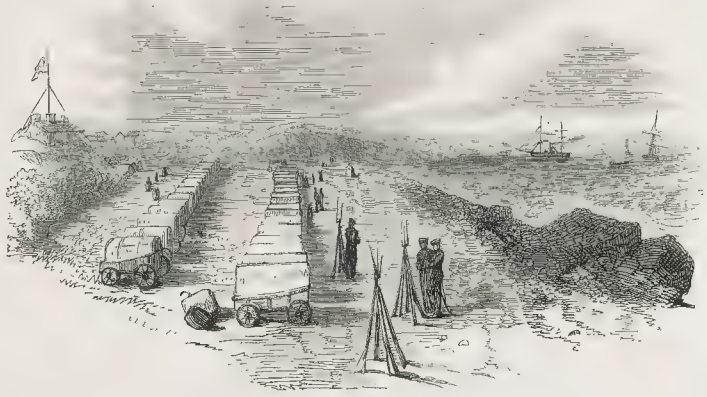
BURGHER FINGOES ON THE FRONTIER OF CAPE COLONY.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

We continue to be favoured with characteristic Sketches illustrative of the war in Kaffraria. The first of the accompanying scenes is thus described in the following extract from a letter, dated Alice, Cape of Good Hope, 28th Oct., 1851:

"I enclose a pen-and-ink sketch of a 'scene' in South Africa. The figures in their shirts are intended for our Fingoes, with gun and assegai. The figures on the mountains represent the position held by the enemy. The accoutrements of the principal figures show those employed when the parties set out for two or three days' patrol. When they go out for a longer period, additional articles are required, as a matter of course.

"The rebels and Kaffirs still continue to make a most determined stand against our troops. For the last fourteen days, our troops, from 5000 to 6000 in number, have been bombarding and charging them in



EAST LONDON, BUFFALO MOUTH, FROM THE WEST.

one of the almost impenetrable natural fortresses of this country, about 30 miles from this place. Very exaggerated reports have been circulated respecting the loss of the enemy, which, it is now generally believed, is comparatively small. We have lost ten men killed, and thirty wounded. Altogether, we have nothing to boast of; no impression appears to have been made as yet. The day before yesterday the bombarding was heard there again. We are hourly waiting for the result. Vague reports announce another failure, and it is as yet pretty clear that the enemy hold their fastnesses."

The second Sketch shows Buffalo Mouth, or the Port of East London, with the *Styx* steamer landing (close in) horses, &c., for the service: the dark spots represent the surf-boats on the Wasp; the two rows of waggons are waiting for hire; a train of these conveyances sometimes, in travelling, occupies perhaps three miles, and is escorted by fifty men.

H.M. STEAM-TENDER "ALBAN" RESCUING THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN BRIGANTINE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of H.M. steam-tender *Alban* discovering the wreck of an ill-fated American brigantine, the *Mesurdis*, of New York, on her voyage from Chagres, Navy Bay, to Jackson, in the United States, when there were rescued two of her crew, who had been there from the 31st of August to the 23d November. Both were very sickly, and in all probability would have died had the timely arrival of the *Alban* been delayed much longer. The following account appeared in the *Jamaica Standard*:—

"H.M. steamer *Alban*, Lieut. Craufurd, arrived at Port Royal on Saturday last from the Serranilla Keys, in six days. The *Alban* brought up two men from the wreck of an American brigantine, lost on the reef. The following is a narrative of the discovery of the wreck, in search of which H.M. steamer *Alban* recently went, and two lives saved: 'H.M. steamer *Alban* proceeded on the afternoon of the 21st November from Port Royal to the Serranilla Bank, in search of distressed American seamen believed to be located in Beacon Cay, in the immediate vicinity of the above bank. On the *Alban* approaching her destination, Lieut Craufurd observed a tent erected on the Cay, out of which a man was remarked to go waving his hat in great triumph and joy: the steamer then, with great care, stood as near the Cay as practicable, and observed the wreck of the ill-fated vessel, which was almost broken up, lying on the most exposed point of land, with the force of the sea sweeping over her. The *Alban* was then brought to in the safest place, when the gig and cutter were lowered down for the purpose of rendering whatever assistance might be requisite: the boats were speedily manned—the cutter in charge of Mr. Bell, gunner, with a crew of nine hands; the party in the gig consisting of Lieutenant Craufurd, with four men, and Dr. Crawford, assistant-surgeon; the latter gentleman proceeding for the purpose of affording whatever professional services might be necessary. After the boats left the vessel, great dexterity and skill were evinced by the officers in charge, in the very careful and efficient manner in which they piloted their little craft through the dangerous surf, which was breaking with great violence all round the beach. Lieutenant Craufurd was the first to go on shore, leaving Dr. Crawford in charge of the boat, with orders to keep clear of breakers till his return, and to be ready, if necessary, to visit the afflicted. On Lieutenant Craufurd's arrival at the tent, he learned that the crew of the unfortunate vessel consisted of seven originally, and two passengers, who were cast away on the night of the 31st of August. The master, however, two months afterwards proceeded with two of the crew towards the Mosquito coast in search of assistance. The six left on Beacon Cay were very sickly, and became worse, four of whom fell victims to the vicissitude of climate and want of proper nourishment, and the other two must have evidently fallen victims had the *Alban's* timely arrival been delayed two days longer. In conclusion, great credit is due to the commander, and Mr. W. G. Aldrich, second master, for the able way in which they conducted their vessel amongst those cays (although in the hour of darkness), which are known to be the worst and most dangerous in the West India pilotage.'"

On the *Alban's* return to Port Royal a letter of thanks was received by the Commodore from the American Consul in Kingston, in which he desired the expression of his warmest thanks to the commander, officers and crew of the *Alban*, which letter was read to these persons on the quarter-deck of H. M. ship *Imaum*.

H. M. S. ALBAN" RESCUING A PART OF THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN BRIGANTINE IN SERRANILLA KEYS.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH IN COPENHAGEN FIELDS, ON MONDAY.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT, AND A SWEEPSTAKES IN CASH, IN COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.

NEARLY all the pedestrians of celebrity were brought together on Monday, either to compete for the championship, or to witness the performance of the swiftest foot-racers of the present time. Although the weather was showery and unfavourable, thousands of spectators congregated on this well-known sporting-ground. The arrangements were excellent, preventing confusion, obstruction, and annoyance; so that the competitors came to the scratch in admirable order, starting at fifty minutes past two o'clock, to the satisfaction of the immense throng, computed to exceed 4600 persons.

The Champion's Belt (the chief prize contended for) is a beautiful piece of workmanship, of rich purple Genoa velvet, 6 feet in length, and 4 inches in width: in its centre is a silver shield, with richly chased figures in bold relief, emblematic of pedestrian sports, the top part of the shield having a figure of Mercury holding the wreath of victory, in another part showing two groups of human figures in a field, all in silver, contesting a running match; a massive silver buckle and tab, the whole bordered with white satin; the back of the belt being embroidered with silver laurel leaves. The cost of the whole was £25.

By twelve o'clock there were 18 competitors entered, each naming a colour he proposed running in, so that the sight was very imposing when the whole number of these pedestrians were ranged for the start; Jackson, Grantham, Levitt, Swift, Tetlow, and Frost appearing to have the greatest number of backers. The odds before starting were as follow:—2 to 1 agst Grantham; 3 to 1 agst Levitt, Frost, or Tetlow. Manks (although on the ground) refused to start.

At ten minutes before three o'clock the pedestrians went away at a tremendous speed, Pudney (Mile-end) with the lead; Tetlow (Oldham), second; Levitt (Battersea), third; Frost (Suffolk Stag), Jackson (American Deer), and Adams (Mitcham) close behind, with very little alteration during the performance of the first mile (three times round the ground). Levitt then shot ahead—Pudney second, Tetlow third, Frost fourth, Adams and Griffiths (Walworth) well up. Levitt gave up in the tenth round, and Grantham in the twelfth; Jackson not running more than five miles. At the completion of the fourth mile Frost had obtained the lead—Tetlow being second, Adams third, Pudney fourth, Jackson fifth; after which Frost was never caught, but won the prize with comparative ease, by from 200 to 300 yards in advance of Tetlow, who came in second; Pudney being third, Adams fourth, and Kelly fifth; the last two being full 600 yards behind Frost. The winner went over his ten miles in the almost incredibly short time (considering the weather and wet ground) of 54 minutes 21 seconds—the last two passing the winning flag in 55 minutes 57 seconds.

The Belt was given up to the winner the same evening, at the Copenhagen Tavern, in the presence of a large concourse of sporting gentlemen and pedestrians.

THE NORTH LONDON SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND MODELLING, CAMDEN TOWN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOLS.—THE NORTH LONDON SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND MODELLING.

THIS establishment presents one of the most gratifying successes of the recent attempts to extend the means of art-education in this country.

The above School, situated at Camden-town, a locality favourable as the residence of a superior class of workmen, may be considered a model-school for the education of art-workmen. The institution has been in active operation for nearly two years, and has more than realised the expectations of its most sanguine promoters, being attended by about 150 male and 30 female pupils.

The School is under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to whose liberality it is greatly indebted. It is conducted by a committee of artists, architects, and manufacturers; the separate classes being under the supervision of practical artists of established repute.

It has long been felt, that, as a nation, we were in artistic taste inferior to our Continental neighbours. For a century past Paris has supported seventeen such subsidiary schools out of the municipal funds. Our Government was, therefore, called upon to provide similar means of instruction; and, in obedience to this demand, have established schools of design in London and in various provincial towns. These schools have been to a certain extent useful, though the general feeling about them has been one of disappointment; and justly so, for they promised more than they could possibly fulfil. Pupils in vain expected that in two, three, or four years they should be sent forth able to prepare for any manufacturer who might pay for their services, designs, original, artistic, and easily executed by the practical workman. All acted upon a low basis; the Government who provided the schools, the wealthy manufacturers who subscribed to them, and the pupils who flocked to them to learn so pleasant and easy a method of making a livelihood.

A few practical men residing in the neighbourhood of this school, having come to the conclusion that schools of design were "fundamentally wrong in principle," resolved to attempt the establishment of a school which should not aim at more than it could teach in a right way. They limited their efforts to the teaching of their future pupils to make a correct representation of any object placed before them; leaving them to acquire with skill of hand that education of the eye which should enable them to discriminate between graceful and ungraceful combinations of form. To quote from a pamphlet written by Mr. Thomas—"This system does not attempt to make designers otherwise than by inculcating the general principles of art: the combination of these, with their practical knowledge of various processes, will form their own judgment, they being best acquainted with those constructive conditions to which art applied to the manufactures should be subservient."

We are glad to learn, that such success has attended their efforts, that "the Committee now feel warranted in extending their sphere of usefulness by establishing similar institutions in other localities."

The schools are supported partly by the payments of the pupils (at the rate of 1d. per night), and partly by voluntary subscriptions.

Associated with this subject there is an advantage which, to many persons, will appear of equal or greater importance than the qualification for their own judgment—we mean the opportunity which it affords to women for the lucrative employment of their time in a manner suited to their tastes and domestic character.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 18.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 19.—Earl of Surrey beheaded.
TUESDAY, 20.—Fabian. American independence acknowledged, 1783.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Agnes Louis XV., guil.-tined, 1793.
THURSDAY, 22 Vincent. Lord Byron born, 1788.
FRIDAY, 23 W. Pitt died, 1809.
SATURDAY, 24.—South Sea bubble exploded, 1721.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
11 45	0 10	0 59	1 36	2 13	2 49	3 25
0 12	0 59	1 36	2 13	2 49	3 25	4 0

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, JAN. 19, will be produced a new and original Fairy Extravaganza, entitled the MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR, and the Pantomime of Harlequin and Mother Goose; or, the Golden Egg, as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command, and the Lessee's Juvenile Pantomime, 21st, Rambler, and the Pantomime Thursday, 22d. The Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 23d. To Parents and Guardians, Betsy Baker, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 24th, Twelfth Night, and the Pantomime.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—Triumphant success.—praise of the entire Press.—crowded houses.—First Appearance of New Singers, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, and every Evening during the Week, in Aubery Address by Mr. Aubrey Brown. THE MANAGER'S ROOM; Dibdin of the celebrated Italian prima donna, Signora [illegible]; BOMBASTES FURIOSO, with introduced Melodies, and the Grand Ballet of FAUSTUS or, the Pupil of Nature. Doors to be open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.

HAYMARKET.—[illegible] GYAN 5. In consequence of numerous applications, and the near completion of the new scenery, will be performed a MORNING JUVENILE PERFORMANCE on MONDAY next, JANUARY 19, at Half-past Two o'clock. Private Boxes, £1 1s; Balcony Stalls, 2s; Upper Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be made at Mr. Mitchell's, 34 Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams', St. James's-street; Mr. C. Olivier, New Bond-street; or at the principal Libraries; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 19, and every evening during the week, BLUE BEARD, and a variety of the most highly approved, Equestrian, Dramatic, and Pantomimic Performances. At the conclusion of the Performances, the Third Grand Juvenile Fête Champêtre, in which nearly 70 children will participate for the Juvenile Prizes. To conclude with a new Pantomime, followed by novel Scenes in the Circle, and Blue Beard.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 8 till 5 o'clock.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—On FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd, Mendelssohn's Sacred Oratorio, ELIJAH. Principal Vocalists, Mrs. Bish, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. H. Phillips, &c. The Band and Chorus will consist of 300 Performers. Conductor, Mr. Surman. Leader of the Band, Mr. Cooper. The remaining box to the Society is £4 4s per annum, or for Reserved Seats, £5 5s.—Two Tickets for Non-subscribers, Stalls, 5s; Body of the Room, 3s; Gallery, 2s. Members now joining and taking their Subscriptions from Monday next, will be entitled to the Oratorio of the 26th inst. Reserved Seats will be presented with a separate Copy of an Oratorio, or the "London Pet Book," by the Conductor

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music and the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. The FIRST CONCERT will be performed next, JANUARY 21, when will be performed Handel's [illegible] Artists: Mesdames Lockey, Handel's Cantata, "Alexander's Feast," with [illegible] Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Hullah. The members of Mr. Hullah's First Upper Singing School will be admitted by Tickets, Stalls, 2s; double ditto, 3s; Gallery, 1s; Reserved Seats, 1s; double ditto, 2s;

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—On the 9th inst. summonses were issued to attend two Cabinet Councils this week, on the 14th and 15th instant: the first was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Broughton, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, and Lord Seymour. The Council sat two hours and a half. Lords Minto and Broughton, who were absent from the Cabinet Council held on the previous week, came to town on the Sunday morning to attend the Council held on the 9th inst. Nothing of any importance was decided. The second Cabinet Council was held at noon. The Ministers present were—Lord J. Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Broughton, the Lord Chancellor, Sir G. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Granville, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Sir F. T. Baring, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Seymour, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS AND RUMOURS.—On Monday Lord Normanby transacted business at the Foreign-office. The *Globe* of Monday states that Lord Clanricarde has declared his intention to leave the Cabinet as soon as a successor can be procured, and that the noble Lord has been solicited to take the French embassy, should Lord Normanby become a member of the Cabinet. On Tuesday the Postmaster-General (Lord Clanricarde) had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street; the Secretary-General Militaire with Earl Grey, at the Colonial-office; and Mr. Granville Berkeley with Sir G. Grey, at the Home-office. Captain R. S. Dundas, R.N., had an interview with the Prime Minister on Wednesday, in Downing-street.

THE ENGLISH EMBASSY IN MADRID.—The *Morning Chronicle* correspondent writes from Madrid on the 4th instant:—"I have been, and I have reason to be sure that the assertion is true, that Lord Howden has sent in his resignation." At the banquet given by Maria Christina, on the 6th instant, the absence of the English Minister was remarked.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.—There is no foundation for the statement of a morning contemporary, that a committee has been appointed by the Government, and is now sitting at the Custom-house, on the management of Customs. The statement that Sir Thomas Fremantle, chairman of the Board of Customs, is about to be replaced by another chief commissioner, is equally unfounded. The Customs reforms, to the accomplishment of which the attention of the inquiry committee is announced to be specially directed, were effected within the last year ago, at the instance of Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir Alexander Spearman, and Mr. Hayter.—*Globe.*

THE EXTRA-MURAL INTERMENTS BILL.—The Prime Minister had appointed Monday to receive a deputation from Marylebone respecting this bill but on the members assembling at the Court-house, headed by Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, to wait on their sitting for Downing-street, they were duly received a note from Mr. A. Russell, the Minister's secretary, explaining that Lord John Russell had sent word he would not be in town before Wednesday and that his Lordship must have forgotten the deputation appointed to meet him on Monday. The second note added that it was too late to send to Richmond, and promised to let the deputation know when the Minister could receive the Marylebone memorial. Lord Dudley Stuart declared that it was "very bad behaviour" on the part of the Premier, as he had himself made the appointment. During a short conversation on some suggestion by Sir Benjamin Hall, that the parochial authorities should have the management of extramural interments, Lord Dudley Stuart stated that Lord Seymour was to have the management of the amended bill next session, and that he was favourable to the principle of parochial control. A suggestion was then made that it would be better for the deputation to see Lord Seymour, and some of the members seemed to think that Lord John Russell would not be long in office, and it was, therefore, a waste of time to see his Lordship. After a little further discussion, in which the Premier's failure to keep his appointment was protested against, the deputation agreed to see his Lordship as soon as possible. On Lord Palmerston's name being mentioned as the probable successor of Lord J. Russell, there was great applause.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The fifth of the series of lectures on subjects connected with the Great Exhibition was delivered on Wednesday evening by Dr. Lindley, the subject being "Substances used as Food." Sir John Rolfuck, Bart., was in the chair. The lecturer entered into the subject of wheat, wheat—one of the most remarkable specimens of which was a sample forwarded from our South Australian colonies—a wheat that was undeniably the first produced in the world, as one weighing the almost incredible weight of 70 lbs. per bushel, the only other wheat approaching it in quality being the produce of Castile, in Spain, known commonly under the denomination of Talavera wheat. It would, however, be utter mistake to suppose that such a wheat as this, if sown in England would produce a better crop than our indigenous kind, the quality of which wheat depends not so much on soil as on climate. The subject of crossing different species of cereals had been little studied, and it had been proved that samples in the Exhibition that important results might be obtained. Plantains from Mexico could be produced in this country in quantity at a low price, and may become a valuable adjunct to the nourishing of our Royal Navy and mercantile marine. Dried vegetables were more acceptable at sea than preserved fresh meats, which palled on the appetite. If proper precautions were taken the meats would keep for years. Dried salmon, forwarded to this country from Russia and Texas was so nutritious that 10 lb. would maintain a man in full vigour for four days. It is formed by boiling down the best portions of meat, and mixing the extract with meal, and then drying. Among articles of luxury, tea and coffee stood nearly destroyed for their hides and bones only, as in the Argentine Republic, may have the edible portions in future converted to a nutritious and portable ailment. Dr. Lindley referred to coffee, cocoa, theine and caffeine, and to the loans of the best coffee trees in Java, &c. &c. It was probable that the highest portions of the Himalaya mountains, would produce tea of the finest quality—50,000 to 60,000 lb. of spurious or 1 lb. tea had been recently imported into Liverpool. The lecturer said a few words on tobacco. A vote was voted to Dr. Lindley, and a strong feeling was expressed that the Crystal Palace should be retained, in which were now lying £10,000 worth of specimens presented to the Royal Commission.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Mr J. M. Rendel, the recently elected president, delivered his inaugural address at Monday's meeting. He expressed his hope for the dominion between employers and their workmen, which must ever be productive of evil to both, but invariably ends in permanent injury to the men, whose occupation is the construction of machines by which manual labour is only apparently superseded, whilst civilisation is thereby invariably induced by affording to mankind increased powers over the materials of the world. He hoped the men would discard the erroneous notion that capital is the foe of labour, and that as the employers have expressed their willingness to consider any individual representations made in a fitting manner, this unhappy dispute may be arranged without prejudice to either party. It must be very pernicious influence that could render a body of such intelligent men an unobservant of the true laws regulating supply and demand, as to imagine they could control the prices of the labour necessary to produce those very labour saving machines of their own manufacture, and which it is evidently their true interest to see multiplied. The several objects were stated, the more they could be such an increased cost of machinery and such uncertainty in its production, last either the trade would be driven to other countries, or the factories here must be manned by skilled foreign workmen, whose productions are even now scarcely second to ours.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square; Mr. S. B. Bicknell, M.P., in the chair. The following silver medals were awarded:—First—To gunner and driver John Gray, who saved the life of private Tane, of the 95th Regiment, who was bathing in the Dardanelles. Second—W. Wilson and Thomas Bowyer, both of Mr. W. J. Anstey, who had been pushed off the dock-wall of the London Docks when about to go on board an emigrant vessel. Third—Mr. W. T. Ju lan and Wilson Boyd; saved Thomas Stevens, who had fallen overboard at Plymouth. Fourth—Mr. W. Wickham; saved a female infant that had fallen into the River Frome. Fifth—Lieutenant C. S. Stanhope, of H.M.S. *Ajax*; saved a seaman named Carbogne, belonging to the same ship. Sixth—Mr. P. Dancy, resident engineer of the Severn Navigation; saved Private Jones, of the 53rd Regiment. Seventh—Mr. W. H. Richards, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge; saved John Ledbury, who had fallen off the pier at Portsmouth. Eighth—Mr. W. C. Angove, first officer of the *Zealand*; saved Second Officer Wood from the sea off the Southampton Docks. Ninth—Charles Burgess, railway guard; saved John Pemberton, engine-driver, who twice attempted suicide, upon occasion of the late unfortunate accident on the London and Brighton Railway, near Chichester. Tenth—T. T. Oddy, saved Mr. Vicary, who had been carried out to sea whilst bathing at Brighton. The receipts of the year amounted to £1890 8s. 8d., and the expenditure to £2795 7s. 2d. The lives saved in the Metropolis during the year were, 191,147. There had been 23 casualties, but only one had proved fatal.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—On Monday evening the ordinary meeting of the winter session took place; Mr. Fowler (the vice-president) in the chair. Professor Donaldson delivered an address on the subject of polychromy as applied to architecture by the ancients, with the view chiefly of drawing attention to a work of M. J. J. Hittorff, a distinguished architect of Paris, entitled "L'Architecture Polychrome chez les Grecs." The lecturer, whose remarks were illustrated by a large collection of beautiful coloured drawings, endeavoured to show that in every branch of the fine arts the Greeks and the Romans to embellish the whole surface of the exterior and interior of their temples and monuments with rich and diversified colouring, citing in support of this opinion the authority of many learned travellers who had carefully examined the interesting remains of the Parthenon, the Theseum, the Propylæ, &c., at Athens, and other classic cities.

THE BANKING INSTITUTE.—From the report read at Tuesday's meeting, at Sussex-place, in Throgmorton-street, it appears that the business is thriving. The governor of the Bank of England had offered to aid it, and liberal donations had been received. The reading-room was to be opened with a moderate subscription. Mr. Gilbart had paid over to Mr. Crawford's Sharp, account to the East of England Bank at Norwich, the prize of £100 for the best essay on the question, "in what manner can any of the articles collected at the Great Exhibition be rendered especially serviceable to the interest of practical banking?" Mr. Staw read a paper on the law and practice of issuing cheques. The law was very unsatisfactory on the point, which ought to be definitely settled, as the custom was alike bound, at present, on the public and the banks. He gave an account of the Clearing House. Mr Gilbart thought the mercantile and banking interest ought to apply to the Legislature to sanction the custom of crossing cheques, as it would tend to diminish the chances of forgery.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Wednesday morning at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition in 1851 of the Works of Industry of all Nations. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace of Westminster at eleven o'clock. The other Commissioners present were—Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Charles L. Eastlake, Sir William Cubitt, Mr. Barry, Mr. T. F. Gibson, Mr. John Gott, Mr. Fuzey, M.P., Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., and Mr. Hopkins, President of the Geological Society. Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Edward Bowring, Secretaries of the Royal Commission, Colonel Reid, Captain Cole and Mr. Digby Wyatt, Executive Committee, were also present. The meeting broke up at one o'clock, when Prince Albert took his departure, and returned to Windsor Castle.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—At the last meeting of the committee of management of this hospital, a letter was read from Sir W. H. Leeds, M.P., one of the directors of the East India Company, announcing his intention of placing at the disposal of that body the appointment of an assistant-surgeon in the Company's service, to be conferred on one of the students of the hospital, who is to be selected for his professional merits, and his correct and gentlemanlike conduct. Such a noble and judicious exercise of patronage reflects credit, not only on Mr. Rowden, but also on the institution which he has thought worthy of his bounty.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, AT BROMPTON.—On Thursday a very full meeting was held of the committee of management of the above institution; the Hon. J. W. Fergy in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, it was stated that the directors had determined on the establishment of a sanatorian institution at Bournemouth, for the further improvement of convalescent patients, and that a committee was forming for the purpose of carrying out the distinctive objects of this branch of the charity. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had kindly consented to preside at the forthcoming annual festival, to be held at the Albion Tavern. It was also reported that the eastern wing of the edifice had been proceeded with to the extent of the second story, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. H. W. Cooper, of Wakefield-street, Regent-square; and very sanguine hope was entertained, that, by the continuation of the support hitherto given to this work of benevolence, the committee would be enabled to hasten its final completion. The usual vote of thanks having been passed, the meeting separated

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—The annual ball in aid of the funds of this institution took place on Wednesday night, and was remarkably well attended. Nearly 800 persons assembled, and dancing was kept up with great ardour to a late hour. Among all the trade charities in London this takes the lead, and it is even said to be the largest in the kingdom supported by voluntary contributions. It maintains no less than 130 separate tenements for decayed members of the licensed victuallers' fraternity, and the year which has just closed has seen it released from debt. This has been mainly accomplished by the liberality of the great brewers, and the efforts of the management are now directed towards the formation of a stable endowment fund. Mr. Sinclair, the chairman, exerted himself creditably on Wednesday night to promote the interests of the last tuition, which is an honour to the trade the destitute members of which it seeks to relieve.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—One of the wards in the new asylum will be called "Dickenson Ward," the late Mr. Thomas Dickenson having bequeathed £2000, free of duty, to the building fund. Mr. C Dixon has given a donation of £100 10s. There are now 170 candidates for admission, of whom only 15 can be received at present, owing to the want of accommodation in the present building.

ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.—On Monday the annual meeting and election of children into this institution was held at the London Tavern; Mr. William Nottage, the treasurer, in the chair. The annual statement of receipts and expenditure was read, by which it appeared that a sum of £10,605 2s. 1d. had been received from subscriptions, donations, &c.; while the expenditure for the board and tuition of 288 children, and the other incidental expenses of the establishment, amounted to £7374 2s. 1d. A sum of £1833 10s. had been paid for the purchase of £2000 three per Cent. Consols, and the balance in the bankers' hands was £849 10s. A legacy of £1000 from the late Thomas Dickenson, of Holloway, was announced; and it was also stated that the late Miss Severn, of Islington, had by the proceedings of the past year, from which it appeared that the total number of members entered since the establishment of the society, in January, 1850, was 721, the total amount of subscriptions being upwards of £800. £320 had been paid to the widows or orphans of 8 deceased members during the past year. The annual and incidental working expenses of the fund, printing, secretary's salary, &c., a balance of nearly £400 was invested in the funds in the names of the trustees.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a large body of the members and friends of the Female Education Society proceeded to Gravesend, off which place the *Euphrates*, Captain Munro, 850 tons, was lying, to bid farewell to the twentieth party of emigrants about to proceed to Sydney under the auspices of the above society. The number of girls to be sent out with this vessel is 60, of whom 55 embarked on Tuesday, and the other five will rejoin them on its arrival at Plymouth. They are all young women of the most unexceptionable character, their age ranging from 15 to thirty, the majority of them having been employed as domestic servants. The Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., addressed the emigrants in feeling terms.

DESTITUTION IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—This parish during the present and preceding year has been the scene of several acts of benevolence and kindly feelings towards the working classes. On Monday last 680 children of the schools were assembled to have buns, milk, and cheese, and to be granted with the other acts of the Anglo Iastern. They were subsequently addressed by the clergy, and sang hymns.

SOUTHWARK SOUP-KITCHEN.—Under the auspices of some of the respectable inhabitants of the district, a soup-kitchen has been recently opened in Gravel-lane, Southwark, where about 500 of the very poor resident in such a quart of soup, half a loaf of bread, and a small portion of beef. The soup-kitchen is at present open only one day in the week; but even this relief has become most seasonable to some of the many thousands of destitute families who swarm in the numerous lanes and courts of Lambeth and Southwark. Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, the police magistrate of the district, has seconded the efforts of the managing committee. A benevolent lady has given £5 to the treasurer, Mr. Brady, 86, Blackfriars-road; and the committee trust that the charity of the public will enable them to keep the soup-kitchen open during the inclement winter months.

PREVENTION OF MENDICANCY AND DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Thursday a very numerously attended public meeting was held at the London Tavern—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair—at which it was resolved, that the plan devised and detailed by the committee of the Lowestreet-square Kitchen for preventing destitution and mendicancy in the metropolis, which it was proposed to extend to the city of London, was well designed to accomplish the end in view, and the gentlemen present pledged themselves to assist in carrying it out. Other resolutions of a similar tendency were also carried, and a list of subscriptions amounting to about £5000, with a promise from one gentleman to make up £5000 more, was declared at the meeting.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The committee for promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes have published returns proving the complete success of their labours. During the year ended last Christmas there have been in the metropolitan districts 447,242 bathers, and 132,231 washers; the receipts from the former were £9141 8s. 6d., and from the latter £1498 19s. 2d.—making the total receipts £10,649 7s. 8d. The names of the establishments are Goldbath-square, St. Martin's-street, Wilderness Row, Queen-square, Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John (Westminster), Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Glasshouse-street, Golden-lane, Whitecross-street, Tabernacle-walk, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Kingsland, Goulston-street, Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, Hoxton, Old-street, Pancras, Kentish Town, Hampstead, Islington, Clerkenwell, Finsbury, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Pimlico, Westminster, Parliament-street, Horsleydown, Tooley-street, Kent-road, Deptford, Greenwich, Rotherhithe, Peckham, Camberwell, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Battersea, Wandsworth, Hammersmith, Fulham, Chiswick, Brentford, Hounslow, Kingston, Richmond, Twickenham, Hampton, Walton, Chertsey, Egham, Windsor, Eton, Uxbridge, Harrow, Edgware, Hendon, Barnet, Enfield, Waltham Cross, Hertford, Ware, Hoddesdon, Watford, Rickmansworth

REMOVAL OF THE INSCRIPTION "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE."

SKETCHES IN PARIS.

THE mutations in Paris, consequent upon the election of Louis Napoleon, follow in sufficient variety to furnish our Artists with a succession of incidents for their sketch-books. The French capital is constant in nothing but perpetual change; so that, in following the example of time, there is abundant exercise for the graphic art. The first of the incidents here pictured is

ERASURE OF THE WORDS "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE," FROM THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The instructions communicated by the Minister of the Interior, in his circular to the Prefect of the Seine, to efface the above words, and of which a decree of the Provisional Government had ordered the inscription some days after the Revolution of February, is now in progress of execution. Those three revolutionary watchwords had, in fact, been erased last year from the principal entrance to the Elysée, and the ords "République Fran[illegible]

The *Times* correspondent relates a characteristic exercise of this sweeping instruction:—

"There is, I believe, only one public monument in Paris—the Ecole de Droit—where the workmen employed in effacing that inscription will have a double duty. They will have to interfere with the 'Liberalism' of two generations. Immediately under the coat of yellow paint which covered the *façade* of the building, and on which time and the inclemency of the seasons have done their work, may still be traced, above the modern device, the following words, inscribed by order of the commune of Paris during the Reign of Terror—'Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, Unité, Indivisibilité de la République Française!' As the effacing of the inscription of 1848 is not now by means of whitewash or paint, but by erasure, both the inscriptions will disappear at the same moment."

The next scene is altogether of a gayer character, being the

STATE VISIT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE OPERA.

on Tuesday night (last week), when the Prince President attended a private performance of Meyerbeer's opera of the "Prophète," to which had been invited the Ministry, the army, and all the dignitaries of the Republic, including the mayors and delegates from the provinces. The performance was to commence at eight o'clock precisely, and a little after seven a moderate crowd besieged the Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Rue Lepelletier, and lined the streets of the Faubourg St. Honoré and La Concorde on either side; the Gardes Municipales *en attendant* the arrival of the head of the Republic. There were no illuminations, except at the mouth of the Rue Lepelletier, where the corner house, opposite the café Riche, presented the significant number 7,404,592, in brilliant jets of gas, over the doorway. Similar jets of gas, disposed conically, were affixed to posts at each corner of the street, and at the entry of the theatre. A little before eight o'clock the carriage of the President, preceded, surrounded, and followed by a detachment of cuirassiers, made its appearance, while there were scattered cries, on either side, of "*Vive Napoléon!*" as the vehicle approached the theatre. The President, on descending, was received by M. Rocqueplan, the manager, who had awaited his arrival at the steps of the portico.

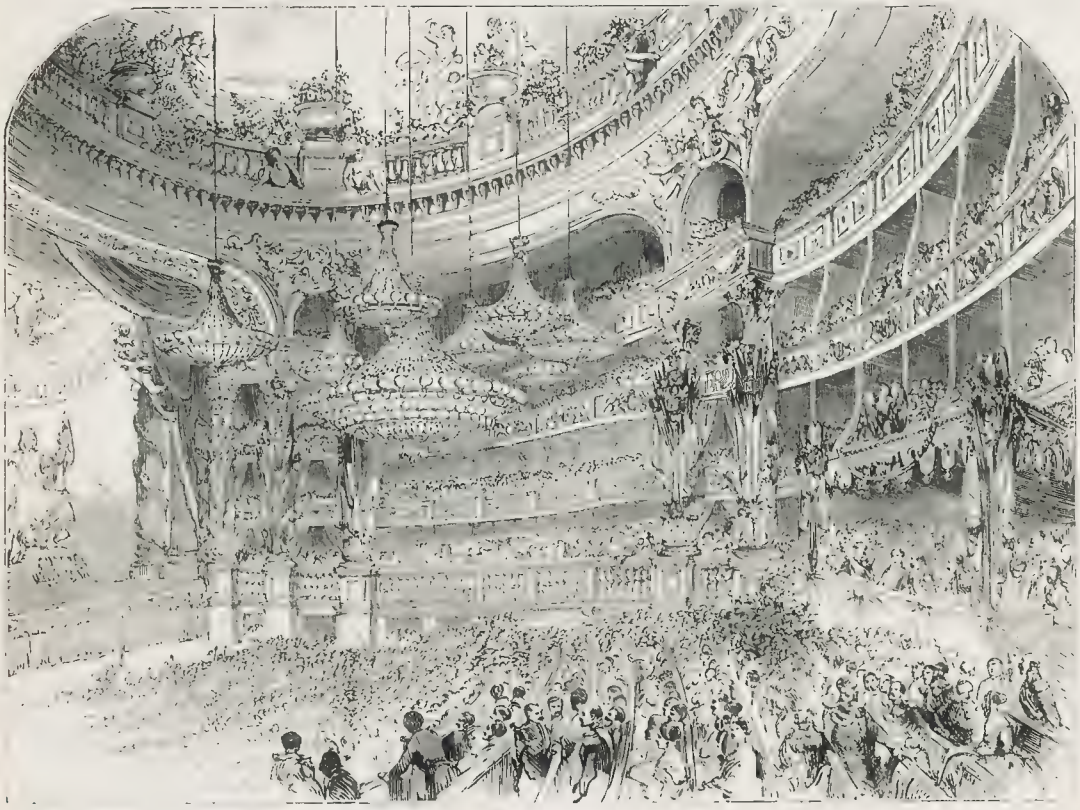
Before Louis Napoleon had arrived the theatre was quite full, and when he entered his box the whole assembly stood up to do him honour. The acclamations were loud and general, the Prince President acknowledging the compliment. He was attired in the uniform of Lieutenant-General, with the grand *cordon* of the Legion of Honour. He was attended by his uncle, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, Marshal Excelmans, the Ministers of War, the Interior, and Public Instruction. The General of the army in Paris (Magnan), the General-in-Chief of the army (Lawestine), Colonel Vieyra, and the other Ministers were stationed in immediate contiguity. The box occupied by Louis Napoleon, to the right of the entrance to the amphitheatre, almost in the middle of the *salle*, was made out of three or four of the ordinary boxes, which had been displaced for the purpose. It was disposed in the form of a gorgeous dais, with velvet hangings and gold ornaments, and projected over a portion of the amphitheatre. The dais was surmounted by the huge effigy of an eagle with spread wings, in gold—an object recently discovered, among other relics of the Empire, in the possession of M. Vallette, an amateur of curiosities and articles of *vertu* and antiquity. The extra drop scene, which ordinarily divides two of the acts of the "Prophète," was replaced by a *rideau de circonstance*, representing France by the allegory of a woman seated on the globe, and adorned with allusions to December 20 and 21. Among other figures were flying angels, blowing the trumpet of renown, and carrying standards with the motto "Vox Populi vox Dei!" In the background was another gigantic eagle, with spread wings, and eyes fixed upon the sun. Around the amphitheatre immense tricoloured banners were attached to the columns, with the inscripton "Honneur et Patrie." Upon the numerous banners hung in the *salle* and the *foyer* more than 120 eaglets were painted. The audience comprised a great display of military uniforms. There were comparatively few ladies, and many of these were attired in the fashion of the Empire. One of the most conspicuous for the beauty of her costume

THE NEW FIVE-FRANC PIECE.

was the Princess Mathilde, cousin of Louis Napoleon, who occupied the box usually allotted to the President. In the *premières loges de balcon* were the Ambassadors of England and Turkey, the Ministers of Russia, Naples, Denmark, Spain, Prussia, America, &c.; in the amphitheatre stalls, the generals and colonels of the army; in the orchestra stalls, the mayors and delegates; while the wives of the Ambassadors and other ladies of distinction occupied conspicuous places and rivalled each other in the splendour and variety of their toilets, most of which, however, were more or less, especially in what concerned the *coiffure*, *style de l'Empire*. The *coup d'œil*, however, although the *salle* was lighted "*au jour*" with numberless lustres and candelabra, was as oppressive as it was gorgeous.

The execution of the opera of the "Prophète," the instrumental part excepted, was by no means above par. The principal *artistes* were Madame Tedesco (*Fidès*), Mdlle. Poinsot (*Berthe*), M. Gueymard (*Jean de Leyden*), and M. Obin (*Zacharie*). The sole token of enthusiasm was that to the pas from "Vert-vert," introduced by the new and successful dancer Mdlle. Priora, in the skating scene. The only real effect, however, was produced after the third act, when, the curtain falling, M. Girard waved his bow, and the band struck up alternately two airs from the opera of Gretry, "La Caravane du Caire," which were always performed when the great Napoleon went to the Opera, "La Victoire est à nous" (a chorus) and the triumphal march. These antique tunes roused the generals, veterans, and mayors, and elevated the spirits of the soldiers. The sensation was profound, and its expression in keeping. The President listened to the opera throughout with studied attention, making very few remarks to those about him. He remained until the end, and, as he rose to depart, was cheered unanimously, and again returned the compliment with repeated obeisances. At his *sortie* he was received much in the same manner as on his arrival.

Besides the above scenes, we have engraved a specimen of the coinage which has just been issued, and which bears "the image and superscription" of the President.



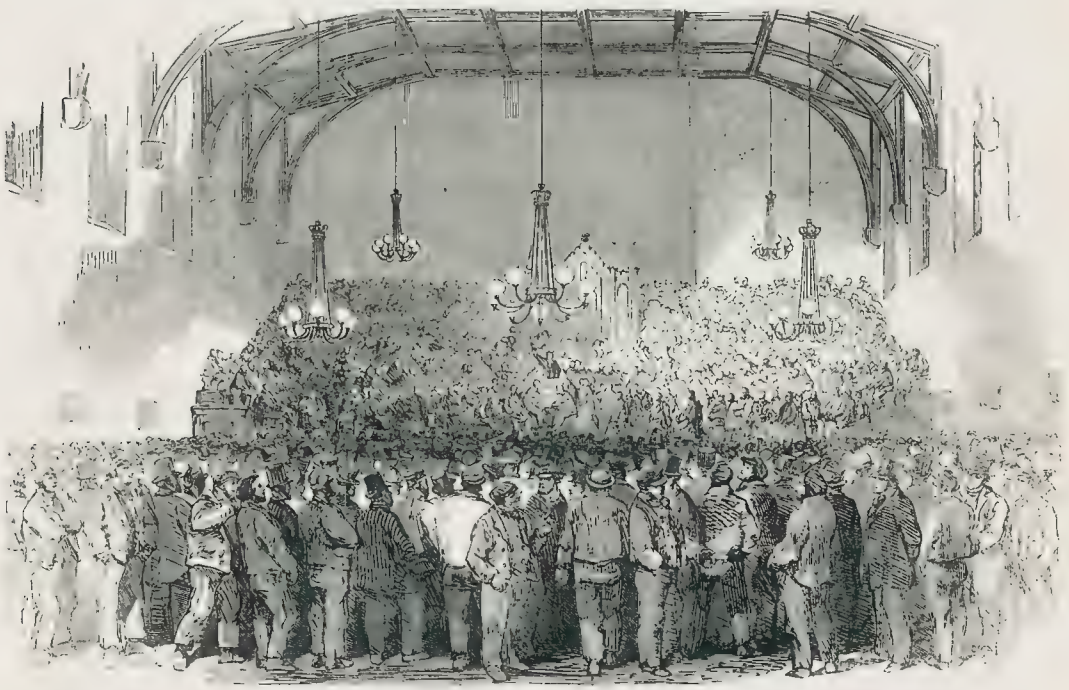
STATE VISIT OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE OPERA.

A BRISK GALE AT SEA."—PAINTED BY BACKHUYSEN.—JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY

FINE ARTS.

A BRISK GALE AT SEA. BY BACKHUYSEN.

The accompanying Engraving is from the third of the recent additions to the National Gallery. It is a bequest of the late Charles Bredell, Esq., lately deceased, and was exhibited last season among the works of old masters at the British Institution. Possessing in an eminent degree the best characteristics of Backhuysen, it has all his neat and finished, yet free, execution—his peculiar tint in cloud and sky—the exact proportion of his ships in receding perspective, and their ease and grace of position. The boat in the foreground contains, besides the ordinary Dutch sailors, certain cavaliers, habited in the slouched hat and cloak of the period. Their course is shaped so as to intercept one of the men-of-war following in each other's wake. The picture, from this incident, has been supposed to represent the champion of the United Provinces, De Ruyter, going on board his ship. In the carefully-drawn wave-forms we see the result of a frequent practice with Backhuysen. We are told that, whenever he could procure men sufficiently resolute to second his professional enthusiasm, he would go to sea in stormy weather, to store his mind with grand images, and recruit his portfolio with studies made direct from nature, amid scenes that would have filled any other heart with terror. The truth and technical knowledge displayed in his pictures procured for this master a large share of public patronage. His



MEETING OF THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

drawings, even, were in great request, and often fetched as much as 100 florins.

No painter was ever held in greater honour by crowned heads than Backhuysen. The King of Prussia was one of his visitors. The Czar Peter the Great, in particular, delighted to see him paint, and frequently attempted to copy vessels which he had designed.

Backhuysen was born at Embden in 1631, and died in 1709.

MEETING OF OPERATIVE ENGINEERS AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

On Monday there was a very numerous meeting of the engineers and machinists now thrown out of employment by the resolution of the masters to resist the demands of the Amalgamated Society. St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, was crowded to excess. Viscount Goderich and several other gentlemen were present, but took no part in the proceedings, and his Lordship and his friends left before they were concluded. Mr. Musto, the chairman of the Executive Council, being absent from indisposition, Mr. Thomas Cormack, one of the members, took the chair. Mr George Usher moved and Mr. Potts seconded, the following resolution :—"That many of the employers of London and Manchester having closed their workshops, this meeting is of opinion that their conduct is unjust and particularly oppressive to non-members and labourers, and pledges itself to use every exertion in obtaining subscriptions in behalf of all who are thrown out of employment." Mr. W. Newton was the next speaker. He denounced articles that had been published in a daily and in a weekly paper, attributing the authorship in the latter to Mr Sidney Smith, the secretary to the Masters' Association. He denied that the council had sanctioned in any manner the demand that laborers working at machines should be dismissed. The effect of the resolve of the masters would be to drive the workmen to establish workshops for themselves, and he was quite confident as to the success of their labours. All the workmen wanted was for the masters to meet them and discuss amicably their differences; but the masters refused, and discharged the men who came to them as deputations. The workmen had not struck; they did not want strikes; they never contemplated strikes; they repudiated emphatically such a course; but in this case the masters had taken the initiative by discharging themselves. Other societies, such as the boiler-makers and moulders, were making common cause with the engineers. The employers had made no provision for non-society men. The masters could not employ the places of 12,000 skilled industrious men by unskilled labourers, and must have the old hands back. The workmen had the offer of capital at four or five per cent., and of factories with the full complement of tools. There was every reason to hope that the men who were out might be kept without touching the general fund, as the number was fewer than was imagined. Many masters in London were keeping open their workshops. Less than a day's wages of the members had been taken out of work. Several noblemen and gentlemen had offered to become trustees for the funds to be collected, and they had now on the platform Lord Goderich and several other gentlemen, whose every-day life was to find out the evils of society, and to apply a remedy for them With the sanction of such men they had a fair right to go before the public for support. He called upon the men out of employ to act with moderation, to be prudent and discreet, to do what was just in the eye of God and law, and many masters would be glad to lay hold of a few members of the council. There must be no threats, no intimidation—the employers were welcome to picket the club-houses of the mechanics; their meetings were open, whilst those of the masters were with closed doors. After a few words from Mr. Barrie, Mr. Braddon moved, and Mr. John Reid seconded, the following resolution :—"As a means of removing the evils which beset the condition of working men in relation to the unjust conduct of employers, we recommend the principle of self-employment on a co-operative basis; and this meeting is of opinion that workshops should be immediately commenced by the workmen themselves, in order that the business of the country may be proceeded with." Mr. Reid stated that fifteen years ago, when the workmen were in a hostile position with the masters, the latter treated them with courtesy, but now the employers had a secretary who stood in the way of accommodation. A workman having risen and stated that he was a non-society man, but that his heart was in the present movement if they would support him, the chairman declared that the society would support him and all like him, although they were not members. Resolutions were carried, and three cheers given for the press; but the proposition for three cheers to Mr. Newton was only partially responded to, and there was hissing mixed with it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Monday was the opening of Hilary Term, the first day falling on Sunday. There were only two motions in the Court of Queen's Bench; and the new trial paper, containing a list of twenty-six cases, was thus disposed of without. The Court refused a rule to show cause for a new trial in the case of Baker, the parliamentary agent, v. Mr. Gregory, and the latter is therefore rendered responsible for the costs in the petition against the return of Mr. Reynolds for Dublin.

The January general quarterly Middlesex sessions were resumed on Monday, at the Guildhall, Westminster, by adjournment from Clerkenwell. Mr. Serjeant Adams, the assistant-Judge, addressed the grand jury, and pointed out the great advantages that had followed the restoration of the ancient jurisdiction of that court: a saving of £3500 to the country had already been made, and much time and inconvenience saved to jurors and witnesses. Many minor criminal cases disposed of relieved the business of the Central Criminal Court materially. The calendar contained 83 cases—9 of misdemeanour, and 74 of larceny.

Before Mr. Justice Erle, in the Bail Court, on Tuesday, the action brought by Mr. Abraham (agent of the Duke of Norfolk), the eminent architect who projected the Wes.minster improvements, against Mr. Wyld, M P., the geographer, of Charing-cross, and proprietor of the "Great Globe," in Leicester-square was tried. The plaintiff sought to recover £430 for work done in making drawings and plans, and in overseeing the erection of the "Great Globe" but ding, Mr. Wyld paid £200 into court, and denied his liability to the remainder. Most of the defendant gave evidence in the case, which was one of a complicated account and disputed authority. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £75 damages and the sum paid into court.

At the sittings in Banco, on Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Lord Campbell delivered judgment in respect to the rating of the United Service Institution by the parochial authorities of St. Martin's-in-the Fields The Court unanimously confirmed the assessment of the parish and of the quarter sessions; the exemption claimed by the institution under the 6th and 7th Vict., cap 36, as a scientific and literary society, was overruled.

Miss Hoare moved in person, in the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, for a rule to set aside the verdict returned in the action for libel by her self against the proprietor of the *Morning Herald*, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the Lord Chief Baron, of rejection of admissible evidence, and of reception of inadmissable evidence. The Judges unanimously refused the rule.

PLAINTS IN COUNTY COURTS.—It appears from Parliamentary papers, that in 1848, 1849, and 1850, there were 1,219,995 plaints entered in county courts 427,681 in 1848, 369,191 in 1849, and 376,753 in 1850.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been called to the bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple:—William Ellis, esq., Q.C.; Graham Willmore, Esq., Q.C.; Frederick William Sadd, Esq., Q.C.; James Anderson, Esq., Q.C.; Hugh Hill, Esq., Q.C.; and William Rodon Rennalls, Esq.

LEGAL STATISTICS.—It appears from returns to Parliament, that in 1849 there were 36,734 writs issued by the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and 40,043 by the Exchequer. These are stated to be on means process; while in the county courts in the same year there were 395,191 plaints entered.

"JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE."—The Common Law Commissioners recommend that these celebrated legal characters in actions of ejectment should cease to exist. The proceedings, they state, ought to be simple and speedy, but they are neither the one nor the other They are at present because there are several fictions; "for example, the existence of Richard Roe, the lease to John Doe, the entry of John Doe, the trespass by Richard Roe, and in some cases the original writ, none of which things really exists, and none of which ought to be stated."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH.—In addition to the four candidates for representing the borough, viz. Lord Ebrington, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. R. P. Collier, and Mr. Brailsford, it is rumored that a gentleman connected with one of the county members will offer himself to the notice of the electors whenever a dissolution takes place.—*Exeter Gazette*.

STAMFORD.—At the annual *soirée* of the Mechanics' Institution, Mr. John Parker and Mr J. A. Roebuck, the members for the borough, were present, and addressed the auditory on the question of education; the former stating, that, if the people were educated, he would not ask how or by whom it was done. Mr Roebuck commented on Lord John Russell's reply to the Manchester deputation—that the time had not yet come, after the Reform Bill had been passed 20 years. He hoped the time was about to arrive when the rich intellect of the country, the real philanthropy of the people, would come and put down all sectarian opposition; and that we should not need the Mechanics' Institution to instruct, but a national system of education to elevate, direct, and render the population worthy of the name of Englishmen.

A letter from Rome, in the *Cattolico* of Genoa, has the following :—"It is said that in his autograph letter to the Holy Father, Prince Louis Napoleon has avowed his sentiments of filial devotedness in the strongest terms, and Cardinal Antonelli will make every effort to put down Socialism. It is added that an [illegible] has already waited upon the Prince, had a long conversation with [illegible] the Prince and to him, 'Understand me well; I am of the religion of the Pope: I know I am only here provisionally, but I hope I shall remain here long enough to stifle the two monsters of Socialism and of the Red.'"

The number of recruits enlisted and approved for service in the Royal Marines during the six months ending December, 1851, was 286.

MUSIC.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary festival of this ancient society, established in 1741, was celebrated on Thursday night, in Freemasons' Hall; General Lord Ashburn, the president, in the chair. The selection comprised Croft's "We will rejoice!" Palestrina's "By the waters of Babylon," "In thee O Lord;" Nicholson's "Spring comes again." Wilbye's "When Chloris heard," Thibault's "Tother morning," Marchi's "Upon a bank," Asa Warenio's "O Stay, limpid stream;" Gibbons' "O that the learned poets;" Byrd's "Come let us sing;" Pilkington's "I sigh still doom'd;" Farmer's "To take the air," Bennett's "Thyrsis, keepeat thou?" and Saville's "Waits."

The execution of the above pieces was generally steady and artistic, and those madrigals which were gone over a second time experienced the benefit of the repetition. Palestrina's motet for four voices (1570) is a gorgeous strain of rich yet simple harmony. Dr. Croft's anthem might have been spared, as two ecclesiastical works in succession were scarcely in accordance with a madrigalian selection. Wilbye's "When Chloris heard" was the gem of the scheme—it is a magnificent conception. The melody of Thibaut, King of Navarre, is to be found in Dr. Burney's "History of Music;" but it was a mistake to include it amongst standard madrigals, merely because it has been harmonised in modern times. O. Gibbons' "Silver Swan" was a great treat.

Upwards of 100 persons were at the banquet, and the gallery was filled with ladies The choir comprised, after it was organised, when "Non Nobis Domine" had been beautifully given, 10 cantos, 15 altos, 23 tenors, and 42 bassos—in all 90 voices.

Mr. Riversdale Grenfell proposed Lord Saltoun's health, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and responded to with feeling by the gallant veteran, who gave the healths of the acting executive of the society, the Hon. Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Baumer, Mr. Bishop, Mr. King (the conductor), Mr. T. Oliphant (the secretary), and Mr. Bepplingham. Mr. Oliphant returned thanks in a facetious address.

Amongst the amateurs and professors who were present were Major Oliphant, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Lowndes, Herr Feaer, Sir George Smart, Messrs Marshall, Salamons, Dixon, Robertson, Hogarth, Grimaisen, Whitworth, Hobbs, Lefler, J. Bennett, Macbin, Ella, J. L. Hatton, Lucas, Howell, C Potter, Hullah, Smith, Evans, Gyppen, Lyon, Rowe, Brownjohn, Bo, No 1, Martin, Howard, Turle, R. Taylor, Goss, H. Leslie, W. Broadwood, Addison, Bailey, Hall, Helmore, &c.

MR. AGUILAR'S SOIREES CLASSIQUES.

Mr. Aguilar, the pianist and composer, gave his first *soirée* of classical pianoforte music on Tuesday, at

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The courtly hospitalities of her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been continued throughout the week just closed. On Wednesday his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen. Among the nobility and gentry who have had the honour of joining the Royal circle are his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl of Mulgrave, and Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood.

The leading incidents of Court life are thus chronicled by the official narrator:—

On Sunday her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel at the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert did not take their usual early walk, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode in the Riding-house during the morning. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal also took exercise in the Riding-house. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince again took equestrian exercise in the Riding School.

On Wednesday the Queen took an early walk in the Home Park. In the forenoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to town by a special train on the South-Western Railway, and returned at a quarter before two o'clock to the Castle.

Viscountess Canning has arrived at the Castle, and succeeded the Marchioness of Elyas Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

His Majesty the King of Hanover last week sent £50, to be distributed in beef, bread, beer, and coals, amongst the resident poor of the parish of Kew. The distribution has been made under the directions of the churchwardens and guardians of the poor.

The Duke of Wellington's party at Strathfieldsaye during the recess has been limited to a family circle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro and Lady Charles Wellesley and family are staying with his Grace.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and suite arrived at the St. George's Hotel on Saturday evening, from the British Embassy at Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and family have left Paris, on a visit to the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie of Baden, in Germany.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Ladies Hamilton, and the youthful Viscount Hamilton, who are staying at Nice, intend to remain in that city until the end of April.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey and the Lady Clementina Villiers arrived in Berkeley-square on Tuesday, from a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, at South Park, Penshurst.

The Earl and Countess of Sandwich have arrived at the St. George's Hotel, from Hinchingbrooke-house.

The Countess (Dowager) Granville arrived in Upper Brook-street, on Tuesday, from visiting the Countess of Carlisle, at Castle Howard.

The Earl of Chesterfield gave a sumptuous public breakfast, at Bretby Park, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., to a large and brilliant field of sportsmen on the meeting of Mr. Meynell Ingram's hounds. His Lordship, with his usual liberality, has distributed his annual bounty of beef, bread, and money to the poor and the workpeople of Bretby. The noble Earl and Countess arrived at the St. George's Hotel on Wednesday from Bretby.

Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone have left St. George's Hotel, for Denbies, near Dorking, Surrey.

Viscount and Viscountess Melbourne are entertaining a select circle of friends at Brocket Hall.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have returned to Frognal, Kent, from a visit to the Earl de Grey, at Wrest Park, Beds.

Lord John Russell, as Ministerial leader of the House of Commons, will give a grand official banquet at the First Lord of the Treasury's residence, in Downing-street, on Monday, the 2d of February, to a party of about thirty Ministerial members, including the mover and seconder of the Address, previous to the opening of Parliament by her Majesty in person on the following day.

Lord and Lady Bloomfield and suite have left the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, at Knightsbridge, for Paris, whence they intend to proceed to Italy for a brief sojourn.

The Lady of Major the Hon. James Colbourne gave birth to a son and heir, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her father, Lord Downes, Bert House, near Ashbourne, county of Kildare, Ireland.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey, although in his 83d year, turned out on Tuesday week at Beaudesert, and killed twenty-seven head of game with his own gun. The noble Marquis was not a little pleased with his capital sport.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

The following correspondence has been published. It arose out of a letter from Madame Odier to M. Morny, requesting an order of admission to the prison of Ham, in order to have the marriage of her daughter and General Cavaignac performed there. The Minister wrote the following reply, of which the date appears to have been the 16th or 16th of December:

"Madame,—The President of the Republic found it necessary to take very severe measures in the first moments, and could not yield to personal considerations, but he has expressed to me the desire, immediately after the re-establishment of tranquillity, to restore General Cavaignac to liberty, whose services to the cause of order and society he has not forgotten, and whom he does not confound with the conspirators who meditated the ruin of his power.

"Knowing the opinion of all your family, and desiring to give it a proof of his friendly interest, the charges me to say that he would see with pain the ceremony of the marriage of your daughter with the honourable General saddened by the walls of a prison, and to send you an order to set him at liberty. I need not say with what pleasure I execute this commission, and I request you to accept the assurance of my profound respect. (Signed) "MORNY."

To that letter General Cavaignac replied as follows:—

"Fort of Ham, Dec. 17, 1851.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—Madame Odier, about to be my mother-in-law, has this instant sent me the order for my liberation. That order is accompanied by letter which you have addressed to her.

"If the Governor of the Fort of Ham had received the order pure and simple to set me at the gates of that prison, I would also purely and simply have resumed my liberty, which has been illegally snatched from me. But the order which relieves me is accompanied by a letter which you could not have considered as trifling, and which fall naturally to be communicated to me. The commentary which it expresses, and the motives which it ascribes to the power in whose name you act, are not of a nature to be accepted by me. Certainly no one has suffered, and does suffer, more than I from the sad delays to my reunion with Mademoiselle Odier; but I have no apprehension that even she would consider that a reason for accepting my liberation. I ought to leave this place, Monsieur le Ministre, for no reason but that I have gone nothing to merit me here. I have no desire to be a prisoner here in spite of those who have illegally arrested me, but it rests with me, and it concerns my honour, to accept of no compromise inconsistent with the duty I owe to myself.

"In consequence, Monsieur le Ministre, I have the honour to declare to you that I shall remain here till Friday, the 19th of the month. At that date I shall deliver to the governor of the fort the order which I retain. If he has received from the contrary, I shall be entitled to say, and to consider it admitted by the Government itself, that, as I said above, I got out of prison on this sole ground—that there is no lawful reason for retaining me here.

(Signed) "CAVAIGNAC."

It will be seen that the letter, intimating the General's intention to remain till the 19th, is dated the 17th; it could not have been received by M. de Morny till the 18th; and on the 19th, the very day announced for the exodus, he wrote the following:

"General,—In transmitting to Madame Odier the order for your liberation, I had no other object than to do an agreeable thing to a family which I love and respect. I never thought of anything else.

"If I allow myself to speak of the sentiments of the President of the Republic, it is (and you know it, General, better than anybody), that, if the great political acts whose object is the safety of a country sometimes impose stern necessities, they do not efface the sentiments of esteem which may be entertained for an adversary, and do not forbid the expression of them.

"You will understand that I do not reply to what you have done me the honour to say regarding the illegality of your arrest, and that I limit myself to congratulations that the date selected by you, 19th December, is so near at hand.

(Signed) "MORNY."

M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix has just arrived in Brussels, charged by the President of the Republic to present three beautiful vases of Sèvres china to the King of the Belgians.

The *Liverpool Standard* states that about £120 have been subscribed for the purpose of presenting a silver cradle to the Mayoress of Liverpool, Mrs. Lister Jale.

The wooden houses building at Bordeaux by Messrs. Bourgès and Verges, for Cayenne, are to be one hundred in number, each capable of containing seventy of the transported prisoners.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UN ABONNÉ, Chester.—Every move in the game between Mr L. wenthal and the Reading allies is correctly given. We strongly suspect you are not imperfectly acquainted with our notation. Make yourself thoroughly conversant with that before attempting to play or score games.

S D. Your solution is incorrect, because at the fourth move Black need not return his King to K's 4th, but may advance his K. Pawn.

BRIDGE.—In Enigma 697, Mate is effected by—1. B to K sq. 2. B to Q B 3d. 3 Kt to K B 7th. 4. B to K sq (ch). 5 P to Kt 4th. Mate.

E C.—We are gratified to hear of the unqualified success attending the experiment of starting a new Chess Club at Halifax. When convenient, we shall be glad if you will forward the rules, list of officials, &c.

WATERLOO.—You will find a numerous and highly flourishing Chess Club in Brussels, at the Café Suisse, Place de la Monnaie, where the leading British, French, and English papers may be seen; and where, for the small subscription of twenty francs a for six months, the members have the exclusive use of four rooms, and may enjoy chess playing at all hours daily.

LEX.—Every facility for joining the excellent Chess Club, the St George's, will be afforded you, if you address a line to the secretary, R Longbottom, Esq., No 8, Cavendish-square. Subscription for town members, three guineas per annum; for country members, one guinea.

M F, Travellers' Club.—The Cercle des Echecs of Paris assembles at the Café de la Regence, and the Chess Club of Vienna at Neuner's Coffee-house. There is a Chess Club at Lloyd's, at Pesth, and Breslau, but we are unacquainted with their "whereabouts."

A G.—The solution of Judy's Enigma, No 705, begins with—1. K to Q B 8th; 2. K to Q 6th. The rest you will easily discover.

AN AMATEUR, Stonehouse.—No, he must sacrifice his Pawns

J A W, Hunslet.—We stated lately that both Jaenisch's "Nouvelle Analyse" and Bilguer's "Handbuch" might be got through Williams and Norgate the foreign booksellers. The price of the former is, we believe, that of the latter about 15s.

TYRO.—Owing, we believe, to some differences of opinion between the conductors, and the perturbed state of things in France, the *Fenetre* Chess per odical, *La Régence* terminates with the present volume.

ETONENSIS.—The article on the "Bishop's Gambit," now preparing by the two great Russian players, will be placed at our disposal for pub lication when complete d

R W.—We cannot countenance problems with forbidden conditions. To stipulate that White is not to Queen his Pawn, and yet permit him to call for a Rook, is a very poor quibble

REPLY.—Your analysis of Problem 415 is incorrect. Look at the position again. In the solution No 414, Black's 3d move is *Kt to Q 3d*.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 415 by P H, of Birmingham, M N O, Fenax, M T, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 416 by P H R, C E M T, Mona, M P, C K, Pb. o Chess, Oldpiz, Sybil, Arden, L S D, Mitre, S P Q R, Bath duo, J M, of Sherburn; E J, of Newport, St Edmund, R E, of Greenwich; Gregory, are correct.

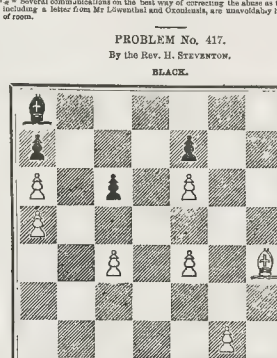
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by J C are correct. All others are wrong

* * Several communications on the best way of conveying the abuse as to time in moving, including a letter from Mr Löwenthal and Oxoniensis, are unavoidably held over for want of room.

PROBLEM No. 417.

By the Rev. H. STEVENTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in seven moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Two well-contested Gambits by KIESERITZKY and ANDERSSEN.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. K Kt takes Q P	B to K 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	23. Q Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	24. Q to K B 6th	K to R sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	25. Kt takes R	B takes Kt
5. P to K 5th	P to K R 4th	26. K R to K sq	B to K B 4th
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	27. P to Q 5 3d	Q R to Q sq
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	28. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K Kt sq
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	29. Kt takes Kt (d)	K takes Kt
9. P to K Kt 3d (a)	P to Q 4th.	30. Q R to Q 8th	R takes R
10. P takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th	31. Kt takes R	B to K 3d
11. B to K 3d	B to Q Kt 3d	32. Kt takes R	B to K 3d (e)
12. K to B 2d	Kt takes Q P	33. R to K 5th	K to R 2d
13. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q B 3d	34. P to Q B 5th	B takes Kt
14. B takes B (b)	P takes B	35. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
15. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K R 3d	36. P to Q Kt 5th	K to K B 2d
16. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K B 4th	37. P to Q Kt 6th	K to B 3d
17. Q R to her 3d	Castles (c)	38. P to Q Kt 8th	R to Q B 2d
18. Kt takes K R P	Kt to Q 2d	39. P to Q B 6th	P takes P
19. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th	40. R to Q B 5th	R to K 2d
20. Q to her B 3d	Kt takes B	41. P to Q B 7th	P to K B 8th (f)
21. Q takes Kt	P takes Q P	42. R to Q B 2d	

And White wins.

(a) The line of play now in vogue is to take the Pawn with Pawn, and then to move the Q Bishop to K 3d or K 2d.

(b) If Black take K sq, checking, seems a promising move at this moment

(c) If Black takes a Pawn by castling at the present juncture

(d) Mr Kieseritzky thinks he might rather to have exchanged off all the Rooks (by R takes R, then R to K 8th, &c) and afterwards have played his Kt to K 8th

(e) Lost game

(f) Another and a still more important error, by which he throws away what appears to be a won game for him. Suppose—

40.	P takes P (ch)	41. K to K sq	P to K B 7th (ch)
41.	K to Kt sq (best)	42. K to his 2d (best)	P to K B 8th Queens
42.	P to Q B 7th	P takes K Kt P	(double ch)
43.	R to Q B sq	R to K Kt 7th (ch)	R to Z 8th (ch)
44.	K to B sq	R to K B 7th	R takes R, and wins

(g) Another and a still more important error, by which he throws away what appears to

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The coursing business of the ensuing week is only of local interest, the fixtures, with the exception of Wolverhampton, being in unfashionable quarters, and the prizes of small value. They stand thus: Tuesday, Winnersgh (Lancashire), and Wolverhampton; Wednesday, Wombersley; Thursday, Ditton Priors (Shropshire), and Carlisle (Scot. Ass.). We see only one steeple-chase appointment; but, as that will be in the neighbourhood of Sutton, the metropolitans will have a treat; it is fixed for Thursday, and promises good sport.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A number of small investments enables us to present a somewhat lengthened quotation; leading, however, to no change worth dwelling on.

20 to 1 agst Ethiron (t)	METROPOLITAN 25 to 1 agst Wyrgrave (t) 30 to 1 agst Rascal	25 to 1 agst Kate
	CHESTER CUP.	
33 to 1 on the field	50 to 1 agst Nos. 5 (t)	1000 to 15 agst Russborough (t)
40 to 1 agst high Sheriff (t)	1000 to 15 — Conductor (t)	1000 to 15 — Allegro (t)
40 to 1 — Black Doctor (t)	1000 to 15 — Cossack (t) 1000 to 10 agst Harasfoot	1000 to 15 — Kobel-Noor (t)
	DERBY.	
6 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble	20 to 1 agst Kingston (t)	25 to 1 agst Womersley
15 to 1 — Augur (t)	22 to 1 — Orville 30 to 1 agst Flimsy(t)	33 to 1 — Alfred the Great (t)

TUESDAY.—The only investments of any amountor interest were on Harasfoot and Confessor for this Chester Cup, and on Kingston, Caverhouse, and Orello for the Derby, in each case resulting in an improvement.

	CHESTER CUP.	
25 to 1 agst Confessor (t)	40 to 1 agst Harasfoot	45 to 1 agst Goldfinder (t)
	DERBY.	
9 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble (t)	16 to 1 agst Claverhouse (t)	20 to 1 agst Orville (t)
15 to 1 — Augur (t)	18 to 1 — Kingston (t)	

OUNDLE STEEPLE-CHASES.—TUESDAY.

THE FARMERS' and TRADESMEN'S STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr H. Bird's SLIPS (Mr. Goodman), 1. Mr Tennant's Sting a Sole (Mr. Butler), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. T. F. Mason's British Yeoman (T. Oliver), 1. Mr Tennant's Isaac (Rutherford), 2.

THE SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each. Mr. Evans's Young Lottery (Burrows), 1. Mr. H. Bird's Jerry (Goodman), 2

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Privy Council held at Windsor, on Saturday last, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 19th January until Tuesday, the 3d February; and a proclamation was ordered to be issued summoning the Parliament to meet on that day for the despatch of public business. The Queen will open Parliament in person. Her Majesty will come to London for the purpose and return in the evening to Windsor, where the Court will remain till the 12th of February.

The address, in reply to the speech from the Throne on the opening of the ensuing session, will be moved by Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., and seconded by Mr. John Bonham Carter.

During the Neuvaine of Sainte Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, which has closed, more than 50,000 pilgrims, says the *Constitutionnel*, visited the tomb of the saint.

Mr. J. Falconer is appointed Judge of the County Court in circuit No. 32. Mr. W. N. Massey, of the Western Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Portsmouth.

The efficacy of Louis Napoleon is to figure on the postage stamps of France, instead of the female head of the Republic.

It is stated that M. Thiers is about to publish a pamphlet on the present circumstances of France, under the title "Appeal to Europe." Mdme. Georges Sand, on her part, is in retirement in the province of Berry, and is at present engaged in preparing "Memoirs of her Life" for publication.

The mother of M. Thiers expired last week at Batignolles, where she has long resided on a pension allowed her by her son. M. Thiers was the only child of this lady, although his father had other children by a former marriage

Among the petitions filed in the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, last week, was one for the sale of the estates of the Earl of Limerick; Robert Jefferson Hunter being petitioner. The gross annual rental of the property which it is sought to sell in the case is about £10,000; and the incumbrances, not including certain mortgaged law costs, amount to £110,765.

An electric telegraph is to be established between the Palace of the Tuileries and the cabinets of the different ministries in Paris, to enable the President of the Republic to communicate directly with the Ministers. The setting up of the wires commenced last week. Those for the department of the Interior leave the telegraph tower, pass over the roof and towers of the new church of Sainte Clotilde, the Cour des Comptes, the palace and barracks on the Quay d'Orsay, and then cross the Seine to the Tuileries.

The ratifications of the treaty on literary property between France and England were exchanged last week at Paris between Lord Normanby and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Gazette de France* says:—"A provincial journal announces that M. de Lamartine, whose health improves every day, will return to Paris on the 15th."

The directors of the Bank of France have just had constructed in the middle of the garden of that building extensive cellars, the masonry of which is nine feet in thickness. These cellars, which, at the slightest alarm, may be immediately filled with water, and the entrance to which is, besides, secured by thick iron doors, are intended to receive the immense mass of gold and silver, both in coins and bars, which form the reserve of the bank.

The President of the French Republic has granted a pension of £80 a year to the widow of Dr. Pasquier, the surgeon to Louis Philippe, whose death occurred a few days back. His five children are to be educated either at St. Denis or the Lyceum. M. Pasquier was a member of the military council of health, and formerly principal surgeon to the Invalides. The medals assigned for the benefits conferred upon his widow and children is gratitude for his services to military surgery.

The *Patrie* contains an article headed "Armemens en Angleterre," which, after describing the general alarm about possible invasion, the articles of the London papers on the measures necessary for defence, and the conferences between high official persons to carry such measures into effect, concludes with affirming that there is nothing in the relations of France and England which justifies these precautions.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a monument of Metastasio to be erected in Vienna, where the poet passed the greater part of his life, and composed a his works. Metastasio was attached to the Court of Austria in quality of Imperial poet. The execution of the monument has been entrusted to Mr. Lucchesi, a young German sculptor, now in Rome.

The various states of Switzerland have subscribed 205,912f. as a loan, without interest, for the construction of electric telegraphs. The sum required is 500,000f.

A bust of the late Samuel Cooper, Professor of Surgery, University College, and author of the "First Lines" and "Surgical Dictionary," has been placed in the council-room of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The bust, which was executed by Mr. Baker, a cousin of the deceased, is an excellent likeness of the eminent professor. The Cooper committee have applied the balance of the fund to the purchase of books for the University College library. A bust of Mr. Liston is also added to the others which adorn the council-room, and which include John Hunter, Pott, Chesselden, Sir William Blizard, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Everard Home, George III., George IV., &c.

A letter from Newspaperstates that the Ottoman Porte has addressed a note to the English Government, in which it categorically protests against the contemplated return of Kossuth to England, his liberation having taken place, it is alleged, upon the express condition of his permanent residence in the United States. We find a parallel statement in the Vienna correspondence of the *Cologne Gazette*.

On Tuesday night week the ship *Columbus*, of New York (M'Curran master), 1000 tons register, ran on shore in Watered harbour, and before daylight went to pieces, eight of the crew and four passengers perishing in the wreck. The *Columbus* was laden with cotton and flour from New Orleans for Liverpool, and had a crew of thirty men and boys. Three of the lost passengers were females—one a Mrs. Falcon, widow of Captain Falcon, formerly *Surgeon*, of Liverpool; and another, Miss C. Burke, from the island of Ascension, on her way to Portsmouth, where her father resides. The third female was probably an attendant. Several bales of cotton had come on shore, and it was expected that many more would be saved.

Mr. G. R. Waterhouse has succeeded the late M. Kœnigg as curator of mineralogy and geology in the British Museum. Mr. Waterhouse had been for some years assistant-curator, and is author of works on the mammalia and on geology.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 8th instant, a meeting was held (the Mayor in the chair), at which resolutions condemnatory of the income-tax, as unjust and inquisitorial, were agreed to, and petitions to Parliament are to be forwarded to the members for Newcastle, for presentation.

At the new Surrey House of Correction, a prisoner, named Connell, aged twenty-two, committed as a rogue and a vagabond, was accidentally killed by the crank of the water-wheel turned by the culprits as part of their punishment.

The cross seat in the omnibus question was settled at the London Sessions, on the 10th instant; the court confirming the conviction by Alderman Wilson, at Guildhall, of an omnibus proprietor, that the two corner seats at the top of the interior are not "convenient and proper seats," according to the act.

The *Official Milan Gazette* of the 5th announces, that a physician, Paul Fiora by name, a native of Treviso, has been condemned to death by courtmartial for high treason and revolutionary correspondence; but that Field-Marshal Radetzky has commuted the punishment to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress.

A letter from Rome, of the 25th ult., in the *Messaggere* of Modena, mentions a rumour that his Holiness intends conferring the Cardinalate on two prelates of the Church of France in the next consistory. One of these prelates, it is confidently asserted, will be the Archbishop of Bordeaux.

A prospectus has been issued with a view to the formation of what is termed a Ladies' Guild, the object being more particularly to aid those females who have enjoyed a good education, and who are dependent upon their own exertions for their support, and employing them in branches of industry especially suited to their powers.

Father Planchet, a Jesuit, who has passed the greater part of his life in Syria, among the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon, has just been named by the Pope of Rome apostolic delegate of Mesopotamia. He is specially instructed to confer with M. Lavalette, the French Minister at Constantinople, in order to devise the best plan for the protection and defence of the Christians of the East.

The Prince and Princess Aldobrandini arrived at Genoa on the 6th, from Rome, on their way to Paris and Brussels.

The inhabitants of Doncaster have commenced a subscription for the purpose of placing a stained glass window in the parish church of that town in memory of the late Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. The estimated cost is £400.

Large bodies of men in the employ of Mr. Jay, the contractor, have been engaged during the last few days in the formation of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the architect and engineer of the Great Northern Railway, in strong hewing the foundations of the supporters of the large arches of the terminus at King's-cross, and adding to the castles of the walls, some fears having been entertained as to the stability of the structure

A memorial to the Postmaster-General is now being numerously signed for permission to establish a district post-office at the London-bridge Railway Arcade, for the accommodation of the passengers, now calculated to amount to upwards of ten millions per annum. Increased rates of the railway companies are understood to support the proposal

John Parkes, aged 65, a cotterman, in the employ of Messrs. Elliott and Watney, the brewers, at Pimlico, was accidentally suffocated by carbonic acid gas by falling into one of the large vats of the brewery.

The number of convictions for offences against the game laws in England and Wales in 1849 was 21?.

A Spaniard, of the name of Francisco Nadal, a carpenter, has just died at Aspero, aged 104 years and 3 months, having been born in 1747. He enjoyed good health to the last, was head about the town on his business, and smoked the cigar with evident gusto. One of his pantaloons for the last fifty years has been never to a step in a bed, but merely to stretch himself on his clothes on the shavings of his workshop.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We resume our Illustrations of the "Choice Examples" in the Exhibition with the superb Jewel-case, one of the costly works exhibited by her Majesty the Queen, and thus described in the catalogue:—

JEWEL-CASE, IN THE CINQUE-CENTO STYLE.

Designed by L. Gruner, Esq., and executed at the manufactory of Mr. Henry Elkington, at Birmingham. The material is bronze, gilt and silvered by electrotype process. Upon this case are portraits on china of her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, copied from miniatures by R. Thornburn, Esq., A.R.A. The small medallions, representing profiles of their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, were modelled from life by Leonard Wyon, Esq.

Next is the small

GOLD VASE, MADE BY SEYMOUR AND SON,

of Gerrard-street, Soho. This vase bears enamelled portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, in imitation of cameos. The transparent enamel colours on the body of the vase are the red or ruby-coloured enamel, green, and blue; in the neck is the turquoise-coloured enamel. These colours are all made by the exhibitors, and may safely challenge comparison with anything of the kind ever produced, the ruby colour in particular is perfect. The portraits are painted by J. Haslem. It should be added, that in the Great Exhibition Building the ruby red was injured by the yellow tone given to the light by its passing through the canvas with which the roof was covered; this is a remark which will also apply to many other colours: the light in the North Gallery would, doubtless, have been much more suitable for goldsmiths' work.

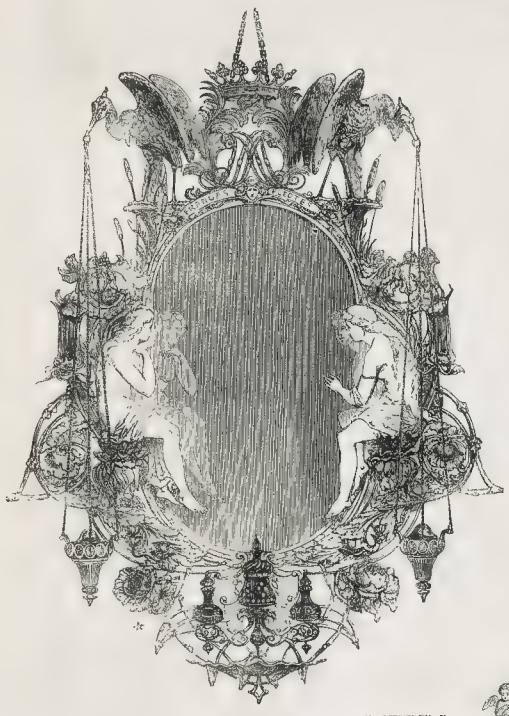
TOILET-GLASS, MADE FOR HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. W. POTTS, BIRMINGHAM.

We believe this toilet-glass is one of the largest pieces of ornamental casting in bronze of this *genre* executed in England. Its design and workmanship reflect the highest credit on its spirited manufacturer. The idea evidently sought to be carried out is, a couple of nereids, sitting on marine plants, arranging their toilet. The upper part of the frame is enriched with the monogram, motto, and coronet of the noble Lady. Two herons also grace the top, holding in their beaks chains, whence are pendent *bruleo-parfums* of elegant form. Springing from foliage of the lower part of the design are two pairs of branches for wax lights, partaking of the same floral character; between these, supported on very elegant scroll-work, are three perfume-bottles of cut glass. The figures of the nereids are of Parian.

ENAMELLED GOLD VASE, MADE BY SEYMOUR AND SON.

WOOD CARVING, "SPRING." BY WALLIS, OF LOUTH.

This magnificent group of spring birds and flowers we have commented upon in a former notice of "Wood Carving in the Great Exhibition." For truthfulness of character, variety of objects, and delicacy of workmanship, it was perhaps without a rival in the Exhibition. In the opinion of many, a greater variety of size in the objects represented would have improved the group; but, embodying the characteristics of spring when only flowers are to be met with, the artist was prevented from availing himself of the varied forms which the introduction of fruit would have placed at his disposal.



TOILET-GLASS, MADE FOR THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.—BY POTTS, BIRMINGHAM.

WOOD CARVING (SPRING).—BY WALLIS, LOUTH.

THE Crystal Palace may at last be said to be cleared out, and in the course of the week every package will be gone, all the partitions removed, and the vast area open from end to end. In a few days the public will no doubt be admitted once more into the interior. They will be able to contrast the present deserted aspect with what it was a few months ago, and to estimate how far the gigantic structure is worth preservation, and what purposes of utility, amusement, and instruction it may serve. It seems very desirable that the admission should be rendered as free as possible.

PRESENTS TO THE POLICE IN CHARGE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—In money France, £228 12s.; Great Britain, £16 2s. 6d.; Portugal, £5; North Germany £5; Canada, £3 3s.; China, £1; East India (to Superintendent Pearce), £30 Total, £288 17s. 6d. The other presents have been:—Great Britain—1 shawl, 4 bonnets, 1 penknife, 1 china cup and saucer, 1 silver vinigrette, 1 silver watch, 12 silver teaspoons, and 1 metal teapot. France—1 bronze ornament and 2 silver snuff-boxes. America—4 silver watches, 3 silver pencilcases, and 4 Russian leather pocket-books. Switzerland 6 silver watches. Russia 1 diamond pin. Zollverein—1 wooden snuff-box. The whole distributed, with the above exception, to 11 sergeants and 73 constables.

THE TRADES' COLLECTION.—Under the care of Lieut. Tyler, the Trades' Collection is making rapid progress, and, besides the large and valuable number of objects already brought together, the most commendable spirit of co-operation has been evinced by the public, and the most libera. promises of contribution have been received. There is little doubt that this trades' collection will be preserved from becoming a mere useless show buried under glass cases. Every means will, it is said, be used to render it a really practical thing, the rendezvous of all novelties, accessible to experimentalists, and freed from the deaden ing influences of an antiquarian character.

STATISTICS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Sir Stafford Northcote is preparing or the Royal Commission an elaborate report, in which a large and highly interesting mass of statistics connected with the Exhibition will be included. There will be little of novelty in the task which he has undertaken, for the whole subject has been already so thoroughly explored by the press, that hardly anything remains to be revealed. Perhaps never before has the light of publicity been so fully shed upon the details of a great undertaking, and much of its success is unquestionably attributable to this circumstance. Almost the only point on which we still remain much in the dark is the statement of expenditure. With reference to that, and especially the appropriation of those portions of the original surplus which have already been absorbed, it is to be hoped that no mistaken notions of official secrecy will interfere to prevent a full disclosure. To allay the remotest suspicion of jobbing, perfect frankness and candour should be preserved. The Royal Commission have, we are sure, no reason to fear a detailed financial statement.

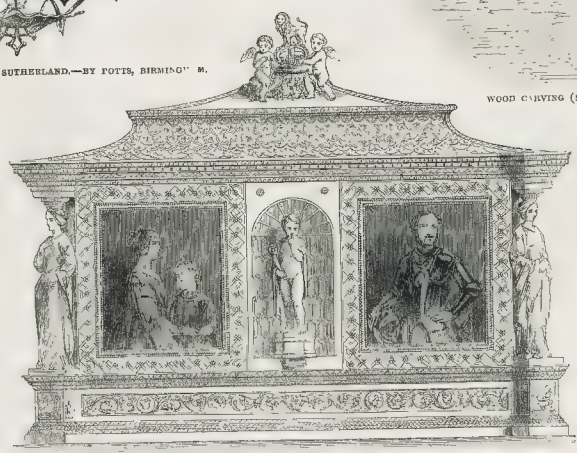
OLYMPIC THEATRE.

RED RUFUS; or, Harlequin Fact, Fiction and Fancy," the pantomime at this theatre runs its merry round nightly; and Mr. Nelson Lee's grotesque scenes are highly relished by the holiday folk. Our Artist has chosen a scene from the opening immediately before the transformation for the harlequinade. Here is the argument—

The fairy court being called together to meet the fairy Queen, *Fancy*, arrives in her regal car of state, and holds a council. She is determined to protect *Sir Walter Tyrrell*, chief of the frog army, who is in love with the fair maid *Alice*, against *Red Rufus*, his Royal rival, who has resolved to carry her off at curfew time. *Tyrrel* secretly determines on revenge, and conceals himself in the presence-chamber in the palace for the purpose of arranging his plans. The *King* and *Prince Harry* arrive. The *King* exclaims—

Harry! the morn, as I lay in my bed,
A curious dream came into my head;
Methought to me these words were said,
"*Rufus. Rufus. Rufus Red.*
To-morrow will your liege be sped."

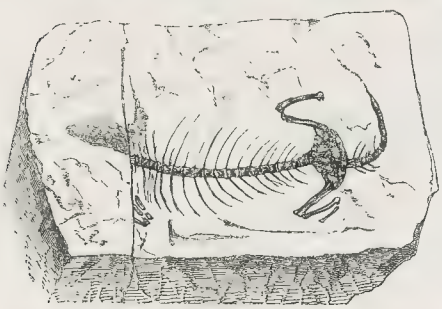
Curfew time arrives—all is dark and quiet; *Tyrrel*, having appointed to carry off his love, is already waiting to receive her at Harrow-on-the-Hill. The fair *Alice* makes her appearance, and by some mistake falls into the arms of the gay young Monarch. Their flight brings us back to the palace. The hunters arrive, when the *King* resolves to have a day's sport. He takes leave of *Alice*, who is in great distress; *Tyrrel*, however, has an interview with her, and produces a silver arrow which the fairy *Blue Bell* had placed in his path. We next witness the *King* alone in the New Forest, having in the chase lost the courtiers and his train of sportsmen. *Tyrrel* shoots the silver arrow, which hits his Majesty in the eye. At this moment *Mark Bull's-Eye* enters in search of *Alice*, who also makes her appearance and rushes into the arms of her lover.



HER MAJESTY'S CINQUE-CENTO JEWEL-CASE,—DESIGNED BY GRUNER; MANUFACTURED BY ELKINGTON.

The last accounts of Dr. Barth are dated Kuka September 1: he was to start in a week, to continue his travels in Central Africa. He complains of a deficiency of financial means to carry out the objects of his interesting inquiries. He states that he should not follow the Murzuk route as far as the Well of Kashiery, but he would proceed to the north-east immediately after leaving Ingagemi, on to Bornou.

THE MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, STRAND.



THE MOST ANCIENT FOSSIL REPTILE YET DISCOVERED.

THE TELERPETON ELGINENSE; OR, ANCIENT FOSSIL REPTILE OF SCOTLAND.

(*The most ancient fossil reptile hitherto discovered.*)

OUR readers are aware that the remains of reptiles abound in the secondary deposits: that is, in the chalk, wealden, oolite, lias, and new red sandstone, throughout England and the Continent; and that the oviparous quadrupeds appear to have been the principal and highest orders of vertebrated animals that inhabited the lands, rivers, and seas during those vast geological periods. Of late years, remains of peculiar types of reptiles have been found in deposits of yet more ancient date; but until last year no vestiges of any reptile had ever been observed in the extensive series of deposits called the old red or Devonian formation, and which belong to a period incalculably more ancient than the coal measures. At a late meeting of the Geological Society, Dr. Mantell read a communication from Captain Lambart Brickenden, giving an account of the discovery in the crystalline yellowish sandstone of the old red, near Elgin, in Morayshire, of a series of 34 footprints of a turtle or tortoise, extending across a slab of rock several feet in length; and the subsequent exhumation from the same strata of the remains of the skeleton of a small four-footed reptile, by Mr. Patrick Duff, of Elgin. The latter fossil was exhibited to the society and the annexed Engraving represents this most interesting relic. Dr Mantell gave to the meeting a minute anatomical description of the structure of the skeleton, comparing it with those of recent lizards and salamanders. He stated that it resembled in some of its osteological characters the small lizards and other batrachians; and that the original was of peculiar type, neither a lacertian nor a salamander, but presenting characters found in both orders. It was about six or seven inches in length, resembling in its general appearance an aquatic salamander, but with a broader back and longer limbs than the common tritons. It must have been capable of quick progression on the land and in the water. It had a wide compressed tail. Unfortunately the skull is crushed, and there are no traces of the feet so that only the general form and appearance of this creature can be determined. This reptile is the most ancient being of its class which the researches of geology have yet revealed, and Dr. Mantell has given it a name expressive of its remote antiquity, namely, *Telerpeton* (from τηλε, signifying very remote, and ερπετον, reptile), with the specific name *Elginense*, from the locality whence it was obtained. Doubtless, other relics of a like nature will ere long be discovered in the same rocks, now that the zeal of collectors is excited by this unexpected event.

SCENE FROM THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

INKSTAND PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BIDDULPH.

THE officers of the 1st Life Guards have just testified their high respect for Colonel Biddulph, by presenting him with an Inkstand of unique design, and altogether a very appropriate *souvenir*, on his leaving the regiment. The elegant gift was placed in the hands of the gallant Colonel on Saturday last.

INKSTAND PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BIDDULPH, BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS.

The design is very characteristic. The body of the Inkstand is of ebony, artistically mounted in gold and silver. At the angles are circular turrets, serving as sentry-boxes, within which are figures of Life Guardsmen on foot; the tops of the sentry-boxes being surmounted by horses' heads, fully caparisoned. The standishes are a pair of kettle-drums, between which is a trophied group of Guards' helmet, cuirass sword, &c. The four sentries and the horses' heads have been modelled from life; and, to show the minuteness of the accoutrements, each can be removed.

This elegant work has been designed and executed with great taste and finish by Messrs. Phillips Brothers, Cockspur-street. It bears the following inscription:—

To LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BIDDULPH,
From his Brother Officers, on his leaving the 1st Life Guards. October, 1851

HOUSE AT CHELSEA, IN WHICH DIED J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE

Is a specimen of those Faust-like dramas which have given the first impulses some men of genius in the dramatic direction. Goethe has related the effect one of these had on his infant mind—how, like the epitome-plays of old Richardson's Bartlemy booth, it excited and stimulated to poetic exertion. The theatre for the purpose of exhibiting an amusement of the sort indicated was opened on Monday, in Adelaide-street, West Strand, the large room of the Adelaide Gallery being well fitted up for the purpose. As we have intimated, the amusement is common in Germany, we may add, it is also prevalent in Italy: and our own Punch's theatre may likewise be accepted as a minor analogue to the larger experiment. A theatre of the kind now attempted was extant in this country about a quarter of a century ago. It was held at the old Argyle Rooms, in Regent-street; and we are told both by Addison and Ben Jonson of previous similar performances. Indeed, Shakspeare several times alludes to "the puppets dallying."

Our concern, however, is with the modern stage—the present Marionette

company, who, unlike the rest, is gifted with moving lips and teeth—the others, including even the *prima donna*, have to speak or squall with a merely painted mouth, like other dolls, those of common wear, not meant for stage exhibition, or to be moved by strings or wires. The interlocutors behind the scenes do their elocution cleverly; and the wooden actor who had to represent Cooke, Kemble, and Kean in one personage was powerfully ventriloquized into by the invisible spirit who lent him the threefold voice. As the three styles were blended in the delivery of each line, the result was especially ludicrous. The extravagances of "Bombastus Furioso" was the principal piece of the evening, and was amusingly contrasted by three grotesque representations of Harlequins in themselves; yet, as before suggested, the pioneers sometimes of mental orestiveness. In the ballet of "Pauline," with which the entertainment concluded, the puppets were made to dance, and in a *pas de deux* and a hornpipe, the result was neat and effective the latter especially so. It was literally a T. P. Cooke in wood. The performance excited frequent applause from a numerous and fashionable audience.

Our Illustration shows the stage, with the whole of the *dramatis personæ*.

THE LATE J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

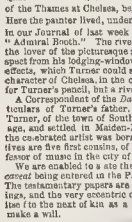
IN the Cottage engraved upon the preceding page our great landscape-painter died, on the 19th of last month. In this suburban retreat Turner had lodged for some years, although his own house, comparatively a mansion, was in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square. The cottage is situate upon the banks of the Thames at Chelsea, beyond the old church, towards Cremorne Gardens. Here the painter lived, under the assumed name of *Booth*, not Brook, as related in our Journal of last week; and he was known among his neighbours as "Admiral Booth." The river-side cottage has little in itself to recommend it to the lover of the picturesque; but the great painter, doubtless, enjoyed the prospect from his lodging-window across the Thames, with its beautiful atmospheric effects, which Turner could so ably transfer to his canvas. Only the old Hatchlike character of Chelsea, in the opposite direction, could have presented few charms for Turner's pencil, but a river bank is ever a poetic object for a painter.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* has this week published the following particulars of Turner's father, who was "second son of William and Rebecca Turner, of the town of Southmolton, Devonshire, which place he left at an early age, and settled in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, London, as a barber. There the celebrated artist was born, and was the only child. His sole surviving relatives are five first cousins, of whom Mr. Thomas Price Turner, an eminent professor of music in the city of Exeter, is one."

We are enabled to a ate that Mr. Turner's will has met with opposition by a *caveat* being entered in the Prerogative Court against the passing of the same. The testamentary papers are interspersed with drawings and elevations of buildings, and the very eccentric character of the deceased will probably suggested itse f to the next of kin as a ground for questioning the testator's capacity to make a will.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR DAVID BAIRD, BART.

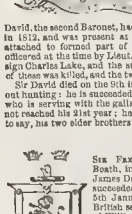


THIS Baronet, the representative of a family of military renown, and himself a soldier, was the eldest son of Robert Baird, Esq., of Newbyth, by Hersey Christian, daughter of David Gavin, Esq., of Lauxton; he was born in 1795, and married, the 10th August, 1821, the Lady Anne Kennedy, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Ailsa. In 1829 he succeeded his uncle, his father's younger and next brother, Sir David Baird, the first Baronet, the hero of Seringapatam. Sir

David, the second Baronet, had obtained a commission in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1812, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, where his regiment was attached to formed part of the defence of Hougoumont. That company was officered at the time by Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. Hastings Brudenell Forbes, Ensign Charles Lake, and the subject of this notice, then Ensign Baird; the former of these was killed, and the two latter were severely wounded.

Sir David died on the 9th instant, from the effects of an injury received while out hunting: he is succeeded by his son, now Sir David Baird, the third Baronet, who is serving with the gallant 74th Regiment in the Kaffir war, and who had not reached his 21st year; he is the third son of his father, for, strange and sad to say, his two elder brothers were drowned in 1845.

SIR F. W. DUNBAR, BART.



SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM DUNBAR, second Baronet, of Boath, in the county of Nairn, was the eldest son of Sir James Dunbar, the first Baronet, and was born in 1819. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the decease of his father, the 5th January, 1836. Sir Frederick, who was an officer in the British service, married, in 1842, Caroline Maria, daughter of William Gordon, Esq., but he has had no children. The worthy Baronet died at Nairn, on the 27th ultimo; his brother, Lieutenant James Alexander Dunbar, R.N., inheriting the family honours.

SIR RICHARD ST. GEORGE, BART.

SIR RICHARD BLIGH ST. GEORGE, second Baronet, of Woodgift, in the county of Kilkenny, was the eldest son of Sir Richard St. George, the first Baronet, by his wife Sarah, only daughter of Robert Perse, Esq., of Garbridge, in the county of Galway. He was born the 5th of June, 1765, and succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1789. Sir Richard Bligh St. George took rather a prominent part in political life. As a member of the Irish House of Commons he uncompromisingly opposed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland; and he refused an offer from the Government of the day of a peerage to induce him to vote for the measure. He leaves all his death few survivors of the old Irish Parliament Sir Richard married, first, the 10th of February, 1799, Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, of Kellyville, in the Queen's County, by whom he had three daughters; he married, secondly, in April, 1807, Bridget, eldest daughter of Theophilus Blakeney, Esq., of Abbert, in the county Galway, by whom he leaves, besides three other sons and two daughters, an eldest surviving son and successor, now Sir Theophilus John St. George, the third Baronet. Sir Richard died on the 29th ultimo, at Sunday's-well, Cork, the residence of the Rev. F. St. George.

PRINCE AMADEUS DE BROGLIE.

PRINCE VICTOR AMADEUS DE BROGLIE, uncle of the present representative of the family, the well-known Duke de Broglie, was born the 23d of October, 1772 He formerly took an active part in political life, and from 1815 to 1830 he was member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Eure, in the county of Galway. He was born the 5th of June, 1765, and succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1789. Sir Richard Bligh St. George took rather a prominent part in political life. As a member of the Irish House of Commons he uncompromisingly opposed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland; and he refused an offer from the Government of the day of a peerage to induce him to vote for the measure. He leaves all his death few survivors of the old Irish Parliament Sir Richard married, first, the 10th of February, 1799, Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, of Kellyville, in the Queen's County, by whom he had three daughters; he married, secondly, in April, 1807, Bridget, eldest daughter of Theophilus Blakeney, Esq., of Abbert, in the county Galway, by whom he leaves, besides three other sons and two daughters, an eldest surviving son and successor, now Sir Theophilus John St. George, the third Baronet. Sir Richard died on the 29th ultimo, at Sunday's-well, Cork, the residence of the Rev. F. St. George.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PHILIPSE ROBINSON, G.C.B.

THIS venerable and very gallant officer, the eldest soldier in the British army, was born in 1764. He was the fourth son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, by his wife, the daughter of Frederick Philipse, Esq., of Philipsborough. He entered the service as an ensign, in February, 1777, and, rising through the various grades, became a General in 1841. The military career of Philipse Robinson was long and glorious, extending over a period of seventy-five years, and presting amidst some of the brightest achievements of his country. For five years he was in the first American war, and was present in the several battles fought during that period, viz., in the year 1794, he went to the West Indies, and shared in the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He was also at the storming of Fleur d'Epée and the Heights of Palmiste. In 1812 Philipse Robinson joined the army in the Peninsula. At the battle of Victoria he commanded the brigade which carried the village of Gamarza Mayo, without firing one shot. He also was present at the first and second assaults on San Sebastian, being severely wounded at the second attack. He took part in the passage of the Bidassoa, the grand reconnaissance before Bayonne; the battle of the Nive, being there again severely wounded; in the blockade of Bayonne, and in the repulse of the sortie from that place, when he succeeded to the command on the invasion of the army. In June, 1814, Major-General Robinson went to North America in command of a brigade, and he led the forces intended for the attack of Plattsburg, but received orders to retain the passage of the lake of the Saranac. Soon afterwards he was named Commander-in-Chief and Provisional Governor of the Upper Provinces, which appointment he held until June, 1816. He had received the gold medal with two clasps for Talavera, San Sebastian, and the Nive.

In 1838 Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson was made a G.C.B., and in 1840 he got the colonelcy of the 39th Regiment. Sir Frederick married, first, the daughter of Bowles, Esq., of Kilmington, and, secondly, Miss Fanshaugh. The valiant and able veteran—every inch a soldier of Britain's best mould and mettle—departed this life at Brighton on the 1st instant, full of years and fame, having nearly attained his 88th birthday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FORDYCE.

THE able and gallant officer, who fell in the action at Waterkloof on the 6th of last November, and whose death is so deeply deplored by his regiment, his companions in arms, and his country, was the eldest son of the late Thomas John Fordyce, Esq., of Ayton, N.B., by Anne, daughter of George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe, N.B., and grandson of the late Right Hon. John Fordyce, of Ayton, for many years Commissioner of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, and member for Parliament for the county of Berwick, by Catherine, daughter of the late Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, and sister of the celebrated Sir Robert Gordon.

Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce entered the army in 1828, and served first in Nova Scotia. He rose through the various grades, and became Lieut.-Colonel and commanding officer of the 74th Highlanders in 1847. He was cut off at the early age of forty-two, while leading that regiment into action. He leaves two brothers in the service—Major Fordyce, of the 74th Highlanders, who has just come home from the Cape, and Captain Fordyce, of the 42d Highlanders, who is quartered at Corfu. Of the sisters whom he also leaves, one is married to —Kenyon, Esq., of Shrewsbury.

ROBERT GRAHAME, ESQ.

ROBERT GRAHAME, Esq., of Whitehill, the leading partner in the eminent firm of Grahame and Mitchell, writers, of Glasgow, was well known for his long and consistent advocacy of liberal opinions. He was the first Lord Provost of Glasgow after the passing of the Burgh Reform Bill. Robert Grahame was born more than ninety-two years ago, in Stock well-street, Glasgow; the house of his birth, then looking on orchards and fields, was removed sixty years since. In 1793 Grahame was looked upon as the leading Democrat of the west of Scotland, and from that period forward he was an active, unceasing Reformer. During the course of his busy life, Mr. Grahame had much intercourse with the principal public men of his way of thinking; amongst others he enjoyed the friendship and frequent correspondence of Wilberforce. Mr. Grahame died lately, in his ninety-third year.

WILLIAM BROUGH, C.E.

DIED, on the 29th ult., at Pendlepoir, near Tenby, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, at the advanced age of eighty-six, William Brough, Esq., civil engineer. For upwards of fifty years he practised his profession in South Wales, with great credit to himself, and with satisfaction to his employers; and for many years he was a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of his time, especially on mineralogy.

MRS. HARLOWE.

THIS once celebrated actress died on the last inst., at her lodgings, Gravesend, aged eighty-seven. Her first appearance on the London stage, which was at Covent-garden Theatre, in the play of "The Fugitives," dates as far back as 1790. She retired in 1826. During her long career as a performer she was principally attached to Drury Lane, and was regarded as one of the most sterling comedians of that theatre in its palmiest days. She latterly enjoyed a pension of above £100 a year from the Drury Lane Fund, a provision she in every way truly deserved.

Probate of the will of the late Right Hon. John Holy Hutchinson, Earl of Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, Tipperary, and of Palmerstown House, Dublin, has been granted by the Prerogative Court in Dublin, and subsequently in London, there being £2000 personalty within the province of Canterbury. There are three codicils, all dated in the same year as the will, 1845. The testator's mansion in Dublin is bequeathed to the Earl of Clare, one of his sons and daughters. The acting executors are Thomas Bernard, Esq., and Abraham Brewster, Esq., Q.C. Power reserved to the Countess of Donoughmore, the relict, to prove hereafter.

The late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, has died possessed of £50,000 personalty, and has bequeathed his property in large proportions amongst his family, appointing his daughters, Mrs. Roadnight and Mrs. Willats, the residuary legatees. There are many liberal charitable bequests: viz. £1000 to each of the following institutions—London Hospital, Indigent Blind, Deaf and Dumb, London Orphan Asylum, Infirm, Marine Society, Destitute Sailors' Home, National Benevolent Institution, Gray's-inn-road Free Hospital, Fistula Institution, Charing-cross Hospital, and the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution; £500 to the Hotten-garden Infirmary and Dispensary, and to the Labourers' Friend Society; £2000 to the Idiot Asylum at Highgate and Colchester; £1500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and £1000 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. To the last-named institutions there is a contingent reversionary interest of large amount. He has also bequeathed £4000 to the rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, the interest to be laid out in bread, coals, &c., for 24 poor persons of that parish, and a legacy of £4000 to St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, for a like purpose.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

At Monday's meeting of the Geographical Society Sir R. I. Murchison, in the chair—a letter was read, addressed by Baron Brunnow to the president, confirming the statement in our last Number, as to the objections urged by the Russian Government to Lieut. Pim's proposed search for Sir John Franklin. A copy of the letter of Count Nesselrode to Sir Hamilton Seymour was appended to the Ambassador's communication to the society. The following is the statement of the Imperial Government, which was received with a notice of the lively interest that the Emperor has not ceased to take in the generous efforts made by the British Government to discover traces of the Franklin Expedition, as evinced by the orders issued by his majesty for the same object, having been given to his officers and people on the coasts of Asia and America to assist in every way the British explorers, while instructions have been given to obtain any information of shipwrecks on the northern shores of Siberia. The report then proceeds:

"With similar sentiments of sympathy, the Emperor heard of the expedition proposed by Lieutenant Pim, of the British navy. But, unfortunately, between the conception of such a project and its realisation, physical difficulties and insurmountable obstacles exist, which Mr. Pim, guided by his generous devotion, does not seem to have sufficiently foreseen, and against which it is the duty of the Russian Government to enlighten him. It is easy to trace in the map of the world, across the immense wilderness of Northern Siberia, an itinerary which might lead to the end desired to be reached; but the orders of nature, presenting such a project, it must not be forgotten, that, in addition to the enormous distances to be traversed, vast deserts must also be passed over, which, buried under eternal snows, offer neither means of transport or provisions unexplored regions, in which the tribes of wandering hordes are scattered at wide intervals—people over whom the Russian power exercises only the slightest influence, and whose warlike character, barbarous customs, and hatred of strangers are also well known. Such an arrangement would find it impossible to guarantee the personal security of Lieutenant Pim and his party. To give an idea of the difficulties that such a journey presents, it is well to call to mind the expedition undertaken some years ago by Admiral Wrangel. Prepared during two preceding years by the local authorities, this expedition, though undertaken on a scale of research much less extensive than that now contemplated, had to be discontinued in consequence of a disease among the dogs employed to drag the sledges, and yet fifty sledges and six hundred dogs were required. From this example it is easy to judge of the fate which would attend Mr. Pim and his companions in the endeavour to execute a journey almost treble the extent of that accomplished by Admiral Wrangel, and in which the British officer, having to be accompanied by interpreters, must be provided with more considerable means of transport. The Russian Government, desirous of removing these difficulties, and to establish the basis of an approximate estimate, it is sufficient to remember that, as Admiral Wrangel,was compelled to employ fifty sledges and 600 dogs (each sledge being supplied with from fifty to seventy salt herrings per diem), Lieutenant Pim's expedition would call for from 1200 to 1500 dogs, and provisions in proportion. Now, these animals are only kept in sufficient number for the use of the inhabitants, and it is doubtful if it would be possible to procure, in the Imperial Government does not hesitate to view it as physically impossible."

After some observations upon the improbability of the expedition of Franklin having been abandoned by the ice to the north of Siberia, without some information of the event having been conveyed to the Imperial authorities by the natives, the report concludes by stating that the Imperial Government, having it at heart to neglect nothing which could contribute to the welfare of humanity with the British Government has followed up with so much per everance, the opportunity of proposing to Lieutenant Pim to have further communications with M. Baron Wrangel, in order that every information or measure may be indicated by which tidings may be obtained of the missing expedition

After thanks had been voted to Baron Brunnow, the Chairman stated that Lieutenant Pim, despite of the opposition and many discouragements, was still disposed to persevere; but he had written to the gallant officer not to think of proceeding under such circumstances. He read a letter from Captain Beatson, expressing the writer's belief that Sir John Franklin was to the north of Behring's Straits, and certainly not far to the eastward. He had a schooner of 200 tons ready, which was now fitting out with three separate engines of 8-horse power each, with separate boilers, in order to save coal; he was only in getting this year so far as proposed to take also a steam-launch, with an engine of 6-horse power. His crew was to consist only of 10 men and himself, and his provisions were to be for five years. He would leave, the end of next month, for the Sandwich Islands, and then push on to the straits, so as to enter there by the end of July. His future course would be guided by the condition of the seas. If there was a possibility of getting to the north on or about the meridian of the Straits, he would do so; and certainly not far to the eastward. If he found the north west until he arrived at the open water seen by Wrangel, when perhaps he might be able to get to the north, and then to the east. Should he not succeed

covered the plugs were left out! With some waste, Stone and another blocked up the holes. We then prepared to put the boat ready for sea. We lashed the mast to the boat, and threw it overboard, in the expectation it would keep her end on, but, finding the sea breaking over us, we pulled the mast aboard again, and got two sculls out to pull, lashing the other (there being only three on board) at the stern, to steer the boat. We went before the wind, not having sufficient strength to contend with the sea, which was running mountains high. We hoisted a lady's shawl for a sail, and carried on in that way until three in the morning, when it came on to rain heavily. A sea breaking over us carried away our tiller, and I thought then it was all over. By means, however, of a breaker which was left in the boat, and our hats, managed to keep the water out. Towards four in the morning the wind abated. We were then drifting away many miles from the ship, which was one mass of flames, the fire rushing out of every window and porthole, and from the funnels in the height of twenty feet. We lost sight of her about five, but did not see her go down. We continued on our course till about ten o'clock on Sunday, when we thought we saw a sail, but after pulling towards it for one hour we lost all sight. At half-past eleven, or about twelve, a sail hove in sight, and every man piled the oars, and we pulled until half-past six, when we fortunately reached the vessel, a Dutch galliot. As regards the origin of the fire, my firm belief is, that it broke out in the starboard fore store-room, where a large quantity of lamps, oil, and turpentine was kept.

The Quartermaster Dunsford, who is one of those who were landed at Plymouth last week, states that about at quarter to 1 on Sunday morning Mr. Vincent was on the quarter-deck; Mr. Trewicke, the second officer, had had charge of the watch, was on the bridge; and he (Dunsford) was standing directly under him to receive orders. All was still as the grave, save the noise of the engines. He happened to look up to Trewicke about that moment, and saw him leaning listlessly against the railing of the bridge. While looking at him he saw him suddenly start upright at something apparently towards the engine-room. Trewicke had discovered flames rushing up from there. In a moment an alarm was given, and Trewicke ordered Dunsford to cal. the captain. It is customary, when the captain is called in the night, the messengers to make as little noise as possible, in order that the passengers may not be disturbed. Dunsford, however, considered the fire so alarming, that he was, he says, rather boisterous in calling the commander; so much so that he disturbed the passengers, for he knocked at every "fire" called out in several of the cabins. He also heard the passengers bustling about, evidently getting up. Lieutenant Brady's cabin was right opposite the captain's, and Dunsford believes that, from the noise he made, the Admiralty agent must have been disturbed. When Captain Symons opened his cabin door Dunsford said, "There is a fire on board, sir." The captain said, "Whereabouts is it?" "In the engine-room," was the reply The captain immediately ran out of his cabin, and after attempting to put the fire out, and seeing that it was serious, he ran back to his cabin, put on some clothes, and immediately returned. Dunsford said, that it was some time before any one thought that the fire could be conquered. When they had done their utmost, and the flames had thought broke on them that they could not save their ship, Dunsford and a few of the crew, during an awful pause, were standing near Mr. Roberts, the chief officer. They immediately surrounded him, and asked what they were then orders. They said, "We are all willing to obey you, sir, whatever commands you may give us. Tell us what we shall do." He looked at them for a moment calmly, though suffering great mental anguish, and said, "Men, I am grateful for having a word he went below. Dunsford believes that Roberts knew not for the moment what orders to give, that he went below to see what was best to be done, and that then he knew what to do.

The directors of the Royal West India Mail Company have generously granted a donation of one month's pay to the survivors of the crew of the ill-fated steamship Amazon, besides an allowance to each party of £5 10s. as compensation for the loss of his kit. The subscription started in the City on behalf of the widows and children of the unfortunate sufferers progresses with much spirit, and already amounts to nearly £2000.

Not less than twenty widows and forty fatherless children, in Southampton alone, have been left to deplore the premature loss of their natural protectors by this dreadful calamity.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

On Thursday an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Amazon* took place at the company's offices, Moorgate-street; Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

A paper having been read, which was issued by the company, prohibiting the shipment of any of an unsuitable or combustible nature, unless the proper measures were examined, but nothing of a definite character tending to throw light on the origin of the fire was elicited.

Mr. Nelson, one of the passengers in the ill-fated ship, gave the following piece of testimony as to the probable cause of the disaster:

"On the Saturday I was below, conversing with Allen, the engineer, and then found that the partition of the grease-room was on fire, and that the iron wood near the steam-chest was also hot. About a quarter-past twelve on Saturday night I perceived that if a fire should take place it would come out very rapidly. Where the smoke-stack was the heat was very excessive also. I struck me that from the heat in the smoke-stack it would be sufficient to ignite it, and to ignite and produce a small flame. My own impression is, that a combination of circumstances produced the fire. At the first bell I went below and communicated my suspicions to the engineer, and another man with him. The fire-buckets were ranged above their heads. I then went to bed, and in three minutes afterwards I heard a slight shrilling of 'Fire!' I went on deck, and saw a bright spirted flame coming up from the engine-room, between the two paddle-shaft. It struck me at once that the cause was confined in a short space. I went down and pressed. A lady came in and I recommended her to make for the boats. I saw that the fire was increasing, and that the shrilling all they could to extinguish the flames, but not then directing their attention to the boats. * * * * * *

I have been frequently on steam-boats, but never crossed the Atlantic before. My own impression was that the flues of the boilers were too short, and that the heat was coming up the chimney very strongly. I have paid great attention to machinery, and was going to the West Indies to see after some for myself. I knew after starting I got in conversation with Mr. Allen. The engineers are, I think, entirely free from blame, and I never saw men more attentive to their duties than Mr. Allen and Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen was always down at the engines, I observed to him, "You may depend upon it there is an uneven bearing, or you would not have that screaming in the machinery," and I added, that when they had got a voyage or two they would have more ease. I am quite convinced that the engines had nothing to do with the fire. I have seen Fawcett's, and Forester's, and other engines, and I never saw a better pair of engines in my life; and, but for the heating of the bearings, they were capable of doing their work in first-rate style. I think the cause of the conflagration was the dropping of the tar on the cinders. There was a quantity of coal on the floor of the stoke-hole, which was in heated state, and if tar had fallen on that coal it must have ignited very rapidly. I entertained apprehensions about the ship and crew, and I spoke to the captain, who said that he was delighted with the ship, but with one or two exceptions he hadn't as own men, as they had no time to make a boat's crew. I went on the spar-deck with a hot air to induce me to put my hand on the beam of the main-deck. The funnel was at a sufficient distance from the beam to prevent fire. When I heard the cry of "Fire!" and came on deck, I saw the flames and sparks of fire coming up the main engine hatchway. I saw coals lying at the bottom of the store_room, which was covered with iron plates My own impression was that the fire was purely accidental, and, but for an ungent, the fire would not have taken place. I think too life-boats were not properly arranged, and could not have been used under night or terms."

Captain Mangles said a committee was about to be appointed to arrange the evidence, and every suggestion which was made by Mr. Nelson and others would be attended to.

Mr. Nelson: The life-boats were good boats, but when one of them tumbled over she was a great weight to lift up again. After we left the ship, and had been pulling for some time, we had a prospect of five or six days' pulling before us without food or water I think, if a gutta percha fitting were put to the bottom of the boats, provisions might be stowed away for five or six weeks, and the weight would not exceed 15 cwt.

Captain Mangles remarked that he should put his suggestions in the form of a letter, and they would receive every attention.

Mr. Nelson: I will do so.

There was no other evidence of any value adduced.

Captain Beachey was present to watch the proceedings on the part of the Board of Trade

There was no one in attendance on the part of the Admiralty, but the following letter to the secretary of the company was received:—

"Admiralty, 14th January, 1852 With reference to your letter of the 12th inst., respecting the investigation which is taking place regarding the loss of the *Amazon*, steam-packet, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that my Lords will be very much obliged to you for the copy of the evidence when printed; but that in the present state of the proceedings their Lordships do not think it necessary to interfere. I am, Gentlemen, Your very obedient humble servant, W. A. B. HAMILTON."

EXPULSION OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.—"The English missionary," writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* on the 9th inst., "whose expulsion from Lemberg I mentioned in a recent letter, has arrived in Vienna. His motives for coming into Austria, it is needless to say, were purely of a religious nature; and, although his was not his first mission to convert the Jews in Galicia and Hungary, it is the first time he was ever molested by the police. He is now trying what can be done in high quarters to obtain a revocation of his sentence; and, as a last resource, has appealed to the British Ambassador with what success remains to be seen. It is most likely that, instead of gaining any redress, his brethren, who are preaching in Hungary and other parts of the empire, will likewise receive orders to leave. This is but a natural consequence of the present state of things."

THE GROSS OUTRAGE ON MR. MATHER AT FLORENCE.—The cowardly assault of the Austrian officers on Mr. Mather, an account of which appeared in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has been officially represented to the Foreign Minister, Lord Granville, as well as to the Chargé d'Affaires at Florence. Mr. Mather at the latest accounts was recovering from his wounds. His brother, in a letter of the 3d, refers to the kindness of Mr. Charles Lever, the author, whose attentions had been unremitting. Mr. Mather had then been six days in the City Hospital, in what is called "the noble-room," set apart for the higher classes. All the English in Florence had called, but Mr. Mather was kept strictly quiet; the medical officers of the hospital had behaved with the utmost humanity.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE *AMAZON* AND THEIR FAMILIES.—On Monday a crowded meeting was held in the Guildhall, Southampton, the Mayor presiding, to organise a committee and take other measures for the promotion of the subscription on behalf of the surviving sufferers of the late fire on board the *Amazon*. The meeting was convened by her Majesty the Queen to make inquiries with respect to any assistance that it was proposed to extend to the unfortunate widows and orphans of the sufferers in the late great calamity, and to report the result of the inquiry to her Majesty, in order to submit your letter to the Queen and the Prince, and I have received the commands of her Majesty and his Royal Highness to acquaint you that, in the event of a public subscription being opened for the relief of the families reduced to distress by this fearful calamity, you are authorised to announce a subscription of £100 upon the part of her Majesty and his Royal Highness. Any information that you can give me as to the position in life of particular circumstances of any of those who have unfortunately perished I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate. Can you tell me anything of Mr. Vincent, whose conduct has been so highly spoken of—Believe me, dear sir, yours truly, C. B. PHIPPS. To Alexander Duncan, Esq." The reading of this kind letter elicited hearty applause, as did many of those which followed. Upwards of fifty letters in all were read, each enclosing a contribution, and the amount announced as having been received made up a total of £1000 before the proceedings closed. During the proceedings, Mr. W. Vincent—the young midshipman who behaved with so much courageous gallantry in the fire-boat, during the most perilous moments of the conflagration on board the *Amazon*—entered the hall, and was welcomed with several rounds of enthusiastic cheering. A similar expression of sympathy was also manifested towards Mr. Williamson, the chief engineer, and one of the surviving firemen, both of whom were in the hall. Amongst the resolutions adopted was one expressing the approbation of the meeting at the conduct of the surviving members of the crew, and especially that of Mr. Vincent, the resolution being moved in two animations, and three hearty rounds of cheering were given for Mr. Vincent, and three for Mr. Williamson, and the other survivors. Mr. Vincent said he deeply felt the compliments they were pleased to bestow upon him, but he could not say he might have been providentially enabled to render for the saving of his own and his fellow-creatures' lives. The memory of that awful night would never be effaced from his mind, and whatever abilities he might hereafter be placed he hoped he should alway remember, and be able to act upon, the words of the immortal Nelson, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty!" (Great cheering.) Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the Mayor closed the proceedings. It was announced in the Audit-house every day to receive subscriptions, and on other business connected with their important and interesting duties.

The increase in the number of accounts opened by the Manchester and Salford Savings Bank during 1851 was 2436; and the increase in the amount deposited is no less than £61,136 8s. 9d. During the year, in the annual depositors 32 accounts were closed, and £6,695 received for the purpose money; and some idea may be formed of the extent of this branch of the business, from the fact that the half-yearly dividends now paid to annuitants amount to nearly £5000 a year.

The formal opening last week of the Exchange at Wolverhampton (the metropolis of the iron districts) constitutes a characteristic of the present period. Wolverhampton is the principal resort on matters of business for the ironmasters of South Staffordshire; and the erection of so splendid and convenient a structure as that now occupied by the merchants and manufacturers of the neighbourhood is highly creditable, as we hope it will be equally profitable, to the enterprising inhabitants of that town.

SHOREBLACK BRIGADE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Monday a number of boys from the Ragged Schools commenced operations as shoe-polishers. The lads comprising the brigade were attired in a suit of blue frock, with white badges, and oilskin caps; each had suspended over his breast a box, locked, in which was dropped the pence of the customers. The brigade was stationed along the docks and the most populous thoroughfares of the town. On return to school, in the evening the boxes are delivered up, and they are paid a certain sum per day as wages.

EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP AT WIGAN.—An explosion of firedamp took place at an early hour on Friday, the 9th instant, at Mr. Ainsworth's collieries, Kit-green, near Norbury Hall, Pemberton, about two miles from Wigan. Sixteen persons were burned, but none of them were killed.

Salmon fishing in the river Severn has opened this week, and hitherto the take has been very good, especially in the upper portions of the river—the Worcestershire district —where the fishing is most valuable early in the season, when they have the advantage of the fish which have passed up in the fence time.

The firm of FOX, Henderson, and Co. have entered into a contract with the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company (Ireland) to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Galway. The same firm are in negotiation with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Cork.

The Assistant Barrister for the county of Limerick has decided that all religious houses and charitable institutions are exempt from liability to assessment.

MIDLAND COUNTIES OBSERVATORY.—At a meeting held on Tuesday in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham—the Duke of Newcastle in the chair it was resolved: "That Mr. Lassell's munificent gift of his magnificent and valuable collection of astronomical instruments, and the gift of 1000 guineas towards its establishment, presents a suitable occasion for making an effort req laves to the securing of an Observatory in this district." The collection of philosophical society would be a great advantage to this district, and recommends the early formation of one." A committee was appointed to carry the project into execution.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—An important arrangement has just been made by the Postmaster-General for a regular post between Llanidloes and Llangerrig, in Montgomeryshire, to meet the Gloucester and Aberystwith mail. The eastern portion of the county of Montgomery by this means will be much benefited in its postal communications, inasmuch as nearly two days will be saved in the receipt of letters from Bristol, the southern shores of Wales, Gloucester, and the midland districts, and the west of England generally. It is understood that this advantage has been gained through the exertions of Mr David Pugh, M.P. for the Montgomeryshire boroughs, and it is a boon that will be fully appreciated by the peasants

GREAT YARMOUTH.—On the morning of the 11th inst., at about four o'clock, the *Humbity*, of Selby, John Shipstone master, from London, bound to Selby, with a general cargo, during a very heavy gale drove on to the beach at Hopton. The sea was running over her, the cargo washing on, and to destruction of the crew, who were seen clinging to the rigging, appeared inevitable, when Mr. Brighton Sivers, an active life-surveyor of the port, arrived in charge of the company's apparatus, with the assistance of which he brought the crew safely on shore.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A new Belgian loan is proposed for 26 millions of francs. It is to be raised as a l ... per Cent. Stock.

I ... ayment of Spanish Active Bonds sent in for conversion at present is about £ 600,000

It is with pleasure we hear that the firm of Messrs. Seaward and Capel, whose failures was announced last week, will be enabled to pay 20s. in the pound.

Notw.thstanding the abundance of money, and the never-exceeded amount of gold in the Bank of England, with the strong probability of a further increase, there are many causes to justify private individuals hesitating before making any permanent investment, either immediately or for some months to come. The difficulties that every month must increase around the ruler of the French nation, arising not only from his financial position, but still more from the constant demands of the army, may render a war necessary in his own safety; with the means sufficiently brought under operation, and the whole crew were speedily rescued from a most perilous position, thus making, in all, 91 lives Mr. Silvers has had the good fortune to save by the use of this valuable invention

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

BANKRUPTS

R BILLING, jun and son, Reading, Berks, ironmongers. F P COBB, Canterbury, grocer S MASON, Newcastle-under-Lyme, draper. J WILLIAMS, Princes-street, Bristol, ship owner. D BOOLYER, Tavistock, Devonshire, ironmonger. G MILNES, Pilsgrave, and Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchant. J S TAYLOR, Liverpool, ship broker. R W OGILVIE, Newcastle upon Tyne, ship broker

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

G DUNBAR, Edinburgh, Professor of Greek in the University. J MAIN, Glasgow, merchant W ARMSTRONG, Edinburgh, postmaster

J MORISON, Glasgow, commission-agent

TUESDAY, JAN. 13

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 13

13th Regiment of Foot: Lieutenant S Head to be Lieutenant-Colonel into Montgomerie. 90th Regiment: R H Montgomerie to be Lieutenant-Colonel

Rifle Brigade: Assistant-Surgeon H S Sanders to be Assistant-Surgeon.

HOSPITAL STAFF:—Acting Assistant-Surgeon J H Wilkin to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Sanders.

BREVET.

Major H Brown, of the East India Company's Service, and employed upon the recruiting service of that company in London, and on the staff on their army duties, to have the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, during the period of their being employed under the command of Lieutenant Harry D Jones, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of engineering and sapping and mining. James Maude Gaussen, Esquire, Editor Packenham Brownlow, William Henry Edgcome, David Thomson, William West Goodfellow

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED

G HAYNES, late, Staffordshire, grocer. D HOUD, Cancary, Lancashire, grocer

BANKRUPTS

W MOSS, jun. Stock Mills, Essex miller A MARKWICK, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, manufacturer H SANLEY, late of 37, Gerrard-street, Soho, surveyor. E WIGKINS, Heron, Kent, brickmaker. J P BAILEY, Liverpool, ship broker, assistant to a ship broker DINEN, Bristol saddler G MOON, Borrowby, Yorkshire, corn-miller. J P T LAZARUS, Horbury, Yorkshire, merchant J COOPER, Liverpool, butcher. J S ORFORD and W KHEAM, Manchester, paper-hangers

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J JAMESON, Paisley, draper J MITCHELL, Glasgow, cheesemonger G BAXTER and SON, Dundee, grocers J MYEAN and Co, Glasgow, calico-printers.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, at Enclefield, the wife of Captain A. C. Penny, R.E., surgeon, of a daughter —On the 2nd instant, the Countess of Dunraven, of a son, still-born —On the 6th instant, the wife of the Rev R Mansel Davies, of a daughter —On the 6th instant, the lady of the Rev Stephen Brown, of a daughter—On the 8th instant, the wife of the Rev Thomas Wade Rodeneth, of a daughter.—On the 9th instant the wife of the [illegible] of a son —On the 11th instant, the wife of [illegible] of a son —On the 11th instant, the wife of Colonel [illegible] of a daughter

MARRIAGES

Jan 6 the Rev Richard Wilkinson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Paulina, second of the late Rev [illegible] of St Bennet's, Gracechurch-street —At Mount on 3d inst [illegible] Hall, Esq, surgeon, Hexham, to Margaret Isabella, only son of the late Major —W Conrad Faith, Esq, R.E., to Ellen Sherwin, eldest daughter of Major Kirke, 11th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry

On the 13th inst, at 26, George-square, Edinburgh Alexander Mackay, Esq, of Blackcastle —On Monday, Jan 12, at Denmark House, Hanley-in-Thames, Anne, the third wife of Charles Dawnay, Esq, and eldest daughter of the late John Bevan, Esq, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire —On the 3d inst, Brevet Major W T Brenner, 46th Regiment —On the 5th of Nov, in one of wounds received in action on the heights above by Waters and Commissioner, Jung Bahadoor, eldest son of the late Sir Charles Gordon [illegible] —On Saturday, the 3d inst, aged 54, Mrs Nancy Lupo, relict of the late Henry Lupo, formerly vicar of Pickering, in the county of York —On the 9th inst, at No 7 H aged 3 months and 3 weeks, Mary Ann, the beloved child of Mr [illegible] —On the 6th year of his age —On the 11th inst, the dear John Morton, senior of St Cuthbert's Martyrs, Southwark, aged 52 —On the 11th inst, in her 66th year, sister Mary Ann Heath-lodge, Berks —On the 3d inst, at Lisbon, Thomas Rochard, Esq, of Glasgow

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ARTISTS in HAIR and MOURNING JEWELLERY.—The Nobility and Gentry are solicited to inspect the newest and most extensive stock of Ornaments in Hair and Mourning Jewellery, at EDWARD FOWNES, 34, Piccadilly, Bond-street; and 39, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square. Manufactories every article on the premises, and is thus enabled to effect a saving of 25 per cent. to their customers. An assortment for inspection at Private Houses in the Country. Mourning Orders executed with the greatest economy and expedition

IF you require Family Arms, send name and county to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and you will receive, by return of post, a correct sketch of the Arms, free of charge. Crests engraved on Stone, 5s 6d; Arms, with name on plate for Seal or Dies, 10s 6d; Extra Impressions, 1s each. Directions for Search, 2s 6d.—Observe, Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office

REV. J. LANE, Saltash Parsonage, Plymouth, and many others, lately cured with the delicious and reasonable Revalenta, with the most wonderful success. "Dyspepsia is completely prostrated." "I HOLDEN, 55, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Sole London Agent.—Certain bewares are now in the Press.—H Watts, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton.—One Agent appointed in a town.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU.—A Memento of this happy period of the year is ready for delivery by Messrs SAMUEL JACKSON and CO. Chins and Parthenware Manufacturers, 18, Wood-street, Cheapside, Salesrooms, added a design by Alfred Crowquill, who has in this effort of association some of the characteristic emblems of the principal manufactures of the period, making one of the useful and artistic souvenirs ever manufactured in porcelain. As a GIFT to a LADY the Memento is peculiarly appropriate, and may be safely recommended. Forwarded in a box, on receipt of a Post-office order for 11s 6d

PRIZE MEDAL, EXHIBITION, 1851.
JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, respectfully invite attention to their Papier Maché novelties for New Year's Presents, and Wedding Ceremonies, which, for many years, have been reproductions of their specimens so much admired at the Crystal Palace, and others in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, &c. Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and Birmingham.

WHO can be gay, if ailing or in bad health? Who they who really wish to be cheerful, and who should adopt the obvious course of attending to their health. They may be merry and wise at the same time, by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which, after fifteen years' trial, are found to be the most popular and fit for the business of life. The continual use of PARR'S PILLS not only prevents illness, but is the way to secure long life.
Sold by E EDWARDS, 67, St Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Son, Bow Church-yard; and by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere, in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s each, by all Chemists.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, with "Honourable Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, by the Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry.
Being thus doubly noticed for its "general superiority" (a mark of distinction conferred on no other), it will be found a good article by Jury, from amongst thirty or forty exhibitors, and if far above every other of its competitors. See pages 42 and 43, Class III, Jury IV, of the Official Report, "Laundering and Bleaching" of the Royal Commissioners. The Ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled
(Copy of Testimonial from the Laundress of her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey.)
"Mr. Wotherspoon, Glasgow.—Sir,—The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that department of the Royal Laundry in which all the Royal goods are finished for the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family; and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the greatest satisfaction.—Mr. Wright, Laundress to her Majesty, Royal Laundry, Richmond, near London. May 15th, 1851."
(Copy of Letter from the Lord Mayoress of London)
"The Lady Mayoress begs to thank Messrs Paulin and Turner for the 1 lb. packet received. She finds the Glenfield Powder Starch manufactured by Mr Wotherspoon, of Glasgow. The Lady Mayoress has proved it to Starch in every quality, and very much prefers it to any other. It will have pleasure in recommending it."—Mansion House July 31, 1851
See also Testimonials from the Lady of Mr Chambers, Jay of Gloucestershire, one of the publishers of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," the Laundress of the Marchioness of Breadalbane; Countess of Eglinton; Countess of Dartmouth, &c.
Sold wholesale in London by Messrs. Paulin and Turner; Hooper Brothers; Batty and Foster; Croft and Innocent; Petley, Wood, and Co; Twycross Brothers; H Latchford and Co; John Yates and Co; Yates, Walton, and Turner; Bland, Clayton, and Co; Geo P ord, Roberts, and Harber; A Braden and Co; Hicks Brothers; G B Williams and Co, Sherry, Sherry, and Co; Thomas Snelling, John Brewer; and R Wakefield, 35, Crown-street; and retail by all shopkeepers
Agents wanted: apply to Mr R Wotherspoon, 49, Dunlop street, Glasgow.

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"Mr. D'Albert has chosen airs that have not been hackneied, and has nevertheless produced the most inspiring quadrille on Scotch airs we have yet seen as a quadrille it is unequalled."—Musical Review.
Solos, 3s; duets, 4s, full orchestral parts, 3s
CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

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"These waltzes are perfectly different in style, but each a good lie kind."
Price 4s, solos and duets; full orchestral parts, 3s.
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"YOU'LL MEET ME, WON'T YOU?"—This extraordinary and lovely ballad, by HENRY WEBSTER, is the latest and composer of "Jenny Lind's" "Good Night." "Beautiful Dove, then art welcome again," &c, is now published, price 2s.
"A pretty concert larks in every stanza; the melody is ravishing"—Musical Review.
H TOLKIEN, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE THREE BEST BALLADS of the THREE most POPULAR BALLAD WRITERS of the DAY:—1. WE'LL ROVE no more to PARTY. By the composer of "Constance" 2. "NEVER AGAIN" By the composer of "Jeanette and Jeanot"
"FRIENDS of my YOUTH." By the composer of the "Irish Emigrant"
"These songs must assuredly become very popular, and will probably surpass the great favourites of these writers; as plaintive English ballads they are unrivalled."—Musical Review
CHAPPELL, 50 New Bond-street

LITTLE GIPSY JANE, by CHARLES GLOVER. A light sparkling Song, with every promise of being as great a favourite as "The Gipsy Girl" "The Carvalho" by the same composer. Sung by Miss Messent and Miss Rainford with rapturous applause. Price 2s. CAMPBELL, RANSFORD, and Co., 88, New Bond-street.

THE ONE SWEET FACE at HOME.—This new and charming ballad, by the Author of the "Merry Sunshine," is the most popular of the day. The melody is captivating. The words are pleasing, and do great credit to the author. "Beautiful thing in the World." Beautifully illustrated by Brandard Price 2s.—CAMPBELL, RANSFORD, and Co., 88, New Bond-street.

NEW SONG.—THE YOUNG LADY'S "NO."—Composed by the Author of "Will you love me then as now?" "The Rich Man's Bride," "The Scout." "Yes, I have left my home." "The Sailor Boy," &c. A most pleasing ballad, and pleasing ballad, just introduced most successfully by Miss Poole, is likely to become one of the most popular songs of the day: both words and music possess that point which will ensure success.
DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, SWEET HER IN the CRYSTAL HALLS" Price 2s. Sent postage free.
"This beautiful and expressive ballad will come home to every frequenter of the Crystal Halls with a force and pathos perfectly irresistible. The words are by J E Carpenter, one of our finest lyric bards; and the music, by Reuben Glover, is equal to anything from his long-practised pen. No visitor from the country, possessing a pianoforte, should return without obtaining the charming souvenir of the World's Fair."—Musical Review
London. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

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FRENCH TASTE IN MILLINERY.—H. V. JONES and CO. beg to invite the attention of the Ladies to their extensive display of the Millinery in the best French taste, at moderate prices. For the present season there is a great variety of Head-dress, and Fancy Caps, to be Sold or Let on Hire. A set of Rich Extra Sable Furs, of Paris simple caps and bonnets, suitable for late winter or early spring Wedding bonne a set. Mourning orders executed.—54, St. Paul's Churchyard. Wholesale entrance 65, Paternoster-row.

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See also Testimonials from the Lady of Mr Chambers, Jay of Gloucestershire, one of the publishers of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," the Laundress of the Marchioness of Breadalbane; Countess of Eglinton; Countess of Dartmouth, &c.
Sold wholesale in London by Messrs. Paulin and Turner; Hooper Brothers; Batty and Foster; Croft and Innocent; Petley, Wood, and Co; Twycross Brothers; H Latchford and Co; John Yates and Co; Yates, Walton, and Turner; Bland, Clayton, and Co; Geo P ord, Roberts, and Harber; A Braden and Co; Hicks Brothers; G B Williams and Co, Sherry, Sherry, and Co; Thomas Snelling, John Brewer; and R Wakefield, 35, Crown-street; and retail by all shopkeepers
Agents wanted: apply to Mr R Wotherspoon, 49, Dunlop street, Glasgow.

"Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.
Take each man's opinion, but reserve thy judgment.
Buy the Cloth of a Merchant who prefers
But not expres'd in fancy: rich, not gaudy,
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."
SHAKESPEARE'S ADVICE to a SON, delivered through "Polonius," was selected many years since by the Lord Chamberlain, as a fair (and they trust just) model) leading to their advertisement, "a being their resolve at that time, as at the moment, to depend more on unambiguous economy, and durability of their wares, than on any extraneous effort
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by JOHN CHARLES ROSE, in the County of Surrey.—WILLIAM LITTLER, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852. [GRATIS.

ARMS FOUND!

Arma virumque cano——

My name is Blogg——Blogg, of —— but, no, those days are over! I now mean to exhibit myself as a frightful example. I am a goose, *displayed*, *pierced* by my own stupidity. I am a victim of a heraldic weakness, which has been my curse. Listen to my tale.

I was brought up—(be a man, Blogg, and out with it!)—a tailor. I came into a good round sum with my father's business; I married; had a family; and was a prosperous man. In an evil hour I fell in with "Huggins's Heraldic Hints." There was an alliteration in the title which fascinated me. The fascination extended to the subject. Having plenty of leisure (for my foreman managed the business for me—a trustworthy dog—though of obscure origine), I spent hours in my Highgate villa, in the study. I rode on the wings of griffins, and flew through the skies on dragons; I had lions *couchant* at my feet. Never were such visions. I was perpetually building castles in the air, and every castle had an escutcheon neatly carved on the front. I blush when I think of my extravagances in those days. Had you mentioned to me Mr. Millais' picture of the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," the title would have suggested nothing to my imagination but the blazon of a dove, *argent*, *volant*, beaked, *azure*, legged, *gules!*

Of course my thoughts soon turned to my own pretensions in the way of antiquity. The first friend to whom I hinted the idea, remarked that, as a tailor, I could not be in want of a coat. Of course, he thought this a joke. I dropped his acquaintance. A low, vulgar pleasantry of that character was not to be endured. I comforted myself with reflecting that the old families of England used to have a jester, whom they called a Fool, in attendance on them. The office is abolished, people being their own fools now-a-days, as I once heard a low scribbler assert—but I nicknamed Jenkins "my fool;" and many a good thing I said about him, afterwards, to our acquaintances, though I would never make it up.

Well, one day I saw an advertisement in the papers, headed "Arms Found." The advertiser professed to supply arms to everybody. I went down to the place, and found a little fellow of pale and studious aspect sitting in a shop, surrounded by warriors of plaster of Paris, bearing blazoned shields. I was awed by the appearances around me—though how people can ever care for such *barbarous painted pigmies*, meaningless re—— but I am anticipating. I muttered something about arms, timidly; I expected to be asked for my pedigree. No such thing. A more lively, deferential little fellow I never saw. "Name and county, sir?" he said, with his sweetest smile. "Blogg," I said slowly, and blushing a little, and "Warwickshire"—for I remembered that my father used to say that his father kept a—lived, in fact, in a village on the borders there. (Blogg, be firm!)

"Blogg?" said the little man, sweetly. There was an artfulness about that glib little wretch which I remember with disgust to this hour. He uttered the rudest names with a sweetness that made them sound quite Norman. He lingered mellifluously over syllables in a manner perfectly honeying.

He took down a large tome—the margins all covered with MS. notes—while I stood by, gazing reverently on, like a man watching a magician about to conjure up for him some figure of the past. He paused, mused, and looked up.

Never shall I forget my emotions when he said, "Blogg, the same name as *Blogue*, sir, only spelt differently (spelling, till lately, quite arbitrary in our good families, sir)—Blogue or *De* Blogue, for there is a Castle Blogue in Normandy, from which the family took their name. Founder, a Norman knight, got the lands from William Rufus. Married with the Courtenays during the Wars of the Roses. Sheriffs repeatedly. Bear a leopard in pale, holding a cross in its dexter paw, all within a tressure fleury!"

I gasped for breath. I had been soused into a sea of aristocracy by the villain, and I came up half drowned. I had some further conversation. These Blogues *had* lands, it seemed, in Warwickshire. There was even a barony in abeyance, Mr. Peller (the Arms-finder) said. I am afraid he pumped me, for I remember talking of my fortune. And when I left, it was after ordering a seal, a book plate, three knights with the arms emblazoned, and a porcelain pipe-bowl with *ditto* burnt in!

"Come to my arms!" I shouted to Mrs. B., unconsciously making a wretched pun, when I got home. "I am Norman, and I am happy!"

"You are English, and you are drunk, B.," said that strong-minded woman. I began to hate her. I felt that I had polluted the *pur sang* (you see I had got hold of all the slang) of De Blogue by the alliance. I got to such a pitch that I wished she was dead and what a magnificent hatchment I resolved to put up afterwards!

Well, nothing would satisfy me but to have the leopard carved on the front of our gate leading to the villa, now named Blogue-ville. It was done. And if we wanted proof of the debased nature of our populace, it would be found in the fact, that morning after morning there was a pipe in that leopard's mouth.

The reader will perceive what my next move was, from a simple anecdote.

"Why, Jacky," said my friend Snigsby, rushing into my room, in his coarse manner, one morning, "I didn't know you had a second name."

"A second name!" I inquired in my easy, aristocratic way.

"Why, the flunkey in that queer coat said, Mr. *D.* Blogg. Your name's *Jack* Blogg, ain't it?"

"My livery servant said De Blogue, Snigsby, and it is my family name," I replied, in a marked manner.

It was not many weeks afterwards that I was strolling down from my house when I paused to look in at a window. I had noticed that a couple of plebeians were eyeing me rather closely. Presently, they strolled behind me. I heard them whispering earnestly.

"That 's him," said one. I felt my pride tickled.

"Nonsense. He 's" here his voice fell "*he* 's a swell, I tell you. This is"—and here his voice fell again.

"Mr. De Blogue?" said the first speaker, coming up with his companion. "Yes," I said, "that 's my name."

"Suit of Levy, 1300*l.*," said the man. I partially recovered my senses in the cab which bore me to the sponging-house.

* * * * * *

I was in for the debt of a rel —no, a namesake—I am above these weaknesses now!—a young De Blogue in the Heavy Baboon Regiment, of whose existence I had never heard. The lawyer who issued the writ found out his mistake. He came hurrying down to the sponging house and got me out.

"Why, what De Blogue are you, sir? It's very awkward. Why, execution has issued." I turned deadly pale. "You'll get the things again, but ——"

I remembered my *ancestor* (!) at Acre, and bore up against the misfortune.

"I 'm a Warwickshire De Blogue," I began.

"Why, they 're all Warwickshire, of course," the lawyer said.

"I thought the direct line ended in a female ——"

The lawyer looked at me with an altogether changed expression, and shook his head. "Come along, sir," he said in a coaxing way. I supposed he was pitying my troubles.

As I got into a cab, I heard him saying to the sheriff's officer—"Ended in a female. I 'm much mistaken if *he* won't end in a lunatic asylum!"

I returned to my "deserted halls," as I might now with perfect truth, as well as picturesqueness, call my establishment at Highgate. Execution *had* issued. Nothing was left in the house but a few brass carpeting rods in a corner. The bailiffs had seized my Penates. My Lar was gone to the brokers. Mrs. B. was off to her father's in the country. I invoked the shades of my ancestors, in my infatuated way. Of course they did not come. The shades of nobody's ancestors ever do come, any more than the police, when called. I stood on my lonely hearth solitary among the bluebottles.

* * * * * *

I now approach the "closing scene" of my troubles. I tremble as I think of what followed. "Rap, rap," came to the gate.

"Here, Jack—that 's him!" I was in the hands of the Police. The reader will scarcely believe the remainder of my narrative. Read, just, the following newspaper paragraph:—

"EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING. The noble family of De B—— has been suffering from the tricks of one of the most audacious swindlers of our time. It seems that the fellow assumed their name, and obtained goods in it, at the village of ——, near London. A young and gallant officer of the family, as far as we can understand, was the particular individual he passed for. Our police reports will, doubtless, soon contain further particulars."

I was brought before a magistrate next morning

"What else did he pass for besides De Blogue; any other *aliases*?" said the magistrate.

I heard a snuffling noise. I saw my wife mount the witness-box. I heard the voluble tongue of the woman ringing away before the court, as undauntedly as a muffin-bell.

"It 's all a mistake, your worship. He 's a respectable tailor, and his name is John Blogg. Here are a dozen people to prove it."

And sure enough there were. All our old family friends were there. I was safe; but what ignominious safety!

I saw another face which I knew very well. He was a glib little radical lawyer, a friend of my wife's family. He *did* clear up my case—but I felt very like a blackamoor being scrubbed white with birch brooms.

"The fact is, your worship, his name is Blogg; his father was a tailor, and the son of a Peter Blogg who came to Pleb-Biddlecomb, in Warwickshire, as a travelling hawker, about 1779. No Bloggs appear in the parish register of the village earlier than that——"

* This reflection will be found inconsistent with Mr. Blogg's subsequently stated principles; but the paper was written under great mental affliction.—ED.

I felt the Norman blood oozing away—like a stream of beer when you withdraw the spigot. I felt bled into a syncope of plebeianism!

"Earlier than 1779," resumed the lawyer, emphatically. "But when the effects of Peter Blogg were examined by the parochial authorities of the union, his 'mark' was found appended on some old paper to the name of Blogginton—that of a Saxon hamlet in Staffordshire, from which many of the pensantry derived their surnames, when surnames began to be used—and "

The magistrate cut short this awful harangue. I left the court—without a stain on my escutcheon, or rather without any escutcheon to stain. I cursed the old Dowager De Blogue, whose stupidity and malignity combined to get me into this scrape. Confound her pride! she thinks her young De B. a model son, though he's always in debt. I, plain John Blogg, have thrown overboard leopard, treasure, and all. I could buy them all up. I'm told they're as poor as rats.

And, after all, what is all that kind of thing but a barbarous relic of feudalism? it's only an accident. It has no foundation in

(Here Mr. Blogg's MS. becomes illegible, from excitement apparently.)

A QUEER BEDFELLOW FOR A CHRISTMAS-EVE.

CHRISTMAS was come, and Washingley Hall was filled with guests. I know no country house in which I would sooner have passed that cheerful season. Sir George was hospitality itself; and as for Lady Stanley, her frank manners and natural amiability of disposition completely won the hearts of all her visitors; while their family of happy children, from blooming, blushing, Fanny of sweet seventeen, and Master Harry, who was just beginning to think about shaving, down to little blue-eyed Trotty, who was the pet of everyone and the privileged romp of the family,—all reflected their parents' goodness, and made that merry mansion in a house without which Christmas would not be complete. We were a large party as the hall, and had tested its ample accommodation to the uttermost. All the dressing-rooms were pressed into use for us bachelors, and even the sacredness of the housekeeper's still room was desecrated and converted into a species of barracks for "the young gentlemen." The ladies, it was rumoured, had made compacts of partnership, and thus it was, as we afterwards learned, that Fanny Stanley shared Helen Warrington's bed. The greater part of the guests, Helen and her brother among the rest, did not arrive until Christmas-eve, so that our dinner on that night was our first general meeting, and passed off right merrily.

When the Christmas romps with the children were over, and the mistletoe had been put up, and "the girls all kissed" (as Tennyson observes with such collective unction), and when the juveniles had been posted off to their night-barracks, we all drew around the spacious fire-place, and, while the yule-log blazed bright and cheerily, told Christmas stories, in which ghosts were as plentiful as blackberries. In one tale that was then told, the hero belonged to a family in which insanity was hereditary, and (as is commonly the case in such circumstances) appeared only in alternate generations; and thus, in the family mentioned, the sane son of a madman invariably became, in his turn, the father of a madman. I forget now who related the story of which this was the theme, but I remember it was some one who had not met the Warringtons before, and was ignorant of the fact that Helen's grandfather had died in an Asylum, and that she herself had, some years previously, when at school, been "in a low way," sufficient to cause, at that time, considerable anxiety to her mother. This, however, was not known to the narrator of the story, and, indeed, was not remembered by those present, until after events recalled it to their memory; and Helen Warrington, too, was, at that time, a fine, handsome, merry-hearted girl, and one of the acknowledged belles of the county. What effect the tale may have had upon her, no one could then tell, as she sat back in the shade of the room, which was only lighted by the blazing fire.

That was the last tale told, and a light supper (for, on the children's account, we had dined rather early,) that was discussed amid lively jokes and merriment, soon dissipated all the little lady-like fears the ghost-stories of the night had given rise to, and the waits, and the village band soon after coming, with their Christmas-carol serenade, we sat for some time longer round the fire, until midnight, and the earliest dawn of the Christmas morning had come, and then, wishing each other "a merry Christmas," we all said good-night.

I have said that Fanny Stanley and Helen Warrington shared the same bed, and when, an hour after this, their maid had left their room, two of the loveliest faces of all the lovely ones that, on that night were assembled beneath the roof of Washingley, pressed the laced-pillows of the downy bed. It was not till the morrow that the maid called to mind the flushed cheeks and wild brilliancy of Helen Warrington's dark eyes, as she laughingly bade her take a kiss of her young mistress, and wish her a merry Christmas, lest she should not have the chance next year. What followed from that time I shall describe as it was afterwards told to me.

After a little chat with Helen, Fanny had sunk into a slumber. How long she slept she knew not, but, on awakening, she missed her companion from her side, and on sitting up in bed, and looking around her, she saw Helen Warrington pacing along the other side of the old-fashioned bed-room. It was a beautifully bright night, and the light of the moonbeams shone full upon the two windows of the room, and upon Helen walking there in her night-dress, her cap off, and her long black hair streaming over her shoulders.

"Helen, dear! Come to bed! You will catch cold: are you ill?"

The white-robed figure stopped in its pacings to and fro, and came up to the bed-side.

"Helen, what's the matter? How strange you look! You must be ill?" For Helen stood there without speaking, but looking fixedly at Fanny, with a strange wildness of expression. Fanny began to throw off the clothes to rise from the bed to assist her friend, believing her to be ill. Then Helen spoke.

"Lie still, Fanny! I am not ill, but I have come to put an end to your life. I must kill you!" And her words came in a low but distinct whisper, strangely at variance with her usual quick manner of speaking.

Fanny trembled in spite of herself, and she said, with half fear in her tone, "Come Helen, what nonsense! Come to bed. We will act charades to-morrow night." Still the white-robed figure stood there, at the foot of the bed, glaring with its eyes. "I tell you, girl," it said, "you have but a few minutes to live! Say your prayers, and make your peace with God. His has sent me to destroy you!" In an instant, a crowd of thoughts rushed tumultuously through Fanny's brain; the conversation round the fire—the tale of the madman—the insanity of Helen's grandfather—and a hundred other things, all with lightning speed, linked themselves together in her mind, and she felt that Helen's long-concealed hereditary malady had burst forth, and that she was mad!

Even then she did not lose her presence of mind; and, with a forced laugh, she said, "Come Helen, dear—come back to bed you know you cannot do what you are jesting about."

"Not kill you! Think you so? You are deceived, girl," said the white-robed figure. "I provided for all that, hours ago. Look here!" and raising her arm high in the air, the moonlight flashed on the shining blade of a large knife. With the cunning of insanity she had contrived, unseen, to take it from the supper-table, and conceal it within the folds of her dress.

When the poor girl saw the knife, she sprang from the bed, and, with a loud scream, reached the door, and endeavoured to open it. It was locked, and the key removed. She then, in a delirium of agony, turned and fled to the fire place, to seize the bell-rope and alarm the house, but only to find the rope severed and useless. During this brief space the white robed figure stood and watched her actions—apparently enjoying her despairing disappointment with a wild satisfaction. "Now, girl," it said, "you see all escape is hopeless: so you have now nothing to do but to die!" And she advanced with her uplifted knife, and gleaming eyes

"O Helen! Helen! spare my life! Help!—Help!" and Fanny shrieked in agony. As she turned, half paralysed with fear, to fly wildly about the room, she espied a closet, the door of which stood ajar, and into this she sprang, and, with the rapidity of a sudden thought, drew to the door, shrieking loudly for help. There was but little hope left for the poor girl, for the inside of the door was not furnished with a handle, and her only chance of keeping it closed was by fixing her fingers tightly round the lock, and so pulling it towards her. This she did with all the energy of desperation. But, at the best of times, this would have been a difficult thing to do; and now that she had to contend with the unnatural strength of a maniac, her chance of safety was poor indeed. Fear, however, and the love of life gave a new vigour to her frame, and sustained her in those terrible moments. Helen had got the handle of the door on the outside, and was trying to force her way in, while Fanny clung the more tightly and despairingly to the lock, well knowing that upon this depended her safety. But, in a few seconds, the severity of the exertion had bathed her hands in a clammy perspiration, and, with a horror scarcely to be described, she felt that the security of her hold was relaxing. The door opened slowly, but surely, and swung backwards and forwards with her attempts to counteract the force the maniac was applying to it. As the figure of Helen was thus revealed to her, her dark hair tossing wildly over her night-dress, and her arm making the air with the same blade through the partially opened door, the courage which had hitherto sustained her now gave way, her weak hands relaxed from their hold, and, uttering but one more piercing shriek, she fell back senseless on the closet floor.

It so happened that the dressing-room in which, for that night, I had been put to sleep, joined the bed-room in which these scenes took place. One of Fanny's piercing shrieks had aroused me, and I had started from my bed in terror, impressed with the idea that the house was on fire, though not knowing from which direction the alarm had proceeded. In a moment I had partially dressed myself, when another and another shriek told me too plainly from what quarter they came.

The second door of the dressing-room which opened into the bed-room would, of course, be locked. Without losing time by trying this, I picked up a heavy portmanteau, which had, fortunately, not been unpacked, and swinging it round me at the lock of the door, with one heavy, crushing blow that burst open the door, and threw down a dressing-table placed against it on the other side, I sprang into the room.

I shall never forget the scene. At the closet-door was Helen Warrington, with madness stamped in every look and action, her night-dress in confusion, and her dishevelled hair falling down over her shoulders. Her left arm supported the passive form of Fanny Stanley, who lay senseless and motionless in her grasp, while her right wielded the knife, which she appeared about to plunge in the white bosom on which the moonlight shone so purely. To note all this was but the work of an instant; in another instant I was at her side.

She had risen to receive me as I came up, and with a sort of saddened, reproachful look in her wild dark eyes, said, "Would you stand between me and God?" Before she could use the knife on Fanny's form, or anticipate what I was about to do, I whirled the knife out of her hand. At once she threw Fanny from her, and rushed to the bedside to re-possess herself of her weapon, but I threw myself upon her and held her firmly to the ground. Others had come to the door, and were trying, ineffectually, to obtain admittance. Amongst them, I heard Sir George's voice, calling in despair on his daughter's name, for he had recognised her alarming cries, and had fled along the corridor in an agony of terror. I called loudly to him to go round by my room, which, it seemed, in the hurried excitement of the moment, no one remembered as communicating with the bed-room. Directly afterwards they joined me. It wanted no words to explain the sad tale, and poor Warrington, who was one of those who had rushed in, was the first to assist me in securing his sister. Others assisted Fanny, who was still in a swooning state, into her room.

I need not pursue these distressing details further. The physicians who were called in, did all they could; but human skill was ineffectual for one who was now a confirmed maniac.

* * * * * * *

Poor Helen Warrington still lives in the Asylum in which she was placed from the first. Fanny and I go to see her at intervals, but at no time has she recognised us. Under the kind discipline, and humane treatment of Dr. ——, she appears to pass her days happily. And, may we not hope that those whom God has thus been pleased to afflict, have an inner light of happiness, which shines the more brightly, because it shines only for them?

As for Fanny, she has changed her name. Her deliverer on that terrible Christmas-eve is now her husband.

C. B.

STREET DOGS.

IT is often my lot to come home late at night, or rather early in the morning. What some do for pleasure I am forced, without any pleasure at all, to do by the stern necessities of life. There is one advantage, perhaps, and only one, to be gained by these nocturnal or matutinal perambulations. You see strange glimpses of a world which night hides from men who go to bed at decent hours. I do not intend to speak of these now. Though only a poor simple devil with one stick, trudging home through mud and rain, or haply staring up a smug, perky looking street, shining fresh and clean in the morning sun, and wondering if it can be the same file of houses which looks so dingy and seedy at noon, I have seen some wonderful things, too—queer bits of life—mysteries—whole rows of pegs to hang webs of fancy on. I discovered that London has its parishes as well as Hindoostan—poor dumb, feline, canine ne'er-do-wells, houseless, preying on fortune in the kennels and gutters, hovering on the outskirts of the markets, and carrying on a guerilla warfare against the rats, or disputing with felines the possession of promiscuous fish-bones. Poor fellows, I pity them—they are separated from man—degradation is stamped on them from the tip of the nose to the last joint of the tail, and they slink through the street like thieves, having above all things a dread of the police, when they dodge with preternatural sagacity. And yet they would fain be friends with man once more. Watch how that ragged but terrier will eye you from his sole remaining optic, as he stands in the middle of the street revolving in his mind whether it would be safe to place himself within reach of your stick. A whistle, a chirrup, a snap of the fingers—his miserable heart is like to break for joy—he flies up on you in frantic delight, oscillates his stumpy tail till it is like to snap short off, and will follow you to the death. It seldom happens that he is worth having. He is not fit even for sausage-meat—the dog stealers won't have him—the fiercest little boys are touched with compassion if they come on him in his lair at day-time, and pass him by without the compliment of persecution. Then, as you get near home, you feel he is a bore—that you never could lift up your eyes before the servant maid in the morning if such a mongrel was let inside your threshold; and so, as you begin to feel for your latch-key, the cane is uplifted against him, and in an instant, with a shriek cry of agony, the outcast vanishes in the darkness. Alas! how many pangs have I caused in this way—how many brief friendships have I broken, as though they had been with my fellow-creatures.

By necessity I have become apparently callous, hard hearted, and now, the minute I see a pariah, I hoot him off, lest I should cause him the bitter sorrow of disappointed hopes. But what becomes of the street dogs? Do they commit suicide? Do those pulpy masses that are seen wabbling about in the dirty Thames at every tide speak of man's cruelty, or canine despair? Perhaps "the Bridge of Sighs" is to some of the parias a refuge from utter wretchedness and starvation. They can get on it without paying toll. (By the by, what a terrible halfpenny that is which is laid down before the unsuspecting toll-taker, ere the fatal jump can be taken into that turbid Lethe!) If they do not go off this way, what becomes of them? There are hundreds, thousands in London. Most of them seem almost *in extremis*, and yet the most experienced *chiffonier*, or street sweeper, cannot depose ever having come across the dead body of one. I speak with authority on this point. My conclusion is, that some reform, get into respectable society, and die in their beds, and that others die by the town's end. Some of these individuals are very extraordinary characters—oddities, in fact, which may account for their not getting on well in the world. Once on a time I met an old pointer, about half past two o'clock a.m., on Westminster bridge. I entered into conversation with him, through the medium of a bit of biscuit. He had the usual allowance of one eye, his clothes were much damaged by mange, and rents probably made by pitchforks, but still, on the whole, he had a mark of high breeding and good blood about him, and when he had resolved on entering my service, he gave me an idea that he was a fellow of quality by the indignant way in which he received the advances of a little mongrel, not unlike a fancy rabbit, who rushed out from the cab stand in Palace yard to greet him. He beat the streets with great steadiness, seemed to intimate the probability of there being partridge in St. James's, and came to the wind in a very practical and knowing way at Trafalgar-square. Indeed his general demeanour was so exemplary that I had visions of sporting over him in the autumn, and had already devised a neat fib to tell my wife as to Jones having sent me a splendid dog (warranted not to bite children on any provocation whatever) when he came to a dead point. The fact was rather remarkable, inasmuch as the chances were greatly against either grouse or hare being at that time in St. Martin's-lane: but still the fact was notorious. There he stood in the most earnest dog attitude his nose nicely attuned to the position of his shoulder—the dexter leg gently raised and bent under the forehand, the other planted firmly in advance, and the tail forming a right line with the dorsal vertebræ. The heart of Peter Hawker would have beat with joy within his venerable ribs, had he seen it. I admit I thought of many things—a tame grouse from Hungerford market, a horse-cloth from its open carriage, dropped into Leicester square, and chased out by the cats, or an insane snipe feeding in the kennel and so advanced warily, and almost ashamed myself a Fellow of the Zoological Society, elected by acclamation for my famous paper—"Some Observations on Erratic Instinct." I paused behind his tail, and looked intently on the pavement to which he pointed, but saw nothing. "No, so! Ponto! So! good dog!" He stirred not, but gave a hideous leer with his one eye, just as you see a staunch fellow do when the old cock is under your muzzle. "Come, sir, go 'long! Ha! you rascal, what are you at?" Not a stir. I pushed him *with a large* but he resisted manfully, and kept his point like a bronze statuette. I looked again: before me was the pavement, beyond it the railings. "By Jove, there is a hare inside," and there, sure enough, I beheld a very fine cat, with back erect and swelled tail, prepared for the defensive. She would not stir, neither would Ponto. I poked at the cat with my cane, but she did not mind it, as I could not reach her. I hit Ponto, but I might as well have hit the wall. Suddenly a policeman came round the corner; the cat flew from her hiding-place; Ponto bolted by like the shadow of a cloud. I never saw him more. His confirmed bad habits had ruined his last chance of recovering station and position in life!

Another time, I foregathered with a respectable looking colley, very much like a covenanting minister—he had lost his tail and part of one ear, and I pitied him for the persecutions he had undergone—most likely for conscience sake. He was sleekly demure—his coat thread- or rather hair—bare, but neatly brushed. He passed gravely along the street, picking out the crossings with great neatness, stopped for me rigidly at every corner. He was generally indifferent to cats, and had a decided contempt for the other pariahs he encountered; so I stole him in quietly, and put him down in the kitchen. He wagged his tail, and crept into an empty bucket, with a look in his face that said as plainly as words could—"never fear, I see what you're up to—no barking. I'll keep dark." In the morning I felt some uneasiness, in going down to the breakfast table, at my improper conduct, and wished cursorily, in case that he would creep out as if he had got in by accident. There was no sign of him. His ingratitude was soon discovered. He had eaten a cold shoulder of mutton (for which, I own, I felt infinitely obliged to him), had drank the morning's milk, and gobbled up 2lbs. of fresh butter, a present from Devonshire. How he got out I know not. To this moment my wife believes that a band of cut-throats held their nocturnal orgies in our kitchen that night, and devoured our substance. I have wisely held my tongue, but I believe that miscreant to have been a burglar, and to have been a friend of "cracksmen." I could speak for ever of the canines I have met. It would do P. B. Willis great service to know some of them, and I leave him to introduce them to the world. One thing I must say we should try to reform them. I never encountered one decidedly bad character but the Scotch colley, and most likely he was depraved by associating with his masters, the drovers. Heaven help the wretches, and those who are like them. What sad stories could their tongues tell us, were they once loosed! But is there one the veriest cur of them all, mangy, starved, kicked, cuffed, sick, hooted, houseless, and despairing—that must not feel a delightful thrill of revenge and satisfied hate, night after night, as he sees the human pariahs walking through the streets as desolate, as uncared for as himself?

W. H. R.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND HER FATHER.

A sound came booming through the air—
"What is that sound?" quoth I.
My blue-eyed pet, with golden hair,
Made answer, presently,
"Papa, you know it very well
That sound—it was Saint Pancras Bell."

"My own Louise, put down the cat,
And come and stand by me;
I'm sad to hear you talk like that,
Where's your philosophy?
That sound—attend to what I tell—
That sound was *not* Saint Pancras Bell."

"Sound is the name the sage selects
For the concluding term
Of a long series of effects,
Of which that blow's the germ.
The following brief analysis
Shows the interpolations, Miss.

"The blow which, when the clapper slips,
Falls on your friend, the Bell,
Changes its circle to ellipse,
(A word you'd better spell),
And then comes elasticity,
Restoring what it used to be.

"Now, making it a little more,
The circle shifts about.
As much as it shrunk in before
The Bell, you see, swells out;
And so a new ellipse is made.
(You're not attending, I'm afraid).

"This change of form disturbs the air,
Which in its turn behaves
In like elastic fashion there.
Creating waves on waves,
Which press each other onward, dear,
Until the outmost finds your ear.

"Within that ear the surgeons find
A *tympanum*, or drum,
Which has a little bone behind,
Malleus, it's called by some;
But those not proud of Latin Grammar,
Humbly translate it as the hammer.

"The wave's vibrations this transmits
On to the *incus* bone,
(*Incus* means anvil, which it hits),
And this transfers the tone
To the small os *orbiculare*,
The tiniest bone that people carry.

"The *stapes* next—the name recalls
A stirrup's form, my daughter—
Has three half circular canals,
Each filled with limpid water;
Their curious linings, you'll observe,
Made of the auditory nerve.

"This vibrates next—and then we find
The mystic work is crown'd;
For then my daughter's gentle Mind
First recognises sound.
See what a host of causes swell
To make up what you call 'the Bell.'"

Awhile she paused, my bright Louise,
And ponder'd on the case;
Then, setting that he meant to tease,
She slapp'd her father's face.
"You bad old man, to sit and tell
Such gibberygosh about a Bell!"

S. B.

MISS JULIA SPLASHTON TO MISS MARY MEEK.

OAKDALE HALL, CHESHIRE.
Monday.

MY DEAREST POLLY,

You will be surprised to find me dating from here instead of Peckham; but I have so much to tell you, I don't know where to begin. My dear girl, don't tell your mamma, or she won't let you come and see me; but I have been hunting, and carried off the brush that means the fox's tail. You know I was old Gauntlet's favourite pupil at Brighton, and you were a shocking coward; but I must begin at the beginning.

The papa of our old school-fellows, Clara and Jane Beaton—you must remember him; rather a handsome man, with a large frill to his shirt, who used to come to see them in a yellow gig, and bring most delicious tarts from Birch's, has done something wonderful in the Great Isabella Mines and the Trinchinopoly Railroad—made an enormous fortune. Every body at Peckham adores him; my aunt Faddy speaks of him with tears in her eyes, and papa, in his grand way, calls him "a most important member of the financial-cracy." He has moved from Peckham to Hyde Park gardens, and bought this beautiful place from Sir Francis Fastman, who has gone abroad *for his health!*

Clara and Jane asked me down to spend Christmas with them. Oh, my dear, I wish you had been with us; such fun. Papa made a very handsome present for my winter wardrobe; he was rather proud of the invitation. I bought a new riding habit—one of the new hats, a brown Garibaldi, with a plume so becoming—and Mademoiselle Gentili did wonders. My dress bonnet was pink satin and *velours epinglé*. I wore it at church yesterday, and every body turned round. Then the sweetest morning dress, quite new: a *douillette* blue *foulard*, made in a loose jacket, waistcoat with silver buttons, and plain full shirt with silver buttons down the front; a cambric collarette, and a delicious white silk neck-tie, embroidered in blue and silver. My aunt Faddy gave me two little pets of caps, of Paris point, and old Monsieur Grimenprez, papa's Lyons correspondent, a pair of slippers, for what the impudent old fellow called my *mignon* feet, of maize-coloured velvet, trimmed with ermine—so exquisite, they would really make you scream. Among my evening dresses I have a black lace, with white lace flowers, in which Tom Beaton declares I look like an angelic ostrich.

I took little fat Sally, our cook's niece, for a maid, and went down on a hard frosty day by railroad. Clara and Jane promised to meet me with a carriage at the station, which is ten miles from Oakdale. Judge my surprise, when set down at the little wilderness of a road-side station, at finding no Clara or Jane, but Mr. Tom Beaton, all great coats and shawl, with a cigar and an apology—his sisters had been tired out at a ball the night before he had just returned from hunting, and had only time to jump into his mail phaeton and get down in time to meet the train. I was so much surprised that I allowed myself to be bustled into the phaeton, and wrapped in a great bear-skin, almost without a word, while a servant with a spring cart took charge of Sally and the luggage.

My dear Polly, did you ever ride in a mail phaeton? My aunt used to say it was not a proper carriage for a young lady, but I assure you it is extremely nice.

In a minute Mr. Tom Beaton was beside me, the groom let go the horses' heads, and away we went. The new moon shone out over the hedges and fields, all silver white with the hoar frost—the wheels crunched with a quick, dull sound over the hard road—the pole chains rattled—the horses pulled and snorted away with a fierce stamp, stamp—and for the first mile my companion did not say much, so busy was he holding them in, while I, cuddled up in my corner, with my muff to my face, answered only in monosyllables. Rushing through the moonlight, while the shadows of our swift horses travelled still more swiftly before us, the icicles sparkled from the sprays on the hedges, like diamond drops; and the mist, rolling up from each broad field we passed, closed up the view in clouded mystery. Fast, fast we dashed along the high road, past straggling carts, the carters crying cheerily, "good night, master;" past white cottages, half shrouded in dark gleaming evergreens; through a turnpike, where the man stood to bow, so unlike London turnpike men, quick turning into a dark lane, through a thick wood, where the rabbits dashed under the horses' feet from side to side, and I thought of bears and robbers. It was delightful! Once, just after splashing through a little half frozen stream, an echo from a neighbouring hill sent back the ringing of the chains, the whir of the wheels, and the tramping of our steeds in a strange medley, like echoes from fairy land. My dear Polly, one hour of such a ride is worth a whole season of "the lady's mile" in Hyde Park, at funeral pace, in a fly brougham.

At length we reached the lodge of Oakdale Park. The gates were open, and we galloped up the winding avenue beneath great branching trees, and came out on the sweet lodge Oakdale Manor—a mansion such as we dream of in dreams and read about in novels, with black and white timbered walls and huge peaked gables, large enough to lodge an army.

But there was no time for studying architecture in one minute the doors opened, I was lifted out, and put down in a broad low wainscoted hall, in front of a huge staircase of black oak, and in the next out came Clara and Jane, Mrs. Beaton, all smiles and black velvet, Mr. Beaton, in a white waistcoat, with a dinner napkin in his hand, and a crowd of servants. It was like a scene in a pantomime. The house was full of visitors; so, as I had no idea of appearing to disadvantage, not being one of the sad and sickly ones, I pleaded a headache, and got leave to stay in my room, have a cup of tea, and to bed.

I can't tell you this time all the fun we had, every day and night—polking, and charades, and blindman's buff, and Christmas games: riding out, skating, coursing, and feeding the pheasants. Tom Beaton found out that I was the best horsewoman of the party, except an Irish widow, a dear dashing delightful creature, Mrs. O'Moran; and Friday last it was fixed we should all go to see the foxhounds meet at Dyrlingham, four miles off. He made me give my pretty horse to Jane, promising I should ride Orion, the best old hunter in the county, he assured me.

The night before I could scarcely sleep for thinking of the sport. I got out of bed several times to see that it was not a frost. Really, Polly, I ought to have been a boy. I have a great mind to be a Bloomer. The morning was lovely, cloudy, and rather warm—just the thing, Tom said; a south wind scarcely rustled the dry leaves in the Park.

Breakfast seemed as if it would never be over. The old sportsmen fed steadily, the young ones rushed about frantic for boots, spurs, and gloves, not to be found.

When the horses came round, we had every sort, from little Mary Beaton's Shetland to young Bob Harkaway's vicious chesnut thoroughbred. But I was dreadfully disappointed when my Orion came out. Imagine a great big brown horse, with very little mane, bony, and angular; his legs all over scars, walking so deliberately, that it seemed as if the groom was obliged to pull him along, while half the other horses were prancing, rearing, and squealing. The only good points were bright eyes and thin, sleek, shiny coat. I could not help crying, "Well, Master Tom, you seem determined to make me a figure."

Tom, who was just helping Laura Giggles on her pony, only laughed, and said, in his rough way, "You can't change now; but you will find Orion all right."

Once in motion, every one was in spirits. The frost had disappeared; the pasture fields had a mellow tone; the robins sang out cheerily from the leafless trees; the purple-necked pheasants fed close to the road side without fear, or fluttered heavily up as we passed; the partridges cowered down beside clods of earth; from cross roads and bye-lanes horsemen and carriages of sporting out joined or passed our cavalcade; and far over the fields, bits of pink, which gradually swelled into full-grown red-coated well-mounted men, came towards us, slowly leaping hedges, or opening the gates of bridle roads; jolly farmers in green, brown, and black cords, and tops, or gaiters, on serviceable rough nags, flocked in from their homesteads; lots of pedestrians, in smock frocks and wide-awakes over brown rosy faces, with ash sticks in hand, trotted along in great glee, all bound for the "*meet*." We were all in good humour—we cantered beside the carriages—we forgot our dignity, and said "good morning" to every one; even Mr. Chrysolite, the great critic from London, who hates hunting and everything of sort that cannot be performed on boards, by gaslight, thawed as he looked out of the barouche, and remarked that a scarlet coat on a gray horse, passing by a holly garden hedge at a distance on our right, made "*a very nice bit of colour*." Thus trotting and pacing we reached the straight avenue that leads to Colonel Egret's house. Imagine a square stone house, of not very ancient date, sheltered by a semicircular mound, covered with the finest laurels and red berried arbutus; in front, and spread over the little park, nearly a hundred horses, some led, some mounted; on one side, in a circle kept clear, the huntsman, an old thin bright-eyed wiry man, on a fine bay mare, much like the one I was riding, surrounded by his hounds; while the two whips—one the huntsman, one his son—rode round and kept them in order.

When the signal was given for moving, one of the whips rode first, then followed the huntsman with the hounds, then the other whip, and then the crowd, from Lord Strathdale, on the finest hunter in the world, stirrup to stirrup with Jack Jobson, the apothecary's apprentice, on his 15*l*. Galloway. Crash, crash we went, the pebbles flying, at a sharp trot up a narrow lane: but way was politely made for the ladies.

The covert to be drawn, that is to say, where we were to find the fox, lay in a deep gorge, a sort of grove of trees and brushwood, surrounded by a great hedge and ditch, intersected by a stream, which, on leaving the covert, meandered through a long vale of meadows, as we could see for a long distance. The carriages were drawn up on the brow of a grass-hill; the horsemen dispersed in patches round the covert—some got finely scolded for being in the way. Tom Beaton brought up an old groom to me and Mrs. O'Moran, and said, "These ladies can ride better than the rest, so I wish you to let them see as much as possible of course, if we take the vale, they can't follow." As he spoke, the huntsman leaped the fence of the covert, the hounds dashed in before him, and spread: we could see them, here and there, their tails waving above the long dry grass. There was a silence for a few minutes, the hounds, all but one or two, disappeared; gentlemen chatting and smoking; then came a sharp shrill cry from a hound; then the huntsman cried, "Hark to Echo!" with such a voice! then the other hounds all joined, and we could see them below us, rushing round close to the hedge; then they were silent, only now and then a low whimpering cry from a single hound. My horse pricked up his ears,—the sportsmen gathered up their reins, and threw away their cigars; then came a grand crash of the hounds,—"Tally-ho! away!" cried a green-coated farmer. Down the steep hill, at full speed, toward a monstrous hedge and ditch, leading to the valley, rode a score of horsemen; at the further end of the cover we could see the hounds leaping out, and, with one cry, away over the green valley at our feet. The huntsman crashed through the bushes, leaped the hedge and ditch that surrounded the covert at a standing jump, and, blowing his horn, followed at full speed, half a-dozen of the best mounted scarlet and green were soon at his heels, others galloped wildly about, looking for easy places to get to them, or avoid the brook, soon to be crossed. "We shall never see them again," said the road-riders, "if they keep to the valley."

As I sat staring with all my eyes, the old groom said, "This way, Miss," and, in a moment, we were galloping, at full speed, along the high ground, forming the arc of the bow the hounds and hunters were traversing below us. When we passed the cover we saw them once or twice; soon sight and sounds were lost, but our guide seemed to know his line, led the way through gaps, opened gates, and pulled down rails, with extraordinary agility for so old a man, while I found Orion as tractable as a pony, very fast, and easy to sit. To our fears, he answered shortly, "If they don't kill below, he (the fox) will make for Red Hill gorse, and we shall be there first Miss, never fear." So field after field was passed, up and down through farm-yards, then along lanes, a few knowing fat farmers following "old Tom Pelham," and, after about half-an-hour's riding, without taking a leap beyond a little ditch or two, as we came up a narrow lane where there was a great waggon full of straw stopping up all the way, we saw the hounds slowly crossing before us, and come to a check in a field full of sheep on our left. By this time I, in impatience and courage were at boiling point; Mrs. O'Moran, who is a splendid horsewoman, began to talk with more Irish accent, and her cheeks glowed. While we were dead locked in the lane, the hounds spreading and questing about, the huntsman followed, his horse all foam, called his hounds to him, led them on to another field ("made a cast" is the term). The dear things went snuffing about. Tom Beaton, Harkaway, Lord Strathdale, an Irish parson, and two farmers came up; the next minute, with just one cry, the hounds streamed away. A great ditch and blackthorn-hedge lay between us; the only open place was where a plank led to a high double footstile; as Tom Beaton passed, standing up in his stirrups, crying, "Tally-ho! forward—forward!" Mrs. O'Moran said, "I can't stand this, my dear,—you stay with the groom. Come up, my Beauty!" and she was over the stile; before I knew what I was about I gave Orion his head, and he followed; oh! how frightened I was when he rose in the air, but he dropped on his feet like a deer. Some one cried out with amazement; the next moment the old groom was at my side, saying, as we raced along, "Sit back, Miss, and don't touch the curb-rein." Away we went, over broad pastures, Mrs. O'Moran leading the way, taking hedges, and turf-banks, and ox-rails, as straight as a line. About two fields a-head were the hounds, and the gentlemen were separated from us, on a parallel line, by high inclosures, their horses more tired than ours. On we flew, flying is the only word. I lost my whip and one glove, my back hair tumbled down, I felt that my horse, so strong, so light, bounding as if on steel springs,—could do anything. The old groom was ready in a moment to open a gate; through a small wood we galloped, by a bridle road, a steep down hill, muddy and narrow, the branches scratching our faces,—the hounds scarcely pausing, but just whimpering, and then away,—out we came upon a broad, long, sloping field, where we could see a brook, zig-zagging at the bottom. As we got outside, the leading hounds were climbing the opposite bank; about a dozen out of the whole field were scattered before us. "Hold hard, Miss," cried old Pelham. "Come along," cried the Irish widow, "we'll show them the way." I was mad—I was ready for anything. Down we went, racing over the sloping turf; as we came up I had an indistinct vision of two or three velvet caps floundering in the brook. I gave a loud scream, and the next moment Orion was landed on the opposite side, clear over Mr. Harkaway and his chesnut. With that effort my strength seemed to fail, my eyes swam, my chest heaved; I was wearied, but I would not give in. Up the opposite hill we went about a mile, fortunately, the fences were easy. Tom Beaton rode beside me, scolding a little, but I made no answer; crossing a turf-bank, half-a-dozen yards from the hounds, and a hundred from a gorse cover, we caught sight of the white-tipped brush of the fox. The next moment the crash of the hounds, and the whoo-whoop of the huntsman, told the tale. I got over the last fence, how, I know not; I saw the huntsman with the dead fox in his hands; I heard Mrs. O'Moran say something to Lord S., pointing to me; the next moment, I am ashamed to own it, I slipped from my horse, and fainted. Tom Beaton just caught me in time.

But it was only momentary. I revived after a drink from Lord Strathdale's silver flask, in time to see so many coming up at full speed from all sides, that it was a wonder where they had been. I rode home in one of the carriages, and got a good scolding, it was very naughty, but very nice. Tell me, my dear Polly, was not this a famous *Christmas game*. I should so like to live in the country. But it is getting late; I have filled my paper. Adieu, my dear girl, and don't scold your Tom-boy friend. Write soon.

Your affectionate
JULIA.

P.S.—Tom Beaton, who has been looking over my shoulder, says I shall live in the country if I like, and ride Orion every week in the season. Will you be bridesmaid, my dear?

THE SQUANDERS OF SQUANDER CASTLE:

BY WILLIAM CARLETON, Author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," "The Black Prophet," "Mave," &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

* Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice"

CHAPTER I.—How I came to Educate Mr. Squander's "Whelps."

The history, both natural, moral, social, and domestic, of the Squanders, of Castle Squander, is one with which Providence, for purposes very agreeable and disastrous to myself, thought fit to make me acquainted. I am the son of a man who was, for some years, a bailiff upon the Castle Squander property; and, having been gifted with an apt apprehension for picking up knowledge, and a rather extensive imagination, concatenated with a strong affection for field sports—and, indeed, for sport of every description—I soon began to be looked upon as a rather remarkable youth. I received my education on the sunny side of a plantation seminary, or what the vulgarians of the country term a hedge-school. The master of this school was a very remarkable man, as an English and classical didactic. His name was *O'Shaughran*, which signifies "a man on the stray," and, indeed, he was seldom off it; being as genuine a specimen of the peripatetic school as ever a learned vagabond in the records of old Greece itself. There was scarcely a county in Ireland into which he had not made wide incursions, conquering, like Alexander, all the literary opponents that came in his way, and either making them knock under, or, in case of resistance, banishing them from the place of their jurisdiction, or, as he called it himself, "evanishing into thin air."

THE HEDGE SCHOOLMASTER.

"Gintlemen," he would often say, "sobriety and learning are two things altogether incompatible. Poetry and *poteen* are both derived from the same root—*pōico, facio*, to make, to build, to construct. The human brain is a dead letter, until it is irradiated and vivified by 'the genuine.' Here am I now, the most celebrated classical didactic, and the greatest Philomath in Ireland, and yet, without the poteen, my head is nothing but a well-stored granary under lock and bar; or a fountain sealed up, of which poteen may be considered the key; for the moment it is applied the granary is open—the fountain is unsealed, and those who hunger and thirst after knowledge may feed and drink abundantly. Randy O'Rollick approach, *sine metu*. I cherish large expectations from you, Randy; taking your juvenile years into question, you have distinguished yourself oftener by drinking draughts of the true Pierian than any *condiscipulus* I ever had under my care. Go on, therefore, and prosper, Randy; get your inspiration from that which eschews the gauger—bad luck to him!—and you will be heard of yet.

> 'There's great old Homer,
> That fine old poemer,
> 'Twasn't in St Omer's he sucked it in;
> The thundering rhymer,
> Got always a primer
> From copious draughts of the true poteen.'

Randy, there's a *poculum* there beyant, with a drop of the *optima crestaa* in it: will you hand it hether? Thanks, Randy; *ago tibi gratias*, Randy. *Propino tibi salutem*, Randy; and, here's that you may rise to celebrity yet!"

It is not to be supposed that, under the tuition and example of such a man, I did not make a suitable progress. Mr. O'Shaughran always, as was then the custom, went round to the houses of his wealthiest pupils at night, and, among the rest, he did not neglect to pay my father a visit. Now my father—though a bailiff upon the Castle Squander property—was a man well to do in the world. Indeed, in the good old times, it sometimes happened that the bailiff, if a smart and knowing man, and with a *naso adunco* to business, succeeded in elevating himself through all the usual gradations of office until he found himself acting, *pleno velo*, in the full and unlimited capacity of agent. Or, if he felt that, from want of education, he himself was incapable of that glorious uprise, he not unfrequently got one of his sons—of course the cleverest and most roguish of them—indoctrinated into the pure and transparent profession of an attorney. This, together with an appropriate inoculation by his father into all the nice tricks and plausible iniquities connected with the management of property, gave the young scion a profound and copious knowledge of the business of an agent, by which he contrived to advance himself gradationally, until, in some instances, the property got into what is called a transition state, and ultimately passed all through his own kindness and friendly aid—from its original owners into his own hands.

O'Shaughran, then, knowing that my father enjoyed a good deal of local celebrity for excellent housekeeping, and that he was seldom without a good bottle of the true Pierian, took a peculiar fancy not only to myself, but expressed a warm friendship for the whole family at large. In fact, I often thought there was a conspiracy between him and a circulating *saltator* of a dancing-master against my father's hung-beef, bacon, and whiskey; but in an especial manner against the whole body of our domestic ornithology. The plot between the two scheming thieves was as follows:—Paddy Dogherty, as great a little rebel as ever walked

THE LANCING ACADEMY.

put him on the triangles, where he used to consider it as an amusement, and make faces at the drummers and other officers about him, as if the whole thing was only a piece of fun—and devil a thing else it was to him. At long last the Government found it was too expensive to be eternally whipping him, without effect; for they lost more in cat-o'-nine tails than ever they gained by his punishment. He had got a line out of some great writer, which he kept repeating to the drummers while flogging him—

> "Lay on, Macduff,
> And damned be he who first cries, hold, enough!"

Lord Cornwallis, who happened to be present on one of these occasions, was so much struck with the little fellow's courage that he gave him a pass, written by his own hand, and a guinea to boot; after which the tiny rebel danced the "Little House under the Hill" upon one of the drum-heads, to show his gratitude.

Well, as I said, he kept his dancing-school in my father's barn, where he had a great many pupils; but he did not confine himself to mere dancing; he also taught, what has since been termed, "deportment"—a devilish difficult piece of science, as I have been given to understand. His deportment embraced, perhaps, a greater variety of accomplishments than ever was comprehended within the prospectus of the most fashionable French Professor. He taught the girls, for instance, the most fashionable method of kissing; and how they were to kiss, more or less, according to the hold which the gentlemen kissing them had upon their affections. His two great principles, however, as they affected either sex were:—first, that for females—which consisted in teaching them how "to hold up their heads, and walk proud like the ladies. The other consisted in teaching the young frieze-coats "how to carve like gintlemen." Here now was where our ornithology suffered in this point, having the conspiracy I spoke of between himself and the schoolmaster. This last lesson was a purely domestic one—and a great proof of his condescension and regard for those to whom he vouchsafed to disclose it. In giving it, he suffered himself to fall, as it were, from the dignity of his profession; but he cared not—his anxiety was to make "ladies" of his female pupils, and "gintlemen" of the frieze-coats.

"Harry Halloran," he would say to the son of some rude but wealthy farmer, "have your best turkey ready to morrow, with punch and a bottle of wine, for I will carve and do the honours wid you. I will show you what is meant by High Life and Mathematics; or, in other words, what is known and practised by the quality as the polite Science of Carvation."

My poor mother, who had a high strain in her, felt delighted at this opportunity of getting her daughters taught "to walk proud, like the ladies;" and my father, the bailiff, who had an eye to an agency, in the distance, for some of us, felt equally anxious that we should know something of high life and mathematics; the mathematics having consisted in the most scientific method of carving a fowl—a hint which the dancing-master had received from O'Shaughran, the Philomath; who, with the aid of some old cookery-book, contrived to reduce the operation to a geometrical problem.

At all events, such was Buckrambuck's love for this agreeable scheme, that, so far as fowl were concerned, he cleared out the poultry-yards of almost every farmer in the neighbourhood; and were it not that my worthy father, as bailiff of the Castle Squander property, was supplied with an incredible number of fowl from the unfortunate tenants—in the shape, among more substantial tokens, of bribes—I don't think that even we could have supplied him with subjects for his "High Life and Mathematics."

This, however, was not all. O'Shaughran was always sure to come on these occasions with the aforesaid oil-in-kery book in his pocket; and, having pulled it out, and placed it before me and my brothers whilst Buckrambuck was operating, he pointed out to us what he termed the great Gastronomic Problem—which he said consisted in carving the fowl according to the principles discovered by that great philosopher Captain Cook.

Heaven help us! In what a beautiful and intellectual state was the country at that time—when everyone of us, young and old, looked upon these two men as each infallible in his way!

I know there are several societies, both in England and Ireland, for the Insurance of Lives—which I conceive to be a fraud upon the public in general; as I don't suppose that one single society of them—any more than all of them put together—could extend a man's life beyond the moment appointed by Providence for his death. Be this, however, as it may, I am of opinion, that if such an extension were possible, there are in existence no two individuals who require the benefit of such societies more than an Irish Bailiff and an Irish Landlord—pardon me, I forgot the Irish Agent. My poor father was a good, kind man in his own family; but, somehow or other, he had contracted, from the habit of his *profession*, that kind of instinct which we may notice in the hound, when the scent of an unfortunate and inoffensive hare comes in his way. Pity, compassion, sympathy, or fellow-feeling for those against whom he had his writ of ejectment, or any other of those various documents by which he was usually authorised to act, were to him principles which he could not understand. The spirit of his employment, and his anxiety to gratify those who had selected him for it, had so completely hardened his heart, that, if he felt anything in the shape of conscience—anything that soothed and gratified it in the discharge of his duty—it was when he had cast a sharper and more inhuman spirit into the discharge of that duty. In point of fact, I think his conscience was completely averted: for, if ever he experienced anything like regret or remorse, it was for some over-indulgence to the wretched people, or some opportunity for further peculation which he had inconsiderately let slip him. To effect his caption, or the execution of his writ, in the most complete manner, without reference to the circumstances of the individual or the family on whom he pounced—without reference to sex—to age—to sickness—or even to insanity itself—was what he looked upon as constituting his merit and his duty.

And yet it is surprising to think how the people liked him! Yes, liked him! Certainly they must have liked him, or how could it have come to pass that he was uniformly treated with such wonderful kindness and respect? How could it happen that any man whom they detested should have received so many fat geese, turkeys, ducks, and fowl of every description; so many bags of oats; so many *miscauns* of butter, young pigs, and various other *et cetera* of that kind? Yes, I maintain it, my father was a popular man. In fair and in market he was treated as such. How frequently in these places has he been asked in to drink with the tenantry, and forced to partake of the best the house could furnish; and that even by those who were a little behind in their rent, and who could, consequently, least afford it! No—upon

further reflection, I maintain it—my father must have been a feeling and a kind-hearted man; for I can assure you, gentle reader, that on these occasions, when the unhappy people were committing many a doleful narrative of their hard situations to his kind confidence, he treated them with such a degree of sympathy, and promised to intercede for them with the landlord, and get them time—with such an honest and unquestionable sincerity that they have kept blessing him, and bribing him—the latter at his own benevolent suggestion—until he was found to come down upon them at one full swoop; and if he was harsh then, and forgot all his friendship—all his promises—all their bribes—all his sympathy—was it not in the discharge of his

"AND SUCH WAS THE END OF MY POOR FATHER."

duty? No; I do not think there ever was a more popular bailiff—only that one night, after having levied an execution on the furniture, cattle, and hag yard of a sick, but honest family, he preferred staying out, instead of returning to his own house that night. Neither did he come home in the morning—nor at noon—nor at night again; and it was only after a search of three days that he was found in a copse of hazel, with two additional "solutions of continuity," as the surgeons say, in his head, more than ever Nature had originally placed there. In other words, the poor, kind hearted man, who was so well beloved by the people, and loaded with so many substantial tokens of their regard, was forced to die an *extempore* death, without priest or friar, judge or jury, having received a bullet right through the head; and such was the end of my poor father.

My mother, on the contrary, was not indeed such a wife to him as she ought to have been. Many a time after his return home, boasting of the success with which he had executed his mission against some unfortunate family, has she risen up,—but this was when we were poor, and bringing a noggin of buttermilk, dashed it between his eyes, exclaiming—

"You hardened vagabone!—why do you take delight in the misery of these unfortunate people? Why don't you throw up your situation, and stick to your honest industry? Why will you let yourself become a tool of the devil in the hands of any landlord? Do you remember—can you forget—what we suffered when the bailiffs were upon ourselves? Do you remember Frank M'Murt's conduct, and his treachery to us, after all the presents we sent him? And yet you'll allow yourself to become an instrument of hell in the hands of these Squanders, of Castle Squander, to harrish your fellow-creatures? Faugh upon you! But mark the end of it. Ah! you give notice by the way to these poor creatures; but, take my word for it, that if you don't act in a milder and kinder spirit, *your death* will be *without* notice."

My father never answered her, for he was a mild man at home; but he used to wink at us. And then, after getting in the whiskey bottle, he would sit down, very comfortably, and take two or three tumblers of punch.

This was fair enough; but then we always had a second quarrel; for, when he began to get maudlin and moistened, he used to express pity for the creatures that had been turned out or ruined. Then my mother, who, as I said, was of a high strain, thought worse of this than she did of the other; and, God knows, many a malivogueing she gave him, for what she called, "his harpocrisy."

For some years this went on; but, as my mother saw the means and circumstances of the family increasing, and knew that every act of rapacity and fraud on the part of my father, went to fill his pockets, it was wonderful how gradually she softened the tone of her rebukes, until ultimately she had actually imbibed and identified herself with his spirit.

"Poor creatures," she would say, "we know they are to be pitied, no doubt; but, then, on the other hand, *one must do their duty.*"

Such, however, is life; and such, too often, the strength of human virtue, when opposed to temptation.

After my father's death matters began to retrograde a good deal, and I must say that a large portion of my mother's sorrow for the poor man who had received an ejectment out of life without notice, was occasioned as much by the cessation of those handsome perquisites which he squeezed out of the unfortunate tenantry, as by his simple loss. She was, at this time, what is called, in Ireland, a comely *shaoolagh* widow, and in six months or so after the sad event I have just narrated, began to throw her eye about for a second husband. This was evident from her neglect of the family, and a more than usual attention to the decoration of her person; her dress, indeed, exhibited more show than taste, and caused a good deal of satire and amusement among the neighbours. She now began to attend fairs and markets, although she had no earthly business at them, unless very rarely. Her affection also for our neighbours, and her sympathy for their bereavements, increased so much, that, I'll be bound to say, a single wake did not take place for miles around at which she was not present. Now, as there is no meeting of any kind so remarkable for fun and courting as an Irish wake where sorrow is fairly smothered in mirth, I think we need not travel far to find out the cause of her sympathy for those who had lost their friends. Be this as it may, she was captivated by a species of Irish character, called a *Sportheen*, which means a frolicsome and amusing vagabond, who detests work and industry; attends every dance, wake, fair, race, and other place of diversion within his reach; carries his wealth and wardrobe on his back, and laughs, and drinks, and fights his pleasant way through the world.

To make a long story short, as the "divarting vagabond" wanted a hearth and feeding-place of his own, and finding that the bouncing widow had both, he made up to her; the negociations were short, as they always are where the parties are willing, and, in a brief space of time, she "metamurphied" the *Sportheen* blade into a stepfather.

Alas! alas! Here is where the unfortunate orphan is soon taught to draw the painful distinction between the spurious and the true, between the homely touch of nature, and the hollow heartlessness of self-interest and pretence. Our father, though hard in the heart as a Scotch whinstone, when executing his writs and decrees, was not, nevertheless, without strong touches of domestic affection, and loved his children so well that he had projected a little scheme of ambition for each. It was now, however, we missed him; it was now we perceived the startling and incredible change of which a woman's heart,—nay, even a mother's,—is capable, when she suffers any single passion to overcome her. The jolly, pleasant, rollicking sportheen, who had been, and still was, to others all laughter, jest, and light heartedness, was a most merciless and unfeeling tyrant to us, and evidently set his heart upon banishing us from the family. Young as we were, it was impossible to avoid suspecting this, and, after the birth of their first child, he no longer concealed his purpose. Every day, upon the slightest pretence, he beat us black and blue; but there is no evil without its good. His severity only knit our hearts and affections more closely together, and caused us to love each other with greater tenderness. My eldest sister was a beautiful and modest girl, and when I used to see the unoffending creature with a black eye, which was often the case, I swore that if God spared me, I would work a fearful revenge upon the smiling and unmanly villain who treated her with such barbarity.

I now felt that it was necessary to do something for myself, and, consequently, devoted every hour I could spare to self improvement. I had laid in a tolerably good stock of mathematics, with a fair share of Greek and Latin, and was gifted, besides, with a good natural intellect; but that which stood me most instead, was a superstition which originated from the well known fact that clever teachers were so completely debauched by the kindness and hospitality of the people that the effect was mistaken for the cause. Such, however, was the fact, nor is it yet wholly obliterated from the country.

One day, at this time, our landlord, Squire Squander, accompanied by his three slips of sons, having been out shooting, and the day being warm, happened to call in for a drink. My stepfather was in the house at the time, and the squire, having satisfied his thirst, sat down to rest.

"Well, Mrs. Murphy," said he, addressing my mother, for I should say that Murphy was the name of our vagabond stepfather, the sportheen, a circumstance which caused me to commit the little pun of *meta-murphied* above; "well, Mrs. Murphy," said he, "so you have got married again. This man, I suppose, is your husband?"

"Yes, your honour."

"Well, and is he a good husband to you?"

"Better never broke bread, your honour."

"Kind to your children, eh?"

"He's the moral (model) of a good husband, sir," (equivocating).

"This pretty girl one of your daughters, eh?"

"Yes, your honour."

"A very pretty girl—a very pretty girl, indeed; there Dick," said he, addressing the eldest, "what do you think of that bit o' goods, eh, my boy?"

"Her points are good; admirable, father; but, come here, my pretty girl."

My sister withdrew, for I need scarcely say that there was such a licentious leer in the eye of the young profligate as would cause any modest girl to avoid him.

"May be your honour," said my stepfather, "you and the young gintlemen would taste a drop of good spirits and water afther the fatigue of shootin? Troth, it was very stupid of me not to think of it before."

To this the squire made no reply.

"You shan't carry it off that way either," thought I, stepping forward. "Please, your honour, if you wish to know who gave my sister the black eye, there he stands, that smiling hypocrite; that cruel and cowardly scoundrel before you. It would be better for us to be dead, than lead the life we lead with him. There is not a week that my sister—that modest, inoffensive girl—has not a black eye from his hand. And now, sir, he is going to put us out of the house, upon the wide world, without shelter or protection."

"Come, come, come," said the squire. "Eh?—What is this? What is this? A bad business; come here, my girl; don't be afraid to speak. Is this true?"

"It's true, sir, every word of it," she replied, with a curtsey. "I couldn't tell your honour the life we lead with him."

"What do *you* say, Mrs. Murphy? You are their mother, eh? Is this true?"

"Never mind them, your honour," she replied. "A better stepfather never breathed; but, indeed, if you knew the treatment he gets, you'd wonder at his forbearance."

"Don't speake anything against the childre, at any rate," said the cowardly hypocrite. "I can bear enough, God knows, and do too, but say nothing against them."

"Come here, my girl," proceeded the Squire; "do you tell me, seriously and solemnly, in the presence of God, that it was this man here" (pointing to my stepfather) "who left you in this state?"

"In the presence of God, it was," she replied; "and the truth, your honour, is, that although he is driving us out of our own father's roof, and from our own father's property, we are not sorry for it. Beggary, starvation, or death itself, would be better than the life he leads us."

"Well," said the Landlord, "I am sorry to hear this; your father—one of the most useful and energetic officers I ever had—lost his life in my service; and I am bound to see that his children shall not be oppressed. Mr. *Sportheen* Murphy, I have heard of the treatment this young family receive at your hands; heard it from a hundred quarters—and, what is more, I am now satisfied of its truth. I came here, in fact, for that purpose. Now listen to me, you unmanly scoundrel—as the boy said the lease of this farm is out—so is your tenure of it. *You* must clear off; but these children shall remain in it. I do not wish to say anything harsh to your wife; but this property is neither hers nor yours—it belongs to them, and they shall have it. Cut your stick, then, you ruffian; I give you a month from this day, and if I find you here afterwards, out you go, without ceremony. I shall have notices served to-morrow. The furniture and everything else is to remain for the benefit of the children. Come, boys!"

As he spoke, the brow of *Sportheen* grew black as night; and I, who knew the spirit of vengeance and cruelty that was within him, began to fear for the Landlord; and the more so as I knew that the fellow was in the habit of being out whole nights, seldom making his appearance until early in the morning. Nor was this all. I once or twice observed about his throat and the roots of his hair traces of the stuff with which the White-boys* are in the habit of blackening their faces.

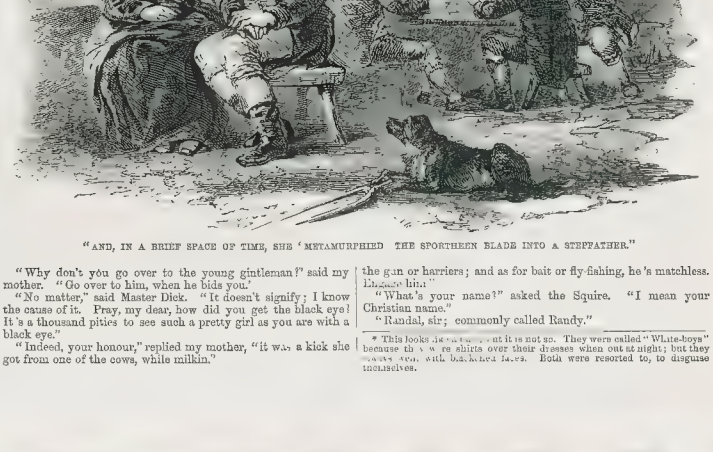
"Sir," said I, stepping forward, "we feel deeply indebted to you for your kindness; but, if you please, it is not our wish that you should push matters to such extremities. If the *Sportheen* here, will promise, in your presence, not to beat or annoy us any more, we would rather, for our mother's sake, that we should remain as we are. As for myself, I hope I'm able to earn my bread as a schoolmaster; the neighbours have promised to support me."

"Indeed!" said the Squire; "are you well educated?"

"Only comparatively speaking, sir," I replied. "I know a trifle of mathematics, and am not altogether ignorant of Latin and Greek."

"How!—how!"—he exclaimed—"do you tell me so? We are packing off a chap from Trinity College; as confounded a blockhead as ever opened a book. The parson—who was once a Fellow himself, and a devilish good fellow he is still—examined this worthy, and discovered his ignorance. Whatever he did know, instead of communicating it to my whelps, here, he amused himself in making love to my daughter. Off he goes to-morrow morning. Dick, what would you think of this young fellow for a tutor?"

"Deuce a better, father. He's worth any money out with



"AND, IN A BRIEF SPACE OF TIME, SHE 'METAMURPHIED' THE SPORTHEEN BLADE INTO A STEPFATHER."

"Why don't you go over to the young gintleman?" said my mother. "Go over to him, when he bids you."

"No matter," said Master Dick. "It doesn't signify; I know the cause of it. Pray, my dear, how did you get the black eye? It's a thousand pities to see such a pretty girl as you are with a black eye."

"Indeed, your honour," replied my mother, "it was a kick she got from one of the cows, while milkin."

the gun or harriers; and as for bait or fly-fishing, he's matchless. I know him."

"What's your name?" asked the Squire. "I mean your Christian name."

"Randal, sir; commonly called Randy."

* This looks like a disguise, but it is not so. They were called "White-boys" because they wore shirts over their dresses when out at night; but they always went with blackened faces. Both were resorted to, to disguise themselves.

"Randy," he repeated; "yes, that's far better than Randal—Randy rhymes with Brandy. I think I have heard of you. You love your drop, I'm told; isn't this he, Dick?" turning to the eldest

"The same," said Master Dick; "he's up to everything; from a needle to an anchor—from pitch and-toss to manslaughter. Isn't that so, Randy?"

"I have never committed manslaughter yet, sir," I replied, looking fiercely at my stepfather; "but I won't promise that I may not have it to answer for in another twelve months, if my sisters and brothers are not better treated."

"Call him out, Randy," said Master Dick; "course me, if you do, I'll furnish you both with the Point Blanks. I say, Murphy—or *Sportheen*, or whatever your name is—will you fight him with pistols, at twelve paces?"

"No," replied the *Sportheen*, who, in point of fact, was an arrant coward whenever he chanced to have his match before him; "I'll do no such thing."

"Well, then," replied the other, "I'll tell you what, if I ever hear thus you raise your hand to one of the family again, I give you my honour that I'll horse-whip you within an inch of your life; and as to this pretty girl, especially, if ever you injure a hair of her beautiful head, I'll make you smoke; so don't be afraid of him, my pretty lass. I'll be your protector!"

The father laughed heartily at this manifestation of Master Dick's gallantry.

"Bravo, Dick!" said he; "well done!—a chip of the old block, as sure as suds isn't claret. Do you hear, you *Sportheen* fellow?" he proceeded—nodding, however, towards the son "Mark his words you had better; for, upon my honour, if you maltreat these children again, he'll make them good; or, if he doesn't, I will. Come, boys!"

"But, about Randy, father?" said Master Dick. "Zounds! engage him. He'll be worth any money. It was he rode, and won, the match for Colonel Coppernose, upon Daddy long-legs, against M'Namara's Cannon ball."

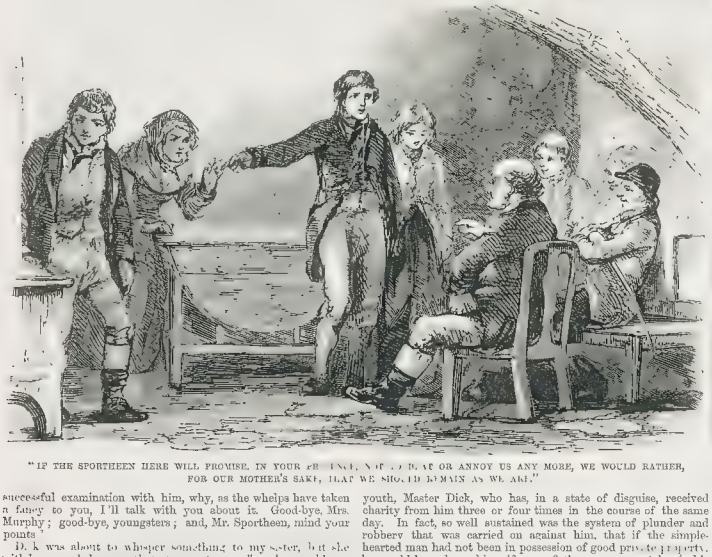
"I'll tell you what, then, Randy," said the Squire, addressing me; "come over to-morrow evening to the castle. Dr. M'Claret is to dine with us: he was once a Fellow of Trinity College; and they say, was then the devil at the bottle as he is now at the bottle. Come over, then, to-morrow evening, and if you stand a

"Well, he's as simple as a child, and will believe anything you tell him. Now, if you take a rise out of him, you will break my father's heart with fun. In the meantime, I have hid all the books, so that if he examines you at all, it must be from memory. Play him off now, Randy, will you?"

"I'll do my endeavour," I replied, corroborating my natural modesty with another glass. "I shall do my endeavour, Master Dick. In the meantime, lead me to him; show me the enemy, and, by the fame of the great O'Shaughran, he shall suffer

Potcen, when taken neat, as I then took it, bears comparisome all to nothing in rapidity of operation. In the course of a few minutes it diffuses a most delectable sensation throughout the whole system; makes the wit ready, the humour free and rich, the imagination prolific, the heart light and happy, and calls up all the faculties of the mind into their highest point of action. Accordingly, when I entered the parlour, I felt that the easy assurance with which Nature had originally gifted me, was so ably sustained and expanded by the potcen, that I would, at the time, have as soon faced the Provost ofOuld Trinity himself as the good-natured and simple parson whom I was about to encounter.

Dr M'Claret was rather tall and thin, with a complexion which it is very difficult to describe, inasmuch as I remember no particular colour, nor combination of colours, that could give the reader any notion of it. It had been, originally, pale, and, with certain exceptions, might almost be considered so still; yet a second glance would cause you to change that opinion. Sometimes you felt disposed to call it red, yet this impression disappeared as fast as the other. The face, in fact, seemed to be in that transition state which intimates the great struggle between the original hue of nature and that superinduced by indulgence, reminding one of the pale blush of morning twilight which characterises the eastern sky before the broad sun flushes it into triumphant purple. He was a calm quiet man, who spoke both lowly and slowly, of an extremely timid disposition, and so full of politeness and courtesy that he was always willing to concede his opinion rather than run the risk of displeasing you by contradiction. He was also exceedingly absent, and so credulous, that, as he never told a falsehood himself, so he took it for granted that every one else possessed an equal regard for truth. Many a prank was played off on him by the young Squanders, especially by that promising



"IF THE SPORTHEEN HERE WILL PROMISE, IN YOUR PRESENCE, NOT TO BEAT OR ANNOY US ANY MORE, WE WOULD RATHER, FOR OUR MOTHER'S SAKE, THAT WE SHOULD REMAIN AS WE ARE."

successful examination with him, why, as the whelps have taken a fancy to you, I'll talk with you about it. Good-bye, Mrs. Murphy; good-bye, youngsters; and, Mr. Sportheen, mind your points."

Dick was about to whisper something to my sister, but she withdrew, and he saw that it was "no go," as he would say himself. He then whispered me

"Don't be afraid of M'Claret, Randy: we'll take care and make him half drunk before he examines you. If he goes too deep, look fierce, swear, and ask him if he means to insult you. By this means you'll cow the soul within him; for he hasn't the heart of a rabbit."

The worthy Squire, attended by his whelps, as he called them, and a couple of servants, who had remained outside, then took their way home, or rejoined the sport; I really, at this distance of time, forget which—neither does it much signify to the reader.

CHAPTER II.

I AM EXAMINED—APPOINTED—AND COMMENCE MY DUTIES

THE next evening I accordingly repaired, as had been agreed upon, to Castle Squander, and on my name being sent in, Master Dick, in great good-nature met me

"Randy," said he, "we will have capital fun with M'Claret. He's an honest fellow enough, but in order to give you advantage, you must take a couple of glasses of brandy."

"Not brandy, Master Dick," I replied. "Give me the 'true Pierian.'"

"What do you mean by the true Pierian?" he asked. "That's a liquor I never heard of."

"Yes, Master Dick; and often imbibed it, like mother's milk, to my own personal knowledge; the *succus hordei*, sir,—the juice of the barley—the true *poteen*."

"Ho! ho!" said he, laughing. "Is that where you are, Randy, my man? Come along," he added, "we have three hogsheads of it in the end of the drawing-parlour, where my father makes a point to keep it, for a fortnight or three weeks, to give it what he calls 'a season.' However, we have dozens of it in the cellar, besides: follow me."

We accordingly repaired to the cellar, where he uncorked a bottle, whose fragrance—oh! it is perfectly useless to look out for a simile to illustrate it. The same fragrance should be felt, and the spirit which produced it tasted, in order to understand the full force of my meaning.

"Now," said Master Dick, "you know M'Claret's character, as well as I do; a good, kind-hearted, charitable, simple-minded parson, who gives away most of all he is worth to the poor. His only fault is that he loves a cup of liquor."

"Here's his health, Mr. Dick," said I; "don't call it a fault, and you'll oblige me."

youth, Master Dick, who has, in a state of disguise, received charity from him three or four times in the course of the same day. In fact, so well sustained was the system of plunder and robbery that was carried on against him, that if the simple-hearted man had not been in possession of good private property, he would have been, himself, one of the poorest wretches in his parish. Among others of his characteristics was a tendency to rebuke vice and give small infinitesimal expostulations in favour of religion and virtue, whenever he got maudlin; but these were always uttered with such blended timidity and courtesy, with such a troubling apprehension of giving offence, that they never failed to afford a very rich fund of amusement to the harassed crew for whose especial benefit they were delivered.

Of course, upon this occasion, I was dressed in my best apparel, which, between ourselves, was a little the worse of the wear; and were it not for my previous visit to the cellar, under the able auspices of Master Dick, I would have entered the dining-room with anything but the spirit of a hero. As it was, however, I felt no lack of assurance, as I said, for now that the artificial effrontery was added to the natural, I longed for the contest, especially as young Squander had given me an insight into the cowardly character of the parson. On entering, I found a company consisting of about eighteen or twenty individuals,—from the mellow Squireen, with his easy flaunt brogue, to the lord lieutenant of the county, including lawyers, officers of the army, the two sheriffs, the coroner, the gauger, not to omit several foxhunting gentry, who wore the scarlet coats, top boots, and buckskins. The scene was a noisy one indeed, and the atmosphere of the apartment, what with the united fumes of various wines and whiskey-punch, was almost enough, of itself, to denude a man of his solidity. My appearance had no other effect upon the Squire's guests than a stare or two from half-a-dozen of them, who once more fell into the noisy and turbulent stream of the conversation. The potations were certainly going on at a hard pace, as was evident from the frequent going out and in of the servants with fresh supplies of liquor.

"Father," said Master Dick, who was now permitted to do his duty as a man at the dinner-table, and to sit there as long as he pleased; "father," said he, "here is Randy coming to pass his examination with the parson."

"Ay!" exclaimed his father; "true, Dick. I had forgotten. Set him to the side-table, and let him have a stiff tumbler to strengthen his courage. Randy, did you drink anything stronger than water to-day, my boy—eh?"

"Punch didn't cross my lips to-day, sir," I replied; at which Master Dick clapped me on the back, and said, "Well done, Randy!—capital!"

The materials were then placed before me on the side-table, and, between Master Dick's exertions and mine in the concoction of the tumbler, I need scarcely say that it was a Nor'-wester. When it was finished, Dick would have had me take another, but I felt such a strong disposition to distinguish myself, and attract attention towards the display I was about to make, at the expense of the parson, that I resisted the solicitations added by certain symptoms about my head as to whether my position was, even then, one of perfect security. Be this as it may, the Squire, having got a hint from precious Master Dick that I was ready for the encounter, knocked on the table, to secure silence.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I beg your particular attention for a few minutes. Here is a young sprout, the son of O'Rollick, my bailiff, who, you must all remember, died a *natural* death one night about a couple of years ago."

"Pardon me, sir," said the Parson. "I trust you will excuse me; but, however, I fear I am interrupting you."

"Not at all, Doctor; proceed."

"No, no; I am certainly interrupting you."

"Devil a bit, Doctor; go on with your observation."

"Well then, since you permit me, I thought you said that your bailiff, O'Rollick, I think, died a *natural* death."

"Well, and so I did."

"Because it strikes me; but, perhaps it proceeds from a lapse of memory—indeed. I forget myself in—"

"Never, Doctor, when you have a jug of claret before you," observed Colonel Coppernose, with a laugh which pealed round the table

"Ah, Colonel," said one of the foxhunters; "the next time you survey yourself in a looking-glass your conscience ought to salute you for that observation that's, if you have such a thing."

"Thank you, sir," said the Parson, making him a bow of great suavity; "thank you very much. I feel indebted to you, sir, for a bumper of claret with you, sir; that was very well said, indeed. A purple nose, was it you said? I dare say you are right; but, unfortunately, I always laboured under the misapprehension that it was plain copper." An observation which, because it was made apparently in the simplicity of the good man's heart, turned the laugh completely against the Colonel, who enjoyed it himself as much as any of them.

"However, as I was saying," resumed the Parson, "it struck me that he was *assassinated*."

"And confound you, Doctor," replied the Squire, "don't you know that, in this country, *assassination* is *the natural death* of a bailiff?"

This occasioned another roar; the parson bowed an apology, begged pardon, as he had not been aware of the fact. "It is very odd, indeed, that it has escaped me. I must take a note of it. Assassination the natural death of a *landlord*; dear me, it is very odd indeed!" and he gently slipped down another bumper of claret, which he drank with that thorough sense of enjoyment which is exhibited by a luxuriant shutting of the eyes.

The fact is, many supposed the Doctor to be a kind of wag, in his way. For instance, he was in the habit of expressing his wonder at errors, things which he heard related, and of repeating them, as it were, to himself; but always with some curious blunder, which uniformly, whether by accident or design, involved something satirical, either against the speaker or the person spoken of. This habit of the Doctor's was the subject of much mirthful speculation—one class insisting that it was premeditated, whilst another ascribed it to his natural propensity to make mistakes. The point, however, proceed from what cause it might, was never definitively settled. I am myself of opinion that there lurked some sly satire and waggery under the worthy Doctor's simplicity.

"But, hang it, I didn't say *landlord*," replied the Squire.

"I believe, however," observed the Coroner, "that, of the two, the Doctor has gone nearer the truth."

"Well, no matter," said Squander, feeling a little uneasy; "it's rather an unpleasant subject—whilst we live, let's have it. Here, you Randy! Dick, have you the books? The examination, Doctor, to whom, as his father lost his life in my service, I'm determined to give the tuition of these whelps of mine, if he's found fit for it; and, for this purpose, I trust you will examine him, and report the result."

"You must examine him from memory, Doctor, I fear," said Dick; "I have searched the whole house for the books, and cannot find them. I suppose the Tutor must have put them aside, and he's gone to take his place in the coach, for to-morrow morning." On concluding, he winked at his father, who, in his turn, winked at the others—that they all were prepared for some humorous display was understood, as they knew it must be, by the Doctor's simplicity of character.

"It will be very difficult to examine him without books," observed the good-natured man; "and must be peculiarly disadvantageous to himself—poor boy. What course have you read, my good lad?"

To which I firmly replied, "'The Plantation Course' in Mathematics, and 'The Poteen Course' in Classics."

"Dear me," he exclaimed, "that is very odd—very odd, indeed. These are two courses which I have never heard of. Well—you are a mathematician, you say? but we shall see." And out he came with some confounded problem, of which, for the life of me, without pen and ink, I could make nothing.

I found myself in "a fix," as they say in America, and saw that I had nothing for it but to make a demonstration of a different kind. I accordingly asked him, in Irish, what was the last news from purgatory, and whether his honest father's soul was yet redeemed out of it; for it may be necessary to say here that the Doctor, though of a highly respectable family in the north of Ireland, had been originally a Catholic, but understood not a syllable of Irish. An expression so puzzled, disastrous, and comical, from that very cause, settled upon his features, that the whole company, many of whom understood me thoroughly, were in convulsions.

"Oh!" said the Doctor, "I beg your pardon, young man, you are a linguist, I perceive."

"Yes, sir," I replied boldly, "I am a linguist, and something besides, as you shall find."

"And, pray, what language is that in which you have just addressed me?"

"It is the vernacular, sir, of a certain country with whose history you are evidently unacquainted. Of a country, sir, whose inhabitants live upon a meal a month. Keep very little—for sound reasons between themselves and the elements; and where abstinence from food is the national diversion."

"God bless me," exclaimed the Parson, "that's very odd—very odd, indeed. I shall take a note of that. How very like Ireland! But the problem, my good lad, you have not solved my problem."

"I have, sir," I replied, "beautifully; but unfortunately you are not capable of understanding the language in which I did it."

"That is evident, my good boy; that is evident. Of course I am bound to believe you. I dare say you are not easily understood. You are very clever indeed. So you assure me that you have solved the problem?"

"Very elegantly, sir, indeed."

"Very good—very good. This is an extremely smart boy, Mr. Squander. None but a smart lad could have solved that problem; and indeed he did it—that is, if he did it at all—I beg your pardon, my lad—with a great deal of natural ease."

"If he is as good at every thing else as he is at natural ease," said the Squire, laughing, "he will come to something yet."

"Did you ever taste claret, my boy?" the Doctor then asked me.

"I am getting a specimen of it for the first time to-night, sir," I replied.

"Well, have a glass," he proceeded. "Master Richard, give him a glass of claret;" which Richard immediately did. "Claret, my lad, is a most delicious beverage after dinner; its exhilaration, though delightful, is gradual. Now I prefer claret, my lad, to any other liquor. It does not excite the passions, be at it as it did I would not drink it—but it awakens all the virtues—it—it only plays round the head, but then it reaches the heart, and refines all our sentiments; it kindles up religion, and a love of our kind, and in in—fac—fact it promotes harmless convivial converse and uni—univer—versal harmony."

"Claret, sir," I exclaimed, after having finished the glass—"here take it away, Master Dick the glass I mean; why, sir, no man that hadn't a heart of ice and the blood of a frog in him, would drink such stuff as that, Doctor! No, sir; but if you wish to awaken, and look about you in the world, and not to pass through life in a dream; if you wish to have a warm heart, clear head, a good appetite, and an honest conscience, take to the true *poteen*. Doctor, you will never be a man if you don't—nor know until after you are dead whether ever you were alive or not. That's a fact, of which, thanks to claret, you are not at present conscious. The truth is, Doctor, you are dead—dead as the sea, and devil a thing but the *true Pierian* will ever bring you to. —make you open, and rub your eyes—stare about you, and ask where did you come from? and if you have a good memory, at the time, he'll tell you the truth, and say—from the cold and lifeless land of claret. Then you will find yourself alive to some purpose. There, too, are the pretty girls—you will become brisk, lively, and averse to solitude, and fond of a plural life: you will feel your heart warm; a sanctified gallantry will possess your flesh will come upon you; you will get calves to your legs, which you never had before, you will long and it there was ever a petticoat in your way you would *tumble* it, and—by the powers! then, sir, you will be a respectable member of society, with a wife and family (a slight groan here proceeded from the Doctor). Then you will have a hearth of your own, the agreeable noise of your children about you (another groan), and you will be a very different man from what you are, which is full cousin to a nonentity or like a drawn cork from one of your own bottles, light and useless, but smelling strongly of claret. Poteen, sir, will raise the cockles of your heart, and set it a-dancing like an Irishman at a wedding. It will make your very nose curl with kindness towards all your fellow creatures. You will hear nothing but music and harmony whenever you turn The trees and rivers will sing 'Jig Polthoque,' 'Kiss my Lady,' and 'the Priest in his Boots,' as you go along. No day will ever be dark to you, no night sorrowful. On the contrary, the sun will look down on you with a grin of good humour, and say, 'that's a man, Doctor!' and the moon will look as loving and complacent as your own sweet heart (a start of something like horror from the Doctor); it will change you from a drone into a trumpet, and in the pulpit you will lull your congregation no more. Now, all this will happen, if you only abandon claret, that makes you both dreary and weary to yourself and others; and take at once to the unbaptised poteen. That's the drink, Doctor, that will make you love not only your neighbour, but his whole family, especially if there's a pretty girl among them. Yes, sir, that's what poteen will do for you, if you will only look up the spirit of an Irishman, and make it your familiar drink."

I need scarcely describe the effect which this impudent lecture to the Doctor had upon the company. Indeed, the greater portion of it had been composed by my schoolmaster O'Shaughran; nor need I dwell upon the mirth and laughter it created: and if anything could add to it, it was the attitude in which the worthy Doctor seemed to pay attention to it. While I was speaking, he sat with his hands clasped before him, and his eyes fixed, as if wrapped in the deepest attention, reminding one of the appearance of some of his own congregation, when lulled by the influence of his sermons. When the mirth, however, had ceased, the Squire resumed the point in hand.

"But in the meantime, Doctor, won't you go on with the lad's examination?"

"Oh! I beg your pardon, Mr. Squander—pray excuse me—I beg you will excuse me. Many thanks, my good boy—many thanks for your kind advice, and the warm interest you feel in me: but, as touching the examination at present, I happen to have a small edition of Horace in my pocket. Will you be good enough to translate me this ode?"

"Me, sir!" I replied. "Do you want to insult me? Where, sir, is the crawling school boy who could not do that? No, sir, I'd scorn to translate such a piece of contemptible facility. Why, sir, you might as well ask me to read you a child's fable, in words of three letters. No, sir, but I'll sing it for you, sing it to the very air to which it was set during the life time of the author, and sang through the streets of Rome by Ranunculus."

I immediately commenced, and sang *Jam satis terris*, &c., &c., as we had been in the habit of doing under O'Shaughran, to the comical air of "Cock a bendie;" an air which one would almost imagine had been made for it, and which had the company once more in convulsions.

"That's very cleverly done," said the Doctor, "very cleverly done, indeed! a most extraordinary boy and so utterly free from everything like diffidence!"

"You may swear that, Doctor," said the squire. "Not a doubt of it: if you never uttered Gospel before, you have now."

I then volunteered to translate him a portion of Virgil, which having had by heart, as almost every schoolboy has, I translated into tolerably good English, until I came to the line—*conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant*, when I paused.

"Why don't you proceed, my good youth," said he, "it is very well done very well done indeed but why do you pause?"

"Because that's the celebrated sizar's line," I replied, "and I don't wish to profane it by a common translation."

"How is that, my good youth?" said he; "I don't understand you."

"Why, sir," I replied, "you are aware that Kerry is the most classical county in Ireland. Latin is the vernacular language of the schoolboys, wherever you go, you will hear them talking Latin to each other, and singing the odes of Horace as they sit behind the creels upon the horses, while drawing their turf. At every sizarship-examination in Trinity College, I need not tell you, sir, that nineteen out of every twenty of them come from that indoctrinated and classical county. Well, sir, it happened at a sizarship-examination, that the Kerry men were, as usual, twenty to one against their competitors, and when a certain sizar came to this identical question, and went to translate it, he left it comically at the examiner, and said '*conticuere omnes*,' we are all *county-Kerry* men; which, of course, occasioned great mirth.* The same sizar was John Philpot Curran, who, though not a Kerry man, would have done credit to the county had he been so."

"Of course the celebrated *poluphloisboio thalasses* was not forgotten."

"Doctor," I observed, "that line is not properly understood."

"I think, however, my good youth, that I understand it."

"And how," said I, turning the tables on him, "do you translate *poluphloisboio thalasses*?"

"The many sounding ocean, my good lad."

"No such thing, sir," I replied; "the next time you translate *polyphloisboio thalasses*, say, as you ought to do, '*Pon the boy for the lasses*,' and you will render both the line and yourself justice." I believe the very hair stood on the poor Doctor's head at this version, and the inference to be drawn from it.

"I admire the humour," he said, "but I beg to be exempted that you have no objection, my good lad from the insinuation. I trust I don't offend you, my good youth; but do, pray, exempt from the insinuation."

This closed this extraordinary examination, to the perfect satisfaction of the Squire, who laughed immoderately at my assurance, and said *I* must be a devilish clever chap to have such a stock of it at my years.

"Come home, to-morrow, Randy," said he, "and we shall put you into fresh flesh, we'll get you new suits of clothes, you young dog, and you can set at once to business."

I then left them, but was followed out by Master Dick, who

RANDY AND MASTER DICK IN THE CELLAR

made me pay another visit to the cellar; and here want of memory draws a veil over the further occurrences of the night.

I have often reflected since upon the character and position of the good and charitable Doctor. Here was a man of the greatest worth—a man whose life was a series of virtues—practised with all the single spark of estimation or vanity of the most unaffected piety, and of apostolic simplicity of manners. Where ever there were poverty, disease, contagion, or death, there he was, in the twofold character of Christian minister and philanthropist, —characters that meet, alas! too rarely in the same individual. There he was, to soothe the anguish of the spirit; to sustain it by hope and consolation, and to relieve the pressure of destitution and poverty wherever relief was necessary. This man, so good, so pious, so humane, and so learned, did, nevertheless, in consequence of that one weakness, suffer himself to become a butt for coarse ridicule, and a target for the senseless jests of the profane and profligate of men, who, along with his only failing, possessed almost every vice of life, and not one of *his* virtues. Such a person should have married a wife, and entrenched himself within the affections of domestic life. These new relations, and the delightful sympathies arising from the love of his children, would have given him a higher sense of the condition of man, and of the energies necessary to maintain his position with dignity to himself and usefulness to society.

The next morning, according to appointment, I repaired to Castle Squander, and, finding the hall door open, which, indeed, was generally the case, I deliberately entered the dining room, and, certainly, a curious sight presented itself to me there. In no taproom in the most profligate slums of a metropolis could one find such an instance of drunken debauchery. About eight or ten persons were lying asleep, some on the carpet, some with their heads on the table; one fellow, the coroner, lay with his head inside a coal scuttle; another, one of the fox-hunters, had his head upon the coroner's cushion, with one of his spurs against Master Dick's leg, and it was evident that his imagination was leading him another chase, for he gave the view-hallo from time to time, plying the spur, as he did it, against the leg in question, with such vigour that young Squander, whom nothing short of a red-hot poker could have awakened, cursed him, in a drowsy, half smothered voice, between a snore and a groan, but, at the same time, in terms sufficiently distinct to enable anyone to understand, without difficulty, the geography of the country to which he consigned him. Bottles, glasses, and decanters were there—some shivered, and others with their contents overturned; some of the sleepers had got sick about the stomach during the night, and it is unnecessary to say that the whole scene, presented anything but the *beau ideal* of civilised life.

I left the room without reluctance, as the reader may guess, and proceeding to make inquiries in the kitchen, had there a fresh opportunity of witnessing debauch upon a more mitigated scale. The servants, both male and female, with certainly some exceptions, had not neglected to help themselves with whatever liquor was left by the guests who had fallen asleep. This they looked upon as a regular perquisite, but, as they could not afford to take their rest in the morning, having in charge the domestic business of the family, the consequence was that two thirds of them scarcely knew what they did or said. A fat man cook, with bandy legs, his white apron tied about him so tight that it was sunk and dragged into his flesh, which piece of taste, when taken into conjunction with a striped cotton jerkin, that ran to a point behind, gave him a most ludicrous appearance; this fat man-cook, I say, was in high and wordy argument with an ass-stant of the other sex, who was still fatter. The cause of the quarrel appeared to be a fit of jealousy, brought on by drink, against the latter assistant and one of the stable boys, who, he insisted, had kissed her upon the lobby.

"It's a lie," she replied; "he did not ki-s me on the lobby, he kissed me on the lips, where he ought to kiss me; and now, you dropsical old saus-r. I dare you!" she added, fearfully brandishing her ladle over his head. The fat cook quailed: for it seems she was a perfect virago, and maintained a dreadful ascendancy in the kitchen; but he satisfied himself by bestowing on her several fierce and furious glances, that seemed to speak of some deep and terrible purpose that rankled within his injured spirit, and intimated a day of future retribution. Whether this purpose was levelled against herself or the stable-boy, however, the Pythoness on her Tripod could not determine. He left the kitchen, accompanied by a helpless and superannuated bull-dog, as fat and bandy as himself, and who seemed to be in the habit of supporting him against his opponent; for, on going out along with him, he gave a wheezing growl, and showed his red gums at the she-cook, as a proof that he entered into the quarrel of her antagonist.

"Ha!" she exclaimed, "I defy you both." And up went the huge mangel-wurzel arms, and round, once more, came the fearful ladle with a sweep of conscious power and indignation.

It was enough; the bandy old bull dog dropped his tail, gave a piteous whine, in apprehension of the expected blow, then, imitating his fat friend, accelerated his pace, and both waddled, with a cowardly scamper, out of the kitchen.

That kitchen, indeed, exhibited a strange scene. All appeared to be wealth, waste, riot, and extravagance, to watch we may add, licentiousness and riot. This was especially the case when never an entertainment was given at Castle Squander; for on these occasions the spirit of intemperance and debauch spread like an epidemic through the whole family—Mrs. Squander and their only daughter, Emily, excepted. Had I been old enough to reflect upon what I saw at the time, I might have drawn a deep and melancholy moral from it.

Under one of the kitchen tables lay two greasy scullions asleep, one lying over the other like a St Andrew's Cross. The butler and one of the footmen, it appeared, had fought that morning—nobody could tell why; and, when I entered the kitchen. the former was lying asleep against a table, with his head resting on a greasy napkin, his white apron tucked up, and a bandage round his eye. The footman, more than half drunk, was coquetting with one of the chambermaids, whom he forced out to dance, whilst he himself whistled the music; and every now and then he looked triumphantly towards the butler, shook his fist at him, and then pointed triumphantly to his bandaged eye. Viands of the greatest profusion and delicacy were strewed in many places upon the floor, and bowls filled with wine were trodden about like dirt. Tankards of beer drawn in a spirit of the most wanton waste and abundance, were lying in every direction the beer stale and no longer fit for use. All the evidences of neglect and carelessness were there. Casks of butter were trowelled about like mortar; and bread, in blue moulded fragments, might be seen lying in basketsful.

Whilst I was observing these things, the housekeeper came in a young woman of about thirty, rather genteel-looking and well made, but with a complexion a great deal too fiery for one of her age. I understood afterwards that she had been anxious to look this extravagance; but what could one do against so many? And besides, in the course of a few months it was discovered that she and the house-steward became rather intimate a discovery which rendered it necessary for her to give way, in order to secure their connivance—a principle which operated with equal force upon the steward himself.

After she entered, the huntsman came in—a shrewd, lank, tough old fellow, with parched cheeks and a weather beaten countenance—and ask for a bottle of whiskey, in order to treat the whipper-in and grooms, together with two or three country friends that were out in the stable loft. This was immediately given to him, but, as his hand was in, instead of one bottle he took two, and went away to do the honours for his friends.

On leaving the kitchen he thrust out his tongue at the housekeeper, when her back was turned, and gave me a wink to follow him, which I did. Whilst passing through the yard I could observe the same evidences of carelessness and neglect in everything about me. But it was almost impossible to hear a single word he said, in consequence of the howling, barking, and yelping of two packs of hounds one of harriers, another of fox-hounds with pointers, setters, cockers, water spaniels, and retrievers, *ad infinitum*. He pointed out to me a kennel kitchen, with an immense boiler, in which food was prepared for all these animals; and it was, too, of the best description. In one end of it stood a dozen sacks of oatmeal, a large bin of potatoes, and a pump for procuring water.

Now it so happened that the year in question was one of severe famine, and I could not help reflecting, even then, that the sum of five pounds, subscribed to the relief fund by Mr. Squander, took a very inhuman shape when associated with the profuse abundance thus lavished in his kennel, whilst so many of his fellow-creatures—many of his own tenants—were literally perishing for want of food.

On further inquiry, I found that the Squire himself would not make his appearance until about two o'clock, which, after an entertainment, was the usual hour of breakfast. I accordingly returned home, resolved to wait until I could find the family in a proper condition to talk to me upon the subject of my tuition.

At three o'clock I saw the Squire and Master Dick.

"Well, Randy, my boy," said the former; "are you ready to come home?"

"Quite ready, sir; if you have no objection," I replied.

"Well, then," said he, "you shall have thirty pounds a year and your board. You will dine with the steward, and, if you go into Squanderstown, and call upon Shea, the shopkeeper, he will give you a couple of suits of clothes, and tell him to place them to my account; or stay, he may hesitate, without a written order, and my hand is in such a confounded tremor that I can't write. Dick, do you go with him, and that will do as well."

"Certainly, sir," replied Dick, "I will, with pleasure. Didn't he work up M'Claret beautifully last night?"

"He did," replied the father, laughing. "Randy, my lad, you must be a devilish clever chap, and I have no doubt but you will get these whelps of mine to make a progress; if you do, though, it's more than any one could ever do before you. Off with you now, and put yourself in decent trim. Do you, Dick, go with him."

"Glad, sir," said Dick, "I can go nowhere till I get a glass of brandy to settle my nerves."

"Get it, then, and be off; you and your brothers are losing your time."

Another visit to the cellar, which, I found, subsequently, was Master Dick's favourite haunt, set both himself and your humble servant pretty well on our props: he was a brandy man, but I stuck, like truth, to the true Pierian. I shall not enter into detail as to the bargains we made with the mercer; it is enough to say, that the worthy man, to whom a large bill was already due, charged us double price for everything we purchased. The cloth was sent to their family tailor, who took my measure, and promised to have them ready in a few days. It is sufficient to say that, within a week, I was located as an inmate of Castle Squander in the responsible capacity of private tutor and director to the young gentlemen—an equally strong proof of Mr. Squander's judgment and my qualifications.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

THE NEEDLE'S EXCELLENCY.

JOHN TAYLOR wrote a book called, "The Needle's Excellency," in which are some poems addressed to the stitching ladies of quality. It appears that there were several sorts of stitching, now obsolete; for instance, there was

"Tent-work, raised-work, laid work, frost-work, net-work,
Most curious pearls, or rare Italian cut-work
Fine fern-stitch, finny-stitch, new-stitch, and chain stitch,
Bravebred-stitch, fisher-stitch, Irish-stitch, and Queen-stitch,
The Spanish-stitch, Rosemary-stitch, and maw-stitch,
The smarting-whip-stitch, back-stitch, and the cross-stitch."

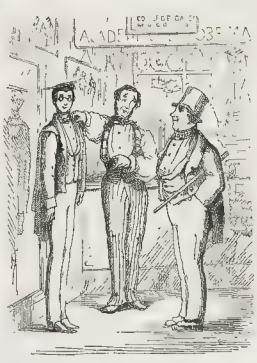
The book is scarce, and the above extract is found in Sir E. Brydges's "Restituta."

* By pronouncing the word *conticuere* in a certain manner, it certainly sounds very much like *county Kerry*. It is told of Curran, but I will not guarantee its authenticity, and has been remembered as a good piece of wit ever since.

THE ADVENTURES OF MR. VERDANT GREEN, AN OXFORD FRESHMAN.—BY CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.—PART II.

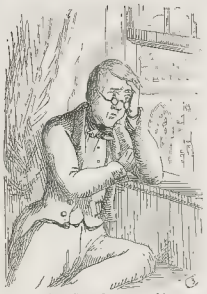
13.—Mr Green, Sen., having put himself under the direction of a Guide, visits the exterior of Christ Church, "Built by Cardinal Hookey, four undred feet long, and the famous TomTower, which tolls one undred an wun hevery night."

14.—And having, under the guidance of the same gentleman, done "the Alls, Colidges, and principal bedifices in a day or an a aff," Mr Green takes back to Warwickshire a slightly confused impression of Oxford.

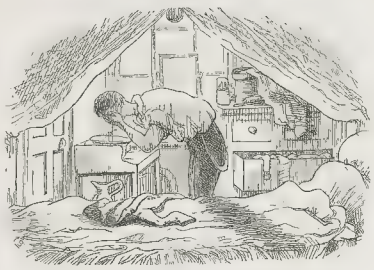


15 Mr Green being anxious to see his Son in his cap and gown they proceed to an academical robe maker's, and are mutually gratified with the result;

16.—And leaves Oxford, after an impressive scene with his Son, whom he embraces in the manner of the heavy fathers of the stage.



17.—Mr. Verdant Green returns to his rooms at St Bonifice's College. He feels rather lonely, and wishes the Germans band in the street would play any other tune than "Home, sweet Home."



18. Mr. Verdant Green finds his bed room inconveniently sma...

19.—Mr. Verdant Green sits down to breakfast, and feels great awe of his scout, who audibly tells him know the meaning of "perquisites." "Put away them tea things, sir," "Take off them knives and forks, sir," "Do clean them boots, sir." Mr Verdant Green murmurs the words "ignorance," "cast-iron," "university," and tries to look as if he wasn't blushing.

20.—But manages to dress in time for Chapel, where the markers of the chapel-list take mental daguerreotypes of his personal appearance

21.—In Chapel Mr Green is much surprised at his neighbour getting up his lecture, instead of reading the lesson, and is disgusted at the use made of his surplice.

22.—To divert his thoughts, he goes out for a stroll, and purchases a light cane to add to his appearance.

23.—Thus equipped, and impressed with the idea that his cap and gown are exceedingly becoming, he promenades in the Christ Church meadows, to the infinite amusement of several young ladies,

24.—And great alarm of many Ladies. Mr Verdant Green retires to rest with the feeling that he has made a sensation.

25.—Mr. Verdant Green finds Mr Larkyns and his friend, M. Smalls of Brazenface-in-a late breakfast, composed chiefly of tobacco and liquors. As Mr Green has not yet laid aside gown, but, like Hamlet's uncle, "wears his beaver," Mr Larkyns at first doubts his own identity, but upon being assured that Mr Green is not a dun confesses to be the individual to whom the letter of introduction is addressed.

Published at the Office 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.—GRATIS

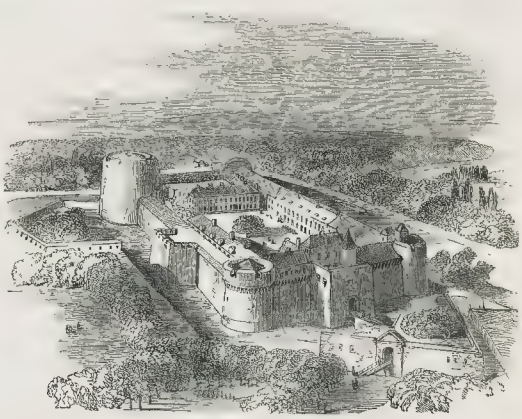
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 542.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852. [TWO NUMBERS, 1s. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

WHY FRANCE IS DANGEROUS TO HERSELF AND TO HER NEIGHBOURS.

WHY is it that since the memorable year of 1789 France has been in a continual state of turmoil and uneasiness, a burthen to herself, and a peril to her neighbours? How is it that the warlike spirit of her people is continually fed? and that, unlike other nations of Europe, in this industrial and mechanical age, she finds a constant excitement in the aspiration of military dominion, hostile alike to her own improvement and to the well-being of all other states that are not separated from her either by the Atlantic Ocean or by the whole breadth of a continent? These inquiries are not barren ones. They are of the utmost importance to all Europe, and at the present time, when her destinies are, we will not say confided to, but lodged in, the hands of a reckless and obstinate tyrant, they are of more than ordinary interest to the whole world.

Many causes have indubitably conspired to make France what she is. Her people are impulsive, more than reasonable. They are not contented to amend proved evils by slow, although it may be by sure, processes; but, with an impatience which they share with all the cognate Celtic races, they destroy when it should be their business to renovate. In 1789, and the remarkable years which followed, France, suffering under the abominable nuisances of her ancient feudal system, and under the fearful evils entailed upon her by the military extravagance and domestic misrule of Louis XIV., the "glory" and curse of his country, and by the corruption of morals and government which prevailed during the Regency, and the long and unhappy reign of Louis XV., was reduced to an extremity in which revolution was inevitable. Everything gave way before the tempest. Nothing whatever was left; not a shred of the old institutions survived; and, in their impatience of evils which had reached a point at which they were intolerable, the men of that era made a clean sweep of all before them. They left not a stone standing of the ancient edifice of their Government, and effected not simply a political but a social revolution. Of the extent of that revolution, as it affected the whole life and character of the people, these early reformers, if such they may be called, were not themselves aware, for it required time to show the immensity of the change which they had operated. Whether it were for good or for evil, they could not tell. Their business seemed to be to destroy and they did it effectually. In the work of re-construction events have since shown that they made a lamentable failure. What they could not do, none of the statesmen who have since arisen in France have been able to accomplish. Attempt has succeeded attempt, during the last sixty years, to found a political and social system in that country; and in the year 1852 the French are as far removed from stability as they were in 1793. Those unhappy Frenchmen love liberty, but they do not comprehend it. They hate authority, and rebel against it; but they invite a tyranny, and bend their necks to its yoke and their backs to its whip as if they



THE FORTRESS OF HAM.

EMBARKATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT BREST, FOR CAYENNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

were determined in certain circumstances to be even more submissive than beasts of burden. Their military notions make tyrants of them at one time, and slaves at another. They are indoctrinated with warlike ideas. The only institution in France which has survived revolutions, and prospered upon them, is the army. The French understand the authority of the sword. Because one of the most pestilential tyrants that was ever permitted to desolate the world was a great winner of battles, they deify the scourge, and place their confidence in an untried man, merely because he bears the same name as the departed conqueror, and because they have a vague notion that power and greatness are somehow or other associated with it. This military feeling is, we believe, produced by the operation of other causes than those of national pride and vanity. We believe that a deep-rooted social misery lies at the bottom of it; and that it is to the unhappy state of the laws, which do not so much regulate as compel the division of property, that the world must attribute the constant discontent of the people of France with every form of government which has been tried in that country for the last two generations. This discontent is ignorant of a remedy, and seeks it at one time in the native overthrow of a Monarchy, at another in passive acquiescence with the newest system that may be forced upon the country, and at all times in a desire to try the chances of foreign wars, especially of such wars as promise an extension of territory.

In the Number of this Journal issued on the 8th September, 1849, we drew the attention of our readers to this subject, and showed, by the reports of the inspectors appointed by King Louis Philippe, that the compulsory subdivision of estates in France produced the insolvency and pauperism of the agricultural classes. In abolishing the law of primogeniture and the old feudal system, the founders of French liberty—that word and thing so grossly misunderstood—instituted a new tyranny. They compelled the subdivision of the soil. A man with a large or small farm, as the case might be, was forced by the new law to divide his lands equally among all his children. The result was inevitable—division and subdivision, until farms became too small for profitable cultivation, and until pasturage became in many cases impossible. There were in France at the time the inquiry was instituted by Louis Philippe no less than 10,534,794 landed proprietors, holding for the most part little plots of ground which they cultivated with the spade. Of this number only 6681 derived an income of more than £400 per annum from their lands, while there were 369,603 estates of the annual value of only £12; 737,136 of the value of £8; 873,997 of the value of £4; and 2,600,000 of an annual value not exceeding £2. The great bulk of these proprietors, as stated in the official reports alluded to, were strangers to a meat diet, and "stood alone," as the inspectors forcibly remarked, "in unassisted misery—in ill humour with everything, and especially with all that were higher or happier than themselves." The breeding of cattle diminished in every part of France; and in 1840 an act was passed, on the remonstrance of the butchers of the capital, legalising the public sale of horse-flesh as an article of diet.

Since the time at which we wrote, some very striking facts in support of the views we then expressed have been brought to light, and published by the statists of France, official and non-official. We owe to the industry of a writer in the last number of the *Westminster Review* an able *resumé* of the subject, from which we shall cite a few of the most remarkable facts. They will show how dangerous it is for France and for Europe that such misery should exist. In a report made to the late Legislative Assembly by M. Chégaray, on the 29th of April, 1851, that gentleman stated, on behalf of himself and of his colleagues appointed to inquire into the subject, that the landed proprietors of France were nearly all in a state of hopeless bankruptcy. The commission, founding their calculation on the net produce of the direct land-tax, which they considered to be one-twelfth of the whole rental, and which was ascertained by the public records to be 160,000,000 francs, estimated the net annual revenues derived from real estates in France to amount to 1,920,000,000 francs, or £76,800,000 sterling. The amount of mortgage debt upon this estate was published by the French Government for the years 1820, 1832, and 1840. On the 1st of July, 1820, the mortgages on this annual revenue of £76,800,000 amounted to 8,863,000,000 francs, or £354,520,000. On the 1st of July, twelve years afterwards, the mortgages had increased to 11,233,000,000 francs, or £449,320,000; and on the 1st of July, 1840, to 12,544,000,000 francs, or £501,760,000. If the same rate of increase as that which prevailed from 1832 to 1840 has continued up to the present time, the mortgage debts would amount in 1852 to the sum of 14,510,000,000 francs, or £580,400,000. In the year 1845, the Government of Louis Philippe, being anxious to ascertain what interest was paid by the embarrassed proprietors of real estate, requested information of the various "*conseils généraux*" throughout France. The result was, that "of sixty-one general councils fifty-seven declared that landed proprietors always paid more than 5 per cent. on mortgage debts. Seventeen estimated at 6 or 7 per cent., costs included, the rate of interest habitually paid; twelve estimated it at from 7 to 10 per cent.; while some spoke of 12, 15, 20, and even 22 per cent., when the mortgages were of small amount."

With these figures we gain some insight into the unhappy condition of the most numerous class in France, the class that pro ides soldiers, the class that votes for Louis Napoleon, the class that is dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and clings to any hope, however wild and forlorn, for a remedy; the class that could not be worse off in war, but that expects it would be better. We borrow the following additional particulars from the article in the *Westminster Review*, from which we have already quoted:—

The real estate account of France may be stated as follows:—

		Francs.	Francs
Net revenue			1,920,000,000
Deduct—			
Direct land-tax	..	160,000,000	
Additional centimes ..	..	80,000,000	
Interest on mortgage debt ..		1,015,700 000	
			1,255,700 000
Balance left proprietors			664,300,000

But, fearful as these figures are, they do not tell the whole truth. M. Blanqui, of the Institute, not the Red Republican, but the statist and philosopher, says, "that many of the so-called proprietors of the French soil are in want of everything—of clothing to cover them, of food to nourish them. An immense proportion of the taxes is imposed on miserable huts, whose occupants are too poor to repair the thatched roof which lets in the rain and cold to the family." In an official return to the Government it is stated that in France there are 348,401 dwellings with no aperture but the door; 1,817,328 with only one window; and 1,328,937 with only two windows. These miserable huts shelter in all a population of no less than 16 000,000. But space fails us to pursue the subject to a greater length. We have, however, cited sufficient to show why the great bulk of the French are always dissatisfied, why any Government is so difficult to establish, and where at the same time the military spirit finds its *pabulum*. It is these miserable proprietors, most of them far worse off than the English agricultural labourer, and not having, like him, the last resource of the union workhouse to apply to in extremity, who swell the acclaim that hails Louis Napoleon and his tyranny. Ignorant and reckless, desiring to live, but not knowing how, they give their votes to the man who represents the only name and the only principle they can understand—the name of Napoleon, and the divine right of the sword. Louis Napoleon has all the upper and educated classes, and a great portion of the *bourgeoisie* of the towns, against him, but he relies upon the millions. With such millions, in such distress, and with such a ruler, France must continue to be dangerous to herself and to all the world.

Yet a very small amount of rational liberty would speedily produce a remedy. All that is wanted is the repeal of the law which compels the subdivision of property. Freedom in this respect would work wonders, and would do more good to France than all the other schemes of liberty she has ever been regaled with.

THE FORTRESS OF HAM.—EMBARKATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT BREST, FOR CAYENNE

HAM is a small town on the Somme, surrounded by marshes, in French Flanders; and its citadel has acquired much notoriety as a state prison, more especially in the French revolutions of the last one-and-twenty years. The Engraving presents a bird's-eye view of the fortress, which was originally built in 1470 by the Comte St. Pol, afterwards beheaded by Louis XI.; and it bears over the gate his motto, "Mon Mieux." The citadel has been much strengthened by modern work, so as to be now a fortress of importance. The donjon tower is 100 feet high and 100 feet wide, and the walls are of nearly 36 feet thick. The Prince de Polignac and three other Ministers of Charles X., who signed the fatal *ordonnances* of July 25, 1830, were confined here; as was also Prince Louis Napoleon, and several of the political prisoners arrested during the recent *coup d'état*—among the latter Generals Changarnier and Lefló, and M. Baze, whose release was characterised by the following incidents. It appears that at the moment these distinguished prisoners arrived at Valenciennes to take the train for Belgium, a company with six police agents in the institution of their arrival had not yet reached the authorities of that town. One of the last-mentioned having recognised General Changarnier, who, as well as the others, was proceeding to the frontier, was hailed as an assumed name (it is said, by order of the Government), the Valenciennes police imagined that they were escaping from the fortress of Ham. They paid no attention to the explanations given by their *confrères* of Paris, who were regarded as accomplices of the prisoners; and thus, notwithstanding that they showed their papers and their authority for acting as they did, the commissary of police of Valenciennes arrested them all, and imprisoned them, as a measure of security. The mistake was not discovered for more than two hours, when the official notification of the Minister of the Interior was transmitted from the Sous Préfecture attesting the authorities of Valenciennes of the measure of expulsion against the prisoners of Ham, as also the confidential mission to the police agents, who were, as is usual in such cases, dressed in plain clothes, and who were, equally with those so treated by them, subjected to temporary captivity.

On the 6th inst. a private of the 6th Regiment of the Line, named Girardin, who claimed to be merit of having favoured the escape of Louis Napoleon from the fort of Ham, in 1846, was tried by court-martial in Paris, for desertion. On being reproached with having committed this crime with the attendant, the soldier replied warmly, "Oh, no, colonel; I am too much devoted to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to have entertained such an idea. It was I who, when the Prince was detained at the fort of Ham, had the adventure, which many others envied me, of favouring his escape. Colonel, I must tell you that I was on guard at that moment. The Prince passed before me disguised as a mason, bearing a plank on his shoulder. When I saw him approaching me, I very quickly perceived that his was not the step of a *roufle*, but that it was the Prince himself. I was much affected, and I turned on my left heel to leave a free passage for the mason carrying the plank. I was punished for not having kept a stricter watch by one month's imprisonment." However, the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

It will be recollected that great numbers of the political exiles have been sentenced to transportation to Cayenne, in French Guiana, and have, accordingly, been sent in batches to Brest, there to embark in vessels provided for their conveyance. The Illustration shows the scene of their embarkation, with a general view of the harbour of Brest, the chief naval seaport of France, and an arsenal of war and fortress of the first class, most advantageously situated on the French "Land's End." It has one of the finest harbours in the world, nearly landlocked, accessible only through a narrow and well-fortified throat.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1852.

After being closed for several months, the gallery of modern paintings at the Luxembourg has been, within the last few days, thrown open to the public. Thirty-nine new paintings have been purchased by Government and placed in the two northern galleries. In one of them a collection of the finest line engravings and the best lithographs has also been placed, and forms the complement of the museum. To display the new works advantageously, considerable alterations have been made in the arrangements; for instance, Horace Vernet's "Massacre of the Janissaries," which amateurs well recollect was for a long time at the Louvre, and which, after being removed to the entre place, held for two years by M. Couture's "Romains de la Decadence." The Government—whatever complaints may be brought against it—merits commendation for its dealings with artists, which are in the spirit of the most liberal patronage. The exhibition of the year 1851 of the really good pictures which attracted attention at the last year's exhibition in the Palais Royal have been purchased by the State. Among them are works by Isabey, Muller, Dansatz, Hellaingé, and a charming landscape of Madame Rosa Bonheur, the title of which, "Les Bergères," sufficiently indicates the subject. The selection gives pretty general satisfaction It is, however, to be regretted that MM. Diaz and Decamps should have been omitted from the list. For brilliancy and orig nality of colouring they are unrivalled, and their works would have replaced with advantage those of M. Ouvré and M. Gigoux. Several bronzes and statues have also been purchased for this museum; but, with the exception of M. Gatteaux's "Minerva," end a small marble statue by Tradier, their worth does not entitle them to mention.

All the treasures of art accumulated by the House of Orleans will soon be dispersed in various parts of Europe. The sale of the late King's private property commenced in the month of April last, when the melancholy remnants of the gallery of the Palais Royal were sold by auction. The *objets d'ouvres* which still remained bore painful evidence of popular vandalism. Some of Horace Vernet's first productions, his battles of "Valmy" "Jemmapes," and "Hanau and Montmirail," being ruthlessly mutilated by sword and bayonet thrusts. Several noble works were half burnt, having been snatched from the flames in the court-yard by some art-loving bystanders. Among them were some of the best works ever painted by Greuze. These, coupled with the long extent of naked walls formerly occupied by choice works of the great masters, excited an universal feeling of indignation as well as sadness among all present, who numbered many Englishmen well-known lovers of the arts. Now the collection of the magnificent tapestries manufactured at the Gobelins in the 16th and 17th centuries are all announced to be disposed of by public sale by order of the late Monarch's executors—*ultimatis fedelitatis erit*! Among these tapestries, which are at present on private view, are five of matchless beauty, designed by the celebrated Lebrun and the principal *artistes* of the age of Louis XIV., the Augustan age of France, representing the gallant feats of arms accomplished under the reign of the "Grand Monarque" the "Siege and Capture of Doesburgh," the "Capture of Besançon," the "Duc de Vivanne relieving the City of Messina," the "Capitulation of Ghent," and the "Surrender of Dôle in 1674." The freshness of colours in these extraordinary productions, now nearly two hundred years old, is something positively marvellous. There are other specimens, curious no less from their subjects than their inimitable execution. Among these we have Louis XIV., in the costume of a Roman Emperor, grasping thunderbolts in his right hand; the Duke of Burgundy as a Roman General; the Duchess de Berri in the costume of Flora; and another lady in the costume of Ceres "Fruges flava mater!" Two little fancy pieces are also deserving of mention—a Nymph and Satyr offering a Sacrifice to Venus," and "Venus and Adonis." It is hoped the Government will purchase at this sale all the tapestries representing the *faits* of the history of France, to preserve them to the country as monuments of its past glories. A few months since, the valuable collection of Sevres, Saxony, and Japan porcelain; all the bronzes, and other articles of virtu which ornamented the palaces of the King's *domaine privé*, were, in their turn, brought to the hammer, but were sold at merely nominal prices.

Duprez's new opera, "La Maladetta," is to be brought out at the Opera National, Boulevart du Temple. Mdlle. Duprez and, Paultier to sustain the principal parts.

FRANCE.

There is little calling for especial notice in the advices from Paris this week. The organic laws promised with the new Constitution, and expected to have made their appearance before this time, have not been promulgated; but without their aid it is not difficult to divine the character of the future administration of French affairs by Louis Napoleon.

The intention of the Prince President to render the complexion of his Government as autocratic as possible is made especially evident by the publication this week of one of the most plain-spoken documents that has ever emanated from an absolutist Minister—a circular from M. de Morny, the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects of the Departments, on the subject of the election of the Legislative body.

It is a gem in its way. While it keeps up the farce of an unrestricted and unlimited franchise, it gives the most complete *quietus* to universal suffrage that can be conceived. We subjoin an extract:—

Monsieur le Préfet,—You will short y have to proceed to the election of the Legislative body. It is a great operation, which will be either a corollary or a contradiction of the vote of the 20th of December, according to the employment which you make of your legitimate influence. Bear well in mind that universal suffrage is a new and unknown element, easy for a glorious name to make the conquest of, unique in history, representing in the eyes of the populations authority and power, but very difficult to fix on secondary individualities; consequently, it is not by following former errors that you will succeed. I desire to inform you that the laws of the head of the State. You perceive that the Corps Législatif has ceased to exist, and the theatrical and dramatic part of the Assemblies, by interdicting the publication of the speeches delivered. In that way, the members of those Assemblies, not being occupied with the effect which their words in the tribune are to produce, will think more of carrying on seriously the affairs of their country. The Electoral Law will pronounce on the incompatibilities. The situation of public functionaries in a political assembly is always a very delicate matter, as in voting with the Government they lower their proper character, and in voting against it they weaken the principle of authority. The exclusion of functionaries, and the appointment of all indiscriminately, is most necessary here, in a country where fortunes are so divided as to be rare, the number of men who will be willing and able to fulfil such duties. Nevertheless, as the Government is firmly decided never to make use of corruption, direct or indirect, and to respect the conscience of every man, the best means of preserving to the Legislative Body the confidence of the population is to call to it men perfectly independent by their position and character. A man has made his fortune by labour, manufactures, or agriculture, if he has been occupied in improving the position of his workmen, if he has rendered himself popular by a noble use of his property, he is, perhaps, favourable to what is conventional; called a political man, for he will bring to the preparation of the laws a practical mind, and will second the Government in its work of politics on and re-edification. As soon as you shall have decided to run in the constituencies indicated above, the candidates who shall appear to you to have the most chance of obtaining a majority of votes, the Government will not hesitate to recommend to the choice of the electors. Hitherto it has been the custom in France to form electoral committees and meetings of delegates. That system was very useful when the vote took place *au scrutin de liste*. The *scrutin de liste* created such confusion, and such a necessity for coming to an understanding, that the action of a committee was indispensable; but now this kind of meetings would be attended with no advantage, since the election will only bear on one name; it would only have the inconvenience of creating pressure, bonds, and appearances of coalitions, which would only embarrass the people, and deprive them of all liberty. You will, therefore, dissuade the partisans of the Government from organising electoral committees.

It is intended that the senators, the councillors of state, and the members of the *corps législatif*, shall all wear regulation costumes, not only during their sittings, but on public occasions and at full-dress private parties. The dress of the senators will be very rich. It is of course to be in the style of the Empire. It is understood that the President's uncle, the ex-King Jerome, will be President of the Senate.

Saturday is fixed for the first State ball given by the President at the Tuileries.

All the banished ex-representatives have left France. M. Baze, who was one of the prisoners at Ham, and had been a Questor of the Assembly, has fixed his residence at Brussels, where, it is said, the King of the Belgians has, at the request of M. Thiers, conferred an employment on him, which, though producing no great emolument, will enable him to support his family, who were otherwise destitute of the means of subsistence.

The settings of the International Sanitary Conference were closed, on Monday, by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce. The Conference has left with the Ministers a convention and a body of sanitary regulations establishing as nearly as possible a uniformity in the system of the quarantines both in the sanitary laws and a imin strations of the Mediterranean.

There was a rumour on Tuesday, which obtained some circulation, in Paris, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon; but the statement has not been confirmed

On Wednesday the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. was, for the first time since 1830, observed officially by the suspension of all Ministerial and public receptions.

Several individuals of superior position in society in the departments have been arrested.

Amongst the decrees affecting the army which have been issued during the week we find the following measures decided upon; viz. Thirty-three Generals of Brigade, commanding divisions of military subdivisions in the departments; Colonel Charras, Captains Cholat and Millotte, expelled representatives, struck off the lists of the army; General Cavaignac's request to be placed on the retired list of the army granted by the Minister of War; the promotion, as a further tribute by the President of the Republic to the memory of Marshal Soult, of Col. E. Lheureux, the deceased Marshal's late aide-de-camp, to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour; and, finally, the decree of the Provisional Government of March, 1848, which reduced volunteer service from seven to two years, is repealed.

The Duchess d'Aumale was delivered of a prince at Naples on the 12th inst. He was baptized on the following day in the name of the Duke of Guise.

AUSTRIA.

In the Berlin papers of the 14th a letter from Vienna was published, which says:—

The President of the Council, Prince de Schwarzenberg, who has been indisposed for several days, has just had an attack of apoplexy, which may cause the most serious consequences. It is said that a despatch has been sent to Count d'Appony, Austrian Ambassador at Turin, offering the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to him."

Accounts, however, have been received in London direct from Vienna of the 16th, which make no mention of the alleged in.disposition of Prince Schwarzenberg.

The Earl of Westmoreland, Eng'ish Minister at Vienna, gave a grand *soirée* on the 12th, which was attended by all the *corps diplomatique* and the Princess Metternich. The Emperor gave a dinner and ball on the 14th, at both of which the Ambassador was present.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 10th inst

The chief feature of the domestic intelligence is the reception by the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington of Kossuth. The account of the proceedings in the Senate is couched in the following telegraphic despatch:—

At one o'clock, on the 5th, Messrs. Shields, Seward, and Cass entered the Senate with Kossuth, who was leaning on the arm of Mr. Shields.

Mr. Shields said: Mr. President, we have the honour to announce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States.

The Chair invited Kossuth to a seat placed in front of the Secretary's desk.

Senators then rose, and Kossuth advanced to the seat and sat down

Mr. Mangum said: In order that senators and all others may have an opportunity of paying their respects to our illustrious guest, I move that the Senate now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

A crowd then advanced, and were introduced to Kossuth by Messrs. Seward and Shields.

Kossuth did not address the Senate. The committee informed him that the Senate did not expect that he would deliver an oration, and he accordingly consented to remain silent.

Kossuth had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior on Saturday in alluded to his intervention project. The Secretary replied that his department was devoted exclusively to home affairs, and that all questions of foreign policy came through the State department.

Kossuth then declared that the opposition which he met at the hands of Congress and the Executive convinced him that his mission to this country had completely failed. He felt deeply disappointed at the reception he had met with in Washington—it was wholly unexpected.

He inquired, in case a body of Hungarians desired to settle in the United States, if they could get a tract of land? Mr Stuart remarked that Congress had the disposition of the public lands, but that he did not doubt a tract of land would be granted if desired. Kossuth corrected the Secretary, and explained that he did not want the land as a gift—they would pay for it; but only desired that it should be so located that the Hungarians could live together in a separate community

At the President's dinner on Saturday no speeches were made.

The House of Representatives had agreed that Kossuth should be introduced by a committee of five. The reception took place on the 7th. On the same day the banquet given by Congress to Kossuth took place at the National Hall. About 500 persons were present. The Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, presided, supported by Kossuth,

and Speaker Boyd on his right, and the Hon. Daniel Webster on his left. Several distinguished individuals occupied seats near the chair. Kossuth spoke at much length in explaining to the company the position of affairs in Europe as connected with Hungary.

The interview of Kossuth with the President of the Republic was also of a character to disappoint greatly the high expectations which the Hungarian leader had formed of American support. He was introduced to the President by Mr. Webster. After a brief interchange of the history of his country's wrongs and struggles, he reminded the President that, although an exile, he was "the nation's guest." He took that opportunity of expressing, through the President, his gratitude to the nation for the welcome it had given him. He had been received everywhere, hitherto, with unbounded enthusiasm, informed Kossuth that the settled policy of the United States, in regard to its intercourse with foreign nations, was that of non-interference, and that his message to Congress on that subject was not merely addressed to them, but it was also a declaration to all the world of the policy to which he was bound to adhere.

"We learn from Washington," says the *New York Herald*, "that Kossuth does not deem it necessary for him to immediately return to Europe, now that he is convinced his mission to this country has proved a failure. Perhaps Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* has assisted him in arriving at the conclusion. It is said that he now contemplates a visit to the West. After once seeing the fertile land in that region, it is not at all unlikely that he will be disposed to settle quietly down there, and pass the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits, rendered illustrious by a seat as a member of Congress from one of the western states."

After a lengthy debate in the Senate, numerous petitions, praying for the recal of the United States Minister from France, in consequence of the recent proceedings of Louis Napoleon, were laid on the table by a majority of 21 to 14.

An official report by the late judges and other officers of the territory of Utah, respecting the religion, polygamy, and general immorality of the Mormons, has been laid before the President. Accompanying this report is a copious affidavit, signed by Mormondom, was a counter statement from Governor Brigham Young and his coadjutors. The latter party, of course, charge the judges and secretary with official misconduct, but do not establish the fact that the social condition of the Mormons is any better than represented by those officers.

From California the latest intelligence is dated the 5th of Dec. It contains very favourable accounts from the mines; great quantities of gold are extracted, and new and very rich deposits are discovered. Large quarts masses are saying well. The extraordinary discoveries of gold in Mariposa are confirmed. A Sacramento paper says that, within twenty four hours after the first great rush to the spot, a town a little distance removed was surveyed, mapped, subdivided into streets, squares, &c., and in forty eight hours afterwards it contained a number of stores, taverns, boarding-houses or hotels, gambling-houses with monte and billiard-tables, and all the usual establishments found in the inland mining towns. It can now be scarcely doubted that the entire district is one mass of auriferous formations. From all parts of the country the intelligence of the continued productions of the ordinary shallow placers was most encouraging. The whole amount of earth ready for washing, and which would be washed before spring (says the *Pacquine*), is 300,000 tons, equal to 22,000,000 dollars. The amount of gold that would be washed during the winter months. The Klamath mines were more productive than at any previous period. Experiments in quartz-mining were being carried out on an extensive scale. The *Pacquine* predicts that 60,000,000 dol ars will be shipped during the first six months of 1852.

The shipments of gold during the month of November, and from the 1st to the 5th of December, were 4,171,764 dollars. The total immigration from November 15 to December 3 was 2183 men, 248 women, and 118 children. The departures for the same period were 987 men, 84 women, and 43 children.

Several murders had been committed at the northern and southern mines. Vigilance committees have been organised in those districts. A new route had been discovered across the Sierra Nevada, which was said to be superior to any other. It is much less mountainous, and easier by fifty miles.

The Indian hostilities in the south of the state are becoming more extensive and threatening. Antonio Garra, the chief of the Agua Caliente Indians, recently declared war against the whites. He had about 4000 men under him, while the available force of the whites in San Diego county does not exceed one hundred men. Martial law was proclaimed at San Diego on the 26th December. Colonel Barbour, the Indian agent for the district, is much blamed for not having attended to his duties, and for not now being at his post.

From Mexico the accounts received state that an outbreak occurred in the capital on the 16th ult., arising out of the passing of the Tariff Reduction Bill. The excitement was directed against Generals Lopez, one of whose stores were destroyed. The insurgents under Caravajal had relinquished Ceralvo, and retreated into the American territory.

THE COLLINS AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The following paragraph relating to these fine steamers appeared in the *New York Herald* of the 6th January:—"The splendid Ocean Steamship The steam-ship *Pacific*, Captain Nye, Collins line, has made twenty-two passages across the Atlantic. Longest, 13 days 8 hours; shortest, 9 days 19 hours and 34 minutes—the latter no doubt the fastest passage, mean or true time, ever made. The average of all her passages is under eleven days. The steamers of the Collins line have done better this winter than ever before. Their passages lately have been astonishing. Crossing the Atlantic to the westward in the middle of the winter in less than eleven days, is wonderful. The company, however, find it a losing business. Their expenses are enormous, and the income from the Government and passengers too small to cover expenses and pay a fair profit. If the Government does not come forward at this time substantial aid, it will be abandoned. The Emperor of Russia has signified a desire to purchase these magnificent steam-ships to form a nucleus for a powerful steam navy. Cannot something be done, at once, to prevent them from falling into the hands of a foreign Government?" Nothing has transpired in Liverpool which at all confirms the rumour of the probable withdrawal of these splendid steam-ships.

CORONATION OF THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA.—The coronation will take place in May, and invitations have been sent to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia and Saxony.

QUEEN PHILIPPA'S MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Mr. Cottingham has recently placed in the hands of the Dean and Chapter several large fragments, including two entire canopies, of the alabaster work which formed part of the original tomb. It appears these were purchased of the late Mr. Gyves, the Abbey mason, by his father, many years ago, and ever since have been most carefully preserved. Among the fragments are many of the deficient pieces of the canopy to the effigy. Some of the foliated parts are more like cabbage than any thing else. The Government then acceded with those important processes, which real y only require cleanliness, care, and a little judgment, be appointed to examine the quality of the meat, not only when preserved, but when in a raw state, and previous to the purchase by the contractors, in or out of England; and it would be even more gratifying if Government was to undertake it, and cause those preserves to be done in the various victualing-yards, where abundance of room for large operations would offer, besides, ought to contain more than six pounds of meat, the same to be very slightly seasoned with bay salt, pepper, and aromatic herbs in powder, such as bay thyme and bay leaf, a small quantity of which would not be objectionable even for invalids. That no jelly be added to the meat, but that the meat, and the meat alone, shou d produce its own jelly; and that with the bones and trimming of the joints a good stock about 3 be made without vegetables, well reduced and skimmed, to form a very fine gravy for preparation during a sea voyage. That air-tight canisters should be filled with the same, bearing a special mark, and one of these allowed to every dozen of the others; this demi-glaze when diluted in water would make six pints of very good broth, with which any kind of soup could be made in a very short time, otherwise divide it into portions with the meat; ordinary gelatine of any kind, so very beneficial on a long sea voyage, may be added, or served up separately, as a fine dish, with the greatest facility, and used [illegible] In a second communication to the daily papers, M. Soyer gives the following suggestions as to the discovery, by the external appearance of the canisters, whether the contents are sound or not:—"First, if either the top or bottom of the canister be convex, forming in appearance the shape of a watch-glass, it may safely be thrown overboard without opening, as it is then in the worst state of decomposition, and capable of causing disease on board the ship. Secondly, when in a state of semi-decomposition, by pressing with the thumb on either end, the tin will return to its original form; while, on the contrary, if in a good state, the appearance will be concave, or else quite flat."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. Augustus Petermann has addressed a letter to the *Athenæum*, suggesting a new plan of search, the merits of which ought to be inquired into immediately by competent authorities. He remarks that Wellington and Behring's Straits are the two chief entrances from the American side into the Polar basin, have, owing to the proximity of the land and accumulation of ice, hitherto frustrated the most determined advances of the various expeditions in these directions, and adds, that there are only two other sea entrances into this Polar basin. These are between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla: the difficulties of the former are very great; but as to the latter he suggests that the wide opening between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla is probably often free coast and could be navigated by vessels entering into the open, navigable Polar Sea, and perhaps the best route for research after Sir John Franklin. Mr. Petermann thinks that, if a vessel would watch the opportunity to effect a passage through the Waigatz Strait, keeping, if necessary, in the first open navigable "Polinya" of the Russians, but he is decided of opinion that such entrance into the North Polar Sea through the opening would be much more likely to succeed than entering the Arctic sea from Lancaster Sound in March, Baffin's Bay during the summer months; and also that the further navigation of the Siberian Sea may likewise be performed with much greater facility in winter than summer. Mr. Petermann supports this novel theory by a statement of the principles which regulate the distribution of the gaseous and fluid coverings of the earth, of the laws regarding currents in the Arctic Ocean, and of the physical laws relative to the distribution of temperature. Vogel and Angus selected the most favourable of the winter months for their memorable expeditions, and invariably found "wide immeasurable ocean" before them at a comparatively short distance from the land; and that, too, in the month of what is actually the coldest region on the face of the earth. And Mr. Petermann considers it would be a monstrous anomaly if, at some distance to the west, where the same compliment of heat prevails, a sheltered sea were found to exist to Behring's Strait, and not be found the same "wide immeasurable ocean." Barentz saw an open sea in winter to the north of Nova Zembla, in 1795; and he declared, just before he died, that, had he sailed more westerly, he was sure he would have been able to enter the open sea. A screw-steamer at the rate of five miles an hour would, under ordinary circumstances, reach the 80th parallel, midway between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla (about 300 geographical miles), in seventeen days from Woolwich, which is as far as from Woolwich to Cape Farewell, the southern extremity of Greenland. From the same midway point between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla to the Herald and Plover Islands, north of Behring's Straits, is as far as from Cape Farewell to Beechey Islands, at the entrance of Wellington Channel, or about 1600 miles. The two distances together, namely, from Woolwich to the 80th parallel, and thence to the Herald and Plover Islands, are not more than that of the voyage of a ship to New York, U.S. The opening between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla is nine times wider than Behring's Straits. A period of from six to eight months would be quite sufficient for vessels arriving in the Polar Sea to the 80th parallel, just before or when the sun has made its appearance, might, if only once able to enter the Polar basin, easily traverse it to the opposite side before the power of the sun had set in motion the great ice-bearing current, and they would then have before them the whole summer in the fullest sunshine for carrying out the object of their enterprise, namely, the search for Sir John Franklin.

The plan has been submitted to Captain Beechey, who has expressed his approval of it; but the conviction that his own scheme, to penetrate from Behring's Straits northward, is the best, is so strong in his mind to permit him to abandon it for any other, though fully recognising the great importance of that one and most ably supported by Mr. Petermann, the well-known physical geographer, whose suggestion, it is to be hoped, will be thoroughly worked out by sending an efficient steam-vessel upon its proposed route between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, as the result cannot fail to set at rest a question of much geographical and scientific interest, no less than to lend most material aid to that highest object, the rescue of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

From letters received from Lieutenant Pim, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, we learn that the gallant officer had been granted an interview by the Emperor, who listened with great interest to the explanations of Mr. Pim relative to the search, and almost at once so moved with the earnest ensrestics of Lieutenant Pim, that his Imperia Majesty directed him to send in a written statement explanatory of his whole scheme.

Official reports of her Majesty's ship *Desidalus*' visit to her Majesty's ship *Plover*, in Behring's Straits, have been published, but convey no information in the small expedition. On the 9th of September the *Plover* came to anchor, but further to prepare for passing the winter. Stores, provisions, and clothing having been completed by the *Desidalus* up to December, 1850, and such officers and men replaced as were desirous of quitting the Arctic regions, leaving a sufficient complement of the *Plover*, under Commander Moore, 41, exclusive of the interpreters. The *Desidalus* left Port Clarence on the 1st of October, at which period there was no news of the *Enterprise*.

THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON."

The official inquiry into the origin of the fire was resumed at Southampton on Saturday, when several of the persons saved in the boats were picked up by a second Dutch galliot, and names landing at Plymouth we announced in our late edition of last Saturday, were examined; but the accounts given by them were of an uncertain, and in some respects of a slightly contradictory, character, as to the cause and origin of the disaster. It was, for instance, the opinion of one witness that it originated in the fore store-room, wherethe oil and tallow were kept—that he saw the flames issuing from the door when he left the cabin—that the light about an hour before the fire broke out. On the other hand, the evidence of the storekeeper, Mr. Innes, William Angus the engineer, Roberts the boiler-maker, and others, goes to show that the stores were not seen ascending below the store-room, into which they made their way, and that they must have originated between the fore boiler and the bulkhead, whatever might have given rise to them. The discrepancy is, perhaps, more apparent than real, and it is due to all the witnesses to say that they have made their statements with great clearness considering the circumstances, and with every appearance of candour and truth.

With reference to the fate of the passengers and crew at all missing, it is consolatory to think that there are still grounds for hope. One boat which yet remains unaccounted for is described as having got safely away from the vessel. When the last party of survivors left there were two boats afloat, and it is even urged there, available, and one of them (the captain's gig) was being towered, in compliance with an order given by him to provide for his own safety and that of his officers.

William Angus, second engineer, in his testimony, gave a horrible description of one person standing near the helm—his face and side burned, and a large blister formed, which, bursting the skin, was falling away in rihands. A little boy was also burnt black, and the skin was falling from him in a similar manner.

Captain Warburton, brother of the accomplished author, Mr. Eliot Warburton, who was a passenger on board the *Amazon*, has obtained an order from the Admiralty for two steamers to go in search of the boats which are supposed to have escaped, and in which he hopes to find those who have been saved in the fire. The vessels thus dispatched from Plymouth are the *Sprightly*, Master-Commander Allen, and the *Avon*, Second Master-Commander Veitch; and their orders are to join the *Hecate* in searching for the missing boats of the *Amazon*, and to continue the search for a reasonable length of time. The *Hecate*, however, returned to Plymouth on Tuesday last without bringing any further intelligence of the missing boats, and she should be found, therefore, to proceed to despatch her again to assist the other vessels in the search, agreeably with the orders sent by Mr. Warburton. The *Sprightly* also returned on Wednesday, with a like result.

From Falmouth we learn that on Monday afternoon, at four p.m., a large piece of a wreck was washed on shore at Swanpool Beach, at the back of Pendennis. On examination there was no doubt entertained of its having been a part of the ill-fated *Amazon*. The length is about twenty feet, its breadth of five planks, stanchions of nine inches square, with ends for rabbiting. The whole piece of wreck is straight, as if it formed originally a part of her bulwarks or top of her paddle-box. The wood is charred.

We are happy to announce that subscriptions to alleviate, as far as money can, the suffering which this dreadful shipwreck has caused, are rapidly pouring in, and are likely to amount to a large sum. Sermons have been preached in the various places of worship in and around Southampton, in support of the charitable object in view, and the collections made on those occasions have been considerable. Altogether the subscriptions received do not exceed £2,000. About £10,000 will be required; and there is no doubt, from the manner in which money is still pour ng in, that that sum will be obtained.

It is strange that, notwithstanding the most active exertions of the Southampton *Amazon* Fund Committee, they experience the utmost difficulty in discovering the families and relatives of those persons who were lost in the *Amazon*. The Peninsular and Company's establishment do not even retain a list of the crew; and, even if they did, it would not furnish information of where the men resided when ashore. Although the loss of the *Amazon* has been diligently recorded and noticed in every newspaper throughout the kingdom for the last fortnight, persons most deeply interested in the event who live in the vicinity of Southampton are even low ignorant of the calamity. This appears almost incredible, but is nevertheless true. It was only on Monday that the committee learnt that there was a widow with nine orphan children, who had claims on them. living at Deer Leap, a few miles from Southampton, in the New Forest Thousands of the wives and children of poor seamen employed on or in and thousands who can, never enjoy the luxury of reading a newspaper. Means have been adopted to obtain information of the sufferers by the loss of the *Amazon*, by causing the Southampton postmen to acquaint all those poor persons living in their districts, whom they may suspect to have had relatives on board, to attend at the Mail Company's offices and give information, after which such information is handed over to the committee. It is believed that the committee will obtain complete information about the end of this week of the extent of the claims on their bounty. There is not the least doubt that there will be a hundred orphans to provide for.

It is stated that the Board of Trade intend to enter into an independent investigation of the circumstances under which the *Amazon* was lost.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

FELLOWSHIPS.—In Brasenose College there are two fellowships vacant which will be filled up this term. One on the original foundation of the college for natives of the present diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, comprising the present diocese of Lichfield, together with the county of Chester, the county of Warwick (except the deaneries of Kineton and Warwick), and the county of Lancaster south of the Ribble; the electors having regard in their choice to the preference given by the statutes in the first instance to natives of Prescot and Prestbury, and in the second to natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester. The other for the natives of the county or diocese of Hereford. Graduates of the University of Oxford qualified as above, and of not more than eight years' standing from the date of their matriculation, are eligible. Candidates are required to exhibit to the Principal, on or before Saturday, the 7th of February, sufficient evidence of their birth, together with their usual college testimonials and the certificates of their matriculation. In Jesus College the vacant fellowship has been filled up by the election of Mr. Thomas Richard Morice, B.A.; and the Rev. Henry Allen Stoel has been elected scholar on the Abergavenny foundation.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Berkshire Rural*. The Rev. Carey Hampton Borrer, to the diocese of Chichester. *Rectories*: The Rev. George Henry Dashwood, to Wimbotsham with Stow-Bardolph, Norfolk; the Rev. John Jenkins, to Bowness, near Carlisle; the Rev. J. Mayor, to Scarbrough, near Beverley; the Rev. John Prichard Mills, to Hockerton, Notts; the Rev. John Copeland Poole, to Clay Coton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. John Paley, to Sewingshields; the Rev. Peter Price, to Evenjobb, Flintshire; the Rev. George H. Parmiter, to SS John and George, Exeter. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. G. Hayter, to Woodford, Northamptonshire; the Rev. Charles Mortlock, to Pennington, Lancashire; the Rev. Joseph Maude, to Cark, Denbighshire. "An English-speaking parish" in the Rev. Charles Lane Richmond Tate, to Send with Ripley Chapelry, Surrey; the Rev. Joshua Waltham, to Scredington, Lincolnshire. The Rev. John Wilson, to the head-master-ship of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton-square, London, in room with King's College.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Henry Barne, curate of Send, Wilts, from the parishioners and others; the Rev. Nathanial Vincent Fenn, late curate of Beckenham, Kent, from the parishioners; the Rev. Joshua Greaves, of St. Peter's, Birmingham, on his retirement from the incumbency, from the congregation of the Rev. W. Wilberforce Newton, late head-master of the commercial Grammer School, Manchester, from the pupils; the Rev. Robert Collins King, curate, from the members of the select class in the St. Barnabas Sunday-School, Eaton-square, London, in token with King's College.

The Rev. Thomas Laadman, late curate of Ilsington, Devonport; the Rev. Thomas Ladman, late vicar of Kingsbridge, both from the parishioners; the Rev. Basin Marsden, late curate of Longnor, Derbyshire, from the parishioners; the Rev. G. Martin, chaplain of the Licensed Victual ers' Asylum Chapel, from the ladies of the congregation; the Rev. George Davis Sparks, from Colonel Tynte, the patron of Michaelstone-y-Vedw; the Rev. William Mansfield Townsend, late of Bucknall, Staffordshire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. A. Woodroffe, curate of St. Peter's, Birmingham, from the congregation, the Rev. Dr. Venables, archdeacon of Carmarthen, and chairman of the Radnorshire quarter sessions for a period of 25 years, on his retirement from the office, from the bench and bar practitioners.

RE-OPENING OF CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.—Christ Church, Spitalfields, the *chef d'œuvre* of Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir C. Wren, and one of the noblest examples existing in London of that ornate style of Italian architecture common at the end of the 17th century, was re-opened on Sunday, after undergoing extensive repairs and restorations. The funds for its original construction were supplied from the national treasury, in order to provide a place of worship for the French refugees who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled to England, and settled in Spitalfields. The original design, however, was never fully carried out until the recent restoration. Under the direction of the architects, Messrs. Young, the whole church has at length been thoroughly renovated, and the beauty of the primitive design has now, for the first time, become apparent. The Lord Bishop of London preached in the morning to a crowded congregation, from two text, John iv. 23—"The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship him." The sermon in the evening was preached by the Bishop of Colchester; and, at the conclusion of both services, liberal collections were made. The organ of this church has been enlarged and improved by Messrs. Gray and Davison.

PERSECUTION UNDER EPISCOPAL INHIBITION.—Last Sunday, notwithstanding the inhibition which has been served on him during the past week by the Bishop of London, the Rev. G. E. Gladstone (incumbent of Long-acre Episcopal Chapel) officiated as usual at that place of worship. He read a very eccentric sermon for the Dorcas Society, from Colossians, chap. i., 10, but only indirectly alluded to the position in which he is placed. The inhibition is founded on a passage in a sermon preached on Dec. 7, in which he said, "Some of the bishops God forgive them are traitors;" and further remarked, "that he would say much more plainly to his face than behind his back, that the bishop of London was a scarcely responsible and culpable fool in the matter." These sentiments he has once distinctly refused to retract. Mr. Gladstone is first cousin to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and has not long been the minister of the above chapel.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The Cambridge University Commission had a meeting on Tuesday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Present:—The Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Romilly, and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and the Rev. W. G. Humphry, secretary. The Cambridge University Commission had another meeting on Wednesday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Present—the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Romilly, the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and the Rev. W. H. Bateson (secretary).

NEW CHURCH, COALBROOKDALE.

To meet the spiritual wants of the population of Coalbrookdale, numbering nearly 2000, and to make provision for their supply in connexion with the Church of England, an arrangement was made in the early part of 1851 with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the separation of this part of the parish of Madeley, and its constitution with a small portion of Dawley Farra, under 6 and 7 Vic., c. 37, into a distinct parish.

The manufacturing population of the locality will be deeply indebted to their liberal employer, Abraham Darby, Esq., of Stoke Court, in the county of Buckingham, one of the proprietors of the coloured ironworks in Coalbrookdale, for having come to them the benefit of their own parish church, with a resident clergyman, by a munificent endowment of the living with the sum of £2000 and a parsonage-house.

The design for the new Church, now in course of erection, has been furnished by Messrs. Reeves and Voysey, Guilford-street, London; and the builder is Mr. W. Rimby, Coalbrookdale.

The style of architecture is that which was usually adopted for ecclesiastical purposes in the country about the middle of the 14th century. The Church will consist of the nave, with aisles, chancel, and chancel aisle. The aisles will be divided from the nave by columns, and arches springing from them, from which will spring the arches to carry the roof. There will be a massive tower at the south-west corner of the building, with turret stairs. The tower will contain a peal of eight bells, from the foundry at Loughborough. (A donation to the Church on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone). The length of the Church, inclusive of the chancel, is 112 feet; the width, 48 feet; the height of the nave to the ridge, 37 feet; the height of the tower, 90 feet. The whole of the accommodation will be upon the ground-floor of the Church, which is calculated to seat about 550 persons.

The body of the walls will be of Dawley stone; the door and window mouldings and dressings, and the quoin stones, will be of dressed Benthall stone, both of which are procured in the neighbourhood. The roof will be open to the church, and is proposed to fill in the tracery of the spandrils with wood, and in the works which adjoin the aisle of the Church. It is also proposed to construct in iron the bench-ends, the communion-rails, and such other portions of the work as the material can be readily and tidily applied to.

The site selected for the Church, churchyard, &c., is a portion of the estate of the late Francis Darby, Esq., of the White House, Coalbrookdale—a amidst scenery that may vie with the most beautiful in the counties of Monmouth, Derby, or Devon. The Church will be in the midst of the manufactories of the rich, richly-wooded slope of one of the loftiest of which it will stand a conspicuous and pleasing object.

The foundation-stone was laid on December 11, by Matilda Frances, wife of Abraham Darby, Esq., assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Waring, in the presence of a vast assembly.

The first incumbent is the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., late Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Sydenham, Kent, and Rector of St. James, Duke's-place, London.

At a meeting held since the laying of the foundation-stone of the Church, it was agreed that a clock should be provided for the same, with illuminated dial and chimes, as a token of sympathy with the generosity of the patron in the endowment of the living.

FUNERAL SERVICE IN HONOUR OF MARSHAL SOULT.

THE Church of the Invalides at Paris has often been the scene of funeral ceremony in honour of the military chiefs of France; but, probably, few of these commemorations have reached in solemnity the funeral service in honour of Marshal Soult, which was celebrated on Tuesday week with extraordinary pomp.

The President of the Republic, battalions from every regiment of the army of Paris, commanded by the colonel and major, two battalions of Republican Guards and Gendarmerie Mobile, two companies of engineers, a battery of artillery, two squadrons of mounted Republican Guards, and a squadron of Lancers were drawn up round the Hotel to render military honours to the memory of the first Marshal of the Empire. The front of the building was hung in black, with the initials and armorial bearings of the Duke of Dalmatia in silver

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, COALBROOK-DALE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

in the centre. In the nave of the church rose a magnificent catafalque, surrounded with *faisces* of tri-coloured flags, and glittering in the light of many tapers. The aisles were occupied by the friends and relations of the deceased; and the centre by the Marshals of France, the Generals, and superior officers of the army. The President of the Republic was represented by his principal aide-de-camp, General Roguet.

At half-past eleven o'clock, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, Governor of the Invalides, and Marshal of France, entered the church, when the religious ceremony commenced. The principal celebrant was the Chaplain in Ordinary of the Invalides. He was attended and assisted by a numerous body of the clergy of Paris. The commencement of the ceremony of high mass was announced to the troops stationed outside by salutes fired from the cannon along the bank of the Seine; and from that moment to the close of divine service, the drums, muffled in crape, kept up a long low roll, and the bands of the different corps accompanied it with a funeral dirge. As soon as the ceremony was over, the troops defiled in front of the Invalides, and then returned to their quarters.

FUNERAL SERVICE IN HONOUR OF MARSHAL SOULT, IN THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES, AT PARIS.

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

IN a previous Number we presented our readers with a portrait and memoir of Sir Henry Bishop, in connexion with the series of the "Songs of England" now being published by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the musical editorship of which has been entrusted to the gentleman in question. We have now the pleasure of offering a companion portrait and a companion memoir of Charles Mackay, LL.D, with whom Sir H. Bishop is associated, and to whom the important task has been assigned of replacing the old words, frequently found unintelligible, vulgar, or not decent, of the old songs, by lyrics of a more modern cast, closely adapted to the spirit of each melody, and distinguished by that purity of moral taste and elevated poetic sentiment which the previous works of Mr. Mackay so uniformly exhibited.

Charles Mackay is, indeed, a name well and widely known in English literature, and which has become of late years particularly famous in connexion with that strong, earnest school of social and semi-political poetry to which its owner has contributed many of the most stirring lyrics, which for the last few years have been so widely and loudly re-echoed by the more impulsive and progressive portion of the population. While the more important and more purely fanciful works of Mr. Mackay—such poems as the "Legends of the Isles" and "Egeria," each of them showing rare and delicate powers of imagination, and that strong yet sublimated kindliness of heart which is natural to him—are, perhaps, those of his works which principally call, and will continue to call, down the admiration of the thoughtful and critical reader, his strong and earnest lyrical expressions of fervid thought and onward impulse, as applied to our political and social condition, have been those portions of his works by which his name is most popularly known, and respectfully and affectionately recognised. Scattered throughout, his larger works, however, are to be found many lyric pieces quite unconnected with any other than mere fanciful subjects, but which are gems of quiet, earnest thought and happy pithiness of expression. To a gentleman, then, so known and so endowed, it is that the proprietors of this Journal have entrusted the literary management and poetic composition of the series of Illustrated Supplements in the course of issue upon the "Songs and Song Music of England."

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.—FROM A BUST BY PATRICK PARK.

Charles Mackay is of very ancient and honourable extraction. He counts amongst his paternal ancestors the great family of the Mackays of Strathnaver, in Sutherlandshire, a powerful branch of a powerful clan; and is descended by the mother's side from the Roses of Kilravock, near Inverness, the proprietors for many centuries of one of the finest and most interesting old feudal strongholds in the Highlands. Mr. Mackay was intended by his relative, General Mackay—also, by the way, a literary man—for a military career in India; but circumstances prevented the design, and the subject of this sketch was educated abroad, in Germany and Belgium. The poetic faculty soon made its appearance, and in 1836 Mr. Mackay, then, of course, quite a young man, published a volume of juvenile poems. The venture attracted the attention of one who was an excellent judge of books and men—John Black, late editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and well known to a wide circle of friends and admirers as possessing an understanding seldom rivalled in its masculine power and stern acuteness, and a kindly heart ever open to the claims of young and unobtrusive merit. Mr. Black availed himself of Mr. Mackay's powers as a linguist, and he joined the *Morning Chronicle*, to which he contributed many stirring political ballads and *jeux d'esprit*, besides performing his duty in the foreign department of the paper. He was soon afterwards removed to the sub-editorial department, the hard and responsible duties of which he continued some years to fulfil. During this period his separate publications were numerous. In 1839 appeared the "Hope of the World," a poem of very great promise and no little performance, in heroic verse, accompanied by a collection of minor snatches, giving evidence of that mingled lyric sweetness and strength which was afterwards to be so finely developed. His next work was a prose one, "The Thames and its Tributaries," a pleasant, gossiping, literary, historic, and antiquarian account of our great river, written in that easy and fluent style so different from the pragmatical cram of a guide-book. The "Memoirs of Popular Delusions" followed in 1841. The work is well known as combining two requisites not always found together—minute historical research, and pleasant and easy reading. "Longbeard, Lord of London," a romance placed at an early period of our history, and which has recently been republished in one of the cheap railway series of standard works, was next given, in 1842, to the world. After this tale, Mr. Mackay flew back to poetry, for which he always seems to have felt the greatest predilection; and in 1846 there appeared a finely original and thoroughly fanciful poem, called "The Salamandrine; or, Love and Immortality." This was a remarkable book. It wakened echoes hushed since the times of Keats and Coleridge, and it impressed upon the reader what the vague beauties of the latter poet never did, a strong and abiding meaning, and in all its teachings and doctrines a certain pungent, stringent "reason why."

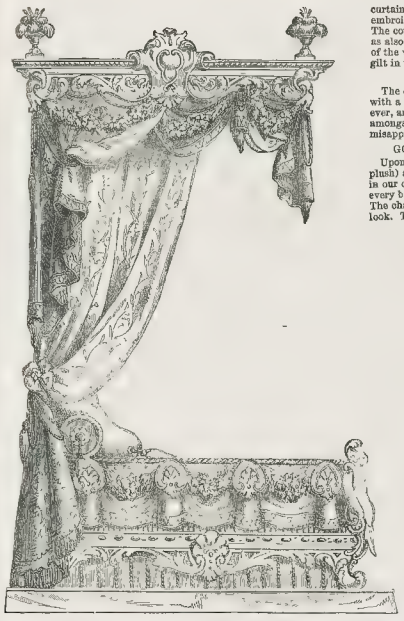
It was soon after the publication of this poem that Mr. Mackay proceeded to Glasgow, to undertake the management of a Liberal journal there. The Senatus Academicus of the University, delighted to hail a new citizen of high poetic reputation, and one who had ever used his intellectual powers so as to preserve the high gift pure and unblemished, unanimously conferred upon him the honour of a degree of LL.D. a distinction which was communicated in a most flattering letter from the late Professor Thompson, the celebrated mathematician. A residence in Glasgow naturally led to an acquaintance with the grand scenery of the Hebrides, and from this proceeded, in 1846, the "Legends of the Isles" a finely and picturesquely fanciful series of short poems, partly legendary, partly purely imaginary. But still Mr. Mackay's real sympathies were rather with the workers and the strivers of the day, than the ancient feudal lords and island priests asleep in Iona. When the *Daily News* was started, he contributed to it a succession of short but stirring and nervous poems, called "Voices from the Crowd." The sensation which they created was immediate and intense, and still exists. Need we remind our readers of what may now be called a national song, "There's a good time coming, boys?" or need we recal to their recollection the bright and hopeful philosophy, the earnest and the loving spirit, in which these little poems were conceived, or the pithy, nervous, and idiomatic language in which they were clothed? "Voices from the Crowd" has gone through four editions, and brought its author lasting fame, at once political and literary. Still, however, embodying the expression of the feelings excited by his Highland ramble, we come, in the year 1847, upon a volume of "Voices from the Mountains," a thoughtful and characteristic collection of poetry, containing memorials which may be one day of greater interest than at present, respecting his companions in a northern ramble—one of our most celebrated sculptors and one of our most energetic political thinkers and writers, now upon a public mission in India. A strong, nervous, and picturesque volume of "Town Lyrics" followed; the subjects in many cases of a nature which would be pronounced by Delia Cruscan critics as unfitted for poetic treatment—a shallow fallacy, which, however, has been nobly exploded by such men as Mackay, Barry Cornwall, Hood, and the Corn-law Rhymer.

Mr. Mackay's last great poem, and perhaps his best, "Egeria, or the Spirit of Nature," is a thoughtful and finely philosophic demonstration of the futility and emptiness of misanthropy, and the power of the Spirit of Nature, when earnestly appealed to and candidly and lovingly hearkened to, to dispel and scatter the cold despairing visions with which the soul of a reflective and earnest man is too often visited.

Mr. Mackay left Glasgow in 1847—the journal which he had conducted with unabating zeal and energy in the Liberal cause not long surviving the secession of its animating and directing spirit. Since the period in question he has been resident in London.

The above slight sketch may give some notion of the poetic and literary aptitude which pointed Mr. Mackay out as a fitting person to whom to confide the task of preparing a new version of the songs of England to the old music. An experienced judge, and with a refined and [illegible] in all which relates to [illegible] Mr. Mackay [illegible] many of his [illegible] songs. He possesses, indeed, in an [illegible] lyric aptitude. His muse is ever elevated and ever honest. He never loses himself in abstractions. His songs and poems come at once from and go at once to heart and brain; while sublimity, warmth, and cheering them there is that glowing kindliness of nature, and that strong passionate love for good men, good thoughts, and good deeds, which is of itself an inspiration and a gift.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.



STATE BEDSTEAD.—BY FAUDEL AND PHILLIPS, NEWGATE-STREET.

Messrs. Faudel and Phillips exhibit a State Bedstead of needlework, produced principally from British materials, worked entirely by Englishwomen in London, including almost every description of ornamental needlework, the object of the exhibitors being to open a source of profitable employment, and to train a portion of our industrious female community. It is a gaudy affair, and by no means the sort of bed we should choose for a quiet nap. At the same time, its costliness and originality claim for it a somewhat detailed notice. On the footboard is a copy of Guido's "Aurora," in worked tent-stitch, with split wool. To produce many of the tints, split threads of various hues have been twisted together by the workers. This one piece contains upwards of 700 shades and 1,083,000 stitches. The tester, or head-piece, is worked in cross, Gobelin, and raised stitches with wool, silk twist, and chenille. The centre is copied from Thorwaldsen's "Night." It is suspended from a wreath of flowers selected from and emblematical of all nations, tied together by laurel, ivy, and myrtle, emblematic of peace. The fruits and breadstuffs of the world united are raised work, and copied from Raffaelle's ornaments in the Loggie of the Vatican, but grouped to be appropriate to the present subject. There are here, in all, fifty-four different flowers. The upper valances or hangings are entirely in silk chenille, manufactured in Spitalfields. But it was a great error in taste and judgment to attempt representing on a flat surface the folds of velvet draperies, supported by worked cords, &c. It is a deception which offends when it is found out. The ceiling, designed by M. Boiteux, represents angels watching over the sleepers, and holding wreaths of roses over them; this, as also the inner cornices, are in cross stitch. The curtains are worked on white watered Irish poplin, the design of the embroidery so arranged as not to show a join; they are 13 feet by 9 feet. The cover or counterpane is a junction, as it were, of all the parts: this, as also the curtains, have been designed by M. Boiteux, superintendent of the work department of the exhibitors. The bedstead is carved wood, gilt in the Louis Quatorze style.

CHANDELIER. BY JACKSON AND SONS.

The chandelier, intended for gas or candles, is a showy composition, with a good flow and variety of outline. The cupids and birds, however, are cruelly misplaced in such a production, and are instances, amongst many which the Great Exhibition afforded, of redundant and misapplied decoration.

GOTHIC CHAIR. BY HOFFMEISTER, SAXE-COBURG.

Upon this chair (the material of which is oak, covered with brown plush) a great deal of decorative fancy has been lavished; not, however, in our opinion, successfully. The incongruity of the devices must strike every beholder—griffins at our elbows, and ministering angels at our ears. The chair is certainly somewhat overdone, and has not a comfortable look. The carving, however, is very well executed

GOTHIC CHAIR.—BY HOFFMEISTER, SAXE-COBURG.

CHANDELIER.—BY JACKSON AND SONS.

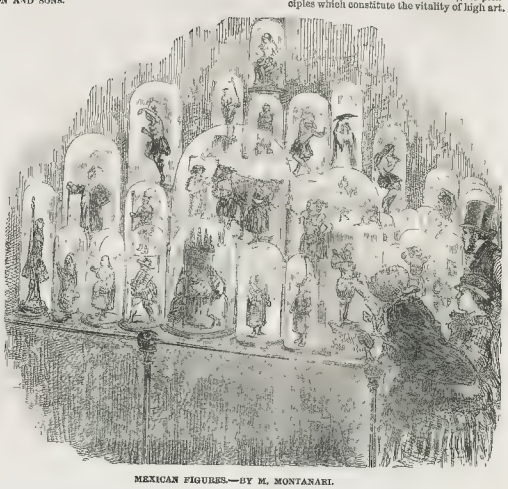
WINE TABLE OF IRISH BOG-YEW BY JONES, OF DUBLIN.

We have already, in our article on Wood-carving (Nov. 8), and in casual notices, made honourable mention of Mr. Jones's efforts to apply the Irish bog-yew to works of a highly decorative character; and, at the same time, whilst illustrating the history, antiquities, and animal and vegetable productions of Ireland, to give employment and encouragement to her native talent. The only fault we have found occasionally with his various exhibits was as to the too lavish introduction of objects and incidents. The result of this error (which is a symptom of beginnings in art, rather than of mature art) is to fatigue and perplex the eye, or to challenge criticism at every turn, and that for matters of detail, the highest merit of which should be found in their passing without offence, we may almost say without notice at all, &c. good or ill. "Least said soonest mended" is a sound maxim, and one which, considering art to be a sort of language, we would commend to all who resort to it for decorative purposes.

MEXICAN FIGURES. BY MONTANARI.

We have already spoken of M. Montanari's collection of Mexican Figures, and of Mdme. Montanari's wonderful Dolls, of which latter we presented our readers with a group. We now give a miniature representation of some two or three dozen of the Mexican Figures—productions copied with extreme accuracy of form and colour after local originals, and therefore extremely interesting as well as ornamental. We cannot help remarking, when contemplating these very accurate and amusing productions, and recollecting the equally remarkable models in the Indian department, that the power of imitation to an extent almost to be delusive is compatible with a total absence of all those higher principles which constitute the vitality of high art.

WINE-TABLE, OF IRISH BOG-YEW.—BY JONES DUBLIN.



MEXICAN FIGURES.—BY M. MONTANARI.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 25.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Conversion of St. Paul.
MONDAY, 26.—Dr. Dee, discovereyd, 1496.
TUESDAY, 27.—Mozart born, 1755
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Admiral Byng shot, by sentence of court martial, 1757.
THURSDAY, 29.—George III. died, 1820.
FRIDAY, 30.—King Charles I. beheaded, 1648.
SATURDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
4 35	5 15	5 52	6 31	7 10	7 50	8 31

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—ON MONDAY, JAN. 26, will be performed Shakspeare's Comedy of the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, and a New Pantomime Tuesday, 27th, Shakspeare's Comedy of Twelfth Night, as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 28th, Shakspeare's Tragedy of Othello and the Pantomime. Thursday, 29th, Shakspeare's Comedy of the Merry Wives of Windsor and the Pantomime. Friday, 30th, This Theatre will be closed, in consequence of the Royal Performances at Windsor Castle. Saturday, 31st, The Iron Chest, with the Swiss Cottage, as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command; and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W HATTY.—ON MONDAY, JANUARY 26th, the entertainments will commence at seven o'clock, with the gorgeous Spectacle of BLUE BEARD, after which MADAME DENEA, the celebrated rope-dancer, from Vienna, will perform most surprising feats of Gymnastics, to be continued in Batty's nove, and grand pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN AND COLUMBINE, with the most popular Pantomime of the day, entitled MR and MRS BRIGGS or Punch's Festival. On TUESDAY next, JULIA DE BAN, the Queen of the Arena, will make her first appearance, on which occasion the performances will commence with the Pantomime, and conclude with the Asiatic Drama of Blue Beard. The new Pantomime forming at an early hour Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 10 am till Four o'clock

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE. Triumphant success—slightly overdone—on issues novelties—new pieces and music—singing and dancing. Royal Napoli at 7 and 9 THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, and every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Ingenious Mechanism MONDAY, and during the week, the Introductory Address by Mr Alfred Brown THE MANAGER'S BENEFIT, with Dances, Duets, Songs, &c. Mr Brown's French Commentaries on Shakespeare The Grand Romantic Spectacle of the BOTTLE IMP WINDMILL—PUNCH. Vocal Waltzes by Madame Mathieu, Signor Alfredi, and the Misses PAULINE, with the Foreign Dancers, and the celebrated Engl sh Hornpipe. On WEDNESDAY will be produced, for the first time, a New Spectacle, entitled LA FILLE DE L'ARTA-CHING FORTUNATO: the characters in which will be supported by Mdlle Mimes of great celebrity throughout the principal cities of Italy. Private Boxes, £1 1s; Dress Stalls, 3s; Lower Stalls 2s; Pit, 1s; Amphitheatre 1s. Private Boxes and Stalls, &c., to be had of Mr Mitchell, 31 Old Bond-street; Mr Sams', St. James's-street; Mr C. Olivier, 41 and 42 New Bond-street; of all the principal Librarians; and in Soho-square Theatre.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE.—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs FANNY KEMBLE will commence a Series of Readings of the Plays of Shakspeare, at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3d, 1852, on which occasion Mrs Kemble will read MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, accompanied by the performance of the whole of MENDELSSOHN'S Music, by an efficient orchestra and chorus under the direction of Mr Lucas. Mrs Kemble's Readings will take place every Monday Morning, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening during the month of February. The selection of Plays will be duly announced.—Terms, stalls, 5s; Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street; and at the principal Librarian and Music-sellers

ROBIN'S SOIRÉES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, at 324 Regent-street.—Third Programme.—In an Indo Novelties Every Evening at Eight o'Clock M and Madame Robin will read in Public SOIRÉES Parisiennes, and relate diverting Anecdotes. A Morning Performance, at Half past Two. C Edmon under ten years of age half price Places may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond street, and at the Box-office Soirée de N B.—The entertainments will be concluded with the marvellous performances of Antonio Diavo and his Gown (two emanations of unrivalled perfection); and also the Last Moment of a Bonaparte.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 26, Mr Love will make his first appearance these Two Years, at Crosby Hall. He will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LIFE—SEVEN LITTLE SONGS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by Fast Ten o'Clock, and a Comedy Night, and other entertainments. Planoforte at Half-past Seven. Doors open at Half-past. Hall, Gallery, 1s.—On Wednesday, January 28, Mr Love will appear at the Town Hall, Ealing; on Wednesday, February 4, at Woburn; on Thursday, February 5, at Windsor.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY next, JANUARY 28th, Mendelssohn's HYMN of PRAISE, and ATHALIE Vocalists, Mrs Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Miss M Williams, and Mr Lockey. The Instrumental Music will be performed by Mr Sterndale Bennett. On FRIDAY week, FEBRUARY 6th, Mendelssohn's ELIJAH Vocalists: Mrs Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Miss M Williams, Mr Sims Reeves, Mr Weiss, Mr Lockey, Mr Novello, Mr Smythson, and Mr H Phillips

The Oratorios (the most extensive in Exeter Hall—will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 Performers Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats, 5s; Central Area (numbered seats) 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 9, in Exeter Hall, where, also, subscriptions will be received, dating from Christmas last, on hiring to admission to the above performances.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY, January 30th, Mendelssohn's Sacred Oratorio ELIJAH Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Lodge, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr H Phillips, and Herr Reichardt. The Band and Chorus will consist of 800. Conductor, Mr Surman, Founder of the Exeter Hall Concerts. The Oratorio will be repeated on Friday next, when a Selection will be performed from Haydn's Oratorio of THE SEASONS. Subscribers now joining, and dating their subscription from Michaelmas, are entitled to this Tickets Subscribers to the Reserved Seats will be presented with a Copy of an Oratorio, or the "London Psalm-tune Book," by Mr Surman. Single Tickets, Area, 10s; Reserved in the Area or Gallery 5s; Central Area, Reserve, numbered, 10s 6d. Office: No. 9, Exeter Hall.

LONDON THURSDAY CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL.—Immense success of the GRAND MADRIGAL CHOIR and PUBLIC MILITARY BAND in the FIFTH CONCERT of the series will take place on THURSDAY next, JAN. 29th, 1852. Instrumental parts will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s and 2s. Stalls (unnumbered) 4s.

MR. AGUILAR'S Second SOIREE of Class cal Pianoforte Music, from the works of Beethoven will take place at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS 27 Queen Anne-street, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29th, 1852. To commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Programme: Sonata Pathetique; Sacred Sonata, piano and violin, Op. 12, No. 2; Sonata, Op. 22 No. 1; Recitative, Andante, and Rondo, Op. 24; Adelaide, followed by the pre-test Song and Chorus. Single Tickets 10s 6d; triple tickets, 21s. To be had of Mr. AGUILAR, and at all the principal Music publishers.

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—The FIRST of SIX CONCERTS will be given on THURSDAY JAN 29 at Half past Eight. Programme: Quartett, Haydn; Duet, piano and violoncello, in F, Beethoven. Andante and Scherzo, Pas hemsel Quartett, Mendelssohn; brilliant Trio, in E, Op. 83, Hummel. Solo, Quartett, Spohr Executors: Salaton, Schmidt, Hill, and Piatti Pianist, Herr Pauer, who has arrived expressly to perform at this Concert. Subscription for the Series £1 10s, single ticket 7s each Payments to be had of CRAMER and Co. and all principal Musicsellers. Parties of three or more who have reserved seats for the season, on early application 2 GRATIS. Director J. ELLA.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 3000 p ople.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission, 6d; pe quarter, £1 1s. Mr Caldwell embraces this means to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has completed all the requisite of the Hall rooms to ensure with grace and freedom—and takes part in this public announcement

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The hospitalities of the Court have been enjoyed by a distinguished circle during the past week. On Friday last the second of a series of dramatic performances took place, when Mr. Planché's comedy of "Not a Bad Judge," and the farce of the "Lottery Ticket," were represented by the actors of the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kean. Among the company present to witness the performance were, his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, his Serene Highness the Prince Nicholas of Nassau, Chevalier and Madame Bunsen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, the Baron Hatzfeldt, the Baron Roggenbach, &c.

On Saturday his Excellency Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, had an audience of her Majesty, to which he was introduced by Earl Granville, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Earl of Morley was in attendance on the Queen as Lord-in-Waiting.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours (who had arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen on the previous evening), and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, attended divine service in the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

On Monday morning the Queen and the Duchess de Nemours walked in the Home Park and the Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out hunting, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, and attended by Col. F. H. Seymour.

On Tuesday Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince did not take their usual morning walk, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather; but her Majesty rode in the Riding-house in the forenoon.

On Wednesday his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Francis and Lady Arabella Baring, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess of Sutherland, Viscount Canning, Sir James and Lady Graham, Lord and Lady Seymour, and the Hon. Hermione St. Maur, have also had the honour of sharing the Royal hospitality during the week.

Lord Byron and Lieut.-General Sir E. Bowater have succeeded the Earl of Morley and Captain Hon. J. Denman in their duties of Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been for some time past prevented from joining the Queen's parties at Windsor Castle by a slight attack of rheumatic pains. Her Royal Highness has given £50 to the destitute survivors of the *Amazon*.

The Duke of Wellington has subscribed £100 towards the funds for relieving the widows and orphans last destitute by the burning of the *Amazon*.

His Excellency the American Minister, and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and Gen. T. B. Lawrence, left town on Monday morning for Paris, to be absent a few days. Mr. Bancroft Davis remains as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States during the absence of the Minister.

The attainment of his majority by Viscount Sandon was celebrated at Sandon on Friday, the 16th inst., by upwards of sixty of the tenantry and tradesmen of the Earl of Harrowby dining together. The church bells were rung at intervals during the day; and in the afternoon the foundation stone of the intended new hall, on the site of the old one, was laid by Viscount Sandon, in the presence of the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and other members of the family.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived in town on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle.

Mr. Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, is to be created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Clermont.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase authorities have shown so little disposition to take advantage of the open weather, that we have nothing on paper for next week but coursing. The fixtures embrace Barrock (Cumberland), on Monday; Longford (Salop), on Tuesday; Southmolton (Devon), on Wednesday and Thursday; Ashdown Park open on Wednesday and three following days; Walton (Merpeth), on Thursday; and the Altcar Club, on Thursday and Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The publication of the Chester Handicap, although it altered the position of some of the leading favourites, did very little towards improving business. Only the two favour lots were really backed. The Derby betting, on the contrary, was heavy. Alice Gray, Orlando, Kingston, Aldred the Great, and Pilot having strong parties, at improving prices:—

LINCOLN HANDICAP.	
3 to 1 agst View Wa lon (t)	25 to 1 agst Lady Agnes (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
100 to 6 agst Ashburn	25 to 1 agst Carnafool.
DERBY.	
33 to 1 agst Arlosto (t)	40 to 1 agst. Gladiator (t)
33 to 1 — Sir Hugh Smyth (t)	40 to 1 — Nancy (t)
33 to 1 — Kingsmoor	50 to 1 — Robin Goodfellow (t)
33 to 1 — Irish Sheriff	50 to 1 — Baron Rose
40 to 1 — The Confessor (t)	50 to 1 — Prince Middlethorpe (t)
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—7 to 1 agst Filius (t)	
DERBY.	
6 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble (t)	18 to 1 agst Orvieto (t)
14 to 1 — Augur (t)	25 to 1 — Lord of the Gt. (t)
18 to 1 — Kingston (t)	25 to 1 — Lapidist
100 to 15 agst The Ass (t)	30 to 1 agst Chief Baron (t)
100 to 15 agst Duc-an-Durras	30 to 1 — Alice Gray
1000 to 15 — Unity (t)	30 to 1 — Filius (t)

THURSDAY.—The "movements" this afternoon were on too small a scale to require more than a return of the prices.

SCEPTRE CUP.	
25 to 1 agst Arlosto (t)	100 to 15 agst Duc-an-Durras
25 to 1 — Nancy	1000 to 15 — Unity (t)
50 to 1 agst Kedleston (t)	
1000 to 10 agst Paymont (t)	
DERBY.	
14 to 1 agst Augur (t)	18 to 1 agst Orvilo (t)
	18 to 1 agst Kingston (t)

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—On Friday, the 9th instant, a deputation, consisting of about thirty of the tradesmen of Lymington, headed by the Mayor, and accompanied by James Brown, Esq., the town clerk, Captain Mackinnon, R.N., and some other gentlemen and members of the Town Council, proceeded to Efford House, for the purpose of presenting a splendid silver tea-and-coffee service to the Marchioness of Hastings, and Captain Yelverton, R.N., as a mark of respect on the occasion of their leaving their residence at Efford for Brighton.

THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT'S REMAINS.—Vienna correspondence of the 15th inst. states that the Emperor of Austria has consented to the request of the President of France for the removal of the Duke of Reichstadt's remains from Vienna to Paris. The body of the only son of the first Napoleon was deposited in the vaults of the Capucin Church, by command of the late Emperor Francis. This is the Imperial burial-place of the House of Austria, and it was considered at the time a mark of special favour to permit the intrusion of less illustrious clay into that dark and exclusive tenement. At the request of "der gute Franz" (as Francis was called), his coffin was placed next to that of his "dear grandson."

ANNUITIES GRANTED AND CEASED SINCE 1810.—A parliamentary paper, showing "the amount of annuities for lives and for terms of years granted in each year, since 1810 inclusive, and the amount of capital stock cancelled in each and each year on account of such terminable annuities," was printed on Monday by order of the House of Commons. It appears that the annuities for lives granted from the 1st September, 1806, to the year ending the 5th January, 1851 amounted to £24 4,734 18s. 6d. The annuities granted for terms of lives within the same period amounted to £2 694,507 10s. 6d. The number of life annuities which expired since 1810 amounted to £1,434,881 2s.; and the number of annuities for terms of years to £799,346 8s. 6d. The capital stock transferred and cancelled, including stock purchased with money since 1816, was £26 989,32 19s. 8d. The long annuities thus ceased and cancelled amount to £24 670. The capital stock transferred and cancelled, with respect to annuities for terms of years, was £19 765,848, and the long annuities transferred and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled in addition was £1,841,915 9s. 6d.

The late Mrs. Hannah Cooke, of Cambridge, has bequeathed to the Baptist Home Missionary Society £100; Foreign ditto, £100; and a like legacy in aid of the African Mission; to the Parent Religious Tract Society, £100; Sunday School Union, £100; and to the College Academy at Bristol, and also at Stepney, for the education of Baptist Missionaries, £100 to each; and to the Baptist Irish Missionary Society, £50; all free of legacy duty.

The *Universe* says that Mr. Thomas Graves Law, of Winchester School, aged 15 years, and Miss Helen Anne Law, aged 19, children of the Hon. William Law, were received into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church at Boulogne, on January 12, by Father Ferrara.

The Society of Arts' medal for the production of "the best colour-box, containing the greatest number of best colours for general use, to be sold retail at one shilling," has, it is stated, been awarded to Joshua Rogers, of 14, Bunhill-row.

An influential meeting was held at Manchester on Tuesday, at which Mr. Ashton Barritt was present, when a resolution was proposed to the effect that the trade and commerce of this kingdom with all countries of the civilized world called for the adoption of an uniform penny postage as a means of extending peace, and extending the philanthropic and Christian movements of the age.

THE FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

In the *Times* City article of Friday week there appeared a notice of the efforts now being made to promote extensive emigration to Australia, in the course of which the following observations occur:—

It appears that the plan lately recommended for organising a system of emigration to Australia on sound business principles is likely to be attempted without delay, and that the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded by Mr. Chisholm, will constitute its basis. The course of that society has been to send out emigrants of good character in family groups, a portion of the necessary expenses being advanced, to be repaid from their earnings in the colony. . . . Success, hitherto, has been remarkable, so far as its limited construction allows; but the object now is to give it a commercial bearing that shall ensure its extension so as to meet the existing emergency. The funds supplied by Mrs. Chisholm's society have been raised by voluntary contributions, and, although it was found that strong reliance could be placed on the eventual repayment of the loans made, and that consequently the principal sum would long be kept intact, the interest has not as yet been paid off, there was no provision for a proper rate of interest, nor for such additional payment as would cover the risk from occasional defaulters. The plan, therefore, in its state recommended itself merely to those who regarded it for its philanthropy, and, as is usually the case when the fact is lost sight of, that true philanthropy should be made consistent with mutual advantage, some of the best wishes of its promoters were at the same time counteracted.

This statement has called forth an explanation from Mrs. Chisholm, which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last, and which, as the subject is of much interest, and attracts general attention at the present time, we give in her own words; viz.—

(To the Editor of the TIMES.)

SIR,—In carrying out my system of emigration, as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the City, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to distinguish some remarks which appeared in the *Times* City article" on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. In the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every assurance set out the principle, but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would soon become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple machinery in connexion with the society, and gather their opinions, as the parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some safe pecuniary principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the prospectus:—

"Fees—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance-fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office, and gather their opinions, and other incidental expenses, all aid is benefiting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 1lb. each in addition to their passage-money, and children under fourteen years of age 5s. each. This system is to be a simple one, with the full payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c."

The case, therefore, stands thus (not neglecting to take into account that the society is advancing loans always two years before the repayment):—

Amount of loans to emigrants, per *Sians Castle*, . .	£865	0 0
" " " *Brandell*	674	0 0
" " " *Athenian*	524	0 0
Total amount of loans	£2063	0 0
Reserve fees from 501 adults, at 10s. each . .	£251	10 0
" " 260 children, at 5s. each . .	65	0 0
Entrance fees from 761 persons, at 1s. each . .	38	1 0
Total amount of fees	£354	11 0

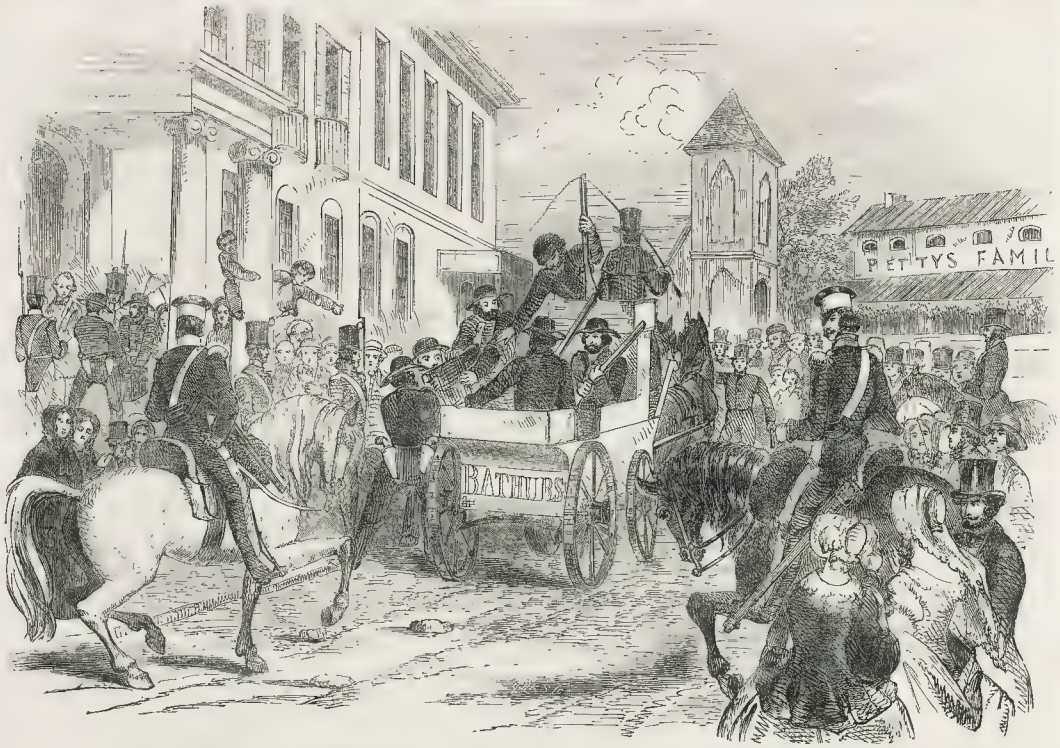
Gratifying as it may be to have my name mentioned with praise in the *Times*, still I cannot, as the society's parent, allow my promising and healthy child, which I have reared in the suburbs with so much maternal feeling and attention, to be introduced to the world as having the rickets, or suffering from a sick y constitution. I remain, &c.,

January 19. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

An immense mass of correspondence, of numerous and conflicting statements, has occup ed the columns of our daily contemporaries since our last publication, but the facts are few, and afford little prospect of an amicable adjustment. The good-natured endeavours of philanthropic, would-be arbitrators have ended something like those of the bystanders who interfere in a quarrel between man and wife—both masters and employed buffet the friendly advocates for a compromise. Lord Cranworth, who had been consulted by Lord Ashburton, whether the latter should consent to act as arbitrator, replied in the most dignified, and able letter, pointing out to the workmen the invariable result of combinations amongst themselves, namely, that they end in failure, that masters ought to employ whoever they may please for each and every portion of the work, and that workmen are at full liberty to accept or reject the terms of the masters, and that the obvious duty and interest of operatives is to treat the matter as a mere question of bargain. Under the circumstances, the learned judge sees no possibility of an arbitration to solve the difficulty, as he considers the man to have placed themselves in a false position. Lord Cranworth's letter called forth a communication from Viscount Goderich, Messrs. T. Hughes, and A. Vansittart, who were the gentlemen authorised by the executive council of the Amalgamated Society to lay the question of strike before Lords Ashburton and Cranworth, stating that Lord Cranworth had quite mistaken the facts of the case, as the council do not insist that the masters should not employ unskilled labourers, and did not ask for a new compulsory system, and mean to submit to any arbitration whatever, but merely asked for the formation of such a board as exists in France under the title of "Conseil de Prud'hommes," to which any master and men can refer disputes, without the necessity of being so by civil suit. The executive committee of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers issued a manifesto on the 16th, declaring their right to do what they like with their own, their resolve to maintain the rights of their establishments, and their only want, to be let alone. They explain the peculiar position of master engineers, that production is carried on almost entirely to order, and limited as to time in consequence, and consequently cannot be carried on without over-time. They show how by piece-work many of the employed have been enabled to become employers. The real objection to piece-work, they say, is the pretence of protection to those who are indisposed to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. Finally, the association announces that the indispensable bases upon which the masters will alone consent to resume their engineering are: 1. The unquestionable right of every adult man to work when what arrangements and engage what workmen he pleases, upon whatever terms they may mutually agree. 2. The unquestionable necessity of providing such securities for the full accomplishment and permanent establishment of these conditions as shall frustrate all attempts of semi-constituted and irresponsible bodies, by intimidation, conspiracy, and outrage, to weaken the rights of emplo ers or the independent privileges of labour."

Last Sunday Mr. Newton, at the Phœnix Tavern, Sydney, described his trip to Lancashire. He dwelt on the enthusiasm at Bury, Oldham, and Manchester, and of the large subscriptions to uphold the cause of the workmen. On Tuesday Mr. Allen, the general secretary, at a meeting of the executive council, announced that only fourteen of votes from 72 branches out of 120, as to the grant of £10,000 from the funds of the society, had been received. He added, that the returns in favour of the proposition of the council were 69 out of the 72 districts. The co-operative plan, however, is not to be proceeded with pari passu. Private contributions are coming in from free kingdom to fellow and the council call upon employers may desire to engage him. 3. The unquestionable prerogative of every employer to determine what arrangements and engage what workmen he pleases, upon whatever terms they may mutually agree. 4. The indispens



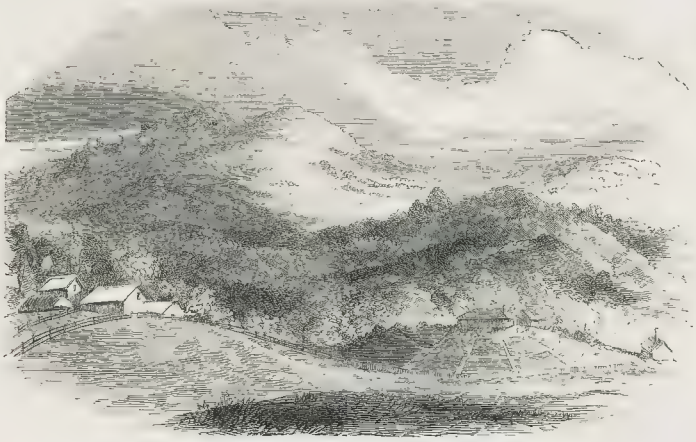
ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GOLD CONVEYANCE AT THE COLONIAL TREASURY, SYDNEY, ON AUGUST 21, 1851; FROM A SKETCH BY MARSHAL CLAXTON.

AUSTRALIA.—THE BATHURST GOLD DISTRICT.

We have been favoured by two Correspondents with the accompanying Views of interesting incidents and localities in the Australian Gold District, the intelligence received from whence, detailed in page 74, is very important.

The first Illustration shows the arrival, on August 24, of the Government Gold Conveyance at the Colonial Treasury, which, said the *Sydney Morning Herald* of August 22, "has the prospect of being illustrated in a very attractive form throughout Europe and America. Mr. Claxton was on the spot, awaiting the arrival of the escort with its golden freight; and a dashing sketch from his artistic pencil, embracing the characteristic group which surrounded the vehicle containing the largest portion of the last week's yield at the gold diggings, will be forwarded by the earliest mail to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In addition to yesterday's consignments of gold by the Government conveyance and the mail, large quantities were brought down by individuals. Mr. R. Campbell Jun., purchased about £1000 worth from miners who arrived in Sydney on foot. Among those who yesterday applied at the Treasury for the golden parcels were the anxious wives of industrious and lucky miners, whose faces, at once expressive of both hope and fear, will form by no means the least interesting feature of Mr. Claxton's sketch. The last three numbers of the *Bathurst Free Press* have been printed but half the usual size, in consequence of some of the compositors having gone to the diggings."

BATHURST PLAINS, FROM THE WHITE ROCK SCHOOL-HOUSE.



COOMBING SYDNEY, FORTY MILES BEYOND BATHURST, WHERE GOLD WAS FOUND IN 1849.

KELSWICK FOUR MILES FROM SYDNEY, ON THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

The three other Sketches are by an amateur.

Kelswick, the property of James Norton, Esq., is situated four miles from the city of Sydney, on the Great Western Road. The mansion is spacious, containing suites of rooms of good proportions; it stands in a park of about 100 acres, in which the owner has shown excellent taste in clumping the timber and cutting glades, giving nearer and more distant views of the surrounding country.

The view of *Bathurst Plains*, looking about north-west, is taken from the "White Rock School-House," and gives a good idea of the "plains" which occur in many parts of New South Wales. When first discovered they were clothed with very rich grass, but no appearance of timber having ever grown upon them; their edges are bounded with the usual endless forest of the country. Bathurst Plains are about twelve miles long, by eight broad. The town in the distance towards the left is Bathurst, 120 miles from Sydney; that towards the right, with the church on the hill, Kelso. The winding track through the Plain, first past with numerous Brake trees of swamp oak, &c., marks the course of the river Macquarie.

Coombing, forty miles beyond Bathurst from Sydney, is the property of Thomas Icely, Esq., member of the Legislative Council. Here his friends have often experienced a cordial and elegant hospitality. The large buildings to the left of the Sketch are the wool-stores, barns, stables, &c. Around is a large extent of cultivated alluvial soil. The double-headed mountain in the background is called Mount Macquarie.

THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD DISTRICT—KANAHA BAR, ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE [illegible] FOUND—MINERS WORKING THE BED OF THE AMERICAN RIVER. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Of the many Illustrations of this new Gold Field which the obliging intelligence of Correspondents has enabled us, from time to time, to present to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the large View upon the preceding page presents the most practical picture. It has been sketched by Mr John Borth wick, a clever water-colour painter, who first visited the locality as a gold-seeker, but is now settled in the neighbourhood, and is actively engaged in his profession, by taking portraits of successful adventurers, chiefly to be sent to their friends at a distance. In will be seen that, besides present ng us with a picture, our ingenious Correspondent has sketched with equal minuteness the industrial economy of his extraordinary scene.

KANAHA BAR.

The place which this Sketch represents, is situated on the South Fork of the American River, about 18 miles below Coloma, where gold was first discovered. The river shows an open space of sand in the bed of the river, below which turns the water by means of a dam from their natural channel into a wooden flume or aqueduct laid on the rocks at the side of the river. The operation of working the bed of a river requires such an outlay of capital and labour before any of the precious metal can be extracted, that it is always undertaken by companies of from ten to twenty men. They begin by posting a notice on any conspicuous part of the claim, intimating how far such claim extends each way, and their intention of working it at the proper season. If they neglect to work it, however, the first summer after posting this notice, other parties may step in and "jump the claim," as the saying is when a man works grounds already claimed by another.

The river is generally drained off a claim by means of a race cut through the bank; but where the nature of the ground will not permit this—as in the present claim, where the mountains rise abruptly from the river, and the banks of the river are but a confused pile of huge rocks—the method here represented, called flumeracing, is resorted to.

At the cost of a great deal of labour and money in moving and blasting rocks, a space has been levelled off sufficiently to admit of the flume being built on it, which is made entirely of wood, and laid on sleepers supported in some places on the rocks, in others resting. The dimensions of the flume are about 15 feet wide by 2 feet deep: just of sufficient capacity to contain the waters of the river during the summer months.

This company number 15 members, and have about 15 hired hands employed. They were two months engaged in building their flume, the timber for which cost them 130 dollars per 1000 feet laid down there. The sleepers and uprights are pine logs, which in some places had to be cut into planks, but in others left round. In the immediate neighbourhood of this claim there are few trees, and the mountains are so precipitous and rocky as to add greatly to the difficulty of the work.

The miners are here represented at work, digging under the large rocks in the bed of the river. While some are moving rocks, picking and shovelling dirt into buckets, others are baling water out of the hole; for, though the river is turned, there is always a great deal of water to contend against, and consequently the ground is worked in small holes, which are filled up as the stones when worked out. One man is employed carrying buckets full of dirt to the sluice, where it is washed and the gold extracted. This method of washing dirt is the most expeditious yet discovered. The sluice is a long wooden trough, about one foot wide by seven or eight inches deep. It is placed at an inclination, and a full stream of water is kept running through it. About twelve feet from the head of the sluice is what is called a ripple-bar, or bar of wood about an inch high at an equal distance below is another ripple-bar, and this last to the floor of the sluice is very nearly level, for which is a shallow wooden box, called a ripple-box, also slightly inclined. A man is stationed at the head of the sluice; and when a dirt-cart is backed up with a four-pronged fork, with which he throws out what stones he finds in the cart, and then wheels up. The rest of the dirt is allowed down by the water; by the time it reaches the first ripple-bar the gold has got separated; and, being to the bottom, is held by it along with the heavier particles of dirt. Should any gold escape over the first, it is caught by the second; but if not saved by that it finds its way into the box under the sluice, where it works its way down through the lighter dirt which the stream of water keeps constantly washing out. The work is carried on by day and night, in two watches of 12 hours each, the gold being washed out in a pan, leaving nothing but the gold, and some fine black sand which is blown out when the work is done for the day. If the gold may be found, but not much; while in the ripple box there is so little that is not thought worth while to wash it out oftener than once a week. The company and the hands they employ, whom they also board, live on the side of the river, as seen in the Sketch, in a camp of tents and wooden huts covered in with branches of trees, forming a sort of shanty, the end of which is constructed of an old tent, stretched on two or three uprights. Here there is a long table with very primitive benches on each side, and at the end a pile of provisions, consisting principally of hams and flour, the staple articles of food in the mines. Here the miners take their meals. The little canvas shanty at the right of this is the residence of one of the company, whose wife has accompanied him to the scene of his labours.

At daybreak may be seen among the rocks, wherever a soft place of ground offers a tempting resting-place, large heaps of human beings, which one would say, of diversified coloured blankets, hats, red, green,—and, here and there a buffalo-rug. Presently, the cook comes out and beats a *reveille* on his frying-pan with a tin pannikin. Immediately begin to move, shaggy heads appear from under them, and, casting up and rubbing their eyes, the miners go down to the flume, where they go through their ablutions, and very frequently complete the toilet with the aid of a pocket-comb. By this time the cook is again beating furiously on the frying-pan to summon them to breakfast. Not much time is devoted to this ceremony; the day's work begins by baling out the holes, and is continued steadily till sunset, with the exception of an interval of about an hour at noon for dinner

The miners working on the bar or convex side of the river are either working alone, or with one or two partners. They have their tents hard on the side from which the Sketch is taken, wherever a level spot can be found, but most of them are pitched on little platforms built up with rocks. This place is extremely difficult of access. A waggon-road comes to within a quarter of a mile of the base of the mountain, but is so steep that a teamster in any other country would never think of attempting it. From where the waggon-road stops, to the river bank you have to climb down over the rocks the best way you can. Some of the claims in the beds of the river pay very well, while others do not pay the expense of getting a rocker. This company were at an outlay of 3000 dollars, besides their individual labour, for the time and means they were able to work their claim. They have already taken out enough to pay all expenses, and expect the claim to yield a handsome sum to each member of the company before the rainy season comes on, which will probably be in a month or so. Should they not be able to work it out this year, they will break up the flume, and remove the timber out of reach of the river till next season, when nearly as much labour will be gone through again.

PORT OF LONDON GENERAL RETURN.—Number of ships, and their aggregate register tonnage, that entered the port of London with cargoes from foreign ports, during the years ended the 5th January, 1851 and 1852, distinguishing the British from the foreign:—

	In 1851		In 1852		Increase in the year ended 5th January 1852	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British	6,497	1,376,433	6,875	1,446,922	78	70,489
Foreign	3,413	897,174	3,736	719,173	325	191,999
Total	9,910	1,903,407	10,319	2,166,092	403	262,688

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, LAMBETH.—On Thursday a special meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting an entrance to the asylum for a portion of the children rendered destitute by the loss of the *Amazon*. After some discussion, a resolution was passed for the election of three of the children, which was tantamount to a gift of 300 guineas, as the entrance fee of each child was 100 guineas. A letter was read from the president, the Duke of Cambridge, highly appreciating the steps the committee had taken on this subject.

ROMAN CATHOLIC POOR SCHOOLS.—A meeting of Roman Catholics was held on Monday night, in the chapel in Rosoman street, Clerkenwell, in support of the poor schools of that district. There was a numerous attendance, and the platform was filled with clergymen, among whom were Bishop Morris, Messrs. Kyne, Oakely, and Glennie. Mr. Sheriff Swift attended to reports which had gone abroad respecting his correspondence with the Poor-law Commissioners on the subject of the treatment of the Roman Catholic inmates of the Holborn union. It was perfectly true that he had corresponded with the authorities on the subject, and found, from the best legal advice, that the rights granted by law to the poor members of his faith were not conceded to them in that house, and he was not at an end until their legal rights were duly recognised. Several other addresses were delivered on the necessity of providing all the Roman Catholic poor with asylum and education from a pagandism.

INTENSIVE BURGLARIES.—A daring burglary took place at the shoe warehouse, 36, Great Portland-street, (a corner), which was entered and plundered of several hundred pairs of Wellington boots, 68 pairs of women's boots and shoes, a large quantity of morocco leather, and other property, in value upwards of £200, on the night of the 16th instant. How the burglars contrived to carry away so great a bulk of property without being discovered by the police, or arousing the inmates, is at present a mystery; a neighbouring cab-stand however, is believed to have facilitated their operations.—Information was also received of an equally audacious burglary at No. 4, Stepney-terrace, Bethnal-green road, in which the entire stock in trade of a butterman and cheesemonger was carried off, the unfortunate proprietor being left without a single thing to supply his customers. The constables on duty where these audacious robberies were committed have been suspended by order of the Commissioners of Police.

FRESH GOLD DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.—THEIR EFFECT ON EMIGRATION.

The effect of the gold discoveries in Australia (some notice of which is given below) has at length begun to be felt in stimulating emigration to that distant but attractive quarter of the globe; but, strange to say, the stimulus is communicated, not by the "unholy thirst for gold" acting with irresistible force upon the unsettled or the needy here at home, but by the efforts of the mercantile body connected with Australia, who, justly apprehensive that the labouring classes in the colony will be drawn off from their ordinary pursuits to the more attractive occupation of gold-seeking at the "diggins," are busy devising some check as early as possible to the evils inflicted by the inadequate supply of labour upon the usual sources of the commercial prosperity of the colony, which without such aid will be checked very much. If, indeed, failed dried up altogether, and a crisis induced by these very discoveries of native wealth which, to other communities, would be a blessing, are certain very speedily to extend and enhance greatly the causes which have hitherto rendered the prosperity of Australia unexampled in British colonial experience.

A preliminary meeting of the mercantile interests of London engaged in, or connected with, the Australian trade was held on the subject in the City, on Friday, the 16th inst., when a plan of emigration, based upon, and connected with, the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded by the benevolent reformer, Mr. Caroline Chisholm, was unanimously adopted. The meeting was attended by all the leading merchants in the trade, and, after the nomination of a committee, subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly £3000.

In the meantime the Government commissioners are making great exertions to send out some emigrants. So much is this now not appear to the public too manifest that whatever supplies are sent out to recruit the labour market in Australia are wholly furnished by the enterprise and energy of private individuals or societies, without any aid either from the colonial or home Governments, while the large funds placed at the disposal of the Government commissioners for the purposes of emigration produce no result whatever in that respect. Accordingly, being at length shamed into activity, the commissioners despatched on Monday from Birkenhead, in the ship *Runnymede*, 400 tons burden, a total of 400 emigrants, chiefly natives of Ireland. The *Mangerton* is to be followed by the *Runnymede*, from the same port.

With respect to the new discoveries of gold, we find that Port Phillip, likely to eclipse her sister colony of New South Wales:—

Dates from Melbourne to the 6th of October state that deposits had been met with at Buninyeong, about forty miles from the city, and fifty from Geelong, apparently far exceeding in value any yet that have been found within a similar space either at Sydney or in California. The whole population were moving towards the district, and it was already been agreed that the crown lands and rivers for many surrounding miles were likewise rich. The great production, however, had been at one particular spot of limited extent, where the supply was such that the space of eight square feet to each man was considered by the Government Commissioner a sufficient allotment. The number of persons already at the place was upwards of 2000, and care ul calculations seemed to show that the average to each man was at least an ounce a day. Many cases of individual success were most remarkable. One man had obtained £1600 in a week; and another, a blacksmith, had got £1000. A party of three men found 20 lb. weight in a single day, while another found that the crevice had weight. The consequence was a far greater desertion from all ordinary occupations than had been witnessed at Sydney. Hundreds of all classes were leaving daily, including clerks, shopkeepers, mechanics, merchants, and many professional men. There was hardly any possibility of getting shoes or clothes, and the *Troubadour*, which brought the present intelligence to Bombay, was only enabled to sail by obtaining the complement of men from among the seamen confined on short sentences in the Melbourne gaol. Even that, however, appears to have been attended with difficulty, since it is said only six would accept the offer, all the others preferring to remain their time for the sake of getting ultimately to the mines. Four or five large ships were already for sea, and detained for want of hands. The salaries of the Government officers had been increased 50 per cent, and labour of all kinds had increased in proportion. A Government escort had just arrived with £17,000, and was to return for a further sum of £20,000. The mode of digging appears peculiar, the usual being found at considerable depth of a hole. It is about twenty or twenty-five yards square, and consists of sandy gravel, and clay of various colours, until a very thick substratum of opacity is reached. Immediately above this is, in places, a stratum of chocolate-coloured clay, and it is in the latter that the gold is found; but it is impossible to know what is done, as most keep their earnings secret. I weighed 23 ounces for one man, the whole of which had been found in a day. £35 was refused for a single cradle of the stuff described above, £70." The licenses were paid out merely without hesitation, but with avidity.

As to the New South Wales "diggins," the accounts by the overland mail describe the excitement which the further discovery of gold had produced as extraordinary, and it was increased daily as the accounts from the mines furnished additional evidence of the abundance of the precious metal.

His Excellency the Governor had proceeded to the diggings on the 2d October.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* advocates the establishment of a colonial mint as important to the colonies, under the belief that the discovery of such large quantities of gold would have a deteriorating effect upon the price of wool and other produce, whilst the operations of a mint would probably cause gold to be less an article of merchandise than at present. Considerable difficulty had been experienced to find money to pay for the large remittances of the precious metal from the mines, and the banks had been obliged to limit their advances, whilst many of the mercantile houses were compelled to suspend purchases for the present. It was, under these circumstances, in contemplation to issue gold tokens of 20s. each, in order to afford some relief from the difficulties thus experienced in all monetary transactions. At the rate at which the gold was arriving at Sydney, upwards of half a million sterling of coin would be required in the space of the next five months to pay for it.

The *Bathurst Free Press* states that—

Colonel Mundy has recently been on a tour through the gold district, to satisfy himself by personal inspection of the correctness of the astonishing reports which have been published concerning the productiveness of the gold-mines. But the most immediate object of his visit is said to be to ascertain the desirability of locating a body of troops in the district, and we are informed that after his return to Sydney he will start for England as early as arrangements can be made, and that his purpose is to recommend the immediate transmission of a military force to the gold regions of Australia. As this step will be taken without the consent of the representatives of the people, we presume the mother country will bear the expense of whatever military the Home Government may choose to send us.

Another colonial paper says:

The quantity of gold coming in from the mining districts is now so large as to create considerable excitement in the community. Messrs. Thacker and Co. having presented the public to inspect the 160 lb. of gold that caused a stoppage on the part of the bankers to get and try their fortunes in the gold district. Ordinary occupations have become too tame, and the minds of labourers, mechanics, and others become more unsettled. Numbers who, a short time since, resorted from Ophir, a distance of 30 miles, to get work for 6 and 7 shillings a day, are now proceeding to the Turon; whilst the announcement that gold has been discovered in the Hunter's River district, on the Liverpool Plains, distant 200 miles from Maitland, and drawn many persons to the spot.

With regard to the workings at the mines, it is stated that one person had obtained 80 lb. weight of gold in four days, and at the Victoria diggings, eight feet square of ground had produced 2300 oz. of gold. On the 28th of September the Government escort brought no less than 5000 oz., and on the 29th 960 oz., which, with other parcels, made a total of 6456 oz. in one day.

Amongst the latest parcels received at Sydney is a splendid lump of 7 oz. 7 dwt., found at Ophir. This is one of the best specimens yet discovered, and is remarkably free from quartz. Another piece weighed 75 oz. 3 dwt.

Two ounces of quartz from the estate of Mr Icely, having been pulverised and amalgamated with quicksilver, produced a button of metal weighing 7 8 grains, which, on analysist on by Mr Porter, was found to contain silver, 3·1 gold, 9·65; alloy, 87·20. At this rate, a ton of quartz would yield about 170 oz., value £620. The quartz exhibited no appearance of gold, even under a powerful microscope. Arrangements are being made for an experiment on a large scale.

More than half the gold came down from the mines on private hand and through the post, so that a correct estimate of the receipts could not be obtained; but they must be unquestionably large, as is shown by the arrival here during the past week of £100,000 by the *Mountstewart Elphinstone*, *Anna Maty*, and *Ralph Thompson*.

The letters and papers from Van Diemen's Land announce the discovery of a small portion of gold in that colony, and a number of persons were out "prospecting." There had been a meeting of the colonists, who had subscribed a sum of £500 to be given to the person who first found gold in any quantity.

MUSIC.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.

The second season commenced last Monday night, at Willis's. There was a full and fashionable attendance. Since this association opened its last year's campaign, under the patronage of her Majesty, an extensive provincial tour has been made, and everywhere the lovers of pure English social harmony have been delighted with the performances of the singers.—Mrs Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Francis, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Land, and Mr. H. Phillips. The great success and popularity of this Union is another striking proof how much by care a musical public may be found to appreciate a specialty of purpose, if efficiently carried out. In the works of the old English masters we have a mine of melody with a gauge as vein of harmony therein; but of late years our vocal singers have been unwilling to imitate the Italian operatic school, instead of endeavouring to turn the taste of our amateurs towards our glorious glees and magnificent madrigals. When the English Glee and Madrigal Union began their morning concerts at Willis's Rooms, fashionable audiences were amazed at the beauty of the compositions, at the science and quaintness of the poetry, and at the remarkable taste, feeling, and finish of the executants. A small band of singers thoroughly trained, and the majority of them accustomed, for years, to interpret the glee and madrigalian masterpieces effected quite a revolution in our concerts; and, although the meetings were given in the very thick of the first Exhibition days, when nearly musical speculation was a sleeping dream, Willis's Rooms were crowded more and more thronged, and the vogue of the glee and madrigal became quite in the ascendant, as in the days of our ancestors. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was one of the earliest and most active supporters of the English Glee and Madrigal Union; and it is gratifying to find that our contemporaries, who were either cold, indifferent, or negligent of the subsequent performances, have one by one come round to the consideration that a Kingsbook school of the Madrigal is indispensable as well as of other countries. Our native artists must, also, not lose sight of the moral conveyed in the triumph of the undertaking: they will see that unison is strength; and that the singer who can conscientiously sing his part in an ensemble is quite as much valued as the conceited zealot who strives to be the all-absorbing object of attraction in the concert-room or on the stage. In short, what we have again and again pointed out to our native talent is, to acquire distinction within our own boundaries of art—to attempt little, but what is great, and to endeavour to do right well.

Monday's programme comprised Orlando Gibbons' madrigal, "The silver swan," and the following glees: Horsley's "By Celia's arbour," Webbe's "Ye spotted snakes," Stafford Smith's "Blest pair of sirens," Webbe's "When winds breathe soft," Sir H. R. Bishop's "Blow, gentle gales," Arne and Bishop's "Under the greenwood tree," and Dr. Cooke's "Hand in hand," all well-known gems. The scheme was divided into three parts, the first and third containing the pieces just cited, and the second being devoted to a few more: Mr. Francis sang Dr. Arnold's pretty melody, "Delia;" Mr. Lockey Purcell's delicious air, "I attempt from love's sickness;" Miss Williams, Dr. Blow's fine song, "The self-banished" (encored); Mr. Phillips, Purcell's "Mad Bess;" Mrs. Endersohn, Handel's "Lascia ch'io pianga" (from Queen "Rinaldo"), and Mrs Endersohn and Mr. Phillips, Travers' clever duet, "Haste, my Nanette."

The execution as well as the selection afforded the highest gratification. Mr. Land was an able accompanyist in the second part.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

Mr John Hullah commenced on Wednesday night the second season of his Classical Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music. The series, for 1852 will consist of four nights, the three succeeding ones being February 18th, March 17th, and April 21st. The opening programme comprised Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm, "Come let us sing," the solo by Miss Birch, Miss Alleyne, and Mr. Swift, a new air by Mr. Wiley, and an overture by Mr. Blagrove. The trio was encored, but lacks individuality of style. Mr. Wiley's forms and ideas are evidently based on the Mendelssohnian school, whilst those of Mr Lee is waver between the manner of Spohr's dramatic writing and that of Mendelssohn. The latter was encored before she can be considered as an *artiste*, and Miss Birch's vocalisation was not so steadily in tune as could be desired. Mr. Swift's sympathetic voice will tell more again if he can time more accurately. Haydn's trio is tedious. Mr. Macfarren's new cantata, "Leonora," was in the first instance announced, but afterwards withdrawn, and, as we learn, definitively. The hall was well attended, and the performances went off without hitch or delay. Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and Mr. Macfarren were the conductors; and the artists who kindly gave their gratuitous aid were Miss Kate Loder and Miss A. Goddard, who performed admirably a duo on Mendelssohn's Concertante for two pianofortes, Mr. Balsir Chatterton, who executed his harp fantasia, "Homage to Bellini," Mr. Pilkington and his sons, who were entered in a quartet from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" on three hand-horns; accompanied by Mr. Ella, Louise Vinn, Mrs. Manners, Miss Rainsford, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, Madame Macfarren, Miss Poe of Miss Ransford, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weiss, vocalists. Mr Graham Cooke was present, but, in consequence of his oboe and the piano not being tuned to the same pitch, his fantasia was also omitted. It is worthy not only remark but of censure, that the entire programme did not contain one of Hewitt's beautiful ballads, or any of the works for which he gained prizes from the Melodists' Club. As further donations will be required by Mr. E. Addison, of Regent street, the music publisher, it is to be hoped the unfortunate musicians will not be forgotten, now that he is rid and.

The known engagements made by Mr. F Gye for the Royal Italian Opera this season are Grisi, Viardot, Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrand, and Mdlle Cotti, Signori Mario, Tamberlik, Mei, Herr Formes, Signor Rosconi, Signor Bartolini (a new baritone from the Brussels Italian Opera), Signor Tagliafico, Signor Tomkinson, Mr. Land, Mr. Parrot, ballet master; and Mr. Costa, musical director, composer, and conductor.

A concert took place at Cosby Hall, on Wednesday night, in aid of the funds for the evening classes for young men; the artists were Miss Poole, the Misses Steggall, Messrs. Swift, F. R. Venge, Vernin, Lutz, and G. Case.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind was to have commenced a series of farewell concerts in America, in the Metropolitan Hall, New York, on the 30th ult., but, owing to the death of her mother, she has resolved to return to Sweden, and will be at Liverpool about the 4th of February, coming over in the *Atlantic*, the same steamer in which she embarked for New York. Miss Catherine Hayes was also giving some concerts in the Metropolitan Hall, New York, up to the end of December, with Mr Augustus Braham, Herr Meugis, and Mr. Lavenu, with great success, and is now on an extensive southern tour.

An amateur concert has been given in the Natural History Society's Room at Worcester, for the amusement of the gentry of the county, including the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepys, Lord Sandys, Lord and Lady Henley, Hon. W. and Mrs. Coventry, Hon. and Rev. H. Coventry, Sir T. and Lady Winnington, Downes Lady Winnington, Sir E. and Lady Lechmere, Sir G. and Lady Wakeman, Sir J. and Lady Pakington, Sir Adam and the Misses Gay, Honourable Temple Harris, the Dean of Worcester, Mrs., Mr. and Mrs. H. Reed, Mr. and Lady Isabella Peddington, Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Wood, J. S. Westhead, Esq., M.P., &c. Amongst the amateurs were Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., who sang the Spanish song to the Guitar, Mrs. Tomkinson, the Misses Temple, Miss Lechmere, the Misses Wynneatt, Miss M. Barkeley, &c. A new amateur society has just been formed in Devonport, entitled the Devon and Cornwall Philharmonic Society. At the second concert, in St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, Lord Graves, Chairman, sang a solo from Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto." Mrs. Trelawny, the lady of the member for Tavistock, Miss Maunting, and Dr. Yonge, a tenor, were the other amateurs. The professors were Miss Vaughan, a contralto singer from London, Mr. W. H. Reed, violinist, and Mr. Smythe, of the Royal Marines.

At the fourth of the London Thursday Concerts, on the 22d inst., the vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Parodi (from Italy), Miss Thornton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The new pianist was Sofi Gerard (pseudo). The band of the 1st Life Guards, and the Madrigal Choir, conducted by Mr. I. Severn, were introduced in the scheme.

The new comic opera by Mr. Howard Glover, the *libretto* by Mr. John Oxenford, "Admiral Coquette," produced last night at the Haymarket Theatre, will be noticed in our next impression.

Herr Sommer, with the Hungarian band, gave a concert at the Stone Hall, in the City, on Saturday night.

On Monday will be given the second evening concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union and Italian Opera, at the Royal Soho Theatre; on Tuesday will be Mr. Aguilar's second *soirée*; on Wednesday the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and "Athalie," under Costa's direction, and the second of the City Wednesday Concerts will take place, the London Thursday Concert will be on the 29th, and on the same morning the first of Mr. Ella's Musical Union Soirées will be given, and on Friday the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah," under Mr. Surman's direction.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

We regret to announce that the celebrated composer, Luigi Ricci, died lately on his way to St. Petersburg, where he was to have produced his opera, "Rolla," for Grisi and Mario. Frederick and Luigi Ricci, the brothers, who composed many operas together, were born at Naples, at the beginning of the present century; they were pupils of Zingarelli. The late Luigi Ricci has produced "Corradino di Genova," at the Theatre Valle, Rome, in 1826, "I

Nuovo Figaro," at Parma; "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Un Avventura di Scaramuccia" (a capital comic opera), "Chiara di Rosenbergh" (the *libretto* of which Balfe took for his "Rose of Castelle"), at the Scala in Milan; "Ulisse in Itaca," "Che dura Vince," "I Due Serzenti." Frederick Ricci, who is often named erroneously as the composer of the above works, wrote "La Prigione di Edimburgo," "Un Duello sotto Richelieu," produced at the Scala in 1839; "Corrado d'Altamera," and "Vallombra." "Il Diserto per Amore," a charming opera is the joint work of the two brothers, and was brought out at Naples in 1836, with Mme. Persiani and Ronconi as also "Il Sonnambulo," and "L'Eroina del Messico, cosa il Ferando Cortez" in the original cast of "Il Corrado" were Brambilla, the contralto, and Gassoc, the tenor (who is now in Paris), and Varesi, the baritone. It was done at her Majesty's Theatre in 1844, with Grisi, Favanti, Mario, and Formasari.

Herr Fuchs' new opera, "Guttenberg," has been successfully produced at the Court Theatre in Vienna. Herrn Eri and Standigl had the principal parts, and were frequently called before the curtain.

Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger" has been brought out at the Theatre Royal in Berlin with signal success. Their Majesties and the other members of the Royal family honoured the first representation with their presence. This work had only been befo. given at one of the minor theatres in the Prussian capital. Herr Rosenhain's "Démon de la Nuit," originally heard in Paris, and afterwards at Frankfort, is to be produced under the auspices of Meyerbeer in Berlin. A new grand opera by Herr Doru, "The Sherif (Ecosvin) of Paris," was also in preparation.

Mdlle Frieri having been indisposed, the run of the new ballet, "Vari-vert," has been interrupted at the Grand Opera in Paris; but Scribe and Halévy's five-act opera, "Le Juif Errant," was nearly ready for representation. M. Gounod's "Sarte" continues to be played: he lately composed some music to the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," at the Théâtre Français, and successful was his incidental music of the same style, that some critics went into ecstasies at the "divine music of Lully," the original composer of the introduced music in Molière's comedy. A brief epitome of the history of the Opera in Paris, from the time of Louis XIV. granting, in 1672, to Lully the privilege of the Royal Academy of Music, which was withdrawn at the 1848 revolution, has been restored; but with this symbol of Royalty has been added that of Imperialism, two eagles having been suspended above the figures of Fame and Victory upholding the escutcheon. Farloit's success in Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," at the Théâtre Italien, has been most decided; on all hands the advent of a fine baritone is admitted. Madame Fiorentini has also given indications of advance in *Maria*; she sang her la t air admirably, and was recalled with Ferlotti; Graseo was *Chalais*, Durrez's opera, "L'Ange de la Madonne" is to be produced at the Lyrique National, for the *début* of his daughter, Mdlle Caroline Duprez; and Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" will be brought out at the same establishment.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Friday week was performed the "Hunchback," with Miss Glyn as *Julia*, and Miss Fitzpatrick as *Helen*. The latter played with her usual vivacity and stage tact. Miss Glyn met with the wide success of her previous in *Julia*: we never knew her more impulsive or energetic. In many points her conception of the character is peculiar, but she justifies it by her admirable execution. Mr. Anderson, as *Master Walter*, was witnessed in one of his best roads. Mr. Be ton was the *Modus*. The entire play was finely rendered, the company being effic ent for a drama of this class, though not for one of a more complex str cture. The audience were remarkably applansive; and Miss Glyn received an ovation at the end of the fourth act as well as that of the last act. On Monday she performed *Lady Macbeth* for the last time during her present engagement, but returns in about a month to personate the Egyptian *Cleopatra*.

The operatic season was to have commenced on Thursday night, with Balfe's popular opera "Fra Diavolo," strongly cast, Mr. and Mrs Sims Reeves making their first appearance this season; but, some time after the usual period of opening the doors, placards were posted, with a medical certificate thereon, explaining that Mrs. Sims Reeves was not sufficiently well to sing before this night (Saturday). Lee's "Bella's Stratagem," and the Bateman children in "The Young Couple," were substituted for the opera. Why Miss Poole, who is a great favourite during *Zerlina*, did not replace Mrs. Sims Reeves, it is possible to guess. The audience, although warned at the doors of the change, would not allow the early scenes of the comedy to be heard. Even on the entry of Mr. Manvers, the stage manager, appeal in loudest accents to the public. The cr us for "Bunn!" were incessant, until the lessee appeared and addressed the auditory, offering to return to a com y to the mischief-makers, and telling them, with truth, that it expand ll the notice of the plagues and annoyances to which managers were subjected. Peace was restored by Mr. Bunn's emposatic speech, which was generally applauded.

Mlle. Nau's "Robert le Diable," with the new singers, Mdlle. Garcia, Mr. Fedar, Mr. Drayton, and Miss Crichton, was announced for last night, and will be noticed in our next publication.

The Jullien nights have been so strongly patronized, that the lessee will repeat the ad ditional performance of the Bateman chi dren and the pops as pantomime next week.

PRINCESS'.

On Saturday the "Iron Chest" was performed. Mr. Charles Kean's *Sir Edward Mortimer* has not received the notice it merits. This has been doubtless owing to the presence of pantomime and burlesque in almost every theatre in the metropolis. That in this and similar characters Mr. C. Kean evidences genius akin to his father's, no doubt can remain on the mind of competent judges. The delineation is not on y brilliant, but so frequent as to cast into shade more and more numerous defects. Apart from these, the spectator realises a degree of mental attitude in the actor for the part in question His first appearance in the library is picturesque, and the so l copy so delivered as to evince that the *passage* in mind and feature has gained a pervading influence in the being of the man commingled with his heart's life-blood. For this motive we pardon his suspicion, his violence and his inconsistency. One point we never recollect to have seen mare well a final is about: we allude to the oath thereon by Mortimer. The terms of the imprecation were dictated in a low subdued tone, gradually rising into vehemence, which thrilled with terror and appalled with awe. There was the preceding calm, and there was the after tempest. Effects of this kind are popular to Mr. Charles Kean; no other actor now-a-days can produce them. The play, was read notarial, is well acted throughout. Mr. Creswick's *Wilford* had, indeed, many points of excellence. Miss Fra ks land was *Helen*. This young lady does not improve on better a quaintance—for force she sub-limits exaggeration, and in her attitudes was uncraceful.... Still there was an honesty of purpose in her acting which speaks favourably for her earnest ess—and this of itself is a ground of hope. But she requires instruction and discipline, to regulate as we l as to sustain her powers.

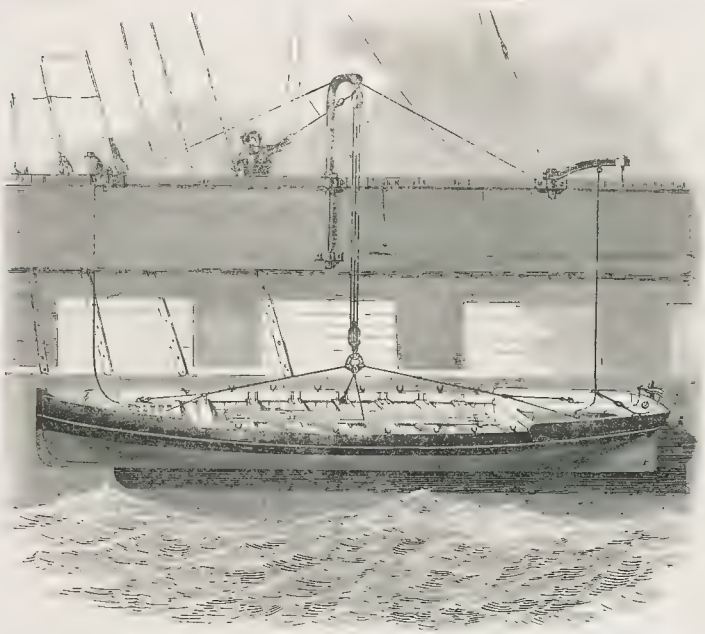
STRAND.

Another new piece has been produced, under the title of the "Juvenile Party," for the purpose of employing the talents of Mr. Charles Selby. In this she personates a maiden aunt, *Miss Bittery*, who conducts the education of her nephew, *Master Charles Criterion*, as she does everything else, upon principle. The child, of course, is spoiled, and permitted all manner of mischief. Another boy, in the course of the piece, is contrasted with the "pickle" in question—a *Master Bounce*, the son of a captain, who flogs him into obedience. The result of the two different plans of bringing up are exhibited in a juvenile party, the members of which do what they well, and thus severally illustrate their personal dispositions and training. The notion is decidedly a good one, and the piece was deservedly successful.

WOOLWICH.

On Monday and Wednesday the theatre was crowded to witness Mr H Betty and Miss Edith Heraud, in the "Lady of Lyons" and "Macbeth." The former in both characters acted admirably, and the latter gave fresh examples of that extraordinary histrionic aptitude which has already acquired her so much distinction. Indeed, she improves with every opportunity, and unites refinement with power.

MDLLE. WAGNER.—For many months past musical report from Berlin has been unremitting in its praises of a new star in the horizon, whose fascinations seem to have created an unparalleled sensation in that capital, nearly considered co d and unenthusiastic. The new cress is Mdlle. Wagner, who is described as uniting to a soprano of unsurpassed magnificence, dramatic power more of the very highest order — Born, so to speak, upon the stage, Mdlle Wagner began almost in her childhood to exhibit those rare gifts which since rise to such an early splendour. In the grand creat ons of Gluck, Spontini, and Meyerbeer she is pronounced by classicists to be altogether inimitable, one of her great parts being *Fidès*, in which *rôle* she has created Mme. Viardot at Berlin, and by the grandeur of her acting, where she recognises her son in the crowned impostor, produced an effect on the public unknown before in the annals of the theatre. Mdlle. Wagner was at once sought to be engaged by the Royal Intendant for ten years, upon terms never before granted to any *artiste* in Germany; this offer she accepted, with the reservation of the right to leave the year for foreign engagements. She has engaged at the Royal Italian Opera in Paris, and is now performing there to crowded houses



LANDELLS' SAFETY BOAT SLING.

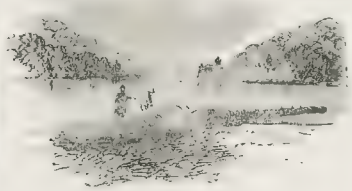
by the two tackles not being lowered together; and this fact, combined with many others on record, suggested to Mr. Landells a simple means of lowering a boat so that she must fall flat into the sea: and it will not take altogether two minutes to accomplish this.

It is necessary to state the above, in order to make quite clear to the non-professional reader the difficulties connected with the plan at present in use, before we describe the simple invention of Mr. Landells. By his plan only one tackle is used; this is taken from the centre of the boat to a ring that connects the slings by which the boat is supported, as shown in the Engraving. The weight of the boat is equally divided into six parts; and, while it consists of an equal balance, the supports do not in any way interfere with the stowage, and the lines serve as a support for persons getting into her. The boat is hauled up and is perfectly secured by a simple pin. A rod of iron, with a hole in the centre, is fixed near the bow and stern of the boat; and, being pulled up into the pin which is fixed downwards from the end of the iron stay by which the tackle is pulled up, the boat is firmly secured; so that, if even she were full of passengers, she could not cant in the least. A line is attached to the fore and aft iron stay, and, being kept coiled up at each end of the boat, it will serve as a perfect support to any one holding it, or in steadying the boat to the water.

Mr. Landells proposes to submit his invention to the Lords of the Admiralty and also to the Board of Trade; and, as the expense is trifling, being less than that of the present plan, we have no doubt the subject will receive attention, as it is not only of interest to our own country, but to every maritime power in the world. The present invention requires only the rope that pulls the boat up to be let go, and this can be done by one hand, while the weight of the boat clears her from all fastening. We have the authority of Mr. Forster, one of the survivors of the crew of the *Amazon*, to state, that, in his opinion, had this plan been in use on board that ill-fated vessel, every one that could have got on deck would have been saved.

THE "AMAZON."

EVERY phase of the loss of this ill-fated vessel possesses a melancholy interest, in proportion to the circumstantial minuteness with which the catastrophe has been narrated by the survivors. By aid of Mr. Neilson, who has obligingly furnished our Artist with the requisite information, we are enabled to present the accompanying picture of the sad scene, showing the unfortunate vessel after she had been put before the wind—the engines still at work, driving her at full speed through the water; and at the period when the life-boat in which Mr. Neilson and others of the survivors escaped had safely taken the water, notwithstanding the heavy surf which they had to contend with from the paddles. The fire had by this time arrived so far aft as to be bursting through the main hatch, and the man at the fore-davit fall of the life-boat was severely burnt while in the act of lowering her.



MAST (PRESUMED OF THE "AMAZON") DRIFTED ASHORE AT DARTMOUTH.

From Bridport has been communicated the following information:—

A portion of the paddle-box and some of the machinery of a large new steamer have been washed ashore at Bridport, and is supposed to be a part of the ill-fated *Amazon*, lost a few days since. Information has already been forwarded to the Admiralty; and the officers of her Majesty's Customs have taken active measures for securing the portion of the wreck, which is of some value, on account of the quantity of copper and brass which is attached to it.

We have been favoured with the following from Dartmouth:—

On the morning of Monday, the 19th January, the crew of the pilot-boat *Fanny* picked up the (supposed) mast of the *Amazon*, floating about 7 miles west of the Start Lighthouse.

The accompanying Sketch shows the Mast as it now lies on the Custom-house quay, in charge of Messrs. R. L. Kingston and Son, receivers of droits of Admiralty for Dartmouth. A portion of a white gauze veil was found hanging to one of the iron bolts with which the spar is thickly studded. The mast is in great part burnt, as may be seen by the manner in which the wood is reduced in size from the hoops. It is about 52 feet long, and in some parts 6 or 7 feet in circumference

The Sketch is by Mr. C. J. Way, of Dartmouth, and shows the Mast and entrance to the Harbour and Castle of Dartmouth.

THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON" ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-SHIP.—ESCAPE OF MR. NEILSON AND OTHER SURVIVORS IN THE LIFE-BOAT.

THE STEREOSCOPE, PSEUDOSCOPE, AND SOLID DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE present day fortunately so abounds in invention, that, no matter how unexpected or curious a discovery may be, it scarce excites any wonder Tell people that you can brew lightning in a little crock, and send it for hundreds of miles over land and under sea, they don't quite believe you until they have had a message between London and Paris answered; and then they take the whole matter quietly for granted as a thing of course, and go home and think no more about it. Announce that an engraving showing every detail of an interior of the Exhibition was engraved from a picture taken in ten ticks of a watch, people smile and look incredulous; but let them stay, watch in hand, and count the seconds whilst the daguerreotype camera window is open, then show them the picture, and let them on the spot look from it to the reality until they have recognised every minutest particular, they will begin to speculate how cheap should be the picture so instantaneously produced; and with the fact before them, and no cabalistic flourishes or witchcraft doings in the matter, all wonder ceases True, where discovery cannot so plainly produce its proof, ignorance and presumption, scepticism and unbelief, still find refuge enough for boastful sneers against labourers in the hidden mines of fact and truth We have not yet reached the period when all men shall be content to bear announced discoveries however strange with patience, or else shall lend their help to working out the truth, or grinding down, atom by atom, the falsehood or fallacy; but we have at all events passed the age when the cloven-foot of some evil spirit was looked for side by side with every step of progress that human intelligence attained. Time was, when it would have gone hard with any one who showed pictures of men and scenes that neither pencil-brush nor hand had touched; and if, in defence, it had been asserted that the sun itself had traced them, the tortures of the rack would have been had in requisition to force the inventor to confess himself a wizard, and to tell his terms of compact with the devil, and, even in our own time, though we have passed from the demonism, there is a lingering tendency to set down those who go exploring beyond the bounds of knowledge as madmen. Almost any one can find instances, but we are content to mention one which has connexion with our present subject. At the close of a lecture by M. Dumas, the well-known French chemist, a lady came to him in the lecture-room; she had a question of great moment to ask him. "Did he think it possible that the pictures seen in a camera could be caught and made permanent?" she was anxious to know what he, a man of science, thought on the subject Her husband had been seized by the idea that he could fix these pictures, day and night he was haunted by the thought; she feared he might be mad. But if a philosopher like M Dumas thought there was any probability in the notion, it would give her the belief that her husband might still be in his senses Dumas assured her that, though he saw no way to fix the pictures, enough was known to prevent him from saying it was impossible and to make it matter worthy of enquiry. The lady's husband was Daguerre, the painter; and some ten years after this conversation with Dumas, he had solved his problem and taught the world how to make the sun itself fix as pictures everything it shone upon; and this discovery has now enabled us more completely to solve, not merely to the understanding, but to the actual sight of every one the problem so long the puzzle of philosophers—the use of our two eyes, and how it comes that seeing with two eyes we still *see* but one of each object The discovery, however, does more than clear up the scientific difficulty, it opens up a new field of entertainment and instruction, to which our Engravings will serve to introduce our readers. But first a word as to the discovery itself.

BUSTS, SHEWING THE TRIPLING DIFFERENCE IN PERSPECTIVE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE SOLIDITY.

FIRST NOTICE OF THE STEREOSCOPE.

On the 21st of June, 1838, Professor Wheatstone read a paper at the Royal Society "on some previously unobserved phenomena of binocular vision" (sight with two eyes); in the course of which, he described an instrument invented by himself, by which two perspective diagrams of the same solid were seen at one view as completely solid as the object itself.

In 1838 Mr Wheatstone brought his discovery before the British Association, at Newcastle, where it gave rise to a discussion of great interest, in which Sir D Brewster and Whewell took part, and Sir John Herschel characterised the discovery "as one of the most curious and beautiful for its simplicity in the entire range of experimental optics"

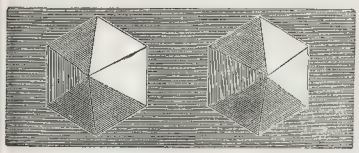
In Germany the subject excited still more interest; it was at once eagerly taken up. The new light thrown upon the subject of double vision engaged the most able physiologists and metaphysicians—Brucke, Volkman, Morer, Tourtual, and in Geneva, M. Prevost wrote upon the subject.

In the commencement of 1839, the photographic art, upon which Nepoé, Talbot, and Daguerre had long been at work, was announced; and Mr. Talbot and Mr. Collen, in the same year, at Mr. Wheatstone's request, prepared photographs of full-sized statues, buildings, and portraits, for the Stereoscope.

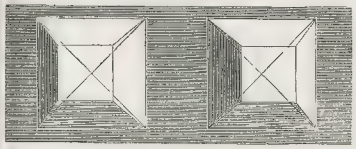
Mr. Wheatstone's diagrams were proof that small drawings may be made to represent under the stereoscope the complete effect of reality. Two miniatures might be painted, each with one eye, if the artist could attain sufficient accuracy, which, seen by the stereoscope, would be seen as one, and round as life.

But these were only illustrations of an important addition to science. A new step was gained in explanation of the phenomenon of sight It was clear that the inner eye (if we may use the phrase) was furnished with two outer eyes, not merely for the uniformity of the face, nor to puzzle philosophers, but to present an instantaneous perfect vision of the form and position of objects. The one eye, in fact, seeing round one side, the other eye round the other side, and the inner eye having thus brought before it in one and in full solidity the whole object

The form of the Stereoscope, as originally produced by Professor Wheatstone, and which he called the reflecting Stereoscope, is shown in our Engravings and some ten years after this conversation with Dumas, he had solved his problem and taught the world how to make the sun itself fix as pictures everything it shone upon; and this discovery has now enabled us more completely to solve, not merely to the understanding, but to the actual sight of every one the problem so long the puzzle of philosophers—the use of our two eyes, and how it comes that seeing with two eyes we still *see* but one of each object The discovery, however, does more than clear up the scientific difficulty, it opens up a new field of entertainment and instruction, to which our Engravings will serve to introduce our readers. But first a word as to the discovery itself.

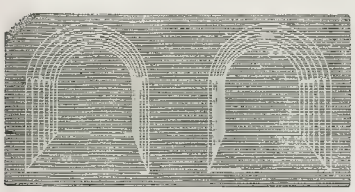


HEXAGONAL PYRAMID.

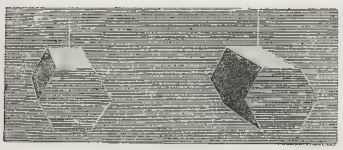


FRUSTRUM OF SQUARE PYRAMID

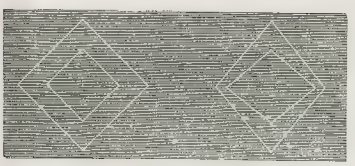
FRUSTRUM OF CONE



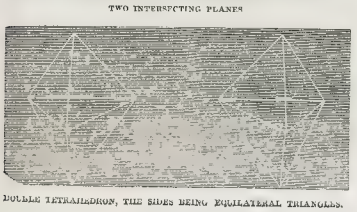
IRON TRELLIS-WORK.



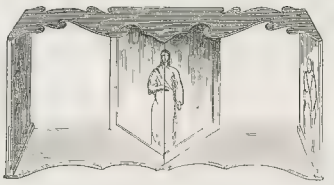
HEXAGONAL PRISM OF EMERALD FROM PERU.



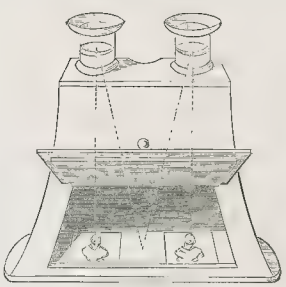
TWO INTERSECTING PLANES



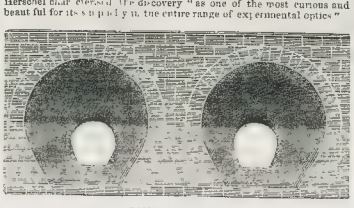
DOUBLE TETRAHEDRON, THE SIDES BEING EQUILATERAL TRIANGLES.



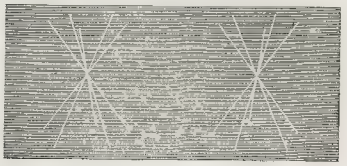
REFLECTING STEREOSCOPE.



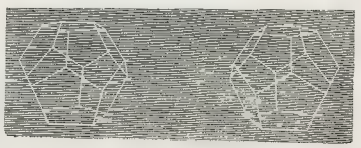
REFRACTING STEREOSCOPE.



RAILWAY TUNNEL.



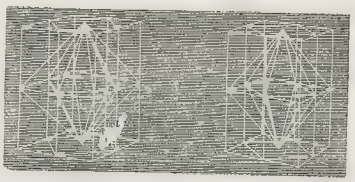
FIVE DIAGONALS OF THE REGULAR DODECAHEDRON.



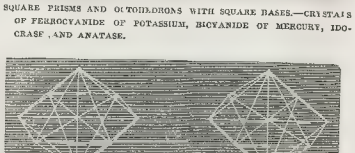
THE REGULAR DODECAHEDRON.

THE REGULAR TETRAHEDRON. THE FORM OF CRYSTALS OF COPPER, NICKEL, GOLD, ALUM, COMMON SALT, ARSENIOUS ACID, FLUOR SPAR, AND IRON PYRITES.

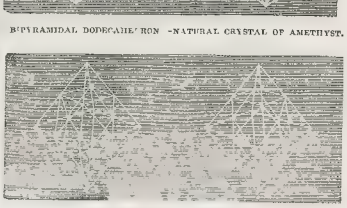
A CUT AMETHYST.



SQUARE PRISMS AND OCTOHEDRONS WITH SQUARE BASES.—CRYSTALS OF FERROCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM, BICYANIDE OF MERCURY, IDOCRASE, AND ANATASE.



BIPYRAMIDAL DODECAHEDRON—NATURAL CRYSTAL OF AMETHYST.



DISSECTION OF A CRYSTAL.

ing; and it is, on many accounts, the most convenient form, as it allows of every adjustment, and can show pictures of any size. But, for small Daguerréotypes, the refracting or prismatic Stereoscope (also constructed by Mr. Wheatstone,) is better adapted. Several ingenious modifications of the instrument have been made by Professor Dove and Sir David Brewster. The latter, which is most generally in use, as made by M. Soleil, of Paris, has the appearance of a double opera-glass; and the modification consists in the substitution of quarter lenses for the prisms employed by Mr. Wheatstone; the eye-glasses refract, or, in other words, throw the images out of the direct line to the centre between the eyes, and each image being in this way removed in a direction towards each other combine, and thus produce the effect of solidity.

A reflecting Stereoscope may be readily constructed from our Illustration; and, as a philosophical toy, will afford perhaps, more amusement, and certainly excite more astonishment than the well-known kaleidoscope. It simply consists of two pieces of plate glass, two or three inches square, at right angles to each other. The objects, or designs, are fixed on at each extremity of the instrument, at a distance of two or three inches from the reflecting mirrors, care being taken to place each design in its proper position. In our Illustrations the designs are engraved to be looked at by crossing the vision, or squinting; in using them with the Stereoscope their positions must be reversed. Mr. Holmes, the popular lecturer on science, &c., to whom we are indebted for this series of perspective drawings, is preparing a cheap portable Stereoscope, which will bring the appreciation of this beautiful discovery within the range of all classes.

DAGUERREOTYPES FOR BOTH EYES.

But so long as mere drawings by hand were used, it might be held that the effect, however wonderful, was but some trick of art, by which the senses were cheated. But the Daguerréotype admits of no trick; the silvered plate has neither line, nor light, nor shade, but such as the sun gives it: the two plates in the two cameras stand truly for the two eyes, and receive each just such picture, no more, no less, as each eye receives. There is, therefore, no further room for doubt as to the need for two eyes; we have taken by the Daguerréotype the very picture from each, and have made them tell their secret. Our double vision is but perfect vision.

HOW ONE-EYED PEOPLE OBSERVE SOLIDITY.

But here there is need to answer an objection. It will be said that persons with one eye nevertheless see distinctly, and see perspective and roundness. They do so; and there is neither difficulty in the answer nor any refutation in the fact of what we have said as to double vision. One eye alone, judges of relief of an object, from the accustomed distributions of light and shade, giving perspective appearances, though the perceptions it hence acquires are less vivid than those obtained by means of two eyes. Another curious fact is, that a one-eyed person when looking at a solid object is constantly changing the position of the head from side to side: the result of this is, that he is by this means getting the same effect with one eye that is produced by two eyes with the head stationary. With two eyes, as we have before stated, two images from different points of sight are combined to produce solidity: with one eye, and a constant change of its position, two images in like manner are produced; but the combination depends on the curious circumstance of the second impinging on falling on the retina before the previous impression has escaped. The retention of objects on the retina for some time after their removal is a common fact, and known by most persons. A one-eyed person, with the Stereoscope, by first looking through one side and then through the other, gets the effect of distance and solidity simply, as we have explained, by the retention of the first picture on the retina.

PICTURES AND DIAGRAMS TO BE SEEN SOLID WITHOUT THE STEREOSCOPE.

The Engravings of the last show the small difference in perspective necessary to produce the effect of solidity. They are fac-similes of a pair of photographic pictures, by Claudet, which, seen through the Stereoscope, have in every respect the appearance of the or ginal bust.

Our diagrams of several forms of crystals and geometric solids are illustrations which may be observed without any instrument, to the no small amusement of those who for the first time see them, and may be multiplied in almost infinite variety. These diagrams are constructed to represent what may be termed right and left-eye views of objects, as we should actually see them with the left or right eye alternately. Thus, for example, the railway tunnels, at page 81, present three pictures will present themselves, the central one being a combination of the other two, and producing the effect of a perfectly hollow tunnel; in like manner the other diagrams will combine to form an apparently perfect solid body, presenting all the appearance of a newly-cut crystal apart from the paper. In this case, what is done by the aid of Mr. Wheatstone's instrument, is simply effected by crossing the vision, or squinting. It greatly facilitates the squinting to place the point of a needle held in the hand before the picture, and whilst the eyes continue to regard this point, yet to move it towards the eyes until the pictures coalesce, when three images will be seen, and the middle one, which is the only one seen at once by the two eyes, will have the solid appearance we have described. Some little inconvenience may be experienced at first in squinting with the curious and remarkable phenomenon, but a little patience and perseverance will overcome the difficulty, and will be well rewarded by the result. Our artistic and scientific readers, when they clearly understand the theory of this beautiful discovery, will be enabled to produce many variations of subjects for the regular bodies, as that is requisite is to make one drawing, and simply take a reversed transfer. On using any of the drawings we have given, or copies of them for the reflecting instrument, the left design must be placed in the right, and the right design at the left end. The idea of solidity is evidently produced by the combination of two pictures of a solid body taken from either eye, as from two different points of sight. The perception of distance or perspective Mr. Wheatstone attributes to the same cause; which explains the fact that all paintings and drawings are, in reality, but pictures for one eye, and are seen most like reality when they are looked at with one eye only. We may have distance, dimness, difference of light and shade, but cannot have real roundness and space between and beyond objects, unless each eye has its picture. As it is, our paintings may be said to be a one-sided or one-eyed perspective—the whole landscape or portrait as it would appear to the two eyes is not shown.

PERSPECTIVE IN THE STEREOSCOPE.—CLAUDET'S VIEWS OF THE EXHIBITION, AND STAIUETTE PORTRAIT GROUPS,

But one point further needs explanation as to the stereoscope pictures. They show not only solidity in single objects, but in perspective: M. Claudet has a number of views of the interior of the Exhibition, and though but about 2½ inches square, the whole is, every column, girder, and article exhibited, can be seen standing out in its place, and with all perfect solidity and distinctness as the very Crystal Palace and things themselves. Every piece of sculpture is there as sculpture: the tree standing out and above the gardens beyond, between every branch and leaf; it seems no picture, but a model beyond belief for its wonderful accuracy and comprehensiveness of detail. But it will be said that our explanation cannot be true as to distant objects, for that with them both eyes really view the same picture, and yet the views of the Exhibition seen in the Stereoscope have the distant objects in as full roundness and relief as those at hand. They have, and the reason is, that in the instance the Daguerréotype shows us a view as if the pictures were taken from a small model on the building brought sufficiently near for the whole the distance influenced by the angle of the eyes. In fact, instead of seeing the object itself, you see a miniature model of it brought close to the eyes; so that, in this instance, the stereoscopic Daguerréotypes actually surpass the reality. No one has ever seen the interior of the Exhibition from end to end with such clearness as it is seen in M. Claudet's pictures.

The complete outstanding perspective of distant portions of the picture in the Stereoscope is not perceived to perfection until it has been looked at for some seconds, and then the whole building brought sufficiently full roundness and solidity at once. This arises from the instrument not being perfectly adjusted to the eyes of the observer, whilst it requires for instantaneous perfect vision a different adjustment for different persons. On attentive observation it may also be noted that the near and distant objects do not appear single at the same instant. This arises from the fact that whilst the near objects are seen by each eye at a certain angle, and so that the two pictures form one, the distant objects, with eyes placed at the same angle, are more or less separated, and so are seen more or less distinctly as two pictures. To correct this the eyes alter their distance from each other, and it is only when they have done so with accuracy, that the distant portions of the picture are brought to coincide, that the roundness of the farthest portions is seen as distinctly as of the nearest. This process of adjustment of their two pictures, both as to real objects and their Daguerréotypes, the eyes are incessantly at work upon.

But these stereoscope pictures are not only curious, they are beautiful and useful. We may have in future galleries of portraits no fictions of painters, but the people as they were—not flat and framed, and hung along the walls, nor in cold marble, but round and real as they looked in life: and so with buildings and scenery, we may have, in a cheap rate, our hall of antiquities—Pompeii as it is, Nineveh as Layard sees it—scenery in foreign lands, in our own, in all the minuteness, grandeur, and beauty of nature. Neither Claude nor Turner could have given any more than half such physical or aerial perspective. The artist may carry in his Stereoscope the memorial works of the genius-inspiring masters of every age and country, and wherever the highest living beauty is to be found he may have in an instant his models, subject to no errors of his pencil, but in all the full rich roundness of reality

Nor is it alone interiors and landscapes and studies that are so admirable; we have seen groups of portraits by Mons. Claudet—in one as many as six full-length figures, the distinctness and roundness of which is so life-like as to be almost startling; and so instantaneous is the process by which the pictures are taken, that there is scarcely a limit to the number of portraits that may be given in a single group; even a number of children, difficult as it is to get them to sit steady, may be taken at once; and, indeed, to have the wonderful effect of the stereoscope, groups are best

PROFESSOR WHEATSTONE'S NEW DISCOVERY, THE PSEUDOSCOPE

But we have not yet seen the wonders of binocular or two-eyed vision. On Tuesday, the week instant, Professor Wheatstone read a second paper at the Royal Society, and exhibited an instrument which he calls a pseudoscope, on account of it giving false perceptions of all external objects. Some of the illusions were very extraordinary. Its effect may be briefly expressed as making whatever point is nearest seem farthest off, and *vice versâ*; so that all objects seen through it seem as if they were turned inside out. A solid terrestrial globe is seen concave, like Wyld's globe, with the map on the inside. The inside of a teacup appears a rounded projecting solid. A china vase, with embossed coloured flowers, appears as if it were cut in two: and we saw the side with the flowers indented. A bust shows as a deep hollow mask. A framed picture hanging against the wall seems as if it were let into the wall; and in general objects placed before a wall are seen behind it, as if the wall existed no longer. Many other combinations, and in some cases perplexing, illusions are produced by the instrument, which is very portable, and will, no doubt, soon be to be had of every optician, as, from the infinity of its illusions, it is sure, even as a toy, to become popular.

Those who wish to follow further the curious subject of binocular vision, especially as regards its theory, we must refer to Professor Wheatstone's papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, to Whewell's "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," and several papers by Sir David Brewster, to be found in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and to Mr. Claudet's collection of Stereoscopic Daguerréotypes, which will enable them better than any description to appreciate this new contribution to science and art.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REFORM.

On Tuesday evening a crowded meeting of the Council of the Manchester Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association was held at Manchester; Mr. Wilson in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Gibson, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., Mr. Walmsley, M.P., Sir Edmund Armitage, M.P., Mr. Hooper, M.P., Mr. Thomas Thompson, Mr. Joseph Sampson, Dr. Joule, Mr. Barratt, Mr. John Platt, Mr. John Moore, Mr. N. Buckley, Mr. John Whittaker.

On the motion of Mr. Bright, M.P., the following resolution was agreed to:—

"That the population of the country of Lancaster, by the census of 1851, is declared to be upwards of 2,300,000, or one-eighth of the population of England and one-fourteenth of that of the United Kingdom, that its taxable property, by a Parliamentary return dated in 1842, is declared to be £63,000,000, or more than one-tenth of the whole rateable property of England; that its contributions to the national exchequer, whether from customs contributions, or from payments to the revenue, from income tax, or excise duties, far exceed the average of the population and area of the United Kingdom, that its position with regard to industry, wealth, intelligence, and population, is second to no other county of the United Kingdom; that on all these grounds this county is entitled, in any measure of Parliamentary reform that is introduced by the Government or enacted by the Legislature, to a number of members at least equal to that to which it would be entitled by its population, wealth, intelligence, and the industry of the United Kingdom; and in this view they adopt the following petitions, in the hope that they may receive the consideration of your honourable House, and be accepted in any measure for the amendment of the representation:—

"Your petitioners propose, that the elective franchise shall henceforth be based upon occupation, and that every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal disability, of residence as shall be necessary to afford a guarantee that the occupation is *bona fide*; and, further, that the 40s. franchise shall be extended to the United Kingdom, and be conferred upon the possessors of property of that amount value, whether derived from freehold, copyhold, or leasehold tenures.

"Your petitioners are of opinion that your honourable House cannot satisfactorily adjust the representation of the people without a very considerable change in the distribution of the several lower and middle classes, that, while practicable and convenient, an all and ne gle-bouring borough s shall be united and form one borough; that, where such union is not practicable, small boroughs shall cease to return members, and their population be merged in the county in which they are situate; that, corresponding to the extent to which small boroughs shall be united, or shall cease to return members to Parliament, the borough shall be transferred from the populous towns now unrepresented, and that additional members shall be conferred upon the metropolitan and other first-class boroughs in the United Kingdom, and that, so far as is practicable, no constituency shall contain fewer than 5000 electors

"That your petitioners are most strongly of opinion, that the adoption of the ballot is indispensable to free representation; that it would make the conviction of the elector, rather than his personal interest and fears, the leading motive in the exercise of the franchise; that it would greatly repress the demoralising practices, so disgraceful to our national character, and so degrading to electors, which seem almost inseparable from contests as at present under the existing system; and that it would aid most effectually in preventing the turbulence and riot which have been the disgrace of elections in populous towns.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that the present legal duration of Parliament is much too extended to secure to constituencies a proper control over their representatives, and may, therefore, strongly urge the repeal of the Septennial Act, and the limitation of the duration of Parliaments, according to ancient precedents, to a period not exceeding three years

"That your petitioners, in urging the adoption of the foregoing propositions, express their belief that they are strictly in accordance with the principles and objects of the constitution; that they will provide for an honest expression of public opinion in your honourable House, and are calculated to secure a just and economical government of the British empire. Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that the said propositions may form a part of any measure which your honourable House may pass to amend the representation of the people.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

GREYHOUND SALE.—Mr. Webb's, of Worcester, celebrated kennel of greyhounds came to the hammer at Tattersall's on Monday last. The 26 lots produced 643 guineas, as follows:—Bitch and puppies—Fly, 7 gs.; Water Sprite, 12 gs.; Wreaker, 36 gs.; Well-bred-ver, 31 gs.; Wicked Boy—Vixen, 45 gs.

SUSPECTED SMUGGLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—In consequence of information having been received by the Commissioners of Customs of extensive transactions being carried on by officers of the steamers employed to and from the French ports and the southern coast of England, an active and experienced metropolitan officer has been employed to visit the English ports in question for the purpose of detecting the contraband practices. The whole of the officers of the Southampton and Havre passage steamers underwent a rigid examination a few days since, immediately on their arrival at the first-mentioned port, by the metropolitan officers, who, however, failed to detect anything illegal. The officers were partially stripped. But a rigid personal examination has never before been found necessary at Southampton.

The complete nucleus of telegraphic lines has now been laid down (says a Munich letter of the 12th inst.), so that by means of the submarine telegraph we may send a message to London and receive an answer in half an hour. The charge is 25 florins.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday at the Foreign Office, at two o'clock. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Minto, Sir G. Grey, Lord Broughton, Earl Grey, Right Hon. Sir T. F. Baring, Right Hon. M. Labouchere, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Granville, Lord Seymour, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—"We are told by writers," says a Morning paper, "who ought to know, or at least to say, we ought to know that what passes within the Cabinet can be known to none *without* . . . at grave discussions have arisen upon the proposed Reform Bill, of the extremest. This has no more need of contradiction than the ceiling to mind the economy that such discussions in opinion as the subject selected would be followed by immediate resignation. Besides this, it is known beyond the Cabinet for some days, and that the deform Bill is already agreed upon, and its details in active preparation, with a view to its being presented to Parliament at the very commencement of the session.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Orders have been issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office, that the Victoria entrance to the new two sets of Parliament, in Abingdon-street, is to be prepared for the reception of the Queen at the approaching opening of the session of Parliament. Her Majesty having expressed her intention to pass beneath that gigantic archway into the House of Lords. The new House of Commons is now ready for the reception of members. Great preparations are being made to bring the state apartments of the Speaker to a finish, in order that the right hon. gentleman may be enabled to give his Parliamentary dinners and hold his levees there. The entire river front of both Houses is now nightly illuminated with rows of gas-burners.

THE MINT.—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the new arrangements made by Sir John Pirie, recently deceased, for the death of Mr. Wyon and two recent additions in the constitution of the establishment as regards the engravers and die-sinkers. Mr. Pistrucci is to have £400 a year, and Mr. Leonard Wyon (son of the late chief engraver) Mr. Joseph Pistrucci, and Mr. Wyon are to be called "Modellers and Engravers to her Majesty's Mint," and the grants thus awarded them are to be considered as recognitions of their services and compensation for other offices. The two moderators are not to reside in the Mint, but are to have additional pay for any work they may execute at the request of the Master. Their successors as "Modellers and Engravers" will have a fixed allowance, but will be paid for the making of matrices only. The common clerk will now be executed by a resident engraver, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Die Department, and Mr. James Wyon has been nominated, it is said, to the appointment.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The committee of this admirable charity have just presented the annual statement of the operations of the hospital for the past year. In the course of the last year 17,995 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2450 11s. 9½d.; of these, 1200 were in-patients, and 16,795 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations for the support of their families). There, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 204,858 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution, from its commencement in 1818, to the 31st December, 1851. In their last statement the committee furnished a detail of the cases of accident and sudden injuries brought to the hospital in the preceding year. These cases have, during the last year, amounted to 2238; of which 1850 were so dangerous as to require to be treated as in-patients. The report concludes with a special appeal for the completion of the Charing-cross Hospital.

CITY DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, City. Mr. N. Alger in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients admitted during the year was 9787, which, to bear with 997 patients under treatment on the 1st of January, made a total of 10,784. Of these, 9648 had been cured or relieved; 544 had died; 32 had been discharged for irregularity; and there were 1059 now remaining under treatment. The statement of accounts showed that there was a balance against the Committee of £240 11 10½.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the Hospital, York-road, Lambeth; Mr. F. S. Cobbs, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that, during the past year, 248 patients had been added to the list of hospital, and 240 attended at their own homes. The receipts amounted to £1659 8s. 7d., and the expenses to £1678 19s. 3d., leaving a balance of £340 9s. 4d. There had been a decrease in the house expenses during the last year of nearly £200, owing to some alteration in the management.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting was held at the offices, 32, Southampton-street, Covent-garden; Murray in the chair. In a report it was stated that, from the absence of a sufficient means of classification in their present confined building, it was found impossible to admit children 14 years of age, or those afflicted with chronic cases. To remedy this it had been resolved to erect a new hospital on a piece of ground generously presented by the Earl of Ellesmere. Her Majesty the Queen, for the purpose of securing to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his life, the right of having at all times one patient in the institution, had, through Colonel Phipps, forwarded 250 guineas. A gentleman, under an assumed name, had sent £7 0s. to the credit of the institution at one of the City banks, and the late Mr. G. Harriman had bequeathed £500. Of the patients admitted during the past year, 243 had been cured, 243 greatly relieved, 1 woman had died, and 12 remained. The receipts for the year amounted to £1177 4s. 3d., and the expenditure to £1102 18s. 7d.

SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, OLD-STREET-ROAD.—At a special meeting, last Monday, at the London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the chair, and after the departure Mr. Edmunds—a proposition to alter the rules, in order to be so, that the annual subscription to the hospital should be 50 guineas for boys and 15 for girls, instead of 10 guineas, as before, was carried, and ten chaplains were elected. The admissions, irrespective of vacancies, will be upon a graduated scale of payment, beginning with £50 for 5 years old, and ending at £10 for 14 years old. Her Majesty has become a patron to the institution, and the Prince of Wales, by his gift of 250 guineas, has been constituted a governor, with a presentation for life.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern; Rear-Admiral Lord Radstock in the chair. The financial statement was read. It showed that the receipts of the last year amounted to £3140 11s. 2d., and the expenditure to £2218 10s. 1d., leaving a balance of £922 1s. 1d.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The usual half yearly meeting of this charity was held in the London Tavern on Monday, for the purpose of electing seven children from a list of twenty-eight candidates. The report, which was highly satisfactory, stated that the number of children under training in the course of the year was ninety-seven, and the committee have much pleasure in stating that they have now placed the education of the whole upon an improved footing. The total receipts had been £4053 9s. 9d., and there was left a balance in hand of £242 19s. 9d.

GENERAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening at the London Tavern; Dr. W. J. Little in the chair. The report stated that the new rule adopted by the subscribers, by which the committee were empowered to dispose of nine-tenths instead of seven-tenths of the annual subscriptions, in exercising cases submitted to the Association, and that their power to give assistance in a greater number of cases of a most deserving character. Forty-five cases of distress had been relieved during the year, at a cost of £1 per week, and £1 per week annuitised to £156 3s. 8d., and the amount of relief given to £86 8s., leaving a balance of £103

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—With a view to relieve this society of an old-standing debt amounting to nearly £300 Mr. Hitchcock, the silversmith, of St. Paul's Churchyard, recently stated that he would double any sum that should be collected for the purpose during the month that date (15th Nov. last). Encouraged by the munificence of this proposal, the members at once commenced a vigorous canvass, which resulted in their raising within the period specified £626 1s. 8d., in sums varying from one guinea to one shilling, and thus the generous donor would be called on to pay £313 0s. 10d., leaving a balance of £313 0s. 10d. to be collected.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.—At the half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday, at which Mr. Hutchinson presided, it was stated in the report, were £2714,049, and the payments £206,364, leaving a balance of £7064 15s 4d.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—At the eleventh annual general meeting, last Monday night, at the London Tavern, the two reports of the benefit, or life assurance branch, and of the benevolent branch were received; the balance in the former was £9,677 3s. 1d. In the benevolent department the sum received since that on the 24th of May last two clerks should be elected within the age of 25 each, and two others between the ages of 25 and 30 each, and should there be an application for clerks, the numbers of widows shall not be increased. During the last year grants the amounting to £110 had been presented to clerks and widows to the amount of £93 5s., leaving a balance of £16, being a decrease of £360 on the amount in 1850, and showing the improved condition of the clerks belonging to the society. Five clerks and 14 widows were receiving their annuities.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION AND BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, Mr. Hall in the chair. From the balance sheet that the receipts for the year amounted to £5,506 and the expenses to £5629, leaving a balance of £1677. The assets are set down at £28,585, and the liabilities at £1,477. The report stated that the income for the year to £1,506, after deducting the sum of £3,0,0, had been granted during the year. One clerk has been granted an annuity of £25, and two widows £5 each. The balance sheet gave the receipts £13,7 11s., and the expenditure £703 leaving a balance for 1851.

NEW SOUP KITCHEN.—At a meeting which took place at the London Tavern, on the 15th instant, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair—as appears was made to the citizens of London for the establishment of City brai ches of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Hospice, for contributions of such articles as might be useful in the kitchens, lavatories, &c., attached thereto. Messrs. Gibbs, of the City Soup Works, Milton-street, Cripplegate, have forwarded to the committee, as their donation, 5 cwt of soap, for the use of the lavatories of such institutions; and it is expected that his example will be followed by other tradesmen, by which the expense necessarily attendant on the formation of such an establishment materially lessened.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Mr. Wentworth C. Dilke presided at Wednesday's meeting. Professor Solly delivered a lecture "On the nature of vegetable substances used in manufactures," being the sixth lecture on subjects connected with the Great Exhibition. The lecturer observed that it was necessary to call these vegetable substances raw materials, whereas many of the articles exhibited under this denomination have undergone many operations preparatory to their introduction to this country for manufacturing purposes. There was not in each case a single specific explanatory of the entire sources from which any particular raw taxtile material can be procured. Where the producer of the raw material and the manufacturer are more or less in direct communication, it might be taken as a pretty correct rule that the greatest improvements had taken place. He referred to resin of the *Xanthorrea*, now beginning to be used largely in the place of shellac, for making black sealing-wax. Oil of cinnamon and oil of cassia were nearly made in Java, as were also cinnamon and others; to the great changes in the manufacture of starch, by means of chemical agencies; to caoutchouc, to the introduction of ulva pertha, for which the large gold medal was awarded, and which was a very valuable article for the arts and for other purposes. The oils of the *Eucalyptus piperita* and *stringerniana*, from New South Wales, which yielded valuable resins, were also of great use. He entered into the art of dyeing, specifically in the vegetable raw materials employed, showing the great improvement in modern times. True chemical science might be applied to great advantage to increase the proportion of colouring matter per cent. Cotton, flax, hemp, &c. next came under notice. He looked to India for a large supply of cotton, China grass, and silk cultivation. Large importations of woods for shoe-binding were dwelt upon. Fine samples of the wood of various species of *Eucalyptus* were continued from Western Australia. One of the trees, 14 feet in diameter was cut down on purpose, and a blank of that width would have been sent to the Exhibition, but, owing to the want of saws of sufficient magnitude to cut it up, it was found impossible to forward it.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—At Monday's special meeting, at the offices in Old Broad-street, the report declared that there was a general improvement in the business of all branches during the last half-year. The directors had taken steps to meet the new state of affairs in New South Wales by the recent discoveries. The prospects of Van Diemen's Land and of the New Zealand lands were decidedly improving, and are likely to be permanent by promoted by the Australian gold discoveries. The usual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum on the entire paid-up capital of the bank, was declared, together with a bonus of 10s. per share on the 20,000 paid-up shares, and a like proportion of bonus on the £2 10s. per share paid up on the 8000 shares of the third series, payable in London on the 1st of February, and on Tuesday, Feb. 3d, and in the colonies, with the addition of seventpence in the pound, as soon as the inspector shall fix after the receipt of advices. A vote of thanks to the widow of the late Mr. Oxsden, the director in Launceston, was carried.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting took place at the Prince Albert, Islington, on Tuesday, at which resolutions approving of the principles of the association were carried, and a petition to be presented to Parliament by Mr. Wakley, M.P., for vote by ballot, extension of the franchise, re-arrangement of electoral districts, &c., was adopted.

THE MARYLEBONE PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held at the British Stores, New-street, Portland-town, on Thursday evening—Mr. T. K. Richard in the chair—at which resolutions were passed, that, in order to ensure an excellent and complete reform of the House of Commons, it was indispensable that all parties should express their opinions with energy and determination, so that the representations of her Majesty's Ministers may be made aware of the sentiment and wishes of the people, and that any measure of reform which did not include the principles put forth by the National Reform Association would not deserve the confidence and support of the people.

THE PRINCESS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The second New Year's *soiree* of the Princess' Dramatic Society was held on Saturday evening, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. We have already, on a previous occasion, had a word or two of laudatory notice not only on account of the praiseworthy object they have in view, but because of the amount of *bona fide* merit which many of its amateurs display.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—At the special court, held in Greek-street, on Wednesday, a letter of Mr. Frank Forster, the engineer, dated the 14th instant, resigning his office, gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Forster explained, in the determined opposition of one of the commissioners, Captain Vetch, R.E.; of the dismissal of his best and most efficient assistants; of the ill-credit thrown on his works exeeuted as proposed; and concluded by stating that as he was no longer allowed to carry out his plans scientifically continue his duties. Captain Vetch discussed any persons feeling against Mr. Forster. Major Dawson moved, and Sir John Burgoyne seconded, that Mr. Forster's resignation be accepted. Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved, and Mr. Alsagar seconded, an amendment, that the resignation be not accepted until Mr. Forster had the opportunity of giving an explanation of his letter in full court, which was unanimously agreed to, the chairman's casting vote being in favour of the amendment uncollected was £53,507 6s. 2½d., or, exclusive of the new rates, £31,936 18s. 8d.

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.—From the reports presented on Tuesday, at Guildhall, it appears that the city is orderly system is working well. A letter was read from Mr Hodgson, clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, again declining to meet the commissioners until the st. rooches to Ludgate-hill had been completed, their right to remove the rubbish from which the Dean and Chapter area, according to the recent act of Parliament, as the provision was merely permissive, at the discretion of the Dean and Chapter. After some discussion, Mr. Haywood, the surveyor, was directed to seek a conference with the cathedral authorities on the subject of his plan.

FIRES.—On Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the premises occupied by the Old Woolwich Steam-packet Company, in Cobe-aune, Woolwich, were discovered to be on fire. The premises of Mr. Sarke, a baker, Berwick-street, Soho, and Mr. Gwynn, cheesemonger, Hackney-road, were also destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.—On Monday night, shortly before nine o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. William Brown, No. 4, Tyrrel's-court, Chancery-lane, in the first floor. Mr. Wilkinson, the head engineer of the station, and Daly, one of the firemen, notwithstanding the density of the smoke, rushed into the apartment, groped through the fire and smoke, and at great risk succeeded in saving the life of a young child.—On Tuesday night, shortly after nine o'clock, a fire, attended with considerable destruction of property, broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Allen, a dairyman, in the New Cut, Lambeth. The inmates of the house and yard were not out of the b. lieving alive, and it is generally understood that all the fire stock was saved.—On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., oilmen, &c., in Bell-yard, Temple, Bristol-st. Mr. Clarke, being confined by paralysis, was unable to make the least effort to save himself, and had in not been for the exertions of his friends in the house he must inevitably have perished in the flames.—On Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, a serious fire broke out at Old Ford, near Bow Church, on the premises known as the Wick Lane Saw-mills, the property of Messrs. Lucas and Co., which, about 10 feet wide, and from 50 to 60 feet high, and were in the tenure of Mr. James Allen, paper-stainer. The firemen at last succeeded in getting the master over the building, but not until he had received very severe injuries. The mills were a two storied building, with a tile roof, and the contents of both floors were insured in the Alliance Fire Office.—On Wednesday night the premises of Mr. Bowden, corn-chandler, Portsmouth-street, were burnt down.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Up to Saturday, Jan. 17, the births of 762 boys and 727 girls, in all 1489 children, were registered in London. In seven correspon ding weeks of 1840-51 the average was 1424. The deaths last week were 1044 males, and 858 females, in all 1902. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average was 1135, and if this be raised in proportion to the increase of population it becomes 1253, compared with which last week's mortality exhibits a decrease of 157. The registrar-general's returns show a small decline in the deaths from some epidemic diseases, from diseases of the lungs, of the nervous system, and those of the digestive organs; while there is an increase in the molecular class and diseases of the heart. The deaths by violence, mortality from consumption was 198; the week's table 123; bronchitis 60; convulsions 60; from 112 to 109; and pneumonia from 86 to 70. Typhus is about the same, 45; smallpox, 23, of whom 20 were children, four of whom had been vaccinated. In the Royal Hospital, Kew, which, I perceive, has been built by Mr. Dr. Mr. Jan. inmates were the youngest was 10 years of age, and the oldest 89, and the mean of all average 67. In the hospital died in the Greenwich Workhouse, and whose ages averaged nearly 80 years. The death of a boy aged 5 years and 9 months, from the accidental passage of a pea into the larynx, is recorded. Three persons died of intemperance. A monument died of diseased heart and in air in her room in Gerrard-street. The death of a boy, aged 10 years, in the Metropolitan, is ascribed to exertion at school to gain a prize of new clothes. The unusual occurrence of a death from carbonic acid gas in a room in the case of a female servant, aged 34, in Marylebone Workhouse.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.467 inches. The mean temperature was 46.8 degrees, which is 9.5 degrees higher than the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was highest than the average on every day of the week. On Sunday and Monday it was above 47 degrees, which is about 11 degrees above the average; on Wednesday it was 47 degrees; on Thursday the mean was 49.6 degrees, the highest in the week, and nearly 13 degrees above the average of the same day; on Friday it was 47.8 degrees; and on Tuesday, and Saturday it was above 42 degrees, or about 5 degrees above the average, on which two days the lowest means of the week occurred. The wind blew generally from the south-west, but on Saturday changed to the north-west. The amount of rain which fell during the week was 1.76 inches.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SITTINGS IN ERROR.—The following learned judges, namely, Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice Jervis, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Baron Martin, assembled in the Exchequer Chamber on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to fix the "return" days after term. The final arrangement was as follows: Errors from the Court of Queen's Bench, Monday, Feb 5, and Tuesday, Feb 6. errors from the Court of Common Pleas, Wednesday, Feb. 4, and Thursday, Feb 5; errors from the Court of Exchequer, Friday, Feb 6, and Saturday, Feb 7. Lord Campbell announced that the Chamber won d continue to sit after the days which had already stated, if it should be found that the work of the business in the Chamber could not be dispatched within the period which their Lordships had specially fix d.

EXAMINATION OF A WIFE AGAINST HER HUSBAND.—In the course of a cause heard in the Court of Chancery on Monday, the Lord Chancellor stated the circumstances under which the difficulties with respect to the question had arisen. When the bill was before the House of Lords, he moved that the clause which gave the courts of law the power of examining the wife be struck out, and it was struck out accordingly. In the body of the bill, and in another clause, there was, however, a power given for the reception of the evidence of the wife in certain cases, and in the trial of criminal offences. That clause by an oversight, and in consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the bill was d scussed, had been permitted to remain; and one of the learned judges, seeing that the evidence was admissible in certain criminal cases, assumed that it was receivable in all, although the general clause had been struck out. That view of the matter was, his Lordship added, not one that was generally adopted.

SIR JOHN PORTE'S HOSPITAL.—Vice-Chancellor Turner gave judgment in this case on Tuesday, and dismissed with costs the petition praying for a reference to the Master to approve a scheme to extend and regulate the charity.

PRELIMINARY CAUSE.—On Wednesday the first of the seven indispositions of Patt, Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., Mr. E. James, Q.C., Mr Bramwell, Q.C., Mr. Bodkin, Hon. R. Denman, Mr. Serjeant Cassels, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Q.C., Mr. Walter Kelly, Mr. Walter Riddell, Mr. E. E. Simons, Mr. M. Fortescue, Mr. Lush, Mr. Bovill, Mr. Parry, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. Woolett, Mr. Rocfter, Clarke, and about forty other members of the circuit. Several complimentary toasts were proposed and duly honoured.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.—The following members of this society have been called to the bar, and were sworn in on the 17th inst., in the hall: Mr. Arthur Pearson, Mr. Joseph Pargeter Bellenden Kelly, and Mr. Robert Lee.

GRAY'S INN.—At a pension of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, holden on Wednesday, Terence Hughes, Esq., was called to the degree of barrister-at-law.

Last Saturday 400 notices were given in the Queen's Bench of intended applications to be admitted attorneys in that court; 170 will come up for examination this, and the remainder in the ensuing Easter Term.

LAW UNIVERSITY.—The projected scheme for a law university for law is at length under the serious consideration of the authorities. It is not even improbable that the next session of Parliament may witness the production of a measure framed for the accomplishment of this object. A meeting of an educational committee, composed of benchers of the four inns of court, was held in the hall of Lincoln's-inn on Monday afternoon. Nothing has yet transpired as to the extent of educational reform contemplated, or, indeed, to show that the question has yet taken the slightest shape of a bona fide project. It will be a fortunate thing for the friends of this reform to learn that the benchers are at least moving.—*Law Times.*

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—It is, we believe, very doubtful whether this often-defeated measure will be renewed next session. Lord Campbell, it is said, will have nothing more to do with it. He is naturally disgusted at the treatment of the government, in giving him all the labour and anxiety of carrying the bill through the Lords, and then deserting him at the last moment. The spectacle, indeed, of a measure of so great public importance introduced by the Lord Chief Justice of England, with the warm support of the Ministry, and opposed by the Lord Chancellor—with the exhibition of a divided house—was discreditable, and ought not to have been permitted by the Premier. Either the bill should have been openly and honourably abandoned by its supporters in the Cabinet, in deference to the Chancellor, or the Chancellor should have dared from a post which he was unable to occupy in accord with his colleagues.—*Law Times.*

JUDGES' CLERKS.—Among the recommendations of the Common Law Commissioners which will probably be adopted is one that the judges' clerks shall be paid by salaries instead of fees. In 1847 the fees of the twelve judges' clerks amounted to £232 5s. 6d. It appears that the fees can be undoubtedly commuted to £1,000 per annum. Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Chief Bar's coachman."—The commissioners recommend a revision of the fees.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL.—A plan proposed by Mr. W. B. West, to abolish the law of settlement and removal, was discussed in St Martin's parish last Tuesday, and a public meeting is shortly to be held to consider the scheme.

The Brussels journals announce the arrival in that city of MM. Alexandre Dumas, Emile de Girardin, Joigneaux, Esquiros, Noel Parfait, Saint-Ferréol, Lucien Dupont, Auby, Theuriet, Cazamajor, and other ex-representatives; and they add, that 400 French Refugees had arrived or passed through Belgium since the 2d December.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market on Monday opened at a fractional improvement upon the closing prices of the Saturday preceding, the 3 per cent consols opening 96¾ ¾ for the firmly maintaining that price during the day. The steadiness was, however, of short continuance, for on Tuesday the opening price was an eighth lower, and as the day advanced Consols declined to 96⅝ ⅞, afterwards closing at 96⅞ ¾. The French funds quoted lower, and appear to go gradually receding, influencing operations here. Business prevailed on Wednesday. Consols being offered at 96⅞, but the closing price was again 96⅞ ¾. This was followed by a small fall on Thursday, and at the close of the week's transactions a want of confidence in the state of affairs in France pr mpted a tendency to decline. The Unfunded Debt remains at about the last week's prices, the opening 96⅞ ¾ for the firmly maintains a high value. The official closing values of the week were for Bank Stock, 216; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 97; Three per Cent. Consols, 96⅞; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 97; New Three per Cent. Annuities, 97; per Cent., 98; Long Annuities, 1860, 7; Ditto, 30 years, 1859, 6; Ditto, 30 years, 1860, 6; India Stock, 261; Consols for Account, Feb. 10, 96⅞. Exchequer Bills, £26.0, 1d. 98s; £500, ditto, 98s; £1000, ditto, 98s; small, 1d. 98s.

Prices were a trifle firmer on Monday in the Foreign Market, Mexican quoting 30 to ½ for Account; Sardinian, 90¼ 91; Spanish Five per Cents, 23¾; the New Deferred, 18¾ ¾. It appears by a letter from Mr. Wodehouse, that the Spanish holders of stock, at a meeting at Madrid, determined upon loaning certificates for the repudiated coupons, similar to the certificates issued here. This suffices to show that the Spanish capitalists are slave to the disgraceful repudiation of Senor Bravo Murillo. Heaviness prevailed on Tuesday. Mexican declining to 29⅝ ⅞; Sardinian to 90 to ½; Mexican was largely dealt in on Wednesday, but without any ultimate advance in prices, and on Thursday, although a good business was transacted, prices did not vary, neither do the closing values of the week subjoined differ, only any market change in prices. Spanish Bonds, 20¾; Ditto, 5%; Ditto, Passive Certs, 4; Ditto, Deferred Certs, 2¾; Equador, 3¾; Portuguese Five per Cents, 91; ditto, Four per Cents, 84; Spanish Five per Cents, 23¾; ditto, Three per Cents 41¾; ditto, New Deferred, 19; Sardinian, 90¾; Belgian Four per Cents, 101; ditto, Three per Cents, 82¾; Danish Five per Cents, 102¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 58¾; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 98¾.

The Railway Market closes heavily, and the Gold Mines Shares are affected by the new gold discoveries in Australia, as well as the diversity of means reported for procuring the gold. Closing quotations are—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 11¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern, 5¾; Birmingham, Bristol, and Gloucester, 84¾; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾; East Anglian (£25 paid), 2¾; Eastern Counties, 6; East Lancashire, 8¾; Great Northern, Heaves, A, 5⅝; Ditto, Halves, B, 14¾; Great Western, 80¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96¾; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 85¾; London and South-Western, 81¾; London and North-Western, 103¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34; Midland, 49¾; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 9¾; North, Eastern, 20¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17¾; Ditto, Extension, 12¾; Ditto, G N E Purchase, 6¾; York and North Midland, 44.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 33¾; Northern and Eastern, New, 8⅞; Royston and Hitchin, 8¾; West Yorkshire (£25 paid), 28¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 10¾; Ditto, Guaranteed, 104¾; Eastern Counties 1 mission, five per Cent., ¾ pr m d, Great Northern, 14; Ditto, Scrip Redeem., 7; North British, 8½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 10.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 11¾; Central of France, 10¾ ex int; Dutch Rhenish, 3¾ ex int.; East Indian (£15 paid), 21 ex int.; Namur and Liege, 6; Northern of France, 16¾ ex int.; Rouen and Havre, 10¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 14¾; Rouen and Havre, 10¾; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾; Tours and Nantes, 8¾

LOCAL SHARES.—Aqua Tria, 1¾; Anglo-Californian, ¾ pm.; Ave Maria, ¾ pm., Nouveau Monde, ¾ pm.; West Mariposa, ¾ pm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat coastwise and by land carriage have been extremely limited, and, in very moderate condition, sold to the prime qualities nearly Monday's quotations, the inferior kinds at a decline of 1s per quarter. Foreign wheat has come forward in fair supply, and the trade ruled heavy at a decline of 1s per quarter. Fine barley realised quite as much money as last week, but have refused to sell. Inferior sorts of both remained rather heavy, but the amount of business doing in that article has been limited. Fine malting fully maintained its value, but inferior sorts ruled very heavy and difficult to sell. Fine beans have also supported their former quotations, but the middling and inferior kinds have been neglected. Indian corn has been in moderate request, at rather more money. Fine and prime peas, as well as Indian corn, firm at former quotations.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex, new, Red, 37s to 42s. ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s, ditto white, 40s to 44s; Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto white, 42s to 48s; Lincoln, red, 36s to 40s; ditto white, 40s to 44s; Yorkshire, red, 36s to 40s; ditto white, 40s to 44s; Northumberland and Scotch, red, 36s to 38s; ditto white, 40s to 42s; Foreign, American flour, 28s to 32s per barrel; French ditto 30s to 36s; Dantzic and Odessa, 44s to 48s; Marianopoli, 42s to 46s per quarter. Barley, Grinding, 18s to 19s per quarter; Brewing, 20s to 22s; Malting, 23s to 25s; Chevalier, 26s to 28s per quarter. Beans, Mazagan, 30s to 32s; Harrow, 32s to 34s per quarter. Peas, White, 32s to 34s; Grey, 30s to 32s; Maple, 32s to 34s; Boilers, 32s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 34s per 280 lb.—Foreign, American flour, 28s to 32s per barrel; French ditto 30s to 36s per 280 lb.

OATMEAL.—Irish, per load of 240 lbs, 20s to 22s; Scotch, 22s to 24s.

SEEDS.—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 47s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s. Clover, English, 72s to 82s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 9s 6d per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s, white ditto, 6s to 7s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per quarter. Rapeseed, new, £20 to £21 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s to £10; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £6 5s per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 37s to 39s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d, of household ditto, 4½d to 5d per 4-lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 38s 4d; barley, 27s 1d; oats 18s 11s; rye, 37s 8d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 34s 10d.

The Last Week's Average. Wheat, 37s 6d; barley, 28s 6d; oats 18s 6d; rye, 37s 0d; beans, 33s 0d; peas, 35s 10d.

SUGAR.—Although a steady demand for all kinds of raw sugar has been noticed daily from this week, at full quotations from yellow Barbadoes, 35s 6d to 36s, good yellow Mauritius, 35s 6d to 36s, and fine ditto, 37s to 37s 6d, the sales of the week have been limited, 7 to 8 hhds only. Bengal, 32s to 32s 6d; and fine yellow Penang 36s per cwt. Refined goods, the show of which is large, are in full request at 42s to 44s 6d to 45s per cwt to the grocery. Crushed very mild.

Coffee. The barbadoes trade remains quiet, while Ceylon is held at 29s per cwt. Plantation ditto nominal at 40s.

RICE.—Market is firmer, improving and the quotations have advanced 3d per cwt.

Provisions. Irish butter in good request at fully last week's prices. In new Cornish and Devon, 80s to 84s; Waterford, 76s to 78s; Limerick, 72s to 74s; Cork, 70s to 72s; Sligo, 70s to 72s; and Kerry, 74s per cwt. Foreign has advanced 2s to 4s per cwt; fine Friesland being worth 84s to 86s per cwt. Bacon in fair demand, and the supply has not been large. Waterford sweets, 60s to 62s, heavy 54s; Limerick, sweets 60s, heavy, 54s; Irish sides, 54s; and flitches, 48s to 50s. Lard firm, at 50s; prime Irish nominal.

TALLOW.—Has advanced 1s, and a further rise has taken place this week. New 51s to 52s; old 52s 6d to 53s 6d, and old 53s 6d to 53s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 46s 6d to 47s per cwt on spot.

OILS.—Linseed oil, in very dull, at 26s per cwt. Otherwise the market is in a dull state. Rape and fish ditto.—Palm oil, 44s to 45s per cwt. Cocoanut oil, 4s per cwt. Sperm, 84s per tun. Pale Seal, 84s per tun. Cod, 34s per tun.

OILCAKE.—Last week's, 14s 10s; Malta Main 13s, Trafalgar Moor, 13s 3d; Townley, 12s 6d; Heaton, 12s 9d; Heaton, 13s; Adam Main, 10s 6d; Adam, 11s 6d; Stewart, 12s 6d; Scobie, 12s 6d; Adam, 12s 6d per ton.

SPIRITS.—Last week's remains dull in sale, at 1s 3d to 1s 3d, and Leewards 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon.

WOOL.—Although usage public sales will take place next month, we have more doing in the private contract market, and sale rates are well supported.

Potatoes. The supplies have fallen off, nevertheless the demand is heavy, at prices varying from 60s to 90s per ton for fair and good qualities.

Smithfield. The best trade has been steady this week, at full prices. Otherwise the demand was dull and heavy.—

Beef, from 3s 8d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d, pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d per 8 lbs, by the carcase.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has ruled inactive, but no material change has taken place in the quotations.—

RUSSELL BERSHAM.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 16.

1st Life Guards: Lieut R J C A Lee-Kelso to be Lieut and Cornet, vice Carter; Cornet and Sub Lieut R Wynyard to be Lieut, vice Lord Alford.

Royal Horse Guards: Paymaster J L Hamblet to be Paymaster, vice Barlow.

9th Foot: Ensign A A Bouse to be Lieutenant, vice Shortham. 14th: Ensign W B Prevost to be Lieutenant, vice Sibthorp; Ensign H Harper to be Ensign, vice Heywood. 19th: Lieut T C Lyons to be Adjutant, vice Grant. 23d: Paymaster C Barlow to be Paymaster, vice Hamblet. 39th: Ensign L B Nicholls to be Lieut, vice Wall, from 2d Dragoon Guards. 41st: Lieut Lewis Lewis to be Lieut, vice Lord Bellew to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bremer, Ensign C A Bushe to be Lieutenant, vice Steele; Lieut F Farnworth to be Adjutant, vice Bushe. 54th: Ensign R Bowen to be Lieutenant, vice Langley; Ensign Ryan to be Lieutenant, vice Orpin; Sergeant H Harford to be Ensign, vice Ryan. 74th: Ensign G Cooper to be Lieut, vice Hunter; Ensign J Graves to be Lieutenant, vice Wells. 74th: Major A Saxon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Campbell; Captain G Mackenzie to be Major, vice Saxon; Lieutenant C Benton to be Captain, vice Mackenzie; Ensign R A H Sillem to be Lieutenant, vice Benton.

MEMORANDUM.—Commission of Major Boothby, 2 A Guards, C B, Portugal, 2 Ling, 14 Foot, and 4 Militia, dated 30th December, 1851, has been cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 16, 1852

Corps of Royal Marines—Col Sir Thomas Williams, K.C.B., to be Col Commandant, vice Ballingall. Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy to be Col Second Commandant, vice Bertier. Major Bowen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hardy. Captain Wm Jacobs to be Major, vice Bowen. Lieutenant Wm Jacobs to be Captain, vice Hearle; Second Lieutenant R Nicholls to be First Lieut., vice Jacobs.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Wm Harrison to be Captain, vice J Wright; Second Lieutenant R Nicholls to be First Lieutenant, vice Harrison.

BANKRUPTS.

F R SEWELETT, Layton, Essex, rookmaker, to COLLIER, Lindford, Southampton, draper. G MARSH, Chesterfield, Minerals, carpenter. R YOUNGMAN, Wandsworth, Surrey, cabinet-maker. J HART, Chelmsford, Essex, ale-dealer. J PARK, Birmingham, tin manufacturer. W HAYWOOD, Birmingham, grocer. J KETTON, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, grocer. J M'DONNELL, Shadwell, grocer. MARY ANN KEELS, Liverpool, cotton-lace dealer. H BELL and H BELL, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

A AND R'ON Macduff, Banffshire, shipbuilders. W M'ILLIE, Glasgow, hair-cloth manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst. the wife of the Rev Benjamin Lowther, of Shrig ey-hall, Cheshire, of a daughter.—On the 15th inst. the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Pa kam, of a son.—On the 16th inst. the wife of the Rev Charles Bullock Bulkeley, of Dronfield, Derbyshire, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst. the wife of the Rev Charles Jackson, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst. the wife of the Rev Charles Jackson, of a son.—On the 17th inst. the lady of the Rev Henry Charles Ralph, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at St James's, Paddington, Thomas Caroline, daughter of the late John Bishop, of Sunbury House, Maidenhead, to Hugh, third son of the late Hercules Lord Langford, of Summerhill, Meath, Ireland.—On the 13th instant at the New Baptist Chapel, Cross-street, Islington, Mr. Joseph Hall, of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hall, of Islington.—On the 14th inst. at St George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Edward Wilkinson, of Bedford-square, to Miss Mary Ann Wilkinson, of Chelsea.—On the 14th inst. at St Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev Thomas Jones, Rector of Llanfair, Denbighshire, Mr. Thomas Jones, of Bryanston-square, to Miss Jane Jones, of Llanfair.—On the 15

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MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ENGLISH SONGS & MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, III.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852. [Number, with MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, &c. 1s.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

[AIR—"How stands the glass around."]

How mournful is my fate!
I've lost my hope, my love, my joy;
My heart is desolate,
And beats but to deplore.
Thy father went before,
And left but thee to bless me, boy;
Thy face was bright as day,
Thy voice like music's sound:
The voice is hushed, the light is quenched,
In the cold, cold ground.

II.

But yet thou sleepest well;
It was a glorious field, my son,
On which thy father fell.
Ah, double grief is mine!
Alike his fate and thine!
'Twas hard such love to yield, my son;
'Twas hard to lose you both,
E'en though your country found;
But flowers are springing from your grave,
In the cold, cold ground.

III.

The cheerful leaves unfold,
As they were looks of thine, my boy,
To bid me be consoled,
And learn to hope and pray.
They seem to smile and say,
"The grave is powerless to destroy."
The sunshine gilds my face;
Love, like the flowers around,
Points smiling up to Heaven, my boy,
From the cold, cold ground.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

[AIR—"As down in the meadows."]

I.

Love plagued me so much when he dwelt in my heart,
That I gave the tormentor a hint to depart;
But he would not obey me: "Oh, why should I go?
You must," he exclaimed, "have a tenant, you know.
And should I forsake you, Ambition, perchance,
Might be the next comer, to lead you a dance;
He'd vex you, perplex you, and lure you astray;
So you'd better be wise, and allow me to stay."

II.

"I care not for Fame or Ambition," I cried;
"I ask but for quiet, and nothing beside."
"All folly!" said Love; "and if Glory should fail,
Some passion less noble your heart would assail.
You must have a tenant to keep the house tight,
And if Glory won't suit you, why Avarice might."
"Enough!" I replied; "let us argue no more!"
And he's tenant again, firmer fixed than before.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

MANY songs have been written to the noble and impressive air "HOW STANDS THE GLASS AROUND." The melody bears so strong a resemblance to the tune of "Why, Soldiers, why"—a song popular in the earlier part of the last century—as to render it very probable that the few alterations which it contains were chiefly made to suit the metre and sentiment of the words beginning "How stands the Glass around," commonly known as "General Wolfe's Song," and traditionally said to have been written and sung by him on the night preceding the battle of Quebec. Although originally adapted to words of a bacchanalian character, there is perhaps no air in all English or any other music better calculated than this to convey the expression of the deepest pathos and lamentation.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

"AS DOWN IN THE MEADOWS."—This appears to have been the original title of the present air. More than a century ago it had acquired great popularity, and formed one of the tunes incorporated into several of our ballad operas; among which may be mentioned Gay's *Polly* (in 1728), a sequel to his *Beggar's Opera*, but which, on account of the political tendencies and allusions of its predecessor, was forbidden to be represented. Some years ago, however, the opera of *Polly* was produced at Drury Lane Theatre, for the benefit of Michael Kelly; but notwithstanding the beauty and the pleasing character of many of its melodies, it did not obtain any favour with the public.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

[Air—"Come, sweet lass."]

I.

LET'S be wise,
And cease repining;
Love is shining
From our eyes:
And taunts no more arise.
After the rain
The sunshine smiles again;
And birds make music rare
When storms have cleared the air.

II.

Love, like flowers,
Blooms all the sweeter
And completer
After showers.
That fill with balm the bowers.
When the wind blows,
The bright flame brighter glows;
And kisses after strife
Make Love the joy of Life.

HAPPY LOVE.

[Air—"Chloe sleeping."]

I.

Tell me, ye waving woods and throbbing ocean,
Ye hills and streams, ye landscapes glowing fair,
Why in my heart ye wake such new emotion?
And ye, O skies, with all your worlds, declare,
What is this secret, deep, untold delight,
Unknown before, that fills me in your sight?

II.

There came an answer to my thought's appealing,
When she I love look'd upward to my face;
Her eyes were fountains bright with new revealing,
The sweet interpreters of nature's grace;
And when she spoke, I press'd her lips impearl'd,
And knew 'twas Love that beautified the world.

THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND.

[Air—"Balance a straw."]

I.

THROUGH the green lanes of England, the long summer day,
We wandered at will in our youth's merry May;
We gathered the blooms o'er the hedge-rows that hung,
Or mocked the sweet song that the nightingale sung.
In the autumn we knew
Where the blackberries grew,
And the shy hazel-nuts hidden deep in the shade;
Or with shouting and cheer,
When the Christmas drew near,
In search of the ripe ruddy holly we strayed.

II.

But the green lanes of England, though dear to us then,
Were dearer by far when we grew to be men;
When the heart's first emotions were fervent and pure,
And the world had no grief that a smile could not cure.
'Twas beneath the green leaves,
In the calm summer eves,
That we breathed the young hopes in our bosoms that burned;
Or in love's gentle eyes
Read the tender replies,
That shewed the fond passion as fondly returned.

III.

Ye green lanes of England, wherever we roam,
Ye are linked in our hearts with the memories of home,
With the sports of our childhood, the love of our prime,
And the pensive delights of a soberer time.
Other lands may be fair,
With their balm-breathing air,
And their beauties and grandeurs that charm or appal;
But to young and to old,
Till our hearts shall grow cold,
Shall the green lanes of England be dearer than all.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

"GREENWICH PARK," OR "COME, SWEET LASS."—A popular tune, to which Gay, in 1720, adapted some words for the *Beggar's Opera*. D'Urfey's earlier song, beginning "Come, sweet Lass," and written to the same tune, has a still more inviting title, namely, "Slighted Jocky, or Coy Moggy's unspeakable Cruelty." In Playford's *Dancing Master*, 1698, the name given to this tune is "Greenwich Park." The melody is of that sprightly character, free from vulgarity, of which English National Music affords so many illustrations.

HAPPY LOVE.

"CHLOE SLEEPING."—A delightful air by Dr. Arne, published in the collection of songs entitled *Lyric Harmony*; a work containing several other excellent productions for which we are indebted to the genius of that composer, such as, "Where the Bee sucks," "To fair Fidele's grassy Tomb," "Gentle Youth," &c. The present air, "Chloe sleeping," is probably altogether unknown to the public in the present day—a mystery the solution of which must be sought for in causes that by no means imply any want of merit in the composition.

THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND.

"BALANCE A STRAW."—This once highly popular English air was used in 1772 as the concluding portion of the "Servant's Medley," in the opera of *Love in a Village*. It is also in a Collection of Songs printed in 1758, in which it is set to some words beginning "From the man whom I love though my heart I disguise," and is stated to be composed by Mr. Oswald, who was a music-publisher in St. Martin's Churchyard, and composer of many of the favourite songs that were sung at Vauxhall and other public places. Indeed, it does not possess any indication of having been composed earlier than about a century ago, at which period, as we are told, it was adapted to a song written on a celebrated posture-master or balancer, and thereby attained the name of "Balance a Straw." It is also said that this tune has been set to some of the chimes of our country churches. The custom of adapting secular airs as well as those of a religious character to the purpose of church-chimes is probably as old as the time of Charles the Second; that of tuning church-bells to playing *sacred* airs only is, of course, of a still more distant date. In either case, the custom was, in my opinion, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance;" for even in the case wherein the sacred character of an air might have tended to create a prestige in its favour, that prestige was endangered by the ineffective and discordant manner in which the air was "tolled out" upon the bells; and in the case where, as in the present instance, the air was merely a popular one of a secular character, the prestige which would attach to a church-tune was lost. In effect, this setting tunes to the chimes of church-bells was a desecration either way; on the one hand, a sacred air was destroyed and brought into contempt by the miserable manner of executing it; and on the other, a mere popular jig-tune (for such tunes have been thus employed) was a desecration of the use of an edifice adapted for other associations. In no case, even with all the assistance which modern science may render, can the setting of tunes to the chimes of church-bells be made tolerable: the custom, barbaric in its origin, has wisely dropped into disuse, and it is a matter of wonderment that the Corporation of the City of London, on the building of the new Royal Exchange, should have determined on perpetuating it. As might have been foreseen, however, those chimes are now mute: their uselessness and ineffectiveness may have led to their abolition.

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

Air, General Wolfe's Song, "How stands the Glass around."

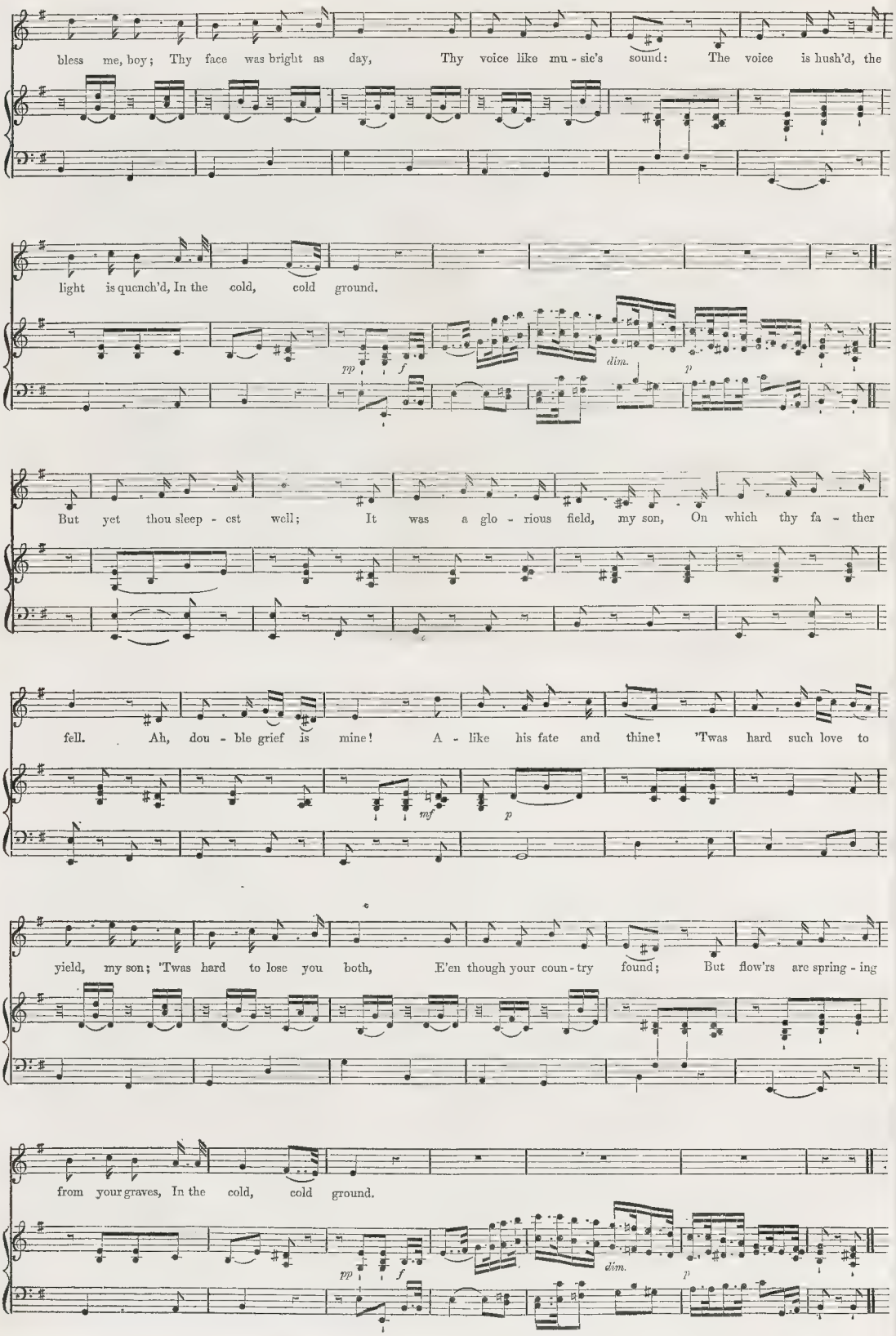
Slow, and mournfully.

mf *ten.* *f* *dim.* *p*

How mourn - ful is my fate! I've lost my hope, my love, my joy; My heart is de - so -

late, And beats but to de - plore. Thy fa - ther went be - fore, And left but thee to

mf *p*


bless me, boy; Thy face was bright as day, Thy voice like mu - sic's sound: The voice is hush'd, the
light is quench'd, In the cold, cold ground.
pp f dim. p
But yet thou sleep - est well; It was a glo - rious field, my son, On which thy fa - ther
fell. Ah, dou - ble grief is mine! A - like his fate and thine! 'Twas hard such love to
mf p
yield, my son; 'Twas hard to lose you both, E'en though your coun - try found; But flow'rs are spring - ing
from your graves, In the cold, cold ground.
pp f dim. p

The cheer - ful leaves un - fold, As they were looks of thine, my boy, To bid me be con -

soled, And learn to hope and pray. They seem to smile and say, "The grave is pow'r - less

mf *p*

to de-stroy!" The sun - shine gilds my face; Love, like the flow'rs a - round, Points smil - ing up to

Heav'n, my boy, From the cold, cold ground.

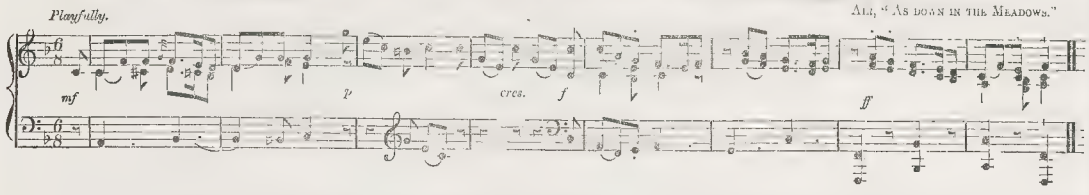
pp *f* *ten.* *p*

rf *pp*

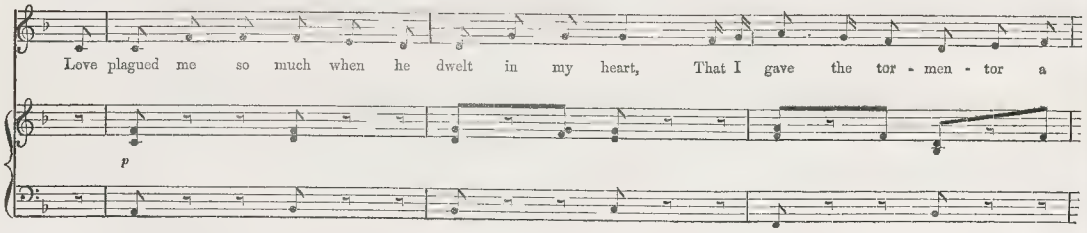
NOTICE TO QUIT.

Air, "As down in the Meadows."

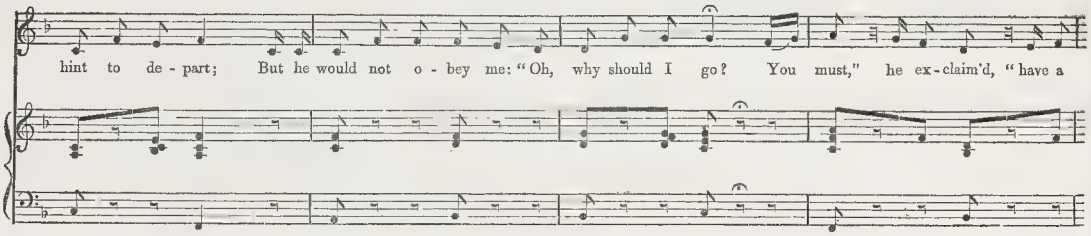
Plaintully.



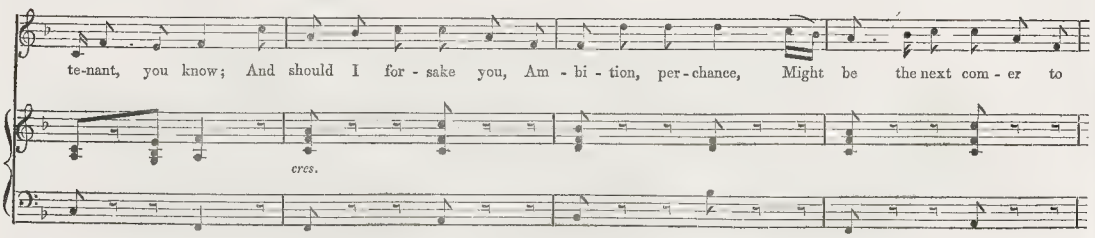
Love plagued me so much when he dwelt in my heart, That I gave the tor - men - tor a



hint to de - part; But he would not o - bey me: "Oh, why should I go? You must," he ex-claim'd, "have a

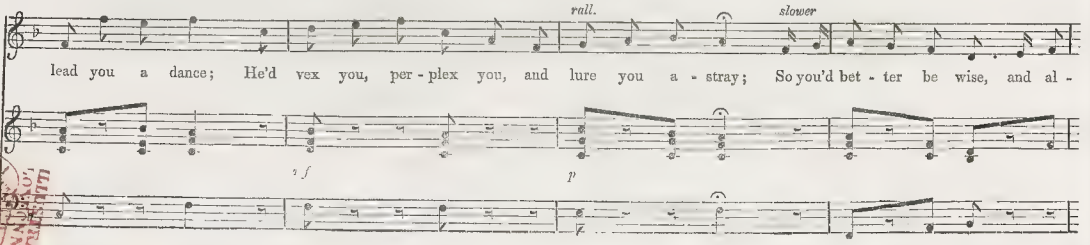


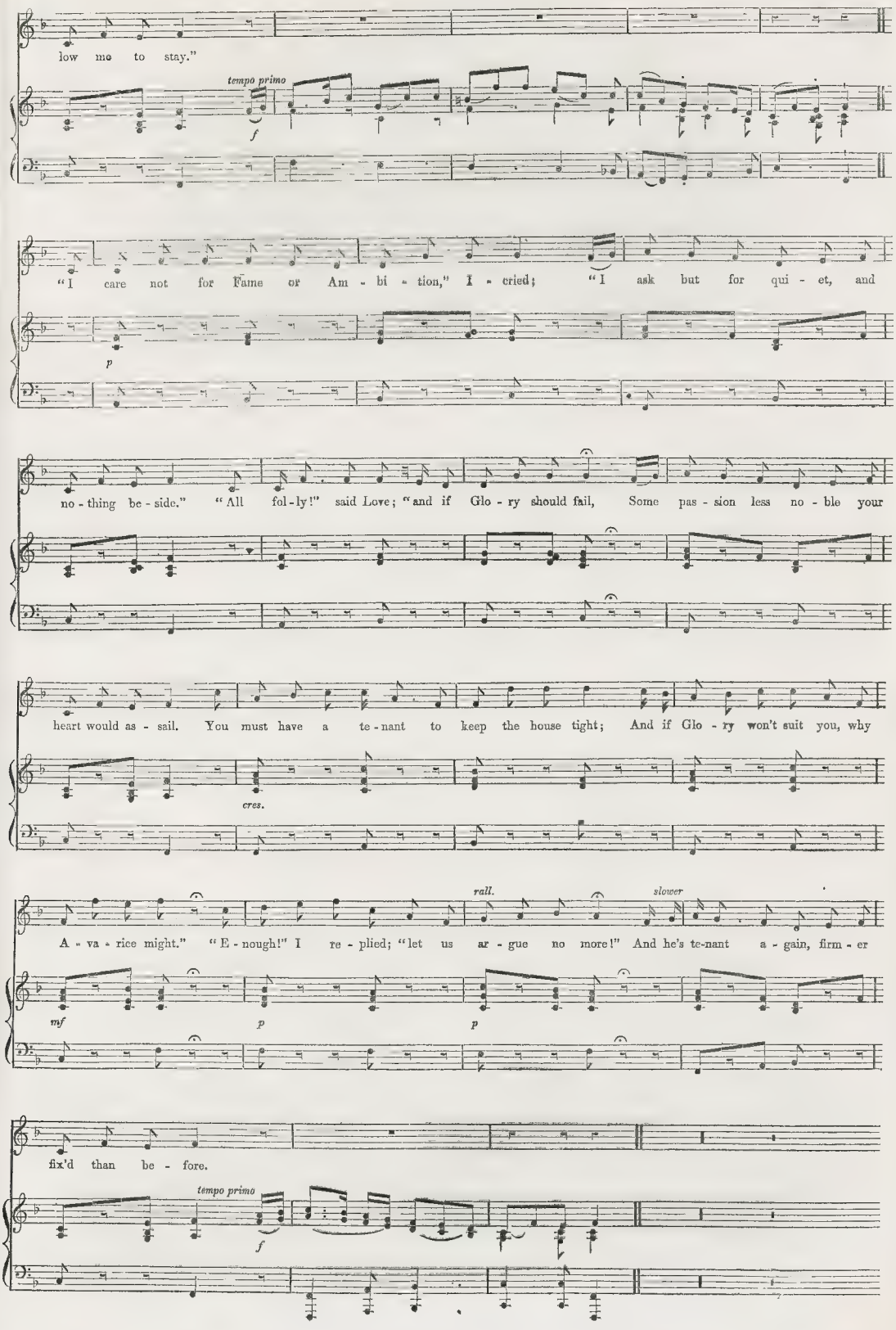
te-nant, you know; And should I for - sake you, Am - bi - tion, per-chance, Might be the next com - er to



rall. slower

lead you a dance; He'd vex you, per - plex you, and lure you a - stray; So you'd bet - ter be wise, and al -




low me to stay."
tempo primo
f
"I care not for Fame or Am - bi - tion," I - cried; "I ask but for qui - et, and
p
no - thing be - side." "All fol - ly!" said Love; "and if Glo - ry should fail, Some pas - sion less no - ble your
heart would as - sail. You must have a te - nant to keep the house tight; And if Glo - ry won't suit you, why
cres.
rall.
slower
A - va - rice might." "E - nough!" I re - plied; "let us ar - gue no more!" And he's te-nant a - gain, firm - er
mf
p
p
fix'd than be - fore.
tempo primo
f

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

In moderate time, but gaily

Air, "Come, sweet Lass."

f *p* *f*

Let's be wise, And cease re - pin - ing; Love is shin - ing From our eyes, And taunts no more a -

p *cres.*

slower.

rise. Af - ter the rain The sun-shine smiles a - gain; And birds make mu - sic rare When storms have

mf *p*

rall.

clear'd the air.

a tempo

cres. mf f

Love, like flow'rs, Blooms all the sweet - er And com - ple - ter Af - ter show'rs, That fill with balm the

p cres.

slower.

bow'rs. When the wind blows, The bright flame bright-er glows; And kiss-es af - ter strife Make Love the

mf p

rall.

joy of Life.

a tempo

cres. f

HAPPY LOVE.

In moderate time, and gracefully.

AIR, "CHLOE SLEEPING."

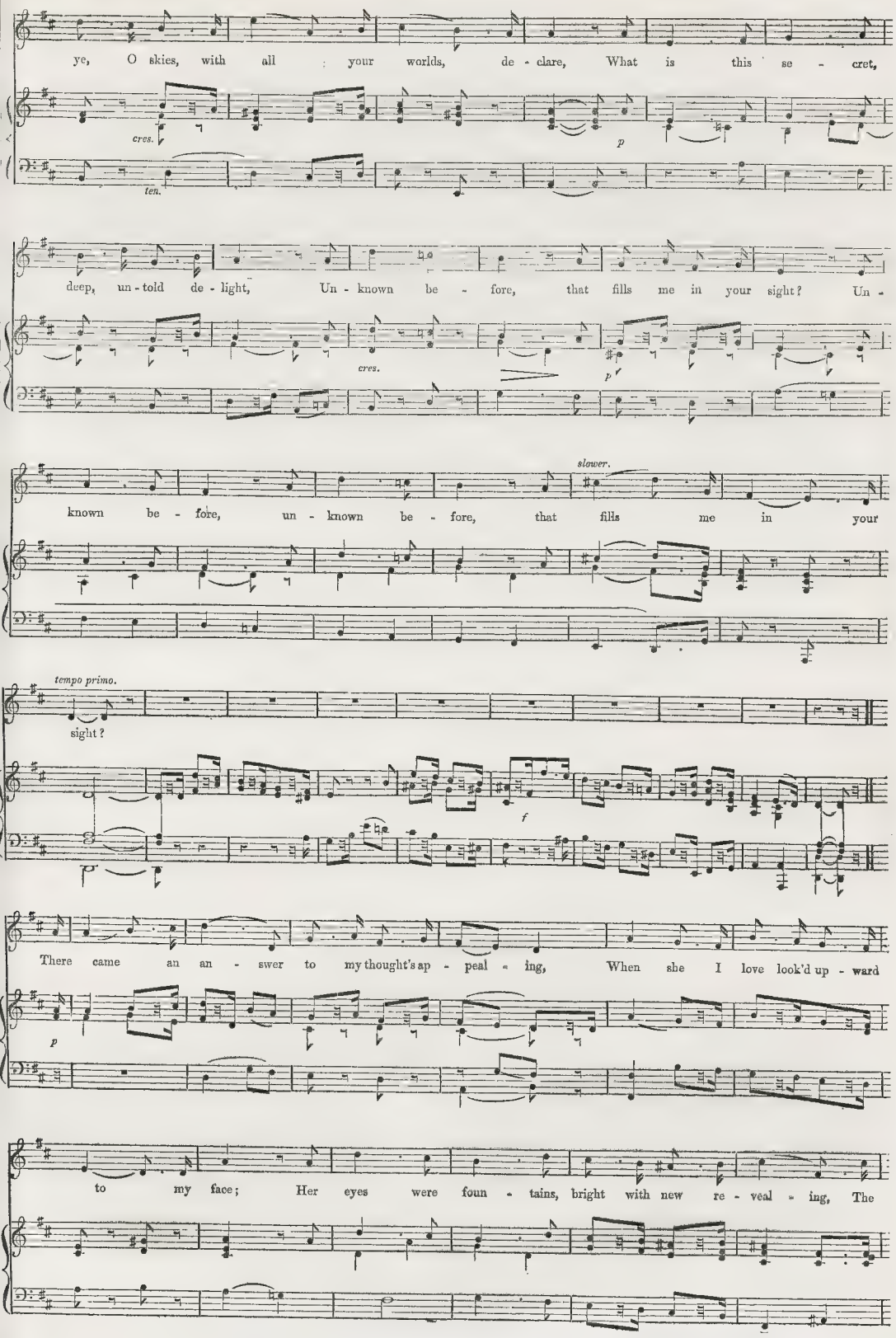
p

cres. *f*

Tell me, ye wav - ing woods and throb - bing o - cean, Ye hills and streams, ye land - scapes

p

glow - ing fair, Why in my heart ye wake such new e - mo - tion! And


ye, O skies, with all your worlds, de - clare, What is this se - cret,
cres.
p
ten.
deep, un - told de - light, Un - known be - fore, that fills me in your sight? Un -
cres.
p
slower.
known be - fore, un - known be - fore, that fills me in your
tempo primo.
sight?
f
There came an an - swer to my thought's ap - peal - ing, When she I love look'd up - ward
p
to my face; Her eyes were foun - tains, bright with new re - veal - ing, The

sweet in - ter - pre-ters of na - ture's grace; And when she spoke, I

cres. p

ten.

press'd her lips im - pearl'd, And knew 'twas Love that beau - ti - fied the world. I

cres. p

slower.

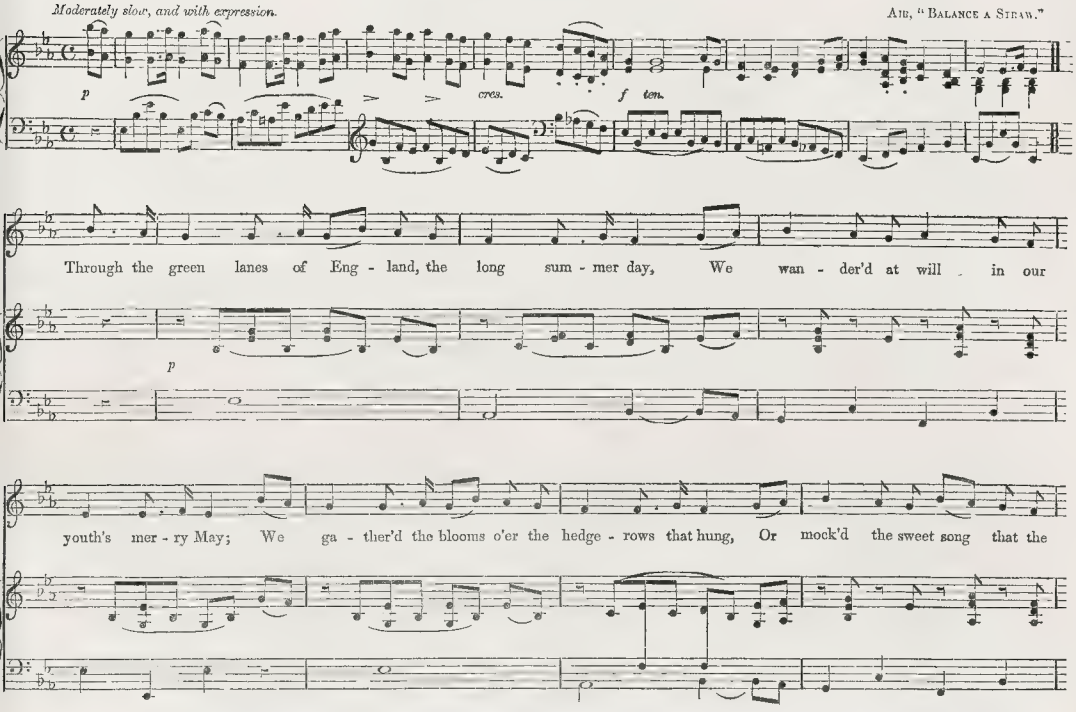
knew 'twas Love, I knew 'twas Love that beau - ti - fied the

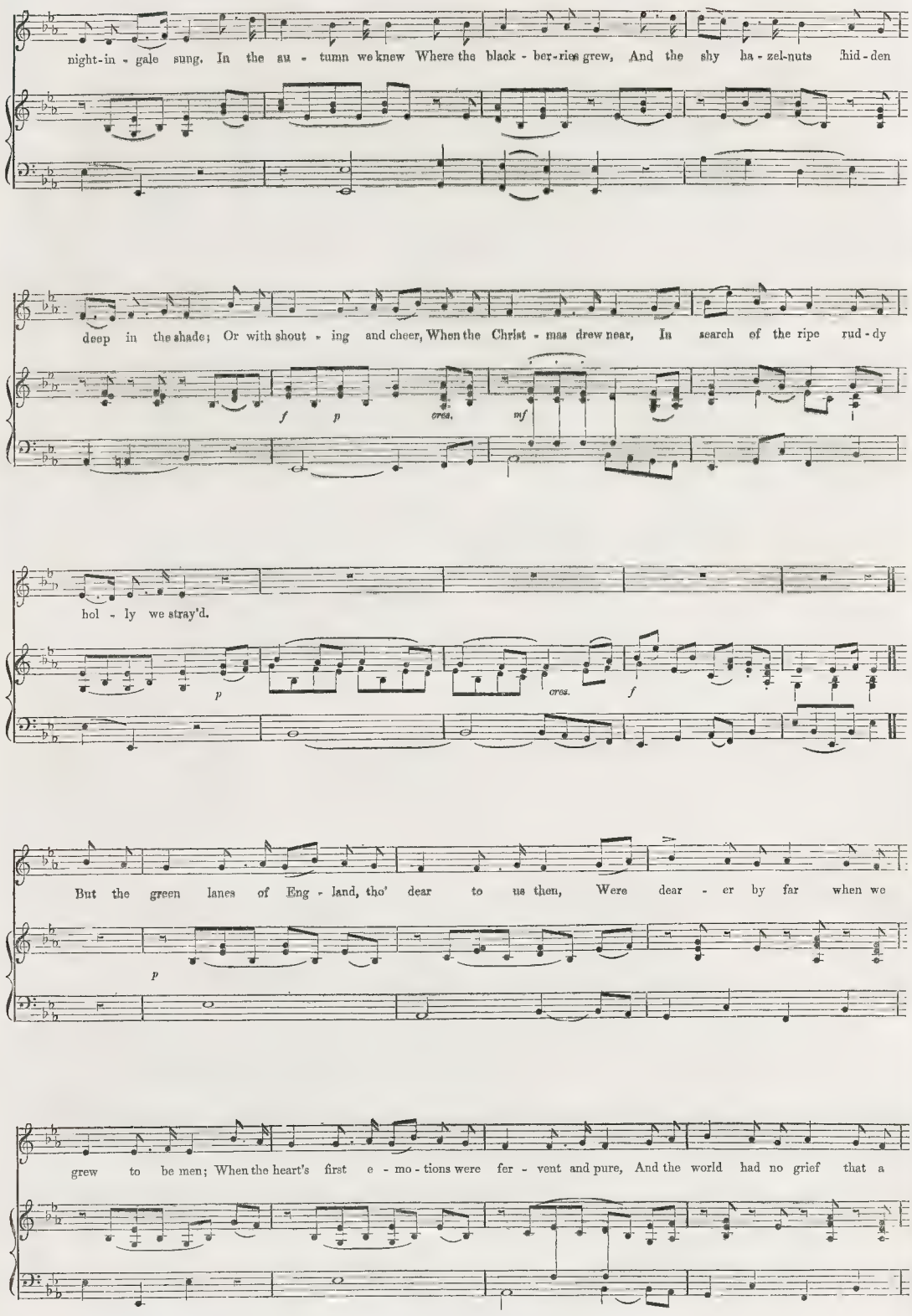
tempo primo

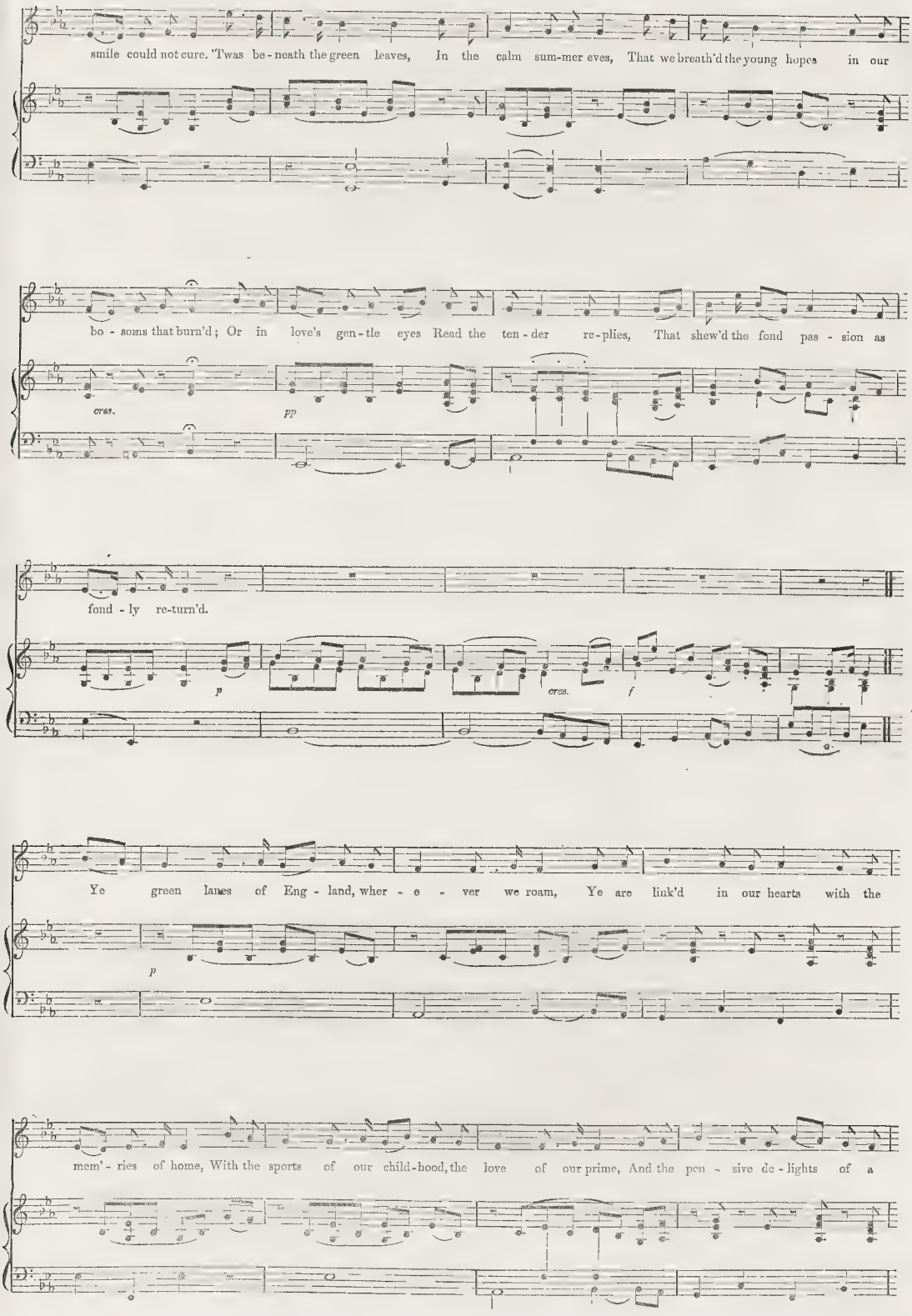
world.

THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND.

Moderately slow, and with expression. AIR, "BALANCE A STRAW."


p
cres.
f ten.
Through the green lanes of Eng - land, the long sum - mer day, We wan - der'd at will in our
p
youth's mer - ry May; We ga - ther'd the blooms o'er the hedge - rows that hung, Or mock'd the sweet song that the


night-in - gale sung. In the au - tumn we knew Where the black - ber-ries grew, And the shy ha - zel-nuts hid - den
deep in the shade; Or with shout - ing and cheer, When the Christ - mas drew near, In search of the ripe rud - dy
f p cres. mf
hol - ly we stray'd.
p cres. f
But the green lanes of Eng - land, tho' dear to us then, Were dear - er by far when we
p
grew to be men; When the heart's first e - mo - tions were fer - vent and pure, And the world had no grief that a


smile could not cure. 'Twas be - neath the green leaves, In the calm sum-mer eves, That we breath'd the young hopes in our
bo - soms that burn'd; Or in love's gen - tle eyes Read the ten - der re-plies, That shew'd the fond pas - sion as
cres.
pp
fond - ly re-turn'd.
p
cres.
f
Ye green lanes of Eng - land, wher - e - ver we roam, Ye are link'd in our hearts with the
p
mem' - ries of home, With the sports of our child-hood, the love of our prime, And the pen - sive de - lights of a

so - ber - er time. O-ther lands may be fair, With their balm-breath-ing air, And their beau - ties and gran - deurs that

charm or ap-pal; But to young and to old, Till our hearts shall grow cold, Shall the green lanes of Eng - land be

cres. *f* *p* *cres.* *mf*

dear - er than all.

f

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198 Strand aforesaid. Saturday, January 9th, 1847.

o. VII.—NORTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

LAUDET.)

19

aëton—Improved Sociable—Amampton Carriage, contrived to be used either as an open barouche or close carriage. | Railway Carriages—Brussels Permanent Railway—Cornwall Express Narrow-gauged Engine—Crampton's Express Engine—Great Western Engine, &c. | Machinery for Cotton, Worsted, Flax, Calico Printing, for producing various Colours at once, Wood-planing, Grooving, &c.

20

t Morocco, &c., in skins—Leather Portmanteaus, Dressing-cases, and Despatch-boxes.—Velocipedes. | The Queen's Jewel-case, by Messrs. Elkington—Harness and Saddlery—Ellson and Fairburn's Locomotive Tank Engines. | Portmanteaus and Camp Furniture—Gig Harness—Elastic Seat—Saddle—Ladies' Saddles, Bridles, &c.

21

and Terra Cotta—Parian Cement—Enamelled Slate—Marble and Serpentine Obelisks and Vases. | Enamelled Slate Model Ancient Roman Bath—Specimens of Ladyshore Terra-Cotta Chimney-pieces, Columns, &c.—Hollow Brickwork. | Stucco—Fire-grates—Marine Engines—Models of all the forms of Screw Propellers—Lace and Flax Machinery—Lathe—Coining Press, &c.

LITERATURE.

STOTHARD; HIS GENIUS AND CAREER.*

INITIAL LETTER (THESE PRESENTS)
For the Policies of the Amicable Insurance Company, 1779.

THE appearance of this handsome volume is one amongst many instances in evidence of an increasing appetite on the part of the public for the amenities of art, and of a corresponding desire on the part of publishers to minister to it. Fifty years ago, a similar volume illustrative of the career and genius of the noblest painter in the annals of time would have been a failure, not because there were not the materials nor the hands for its production, but because there was not a public to purchase a hundred copies of it when produced. Now, thanks to the increased facilities for extensive multiplication of examples afforded by the reproduction of steel plates, and the improved school of wood-engraving, which has followed as a natural consequence of our gigantic resources in printing machinery, the painter and engraver count their thousands and tens of thousands of votaries, where before to reach hundreds was the happy exception; and a large field of public intelligence has been laid under art-cultivation which would otherwise have remained in the darkest ignorance both of the pleasures and uses of pictorial representation.

It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that this art-culture should be the work of a day or of a season: men must be taught what they ought to look for in art, before they will know what to admire; they must learn what has been accomplished by others before they can pretend to fix a standard of excellence applicable to individual performances before them. During this process the majority of art-students must consent to doubt the accuracy of their first impressions, and the art-practitioner to disregard the applause of the multitude, if he do not even go so far as to suspect it as an evidence of failure, or at least of shortcoming of the highest purposes of art, either as regards the subject chosen, or the manner of its treatment.

We are not of those who pretend that no one can judge of works of art except the artist; that it requires practical experience in the manipulation of colours to appreciate the brilliant effects produced by a Titian, a Rubens, or a Rembrandt; or a probationary course in a drawing class to feel the magnificent conceptions of a Michael Angelo, the life-breathing compositions of Raphael and Correggio, or the pregnant epics of our own Hogarth, whom, in spite of the pooh-poohing of certain critics of the Jean Brummel school, we must always consider the greatest painter, and that in the greatest style, of modern times. To deny the right of criticism to all who cannot paint, would be as absurd as to deny the right of judging of the quality of a dinner to the man who cannot cook; and, if the pretence were carried out, it would very speedily reduce the number of patrons of art, culinary and pictorial, to a ruinously low figure. Every man his own cook, and every man his own painter, would then be the rule in a society reduced to primitive barbarism.

But criticism, as well as painting or sculpture, is an art *per se*; it is the art of judging well, both of the conception and the execution of a work. Based upon correct principles, educated by the contemplation of the best works in sufficient variety, criticism even takes a higher ground than art—executive art—in its general manifestations; for, whilst the artist (with rare exceptions, which only prove the rule) never attempts to grasp and exercise all the resources of his art, the critic should strive to fill the highest judgment-seat, to enrich and strengthen his mind by a ripe study of the highest standards, which having done, all the lower are included as a matter of course.

Looking upon criticism in this light, as the highest school or court of appeal in the republic of arts, we need hardly observe that the duties of the critic assume an importance, and are attended with an amount of responsibility, which cannot be thought lightly of, except by those who have no pretensions to the office. In exercising his functions it should always be borne in mind that the critic has to administer right and justice not only as between artist and artist, candidates in the same field, but as between artists and the public, who are their patrons. An ignorant public will never do justice to the highest merit in art, yet every measure of encouragement bestowed upon mediocrity is done at the expense of what is due to higher merit; and thus it is that tricksters and pretenders flourish and fatten, whilst true genius, unmindful of neglect, undismayed by penury and privation, pursues its way of unrequited toil, looking to posterity for its reward.

Mrs. Bray, in her introduction to this biography, says something about "the great men I could name in literature who are ever more ready to commend and to encourage than the little critics—those, I mean, who deem themselves critics, and who often possess not one essential requisite for true criticism;" and she adds the apophthegm, that "to throw a stone is an easy thing, but to hit the mark requires a pract sed eye and a steady hand." Now, disavowing any sympathy with the would be critics, who often, we agree, "possess not one essential requisite for true criticism," we must say, that, as far as our experience goes, there is more of indiscriminate praise than of unjust censure to be laid to their charge, and of the two, we think that the former is much more fatal to art, and more unjust to artists, than the latter. Merit will, in most cases, eventually make its way, in spite of unjust hostility, gaining, as it were, strength from opposition; in other cases, merit, as we have already said, may remain itself to neglect; but to be insulted with ignorant patronage, in common with a herd of unworthy associates, is what true merit must always bitterly feel and indignantly resent. It may be an easy thing to throw a stone at a mark, but it is at least as easy, if not easier, to throw a shovelful of plaster; and we all know the adage—

> Lay it on thick,
> Some of it will stick,

which is equally applicable to flattery as to abuse.

And if critics owe anything to art, to artists, and to the public, when they would pretend to guide—we were going to say educate—what must we think of one who tells us that an artist of very considerable merit certainly, but merit of a peculiar order, and who unfortunately chiefly confined his talents to the illustration of books, and has consequently not left a single great work behind him (we say "great" in the poetic sense as we understand it), was dismayed by the decorations of the staircase at Burleigh, with the paintings eight feet high") that this artist, Thomas Stothard to wit, combined in himself all the grace and imagination of Raphael and Parmegiano, the grandeur of Michael Angelo, the colouring of Rubens, and even condescended to add in his latter period the pre-like prettiness of Watteau? No one would believe it possible that indiscriminate flattery could run to such extremes, and that accidental circumstances which led to a matrimonial alliance between our authoress and the family of Mr.

* "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A., with Personal Reminiscences." By Mrs. Bray. With numerous Illustrations on Wood. Murray.

Stothard should so have blinded her to the merit of all the rest of the world as to induce her to indulge in it. Yet so it is. In various passages in this volume we are told that Stothard was "the greatest historical painter this country ever produced;" that his book illustrations, produced in the early part of his industrious career, were of "the highest order of poetic composition;" that "nothing was ever more purely conceived or beautifully executed" than his illustrations of "Paradise Lost;" that his "'Jacob's Dream,' and the 'Angels appearing to the Shepherds,' will bear comparison with the compositions of the great master of the sacred school, Raphael;" that his "Boaz seeing Ruth gleaning" "reminds one of the old masters, to the finest of whose scriptural works it is in every way equal as a composition;" that "Stothard's drawings of these subjects (Cibber's figures of Melancholy and Raving Madness at Bethlem) at once remind the observer of the sublimity of Michael Angelo;" that his picture of "The Vintage," "his choice in which, as usual, was dictated by having a frame that happened to fit the picture," was "universally admired, and allowed by artists and such as were capable of appreciating its excellence to bear a marked resemblance to Rubens in richness and depth of colour, whilst in drawing and grace it was not inferior to Titian;" that he had all the humour, without the "vulgarity," of Hogarth; in short, not to go into any further comparisons, that—

VIEW OF THE KING'S BALL, AT ST. JAMES'S, ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY, JUNE 4, 1789.

His genius was unlimited; it embraced every species of composition; every subject of the pencil—landscape, portrait, cities, architecture, sea-pieces, animals, birds, flowers, fruits, costume, even insects, &c;

in fine, that

> It may be briefly said of the excellences of this great painter, that his chief characteristics lay in the taste and feeling with which he treated his subject; the judgment that guided and governed both; and, above all, *in the heights and depths of his homeless imagination* an imagination so wonderful in itself as to be unknown in its exercise, that, as no *other country has ever yet produced a painter who excelled him in the highest attributes of genius*, so an age may pass away before we again, if ever, shall number among our most illustrious men his equal as a second Stothard in the annals of our English school of art.

Such extravagant assertions as these, whilst they cannot add one leaf to the laurels of their unfortunate object, may not unlikely provoke the ignorant critic of the stone-throwing school to deny him any merit at all, and to treat the whole subject with ridicule. Let us, however, take a different course, and, having disposed of the "chaff" with which he is now smothered, let us endeavour to do justice to the memory and talents of an artist of very considerable merit, of great industry, and of still greater modesty and simplicity of purpose, and who only wanted the spur of ambition and the "bump of self-esteem" to have earned a much more elevated niche than he has attained in the temple of fame.

Thomas Stothard was entirely a self-taught genius, and in the worldly sense, also, he was a self-made man; few artists have been less indebted to fashion and the patronage of the great. He was born of humble parents. His father kept a public-house in Long-acre, and at an early period the son was apprenticed to a draughtsman of silk patterns in Spital-square. Here he employed his leisure hours in reading Homer and Spenser, and making impromptu illustrations of what he read. Some of these were one day seen by Harrison, the publisher of the "Novelist's Library," who was so pleased with them, that he commissioned the youth to make three sketches for one of his novels, for which he rewarded him not very munificently with half-a-guinea. This sealed Stothard's fate: he took to book illustration as a business (improving himself at the same time in the higher callings of art), and with his scanty earnings from this source, and from the silversmiths who also employed him in drawing patterns, added to the interest of £1200 which his father left him, eked out a modest competency. Mrs. Bray, in the passage we have just quoted from her, speaks of "imagination" as pre-eminently the distinguishing characteristic of Stothard. Now, we believe the truth to be the very reverse. A man who, to the end of his life, was content to take any subjects that were given to him by silversmith, bookseller, or printseller—whose best work, and probably the only gallery picture that will survive to posterity, "The Canterbury Pilgrimage," was itself a commission from a printseller, the price being £60; and whose last employment, when upwards of seventy years of age, was rambling through wind and dust and rain, on the banks of the Dove, copying fish and fishing houses and local scenery, for an edition of "Walton's Angler" such a man could have very little imagination, considered in its highest attributes as a creative faculty, but on the contrary, must have been essentially real and practical. A curious illustration, by the way, of his unimpulsive disposition is found in the little story of his wooing and wedding the future partner of his life, as thus related in the volume before us:—

> Stothard, it seems, did not immediately win the object of his choice. But the fleetness of such a heart as his were incapable of change. For some time he paid [illegible] preferred his suit, and at length gained the hand of the fair Rebecca. But though his love was true and deep, it was a ways more or less accompanied with that serenity which formed a marked feature in his character. After he had [illegible] beloved to the altar, not to lose an hour from his studies even on the wedding-day, he conducted home his bride, and then very quietly walked, down to the Academy, to draw from the antique till three o'clock, the hour at which it closed. There he sat by the side of a fellow-student named Scott, with whom he was intimate, and, after drawing the usual time, at length he said to his friend, "I am now going home to meet a family party. Do come and dine with me, for I have this day taken to myself a wife!"
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> Eleven children were, in due course, the reward of this calm proceeding. We have said that Stothard was eminently "real," and certainly, to a young man just struggling with his pencil for daily food and raiment, a wife and eleven children may be pronounced an astounding reality. It was one, too, which left him little opportunity to indulge in gratuitous fancies, or to lay up anything for posterity, even if he were inclined that way. Accordingly we are informed, that
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> So increasing a family obliged him constantly to labour, and often to accept commissions that were too trifling and too minute an order for a painter of his master-mind and hand: for instance, such commissions as designing for [illegible] books, ladies' fashions, sketches of court balls and amusements, Royal [illegible]ings, and for ordinary engravings and play-books. But, so great was Stothard's love of art, and the simplicity of his character, that he made his designs for them with the same care, and threw into them the same exquisite grace, which he bestowed on the higher order of his works.

To all this we willingly adhere, adding this besides, that, in our opinion, his designs for these occasions, and, indeed, all his productions at this early period, when he had nothing but reality to follow, and his own simplicity of genius to guide him, were the best works he ever produced, and, admirable in themselves, fully entitle him to honourable mention as "the father" of an important school, namely, that for producing "beautiful illustrations as an accompaniment to the popular literature of England." His "View of the King's Ball at St. James's, on the King's Birthday, June 4, 1789," is one of the most exquisite and artistic studies it is possible to conceive of such a subject. The figures of the Prince and Princess going through the movements of a minuet are full of ease and grace and action; whilst the arrangement of the whole company is marked with rare propriety. The figures—King, Queen, courtiers, and all—are in perfect keeping; and no attempt is made to violate the decorum of such an occasion by breaking the level of the line of heads or figures, for the mere purpose of producing effect. Indeed, in the simplicity of his style at this period, Stothard reminds us of some of the very early artists of the Florentine school, Masaccio more particularly, whilst his accuracy and decision of hand in drawing warrant the appellation frequently accorded him, of the "English Giotto." Pity it was that he ever forsook his own inimitable style, marked with graceful homely truthfulness, in vain efforts to imitate, first Mortimer, then Raphael (1792), then Rubens (1796), then Titian, and, lastly, Watteau (*circa* 1810-20), with not one of whom he had by nature a point in common.

Mrs. Bray thinks otherwise, however, and, speaking of his "beautiful picture of the 'Confirmation,'"—in reality a very commonplace prayer book illustration she says, "He had now wholly emancipated himself from the school of Mortimer, and the very spirit of Raphael (whose compositions he had so deeply studied) seemed to live and breathe again in the works of Stothard"(!)

Now, we doubt the fact alleged, as well as the opinion propounded in this passage. Where, at this period (about 1790), had Stothard "so deeply studied the works of Raphael"? He had never at that time been out of England; and it was not till 1815, when he went to Paris for a fortnight, that, as far as we can learn, he had an opportunity of seeing a single painting by the great master referred to; and then he certainly caught a glimpse at the "Transfiguration," just as it was being packed up to be returned with other pictorial plunder to Italy: and of it, particularly the colouring, he expresses himself in a tone of admiration and astonishment which would go far in evidence, if we had no other, that until this time he had never known what Raphael as a painter was. With this exception, we have to believe that Stothard's means of studying Raphael were confined to the celebrated Cartoons, and to the prints in "Raphael's Bible," of both of which frequent mention is made in these pages.

Admirable, accurate, and graceful as a draughtsman, so far as representing what he understood (he was not master of the human figure, and seldom attempted it), he was weak and careless as to composition. Indeed, how could it be expected otherwise of an artist who in his life turned out "more than ten thousand designs," in not ten of which was his inventive faculty engaged? Mrs. Bray seems to admit this, for when, after affirming that "Stothard was the only painter who was ever *fully equal* to Hogarth in telling a continued story, that required the same characters to be repeated in different circumstances and positions," she admits that "*Hogarth excelled him in being the author as well as the painter of his own tales*; for what are Hogarth's pictures but novels, which appeal to the mind through the organ of sight, without the assistance of words to convey images, events, and ideas. *Stothard embodied those already written for him.*"

Having in most cases to represent a simple event in a story, he did so with as few figures as possible, avoided complicated groupings, and, above all, that incidental by-play which to some of the great masters gives occasion for such ingenious display in the treatment of middle distances and backgrounds. His style, in short, was that especially adapted for sculpturesque treatment, and we are, therefore, not surprised at his success in the designs for silversmiths' work (more especially the Wellington Shield), and for the friezes and other decorative parts of Buckingham Palace (all of which have not been executed), as well as for some other works of sculpture.

The same consideration will account for his disregard of colour, and his humble position as a colourist. A man who produced "more than ten thousand designs" for the graver, and in the course of nearly sixty years only exhibited ninety works, and those often of the most trivial kind, and snatched at random from his working stock, could not be expected to pay much attention to this department of art.

Stothard's practice (we are to d) was never to paint a picture for Somerset House, but, when the time came for sending in, to take anything that lay about his painting-room or that was being got up in his drawing-room, *for which he happened to have a frame that would fit* (the truth is even this), and to send it off to the Exhibition. Some of these were so small that they were often scarcely visible in the surrounding combination of large canvases and broad gilt frames; and that harmony and repose and truth of colour, which was so beautiful and so perfectly natural in him, was in a moment overpowered by the meretricious glare of the place. Many of Stothard's friends pointed out to him the policy of consulting a little more the taste of the public at the Exhibition, and wished to prevail with him to paint a picture expressly for that atmosphere, but he never heeded them. He would not step an inch out of his way to gain *popularity* when he was sure of *fame*; and so little had he of the tact of the world within himself, that he never could comprehend its utility.

We cannot let this passage pass without a single observation upon its mischievous tendency, as calculated to bear upon the conduct of artists of the rising generation. Though we by no means pin our faith to popularity—temporary popularity, in its vulgar sense—we are fain to believe, that, in the large averages of cases, public opinion is just even to the living. The "popularity" of our own Hogarth, Reynolds, West, Lawrence, Wilkie, Callcott, Turner (who lived to survive the prejudice against his peculiar style), to say nothing of a host of others, is sufficient to redeem the multitude from the wholesale charge of fashionable stupidity and injustice implied in Mrs Bray's remarks. Of course, those who will not condescend to compete for public favour cannot complain if they are overlooked in the crowd of more eager and more painstaking competitors.

And whilst we are just to the many-headed monster, the public, let us also defend individuals from attacks made without sufficient grounds, and for no other purpose than to do excess of homage at the altar of one chosen name. We go back to page 23 of Mrs. Bray's Memoir, to the passage in the midst of which we left off, describing the miscellaneous, and often trifling, commissions which Stothard was obliged to accept, in order to meet the requirements of an increasing family. Mrs. Bray follows up these particulars with the following complaint:—

> Yet, if we consider how much below his merit were some of the tasks in which, at this period, he engaged, it is ever to be lamented that good King George III. (who so munificently patronised West, fancying he was encouraging the greatest living artist) had not bestowed his Royal countenance and bounty on Stothard; as, by giving him commissions, he would have given him independence, and enabled him to employ, on a scale and on subjects worthy of his genius, those astonishing powers with which he was endowed.

We will not enter into a comparison between West and Stothard, or

their respective claims to be considered "the greatest living artist" of that day. We will only observe that at the period in question (about 1783-90) West was at the zenith of his fame, having been more than twenty years celebrated throughout the world as an historical painter of the highest order, whilst Stothard was only just setting out upon his more humble career, having, up to the year 1791 inclusive, exhibited only thirteen works at the Royal Academy, and these, with the exception of a "Holy Family," being the designs for his book illustrations, many of them in water-colours. When we consider this, and that Wilson, Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds, Morland, and many more whose names have survived to fame, were at work during the greater part of the period referred to, we think we may fairly acquit "good King George III." of any injustice in not seeking and singling out a young man of five and twenty, who had positively done nothing for fame or popularity, for the bestowal of "his Royal countenance and bounty." Let it be remembered, also, that the Royal patronage of West ceased in 1801, upon the King's illness, and that West's greatest works, namely, "Christ healing the Sick," "Christ rejected by the Jewish High Priest," and "Death on the Pale Horse," were executed after that date—when the artist was verging upon seventy years of age—so courageous is genius when left to its own resources!

Another equally groundless and unavailing complaint is that against a very distinguished amateur, himself an artist of no mean ability, and to whom the arts of this country are indebted, as well for the example of his patronage, as for the munificent collection which he bequeathed to the National Gallery at his death—we mean Sir George Beaumont. Mrs. Bray says:—

A circumstance, also, which might have contributed to injure him (Stothard) in the *early part of his career*, was, that an amateur landscape-painter, Sir George Beaumont, whose rank and fortune gave more authority to his opinions than from his own talents they were entitled to claim, never could understand or acknowledge the genius of Stothard. And as Sir George's opinions very much set the fashion of his day in art, as to who was or who was not to be admired, in all probability Stothard suffered by soaring above his comprehension, and therefore being deprived of his praise.

Now, here again we will not enter into an argument with our authoress upon mere matters of opinion. In justice to Sir George Beaumont, however, who "could not understand or acknowledge the genius of Stothard," as exemplified in the numerous book illustrations executed by him in the early period of his career, in addition to half a dozen small unpretending sketches exhibited at the Royal Academy, let us state that that gentleman was only two years Stothard's senior, and submit that it is going a little too far to blame a young man of taste and fashion, of five and twenty or thirty, for not instinctively discovering the latent talents of the man who *was to become* the "greatest historical painter this country ever produced."

A little attention to dates would have spared us much of this blundering; and it would have led to the exclusion of a passage which closely follows upon those just quoted, in which the name and authority of Sir Joshua Reynolds are brought as a set-off against the prejudices of an aged King and a very young baronet:—

In 1792 Stothard was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and exhibited his beautiful picture of the "Confirmation." Next, "Comus" was also illustrated, and several striking events in English history, such as the "Marriage of Henry V. with Catherine of France;" "Richard the First's return from Palestine;" that chivalrous King's meeting with Isaac Prince of Cyprus; six designs from "Telemachus;" the "Dryads finding Narcissus," and various other works. The last ten cited were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and Mrs. Bray says:—"*Great must have been the gratification of Sir Joshua Reynolds when he saw works not unworthy of the schools of Raphael and Parmejano produced by one whom, but a few years before, he had singled out as the most promising of all the students in the Academy of which he was the head.*" Great, indeed, must have been the gratification of Sir Joshua, but greater still his astonishment at the circumstance described, seeing that these works were exhibited, the "Confirmation" in the summer of 1792, and the other ten in the summer of 1793, whilst Sir Joshua Reynolds died in February, 1792!

We have gone at considerable length into our consideration of this work, because, seeing, or fancying we see, the advent of brighter days for art not far distant, we feel the importance of all that relates to the art-education both of artists and of the public. And surely it is not by such fond and ill-judged rhapsodies as those we have been reading that a love for art is to be fostered, a right appreciation of art inculcated, or a respect for art-criticism inspired in the minds of the general public. Surely it is not encouraging to those about to adopt the arts as a profession, to be told that "the greatest historical painter" this country ever saw, or may hope to see, was so little appreciated, and so ill requited, that he was content to sketch book decorations and design ornamental plate for the tables of Royalty and the nobility to the last; and that, "as nothing came amiss to him," in 1809, a period of life when he should have been at the summit of fame, he was fain to accept a commission from Messrs. Rundle and Bridge for "a large transparency, which was displayed in front of their house and greatly admired on the jubilee day held in honour of George III. having reigned fifty years;" and that, on the rejoicings for the general peace in 1814, he was employed to paint one of four compartments of another transparency for a sort of rotary panorama, exhibited amongst other illuminations in Hyde-park, and which of the four, notwithstanding it was exhibited wrong side out, "was by far the most admired;" and that, for some *fête* given by the Prince Regent at Carlton House, about this period, Stothard also painted a transparency, which was displayed in the supper-room, "but of which," the authoress says, "I do not know the subject;" and finally, that at the end of a long life, whilst thus employed, he was still so unknown to fame that the Mecænas of the age—the Prince Regent, we mean—whilst looking at the aged painter so decorating the scene of an impending orgie, asked him "whether he was not a foreigner!"

No, no, not a thousand times no! The world is not all so base, so stupid, so pig-headed, that such things should be without some error of judgment, some error of direction or purpose in the artist himself, and which those of the rising generation would therefore do well to investigate, to bear in mind, and to avoid.

DARIEN; OR, THE MERCHANT PRINCE.*

These volumes will be read with peculiar and painful interest as the last contribution to the literature of his country of a man endowed with no ordinary gifts of intellect—gifts which he has always used in a highly conscientious spirit, as the means of advancing, in an enlarged sense, the common interests of the great human family. To him the world was a theme which he loved to study as a book; turning back the pages of its history, and bringing the past, the present, and the future to throw their varied hues over a picture in which extreme distances of space and extreme diversities of feature were likewise blended with uncommon mastery of handling.

Eliot Warburton's active and productive genius is aptly exemplified in the very opening of the dedicatory epistle attached to the present volumes:—

Dear * * *

From most of the various countries to which my vagrant propensities, from time to time, have led me, I have despatched to you some such bulky MSS. as accompany this note, &c.

Ere yet the pages to which these words were intended to serve as the introduction were before the reading public the writer was again indulging his thirst for foreign adventure; and again, with an important task on hand, had set out upon a journey to that very new land to which these volumes relate—a task and a journey which he was never doomed to accomplish!*

With a mind deeply affected by the sad and fearful calamity which has ranked Eliot Warburton amongst its victims, we opened the present volumes more with the intention of holding converse with the spirit of the writer in detached passages of poetic beauty, which we knew must abound in this as in all his other works, than of following out the thread of a continuous story to the end. And, in this musing and half-dreaming humour, we had not proceeded through many pages of the first volume when we came across a passage of sublime but melancholy thought, which it is almost impossible to dissociate from the cruel catastrophe which has since occurred, and of which it would almost seem to be prophetic. The veteran Lieut. M'Gregor (an admirably-drawn character, by the way), with whom the author makes agreeable acquaintance in the Highlands, and in company with whom he rambles over mountain and by stream in that wild country, holds forth in this manner in a moment of uncontrolled and devotional enthusiasm:—

"Behold!" he exclaimed, in a voice from which passion, and, strange to say, almost all national accent, was banished; "behold how the sun, the apostle of light, is sinkly softly and meekly, though crowned with preternatural glory, into the crimsoned sea. His light is shining not for himself, but for the earth, so darksome and so dead without his rays. Behold how many a lock and mountain gleam and gloom through the evening mist, as sunset invests them with rich gold and purple! Now he is gone, deep masses of indistinct shadow close over the silvering sea: and now, but for the rosy light that lingers on the sky and on Ben Laignal's brow, no trace remains of the Life-giver—the Creator's delegate. He is gone; yet nature mourns him not; earth and ocean, man, bird, beast, and insect, secure in the faith that he will rise to-morrow—rise, with all his infinite effects, at the very moment which, if delayed, would cost the life of myriad myriads of rejoicing creatures. How weak and faltering is our voluntary faith compared with that which is instinctive! Yet is the moral sequence of events as consistent and as certain as those of night and day. Rebellious children as we are, we love, like our first parents, to stake the chances of sma' events against the certainty of great ones. The devil takes care to keep the bad chances Just alive; but how greatly we are losers in the long run, we hearly feel—and shall feel far more when this life at the last shall thus close over us."

A few pages on we meet with the following reflection, evidently betokening a resigned rather than a cheerful mind:—

Our demands on happiness (or at least on pleasures) contract and expand in a wonderful manner, according as they are indulged in or denied. It would almost seem as if it were but the first spasm of contraction that is painful, and the first sense of expansion that is truly enjoyable. The tradesman is indifferent to comforts that would be delightful luxuries to the labourer; the prince is unconscious of enjoyments that would be intoxicating to his page. Hence, as is most righteous, the man whose sources of pleasure are most scanty has the widest range of possible delights; and he who possesses all that this world can bestow has a fearfully narrow pinnacle to stand upon, all around him offering only a comparative privation. Herein is contained an important cause of the balance (more equal than we generally believe) between the lot of one individual and another—between our own former and present state. The sometime task pervade the poor, the bereaved, the exiled, the sick, the dying, are often beyond our comprehension, yet they may be any day within our reach and our experience.

Another reflection, of a different character, but still suggestive of the existence of a highly imaginative temperament:—

It is curious to consider the invisible threads of destiny by which each human being is bound to some other, who walks about, all unconscious of the influence which his spiritual being, or a mere abstraction of him, is exercising upon his fellow-beings. Let us look along a street, and contemplate the crowds that are therein hastening to and fro, each with his mind's eye fixed on some invisible object; but all, as far as the general effect is concerned, appearing as confused and unconnected as the denizens of a disturbed ant-hill. Each of the human forms there moving about, and vulgarised into vagueness by the monotonous dominoes of calico or muslin or broadcloth, and the mask of smiles or frowns—each of these creatures is haunted by some phantom, whom in turn he phantom haunts. He or she is never alone. Always some imaginary presence, whether cheerful or depressing, is with them; and that wonderful variety of expression of countenance which we behold is caused by the unseen companion-ons. Even when one man stops to greet another, his attention is not fixed on him alone; it is diverted by a host of invisible others, who are with him now, because they were with him (either in the flesh or out of the flesh) when he was last met. This is the true source of the distraction that men experience in a crowd. As at the old Roman feasts, each summoned guest brought his "shadow," and oftimes very many; so the imaginary world is peopled to overflowing, and our own phantom goes jostling on through a crowd of other phantoms until it is well weary.

It is remarkable, also, to say the least of it, to find the author, in this his last work, published on the eve of embarking on a voyage across the Atlantic, dwelling upon disasters by sea: there are two vivid descriptions of shipwreck and two of ship-burning in these volumes. We extract one passage only from the account of a disaster of the latter kind:—

The remaining Spaniard was now on fire forward, and her dry sails burned up rapidly into three pillars of flame. The despairing crew had retreated to the lofty poop, and were trying to lower their boats; but Lawrence ranged up alongside and poured in a steady fire of musketry, under which they fell fast. Among them was seen a Dominican friar standing with folded arms, awaiting his fate with stern composure. But, as soon as the Buccaneer was near enough to be recognised, he addressed Lawrence as an old acquaintance, and commanded him to cease firing, and to send his boat to take him on board. Lawrence crossed himself, and turned away. The firing was renewed for a few minutes, but the flames had now eaten their way aft, and were creeping up to the poop. The Buccaneer stood away to avoid the explosion which must soon take place, and the miserable Spanish crew threw themselves into the sea. There for a few minutes they remained floundering about, but they were soon suddenly twitched under water, and the quickly-reddening waves showed that the sharks were busily at work. The friar's dark form was still to be seen on the ship, relieved of the flames, that towered up behind him: all at once they ceased, as if concentrating all their efforts below, and then shot up into the sky, scattering far and wide every remnant of the ship.

The following little bit will come home with telling effect to the heart of many, the object of whose affections are perilled upon the dark ocean:—

After a long pause, he observed to her that she did not seem pleased with the thought of leaving London. She replied that "all places were the same to her, except for one reason; she heard more news in London, and that amused her." In fact, she was like those who have lost dear relatives at sea, and who love to soothe their sorrows by sitting on the shore and watching the waves as they come and go, in some dreamy expectation that somehow they may bring tidings of those who have gone down among their fellows. Such was the news that Isobel watched for by the ebb and flow of life's great stream in London.

We now turn to the subject matter of this historical romance, which commences at that period when the tyranny of the Church of Rome was at its height, and its cup of wickedness nearly at the full; when over the new as well as over the old Continent its emissaries were torturing and roasting men's bodies, not for the good of their souls, but to hasten them on their way to eternal perdition! We allude to that critical moment when James II., the last and vilest of the Stuarts, sought to restore the Pope's authority in Britain, and so to reduce the whole world into one huge priestly pandemonium; a consummation which happily for humanity, was averted by the glorious revolution which placed William of Orange upon the throne of these realms, and authoritatively denounced "the damnable errors" as I still more "damnable" practices of Popery. Meanwhile, however, Spain Catholic, bigoted Spain held sway over her newly-conquered lands of the western hemisphere; and, whilst she sent their children to the stake, her galleons brought home the spoil of their wealth to gild an already rotten and declining dynasty. What Spain was then, and what she might have been, is a theme thus briefly, but nervously, touched upon:—

Spain is the country, of all Europe, in which imagination most delights to wander, and on which memory most loves to dwell. Those who know it only by its romantic history and racy literature can understand much of its deep interest; but those alone who have gazed upon its glorious landscapes, and breathed its delicious climate, can fully appreciate the charm it possesses for the mind and body.

No wonder that, in the adventurous olden time, this favoured land was fiercely fought for, and fiercely defended. No wonder that chivalry was here carried to perfection—that poetry proclaimed its triumphs—that art, in its finest forms, illustrated them, and that civilisation, in its most gorgeous and at least consistent form, strove hard to find a site for there.

But come, with her spiritual power, was more than a match for Spain with all her endowments. The Pope ruled in the person of her Kings; priests held in their hands the consciences of her people. Never had the Church of the Seven Hills such power over any nation; never had any nation such a claim upon her blessings, for Spain was not only obedient but enslaved to her control. In the palace, in the prison, at the death-bed, by the bridal couch, everywhere, and at all times, the priest was present and predominant. There was the most triumphant career of the Inquisition. There did the Holy Office exercise its functions uncontrolled; there *auto-da-fés* were celebrated with the largest pomp, and the Church's rebus: praised by thousands in the flames.

With all these spiritual blessings superadded to her natural gifts, Spain ought surely to have been a perfect paradise. Yet it was not altogether, or, indeed, nearly so. and what matter there was of congratulation or honest pride was little referable to the *temperium ex imperio* whom Rome asserted over the souls and bodies of her Spanish slaves. Striking and sad contrasts met the eye two hundred years ago, as they do now. Gorgeous cathedrals, or rather splendid wretchable huts; whole streets of monasteries swarming with monks; mighty palaces surrounded with filth, orange groves reeking with foul odours. The State of Spain was contemptible in the midst of its splendour and its pride, and its moral and political contrasts were equal to those of its magnificence and squalor that were ever neighbours to each other. Despotic power vainly warred against petty rebellions; the Customs were set at naught by the contrabandistas; the richest of all nations, as regarded precious metals, was the poorest in real wealth; and even the terrible power of the Church was frequently evaded by the Jew and the Mahometan.

The proceedings of an *auto-da-fé* are described with boldness and minuteness of outline enough to make the reader shudder and turn from the recital with loathing, but for the manly and terrible denunciations of the author against the wretches who battened and fattened upon these "offices" of the Holy Church, and the system which could pretend to support itself by such atrocities. We give an abridged extract from this passage:—

The procession was soon re-formed on the scaffold. The prisoners, of all descriptions, arrayed in one dense mass; their priestly judges standing apart, and between the two parties a pulpit, from which a Jesuit fulminated the brutal censures of his church upon her victims; for most of them, his words were the last ever to be heard from a minister of religion. Though he preached with all the fiery eloquence of the south, it was probably not appreciated by many there: his theme was the glories of the Inquisition, the best supporter of the Church—how grateful its performances were in the sight of Heaven; how blessed its agency on the earth; how merciful it was, how potent, how infallible!

After a long discourse, by way of peroration, the Jesuit read over the names and sentences of those who stood before him. Then, turning to the chief magistrate, he delivered his victims to his charge.

"The Holy Office," he added, in a calm benignant voice, "hath now discharged its duties. The Church delivers these, her rebellious children, over to the arm of this world's law, beseeching that their lives be not endangered and that no blood be shed!"

* * * * *

The soldiery had now laden the victims of the Inquisition with heavy chains, and were leading them away to the place of punishment, without the city walls. It is unnecessary to say that the Jesuit's recommendation to mercy was a mere form a cruel lie. The condemned were urged along as rapidly as their condition would permit; some, unable to walk, had their dislocated forms rudely borne along to the final agony. * * * *

At length the fatal terrible arena is reached, and another roar of exultation rose from the fanatical crowd that thronged the space around it.

Within that space are thirty tall, stout stakes, each twelve feet high, and each furnished with a rude sort of seat about eight feet from the ground. These stakes are disposed in two circles, one within the other; a heap of dried furze and firewood lies piled at the foot of each: in a small brazier, close by, there is a small but very lively fire. The victims, as they arrive, are marched to their allotted stakes. Ten of them, who had professed "penitence," are then quietly, and with horrible *sang froid*, strangled by the executioners; their yet warm corpses then hoisted up and chained on the inner circle of stakes. For the "impenitent" a more protracted suffering remained. A ladder is placed against each stake, and the victim is compelled to mount it until he reaches the seat, to which he is bound firmly with wet cords, his legs dangling downwards towards the faggots. All this occupies a cruelly long time, though many zealous hands assist. At length all the preparations are completed, and high over the heads of the eager multitude are to be seen the thirty forms of their doomed fellow-creatures—some swaying themselves to and fro, as far as their cords will allow, in agonized suspense; some proudly, nobly calm; and some, scarcely more tranquil—the "penitents," whose sufferings are ended, and whose lifeless heads hang down upon their breasts.

They formed an awful group—those martyrs, or whatever else they were, elevated there, shrined on, as if in mockery, by the calm setting sun, while their black robes, with the emblazoned flames and devils, were about in the breeze, and give an appearance of quivering life even to the dead.

But the people grow impatient, as at a bull-fight, when they thirst for blood and cry for the matador. Fierce fanatic yells salute the victims' ears, and, in a phraseology well understood by the frequenters of such scenes, some voices call out to—"*Beard them!*" beard the heretics!" Thereupon, an executioner seizes a long lance, furnished at the point with a bunch of furze dipped in oil. The pile lights at the brazier, and then thrusts it, flaming, into the nearest victim's face, pressing the thorny brand so closely to the mouth as almost to stifle the wild shriek for mercy that bursts from the sufferer's lips.

"Let us see him!" shout the multitude; "let us see if the bearding is well done!" The brand is removed, and, oh God! what a fearful change has been made in thy handiwork by that inquisitorial touch! So little of the countenance remained, that, scorched, and shrivelled, and featureless, it seemed no longer human; the very organs of the voice were changed; the wretch's shrieks had settled into a faint, prolonged, and wild unearthly moan!

And now the faces beneath are lighted, and the flames with forked tongues dart up and lick the victim's feet at first; and then his knees, which again contracting in his agony, double up and set fire to the cords upon his breast, which burns mockingly but kills not. And at the same time the other faggots are lighted, and thirty fires blaze up at once, and there are sounds most horrible to hear, and dark figures writhing in the flames most horrible to see, and overpowering smells of scorching flesh; and the people are yelling in fierce and frantic glee; and their inquisitorial priests hold up their hands to heaven and solemnly consign the souls of the departing sufferers to the fiend—the ghostly enemy of man. The sacrifice is ended; the last heart of the heretics has ceased to beat; consummated is the triumph of the Church of Rome!

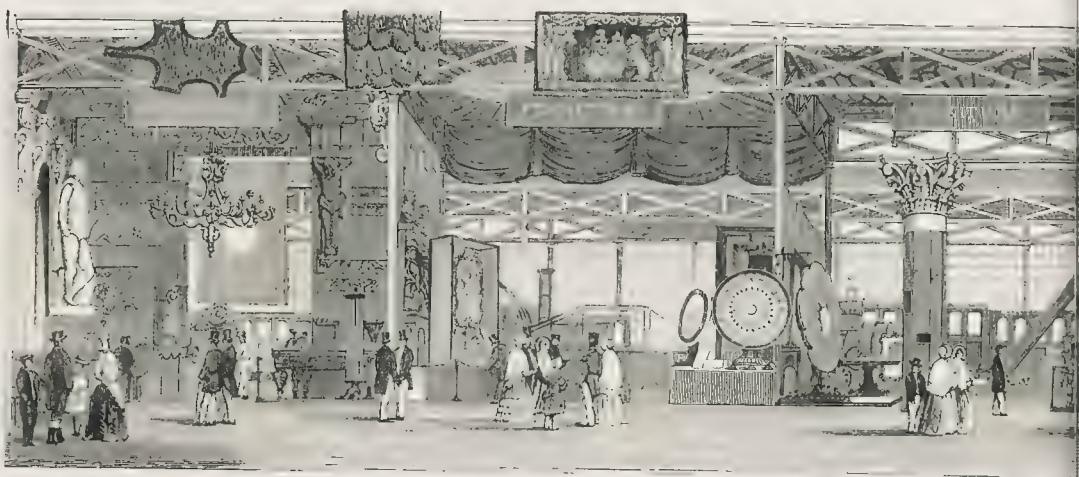
But the principal subject of the book, as the title implies, is the scheme for colonising the Isthmus of Darien, set afoot towards the end of the seventeenth century by a Scotchman of the name of Paterson. The scheme was favoured, in the first instance, by William III., and a large subscription list was speedily filled, in which Scotland figured to the tune

* A Historical Romance. By Eliot Warburton, author of "The Crescent and the Cross," &c. 3 vols. Colburn and Co. 1852.

* We need hardly remind the reader that Mr. Warburton was one of the passengers in the ill-fated *Amazon*.

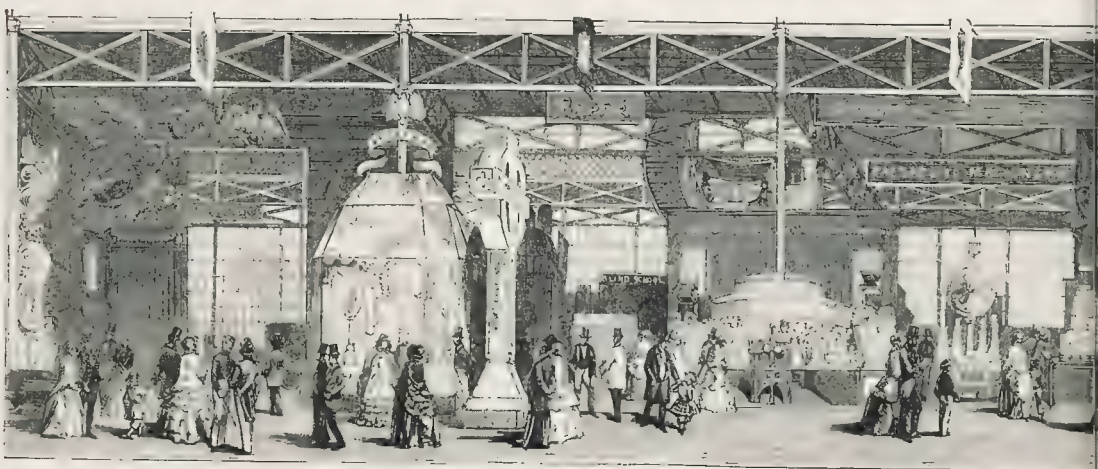
GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHI

22



Bell's Shakspeare—Broadwood's Grand Piano—Ornamental Ceilings and Room Decorations, in Encaustic Painting, Stucco, &c. | Waverley Carved Oak Cabinet—Carved Screen—Boxwood—Tunbridge Wells Inlaid Tables—Furniture in great variety. | Pillar of Artificial Stone—Fox and Henderson's Patent Derrick Cr... Heraldic Carved Chair—Looking-glass Frames, &c...

23



Ornamental Stucco-work and Specimen of Encaustic Ceiling—Watt and Co.'s Great Marine Engines, with Model of Watt's First Steam-engine, &c. | Case of Papier Maché and Cabinet Japan-ware—Marble Pillars—Rome's Great Stone Cross—Embossed Books for the Blind. | Geometric Staircase—Hill and Delarue's Patent Envelope-Folding M... Brothers' Mile-and-a-Half Long Sheet of Paper.

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...and other raw materials the produce of Ceylon—...the various woods of the island. | Jugs and Vases of Carved Stone—Inlaid Marble Table-tops—Filagree Silver-work—Specimens of Bookbinding—Sailcloth—Lace, &c. | Rogers's Carvings—Bronze Statue of the Marquis of Bute—Design f... Gallery—Carpets.

VIII.—NORTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

draulic Press used in Raising the Britannia Bridge—Carved and Inlaid Tables, Cabinets, Frames, &c.

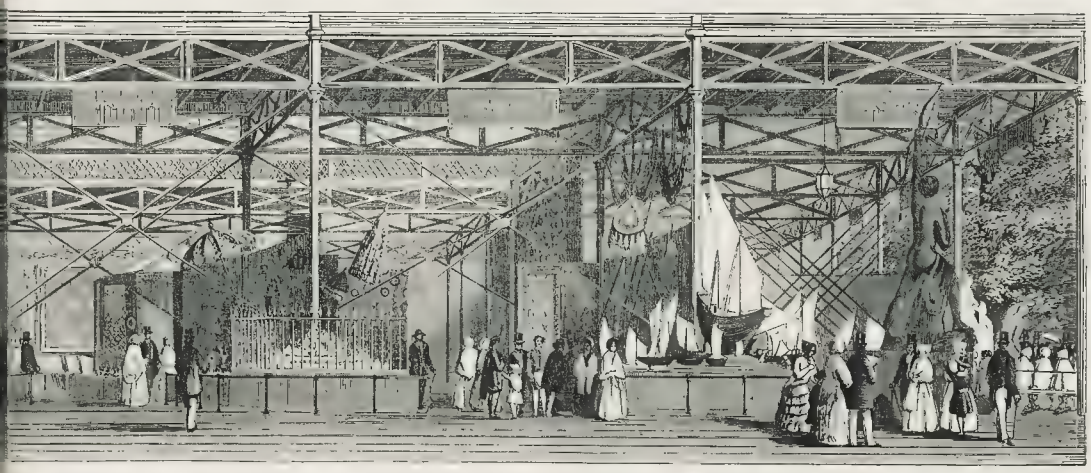
The Illustrated London News Printing Machine, on the vertical principle—Appold's Centrifugal Pump—Tool-making Machinery—Ornamental Furniture.

Steam Sugar-cane Crushing Machine—Patent Tile Machine—Stuart's Crane—Soda-water-making Machine—Wood Carvings and Decorative Furniture.

lass Mosaic—Candelabra—Statuettes—Columns and Models in Various Coloured Terra Cotta—Alabaster, Spar, &c.

Groups of Statuettes in Parian—Models of Mexican Figures, in full costume—Frescoes, &c.

Jersey Granite and Grain—Carved Sideboard (Signing Magna Charta)—Specimens of Jersey and Guernsey Knitting—Shell-work.



indoo Temples—Various Specimens of Indian Manufactures—Royal Bed, k and Velvet Mattress and Covering—Ivory Chair from Goolab Sing.

Durra-i-Noor Diamond—Necklace with 224 Pearls—Pearl Robe and Emerald Girdle a Sikh Chief—Silk Carpet, price £500.

Clay Figures representing the various castes of the Hindoos—Glazed Pottery-ware—Ivory Carvings—Shawls—Scarfs—Models of Guns, Boats, and Ships.

of £400,000, England contributing £200,000, and Hamburg £200,000. With this vast sum, vast considering the time, Paterson and his associates went to work with energy, drawing freely on their supposed capital for the equipment of the first expedition on a scale commensurate with its importance." The very greatness of the scheme, and its early promise of success, however, tended to its defeat. The merchants of London were astounded at the magnitude of the enterprise; and the East India Company, in particular, were thrown into a panic, and remonstrated against the scheme in a petition to the King. It appears that they had some pretence for so doing, as the East Indies had been unfortunately inserted in Paterson's charter, with a view to trading from the opposite side of the isthmus, and even Africa also:—

The English Parliament then met, and the Darien scheme was too popular a subject not to be made a matter of eager debate. The feeling of the Parliament was hostile. It even impeached some of its members for joining in a scheme "so injurious to English commerce." The King saw fit to yield to the altered tone of public feeling: he actually made a sort of apology for the encouragement he had bestowed upon the scheme: he confessed "that he had been ill advised in Scotland," and he at once revoked all his favourable dispositions toward the company. The English subscriptions were withdrawn, and, under the threat of England's displeasure, Hamburg and Holland, after some squabbling (and deprecating any fear of England as their motive for doing so), likewise withdrew.

Scotland was then left to conduct her enterprise single-handed, only guarded by such privileges to the company as the King had not ventured to retract. Far more merciful would it have been to have suppressed it utterly, than first have allowed the expedition to take place, and then cruelly have consigned its volunteers to destruction!

The Scotch party, however, still held on their way with all the more determined purpose for being left to themselves. But, unfortunately, they were actuated too deeply by the spirit of jobbing, which has been the bane and ruin of many of the finest public projects in all times. After some difficulty in collecting the subscriptions and the necessary stores, owing to a pressure and scarcity which prevailed at the time, the expedition was pronounced ready to set sail:—

The rotten ships, gaily painted and bedecked with flaunting flags, were filled with all the provisions, most carefully made up, in order to conceal the imposture. Certain bales of goods and merchandise, also of a very inferior description, were placed in the ships, in order to traffic with the natives of the Land of Promise, as well as with the Christian inhabitants of the West Indian Islands, for provisions: with these goods invoices were sent, having a exorbitant value upon every article.

To crown all, these ill-fated ships were commanded by coarse, brutal, and ignorant captains, jealous of, and hostile to, one another. The "Council" which accompanied them had no superior, no decisive authority. There was no chief, and every one aspired to command; the ingenuity of man could not have devised a plan more evidently anarchical. Paterson had been allowed no voice in any of the proposed arrangements: through jealousy, he had not even been named as one of the Council. He entered his ship as ignorant of her equipment as any seaman on board. He proposed, indeed, even then, to hold an inspection of the stores before the ships weighed anchor, but this was sagely forbidden, for reasons which are not difficult to divine.

We pass over the graphic account of the voyage of the fleet of five vessels which started under these dubious auspices. The little band of colonists landed on Golden Island, at the mouth of the harbour of Acta, and immediately "clambered up to the highest point, and followed with delighted eyes the finger of Paterson, as he pointed out the various beauties of the promised land. Every spot visible on the wild horizon was full of interest to them. Each bay might yet shelter friendly fleets; each tuft of palm-trees might shade an adventurer's future home; each bold promontory might support a fortress on which the dear country's flag should wave!"

Such the promise—how bitter the disappointment, how great the shipwreck of great aspirations, is matter of painful history, the details of which are given with vigorous and truthful colouring in the remaining pages of this work. The author, however, hazards the expression of his conviction, that, "had it not been for England's fatal jealousy, and the King's unworthy prejudice, there is little doubt that a city would there have been founded to which all the commercial capitals of the universe must finally have yielded precedence."

This observation opens up a wide field for philosophic speculation, upon which it would be useless now to enter, however intrinsically interesting in the abstract. How might not the destinies of the British nation, and of the new lands peopled by it, have been altered from what they have since been, if we had a century and a half ago possessed the key to the Pacific Ocean, and if Californian gold had reached us earlier, to prevent the occasion for an odious tea duty? England and America might still have been in the relation of parent and child, or at least of sisters; the principle of resistance to Kings and kingly prerogatives, which was so signally set, and so successfully established, as the result of the American war, would not have been included amongst the precedents of history; and is it going too far to say that the French revolution itself might have been averted, or modified in its features and conditions; the wild European anarchy which ensued prevented; the Bourbons still on the throne of France; Bonaparte perhaps still living as a retired officer on half-pay; Waterloo unstained by human carnage; and our national debt still at the modest figure of some £150,000,000, if not wholly paid off?

In taking leave of these volumes we have only to add that we have seldom met with any work in which the realities of history and the poetry of fiction were more happily interwoven, in which a greater variety of character and incident was concentrated within the same space. The female characters are of exquisite beauty, and give a charm to the rougher features of the narrative which it would be impossible to surpass or overrate; but we will not anticipate the pleasure of the reader by introducing them hastily, even by name, on the present occasion.

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, and GENEALOGICAL ATLAS. Designed and Compiled by HENEAGE LOWTH. London: Simpkin and Marshall. Leamington: J. Glover.

Addressing itself more especially to educational purposes, this atlas will certainly be found useful to teachers and pupils, and equally so to all interested in European history, as being, perhaps, the most concise compendium of historical reference yet published. Besides the mapping out of History, Biography, and Genealogy—of itself a novelty to claim attention, and executed with much skill and perspicuity—there is added a translation of the valuable historical summary of Lesage's great French work on "Universal History;" all which, with the typographical neatness and moderate price of the work, must ensure for it a very general circulation.

INGENIOUS APPLICATION OF GUTTA PERCHA.—A process for causing gutta percha to adhere firmly to the metallic structure necessary for the support of artificial teeth, and for preserving it from the friction of the tongue, has been invented by Mr. Truman, of 93, Old Burlington-street, and is a matter of importance to many persons. By the method employed, the bulk and weight of the apparatus usually made use of is avoided, and the painful effects of the pressure of hard metal upon the gums removed, the elastic nature of gutta percha admitting of the closest contact with them without inconvenience. The substance is also coloured by a contrivance which closely imitates the natural colour of the gums. The invention, though simple and without any complexity, is precisely efficacious, and answers the purpose for which it is intended very completely.

THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT CHANGE.

"A YEAR of greater anomalies," it has been remarked, "than 1851 has never been witnessed. To the *mass of the people* it has been the *most prosperous* on record; while to the *mercantile classes*, owing to their having speculated for rising prices in the face of increased production and cheaper transit, *it has been chequered by anxiety and prolonged losses.*" But the mercantile classes have not been the only sufferers in this year. The landowners in many cases have been obliged to lower their rents. The farmers in almost every district have complained; and we must believe that, in general, both farmers and landowners have been suffering. Such a combination of circumstances as great prosperity in the mass of the people, great manufacturing activity, great exports and great imports, and distress amongst merchants, farmers, and landlords, has rarely, if ever before, existed.

It has been noticed, year after year, with some exultation, by the organs of Free Trade, that large quantities of corn have been imported, and all have gone into consumption. But the mere statisticians who record such facts very often neglect to notice their causes and to trace their consequences. For that purpose minds of a different order are required. There is a minute and increasing division of labour in literary pursuits, as well as in cabinet-making and engineering; and, taking some of the facts which other persons have frequently brought before the public, we shall confine our attention to what has gone before and what is likely to come after them. Statements of facts, though always instructive, are not all that is necessary; some are very generally omitted, and those who examine them with care discover in them relations and connecting links which often escape the notice of those who record them.

Every one knows that a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the people in connexion with an alteration in our commercial laws. The average quantity of wheat and flour, stated as wheat, entered for consumption in the three years prior to 1846, when the Parliament altered the Corn-laws—the alteration to take place prospectively in 1849 was 1,638,412 quarters. The average quantity of the three years ending 1851, including only eleven months of the last year, was 5,331,852 quarters. Thus, exclusive of all other kind of grain, amounting to 5,000,000 quarters more annually, there has been consumed, since 1849, upwards of 4,000,000 quarters of wheat annually more than prior to 1846. In the same period no land has gone out of cultivation; but more wheat has been grown at home since 1849 than before. There has been, therefore, in these latter years, an annual increase of consumption equivalent to one fifth, or even one-fourth, of the whole.

Before 1846 the upper and middle classes, and their immediate dependents and retainers, had as much bread to eat as they cared for. They eat no more now than they did then. Their numbers have increased somewhat in the interval, but nothing equal to one-fifth, nor even one fiftieth, of the whole population. The bulk, therefore, of the large quantity eaten more than before has fallen to the share of the lower classes. Since 1849 these classes have actually consumed, man for man, woman for woman, and child for child, nearly one-fifth more bread than before. Where they ate four quartern loaves per week before 1849, they have since eaten five. But amongst those called, very improperly perhaps, the lower classes, except the phrase be understood in its material sense as the enduring foundation on which the whole society rests, there are many who were in receipt of good wages and who consumed as much bread formerly as now. From that we may infer, therefore, that the greater part of the increased consumption has taken place amongst the very poorest of the lower classes, who have actually eaten in the last three years one-fifth more food than formerly.

This looks at the question merely under the aspect of quantity, without reference to price. But in the same interval the price of wheat has fallen a full fourth, from 52s 3d. to 38s. Generally speaking, there has been no corresponding fall of wages; in many branches of business there has, in fact, been a rise, and in almost all branches, employment has been unprecedentedly continuous and active. As examples and proofs, we may observe that the whole exports of the United Kingdom, which are a test of the work done, have been:—

In 1849	£58 910,983
1850	65,756 032
1851	68,314 272
Average of three years	64 327,396
Average of 1844 to	58 894,083
Average increase	£5,433 313

Men not much accustomed to deal with millions will at once conclude that an increase of upwards of five millions sterling in our export trade is an enormous sum; and so it is. The imports at the same time have kept pace with the exports; and, in fact, to the annoyance of such gentlemen as Mr. Newdegate, have exceeded them. Cotton and silk, depending like wheat on the seasons, are varying in quantities; and, the last two years having been unfavourable for both these crops, the imports of cotton and silk have not exactly kept pace with other things. Still in these articles, the staples of our manufactures, and in hides, timber, drugs, and all other things necessary for the success-ful prosecution of our industry, there has been a great and a continual increase. In the year 1848 our exports fell off very considerably, but that was a year of Continental disturbance, and our trade suffered from the convulsions of our neighbours: with this exception, both our imports and our exports have gone on continually increasing. The latter have amply paid for the former; and testifying to the fact, that, in conjunction with a great increase in the quantity of corn at the command of the people, and a reduction of its price, there has been a continual increase of employment at comparatively high wages. We may expect from that circumstance to find that the imports of other articles on which the workpeople are likely to spend their wages are also increased. They are, in fact, great consumers of cotton and woollen garments, if not of silk, and a great part of the increased importation of cotton and wool is for their use. These articles have become cheaper as well as more abundant; and thus they are better clothed, as well as better fed. Without going very deeply into the statistics of the articles they consume, we shall merely remark, that coffee, tea, sugar, dried fruits, provisions of all kinds, the imports of which have successively increased since 1842, have again very much increased in the year that has just elapsed. Thus the consumption of tea in the eleven months of 1851, for which the tables are published, was 49,764,193 lb., against 47,392,173 lb. in 1850. That increased consumption is almost entirely due to the lower classes. The consumption of some other articles in eleven months of the two years for which the accounts are published we will place before our readers in a tabular form:—

	Cocoa	Sloes	Figs	Coffee	Currants—cwt	Raisins—cwt
1850—26,535	121 395	6,612	29,005,273	368,266	5,8[illegible]4 951
1851—33,962	161,926	14,971	30,170,020	418,210	6,2[illegible]3 [illegible]

All these masses of articles are consumed by the humbler classes; and the increased consumption of them, in conjunction with a much greater increased consumption of bread, speaks volumes in favour of the improved material condition, not of any one little class, but of the bulk of the working people.

Consistently with the complaints of the farmers, the landowners, and the mercantile classes, the imports of some articles of which they are the principal consumers have not increased. Thus, ornamental glass, gloves, spirits wines, spices of all kinds, are diminished in 1851; and from such facts we may infer that the middle and upper classes have not been proportionably so well off as the lower classes. In fact, the national prosperity has been emphatically the prosperity of the lower classes. The upper and middle classes have not been proportionably enriched. The tide which has hitherto carried these classes apart, in respect to their condition and enjoyments, making, as Mr. Gladstone and others have pathetically bewailed, the "poor poorer, and the rich richer," has now effectually turned, and is bringing them together. We have been told the same fact in other language. The mingling of all classes at the Exhibition is one confirmation of it; men of all ranks and conditions crowding the railway carriages is another. The fact known to us before is rather confirmed than revealed by these statistics, and, if we have not arrived at a turning point for society, there can be no question that the change noticed is the herald of a great improvement in the condition of the people. It is a startling and delightful fact that, the MANY have begun to overtake the FEW in respect to material enjoyments. It seems as if the former had reached a point at which they could not be deteriorated further in relation to the others without injuring these; and at which the few could not obtain further improvement except by improving the many. A process has begun, then, by which the latter are gradually rising to the standard of the former; and the few, learning to treat lightly, as is the fact, the material enjoyments their ancestors delighted in, will have no other goal before them but that of the intellect opening-up new sources of happiness and greatness for all. By Canning and other writers this has been named the age of diffusion, and it now emphatically deserves the name, by diffusing pretty equally over all material comforts and enjoyments as well as knowledge.

In former times very great changes took place in the condition of society, but, in general, the persons who brought them about failed to notice them, and they were not recorded till long after they had come into existence. Changes are still going on, but it is a part of our good fortune to live surrounded by numerous observers, whose duty it is, and who find an ample reward in doing it, to notice all changes as they arise, and chronicle them for the general benefit. We are thus made aware of changes when they commence; we learn to appreciate them with more kindness and receive them with more toleration than our ancestors. We are better prepared for their consequences, and do not attempt, by penal enactments, by racks and dungeons, by the gallows and the faggot, to drive back the advancing waves of improvement. For the improvement of the lower classes now all other classes are prepared. They have felt that it was needed, and have laboured to effect it. That it has begun and is making rapid progress, the few facts we have quoted unanswerably demonstrate. That it will continue, is not so certain. The great increase in their command over the necessaries of life may be only temporary; we hope it will be permanent, and we shall state some of the reasons for this hope.

It has been repeatedly noticed, that, whenever a spurt takes place in prosperity, and the multitude take a step upwards, it requires a long period to degrade them to their former level. Men aspire to good and cling to good, and only a long series of adverse circumstances can drive them from it. With us the multitude have a clear conception of material enjoyment; they see it continually before their eyes, and, as they attain so they will keep it. Far from going back, what they now get will only be a stepping-stone to help them upwards to the highest point of civilisation.

From the increased command of food now obtained by the multitude, we may expect a physical improvement in the population. Plenty gives vigour. A deficiency of food, accompanied as it necessarily is by all other deficiencies, degrades both body and mind. To the vast increase of the supply of food we have noticed there appears no limit. There may be temporary interruptions, from bad seasons, and even from wars, to the increase; but the skill and eagerness with which the work of production is now carried on in almost every land are guarantees of continued abundance. There is amongst men a disposition to get wealth by honest exertion. From the present and future abundance there will grow a stronger generation. The spindle-shanked, hollow-chested labourers of the southern agricultural districts will disappear—children born in these plentiful times will be stouter and more healthy than their progenitors. They will be able to appreciate the greater comforts and wider accommodation that are now admitted to be necessary for the very humblest. With improved bodies there will be vigorous minds; and, while the intellect of the few will be directed only to intellectual improvements, the intellect of the many will grow powerful, and be capable of appreciating all that the few may discover. As the rule, the human race never retrogrades, and the advances now rapidly making are the means of making more rapid advances in future. Great as are the wonders already achieved by industry and intelligence, they are, probably, trifling compared with those which will be achieved by our successors. The different progress made by a community like that of one of our West India Islands, where the bulk of the inhabitants were slaves, and a community like that of the United States, or of New South Wales, where the majority are free, the advantages of fertility and proximity to markets being on the side of the West India Islands, indicates the difference between the past progress of the bulk of the nation, when stinted in food and stinted in mind, and its future progress, now that food is abundant and the whole nation becoming intellectual.

The economical considerations connected with this change are also of great importance. As the rule, saving is generally made by the middle classes; and though small savings made by the humbler classes amount in the year, and in the course of years, to a considerable sum, yet is the bulk of the national capital annually increased chiefly by the savings of the middle classes. All the coffee, sugar, tea, and breadstuffs imported have gone into consumption; and except the profit made by the mercantile classes on the importations, which in the present case has been *nil*, but, on the contrary, there has been a great loss, and except the profit made by small dealers on the articles when purchased for consumption, this class of imports has supplied no means of accumulation. The farmers complain of losing capital, the landowners are not gaining it. So far as the manufacture of cotton, wool, silk, &c., has been profitable, it has supplied a means of accumulation; but we are assured by the falling prices, which are always disadvantageous to capitalists and all who have stock on hand to dispose of, and by the low rate of interest—2 or 2½ per cent on good bills—that the profits of manufacturers have not lately been relatively large. The accumulation of capital is slow, therefore, in comparison with the greatly increased consumption by the bulk of the people. Nevertheless enterprise is not checked, and capital is very abundant. New inventions, facilitating production, make less capital necessary to attain a given end. We may infer, therefore, that it is far less the savings of the capitalist than something else, namely, the general increase of knowledge, industry, and skill, which suggests new enterprises and supplies the means for carrying them on.

It is plain from these circumstances, that with the improvement in the physical condition of the people, implied in their larger command of the necessaries of life, and with an enlargement of intellect, there is combined in their possession an increasing means of carrying on enterprise, as the funds subscribed by the engineers and others show, and of raising themselves to the highest level on which any class of society stands. They not only are rising, but are gathering the means of rising faster. While certain vague talkers and vain writers are ranting about the emancipation of industry, and are really reducing it, so far as they can, to the slavery of their own contrivances, its emancipation, in any and every reasonable sense, is going rapidly forward, and is provided for by the necessary progress of wealth.

Another consideration of importance relates to production. We need not insist on the fact that food is necessary to existence; but we must on the assertion of all economists, that the production of food, as of other things, will cease if the producers be not adequately remunerated. It is an essential condition of other classes being fed and clothed, that they fairly remunerate the growers and preparers of food: any want of fair remuneration for them can only be temporary. So far as landowners are necessary to production, they will be well rewarded; but rent is only a sum which remains after all the expense of cultivation is defrayed, and no rent can continue to be paid as the rule till after the actual producer of the food be reimbursed. Landlords, then, must be contented with what they can get after the actual producers are remunerated, and all that remains after remunerating them they will receive. Hence, when remuneration from a monopoly of the supply of food was high, rent rose rapidly; but when the monopoly was done away with, and supplies of food could be obtained from all quarters, the remuneration became less, and rents fell. At present the complaint generally is, that rent has not fallen enough to give a fair remuneration to the actual food-producer.

There is no reason to suppose that the monopoly of the supply of food can ever be restored. It was done away with from stern necessity. At the same time increasing skill and knowledge, and facilities of intercourse, are increasing the supplies that can be obtained at a diminished cost. It is very surprising to notice the extent to which improvements tend to diminish cost. Railways now bring the more remote and most fertile parts of England as near to the metropolis, measuring by time, as places adjacent to it to which rails are not yet made. By the electric telegraph orders are now sent to ships when they arrive at Cowes or Southampton, in a few minutes after their arrival is known, and instead of wasting hours or days they need never come to anchor; and thousands of ships will, in the course of the year, be saved thousands of hours of idleness by the electric telegraph. That is a saving of expense in bringing food from Egypt or Odessa. But the loss of the high remuneration occasioned by the loss of the monopoly cannot ultimately fall on the producers; it must fall on rent; and thus the necessity of remunerating producers is working in the same direction as the increase in the supplies of food, and the increased command they give to the labouring classes over the necessaries of life. It tends to ensure proper rewards for industry, and to make the divergence of classes in point of material enjoyment less and less.

A similar law applies to all intermediate classes not strictly necessary to production. Competition amongst producers will always reduce their rewards to the lowest scale compatible with continuing production. To ensure as much as possible for themselves, they, being a necessity, they will take care to put aside gradually all that are unnecessary. In fair and open and honest competition, such as is now proclaimed and acknowledged to be the just rule for dispensing all rewards—as it has long been the practical rule in the greater part of society—no class of industrious men will long consent to pay another class whose services are not requisite. It is well known that facilities of communication have brought producers and consumers, importers and purchasers, more immediately into contact than formerly; and many commission and other agents are now dispensed with. No class of men can now, therefore, when all the wealth of the world is distributed by exchange, obtain rewards except by making themselves useful to others. In that circumstance we see a provision for a continued and increasing stimulus to production. It brings under subjection many classes who now suppose they are exempt from the necessity of studying the wants and wishes of other men, and promises to increase very much the number of intelligent producers, and enrich and adorn the world to the end of time.

We are aware, of course, of the influence of the principle of population in this matter; but, though the energies of produce live power are only very imperfectly developed, the rate of production, as we see by the declining and continued low prices of almost all things, is keeping, and has kept for some years, ahead of the rate of consumption. When the people were at the very lowest point of degradation they required the assurance of parochial support before they contracted marriage. Now that they are raised above that point, we may suppose that self-respect, prudence, and restraint will have increased power over them. All the world, too, is open to them—industry many parts of it are willing to receive them—every part anxious to supply them with food in exchange for their services; and thus there is both a free scope for the growth of population and a more timely check on its undue increase than ever. The increase of comfort amongst the lower classes, the accumulation of property amongst them, the vast increase of industry without any corresponding increase of capital, seems to indicate in the labourers a growing condition of independence. A slave is a man robbed of half his virtues, and of no virtues is he so certainly robbed as of those of wise restraint and discreet self-control. In proportion, then, as our people become physically well off and personally independent, it may be expected they will practise these virtues. That they have latterly made a great step in this direction is the foundation of our hope that they will go further, and keep population somewhat in the rear of production.

HOW AND WHY COMBINATIONS CANNOT SUCCEED.

THERE is nothing more astonishing in the engineers' dispute than the attempt of one class of workmen to inflict injury on another. The combination called the "Amalgamated Society" claims, like the despotic Governments of the Continent, a power of dictating to the masters how many hours they shall work, and what workmen they shall employ; but it only claims this power for the purpose of keeping some men and boys out of employment, though it inflict distress on them. We could not suppose such a thing possible, were it not stated by the working engineers themselves. Thus, the very first demand made by Messrs. Hibbert and Platt's workmen, sanctioned and negotiated by Mr. Newton, and put into print by themselves, was that they alone should work all the "planing, slotting, and shaping machines," excluding from that work the men previously engaged in it. The Amalgamated Society call themselves legal men, and, confining employment to themselves, lay down the law that only one apprentice shall be taken for every four legal men. They describe the men who work over-time as exercising an "invidious privilege;" it is therefore an advantage: and they object to piece-work, because it enables one man to do additional work while other "legal" men are altogether out of work. All their demands are, in fact, directed against other workmen, whom they would deprive of employment, at the risk of dooming them to destitution. So far as we know, all combinations have had similar unjust objects in view. Though nominally directed against the masters, they have selfishly been intended to benefit the combiners at the expense of their fellow-workmen.

In all combinations the ultimate aimed at has been to get more money for less work. The workmen want more to expend while they have more time to improve themselves. All former attempts of this kind have been failures, and it is not likely the engineers will succeed. A combination to attain such an object is a forcible interference with the laws of supply and demand, and it sets up an artificial regulation in opposition to self-interest. If the practices it is intended to put down were not for the advantage of the parties concerned, there would be no necessity to oppose them. They would not exist. They exist only because they are advantageous. All the masters, all the would-be-apprentices, all the "illegal" men, all those who work over-time and piece-work, are far more numerous than the Amalgamated Society; and success depends on its being able to overrule the laws of supply and demand, and substitute some other rule of conduct than self-interest for all the persons to whom it is opposed. The society avowedly takes the field against "selfishness" or self-interest, and, therefore, we request attention to some well known facts, at variance with its hopes of success.

The continuance of smuggling, in spite of all the efforts of the most powerful governments to prevent it, when they have imposed high duties on commodities, is a notorious fact. The smuggler has not unfrequently been a real benefactor to society, by compelling our statesmen and the statesmen of other countries to yield to the unconquerable force of private interest, and lower or abolish duties on tea, coffee, silks, gloves, ribbons, spirits, &c. If the corrupt rulers of Spain still encourage smuggling, because they share the profits of the *contrebandier*—of the English Legislature, driven by a sense of duty, some old prejudices, and the distillers, still maintains high duties on brandy, and keeps alive the trade of the smuggler—it is a general rule, that all the Governments of Europe have been compelled in many instances to put an end to high duties from the impossibility of conquering those who found it for their advantage to smuggle; but, while all the legislators of Europe have not been able to control private interest, a few English workmen fancy they can accomplish it by dint of a trade regulation.

It is for the interest of John Clearhead and for the interest of James Skilfulhand to work over-time, and to work piece-work; and for the interest of John Clearhead to employ Bob Clodpole to work a planing-machine instead of Will Ironbrow, who asks more to do the work than Clodpole does, and does it no better. Bill Bounce, however, Harry Meddler, Ned Positive, and others, form themselves into a society, and say:—These things shall not be; they are displeasing to us; and Clearhead shall not employ Clodpole, and Skilfulhand shall not make money by working over-time and piece-work. If these things were not for the mutual advantage of Clearhead, Skilfulhand, and Clodpole, they would no more be undertaken than the importation of tea, brandy, and silk; and the men to whom they are displeasing will no more be able to prevent them, than was Frederick the Great, with a huge army employed as excisemen, to prevent coffee being smuggled into Prussia.

Bill Bounce, Harry Meddler, Ned Positive, and their followers, fancy that their case is different from that of statesmen attempting to conquer selfishness, because they voluntarily enter into this arrangement, pretending that it is for the advantage of Clearhead, Skilfulhand, and Clodpole, as well as for the advantage of Bounce, Meddler, and Co. But they cannot prevent the others from forming a different opinion; and can no more induce all the Clearheads, Skilfulhands, and Clodpoles of the nation to conform to their views, than the English Legislature could persuade the Deal runners to leave off smuggling as long as high duties made it advantageous. The workmen may, like monks, bind themselves to poverty, rags, wooden cribs, hair shirts, and dry crusts; they may persuade Tommy Soft and Nat Unruly that it is very honourable, patriotic, philanthropic, and meritorious to join them. But, beyond all, they can persuade, there will be a great number of Hardheads and Patient-workers who will be to them what smugglers have been to fiscal systems, and make their attempts to coerce others an utter failure. They may run themselves into a narrow form, very different from freedom, but they will be unable to mould other men on their slave pattern.

The only combinations that have ever been temporarily successful have been Governments, or bodies empowered by Governments, to whom the whole people are subjissive; and, though convinced that several acts of the Government are wrong, the mischief of resisting it is so indescribably great compared with the evil of its acts, that they put up with them; and so Government monopolies of all kinds may have a temporary success. Yet, such combinations as that of our landlords, backed by the Legislature, and as that of the shipowners, enforced by long-existing national prejudices, did not succeed in the end, nor were they in the long-run beneficial to the landed proprietors. The legislative [illegible] that the natural means of improving cultivation, and the other natural means of improving navigation, and both lost money, character, and monopoly. Without any similar power to influence legislation so as to make the whole nation submissive to their will, the combined workmen expect to obtain a similar end, and get an increase of wealth, by their own regulations. They constitute a monopoly for themselves, but really operating against themselves. They cannot isolate themselves from society, and cannot alter the laws which regulate the whole; and their restrictions can only impede them in getting work and prevent them from getting money.

It is clear that the combination does not add a farthing to the sum total of wealth; and equally clear, even if it do not diminish it, that it employs a considerable portion of their means in holding public meetings, printing and despatching circulars, and in a variety of modes that are not productive to them. They expect it will yield them more wages and less work hereafter, and they let loose the bird in their hand to get two that are yet in the bush. They take means to lessen the whole sum of wealth, and they can only obtain more than they have by taking some of the diminished amount from other persons. They may not have fair shares—about that we give no opinion: we only assert that combination and trade restriction can neither increase the total nor bring more of it into their pockets.

Their restrictions, whether they concern working over-time, piece-work, taking apprentices, or keeping a particular kind of work in their own hands, operate against themselves. John Clearhead, James Skilfulhand, and Bob Clodpole, who represent the society not submissive to their restrictions, have each and all of them an interest to take a different course from that prescribed. The combiners can neither alter their views nor control their acts. They will carry out their intentions. Clodpole, being ragged and hungry, and having no work, is ready to bind himself an apprentice, or do anything that Clearhead may ask him: Skilfulhand has a family to maintain, or he wishes to get married or work his way in the world; and he and Clearhead carry out their own views, and would find a means of doing so even if the law said they should not, and much more will they succeed when the law is on their side.

By limiting the number of apprentices the combiners exclude many clever young men from the trade. They necessarily limit the talents engaged in it, and do what they can to keep it as backward as a German guild. They do not diminish the quantity of willing labour in the market: they only force it into a less profitable channel, and injure the whole body of labourers. Let them learn more wisdom from literary men. There is no guild of authors, no legal and illegal writers. The craft, without apprenticeship, is open to all. At the same time there is no craft, no art which is less overdone by labourers, and few which are, on the whole, more honoured or better paid. Being free to all, talent finds appropriate and right place; and a Dickens acquires a handsome fortune, and the humblest penny-a-liner obtains a reasonable subsistence. Not to limit apprentices in such a craft as that of engineering is to open it to talent, to ensure its improvement, and gain for it in the end greater respect and greater reward.

What is true of apprentices is equally true of "illegal" men. Some of the most successful engineers—Watt, the elder Stephenson, Brindley—were not bred to the trade. They were illegal men. Amongst the men shut out must necessarily be some men of talent, and they are all forced to take up a less profitable labour. Thus the restriction places labour at a disadvantage in its competition with capital. A more suicidal course for labourers could scarcely be adopted.

Similar remarks apply to over-time and piece-work. The restriction on them is against the workmen. They cannot make as much of their time and labour as they would make. It cuts short the rewards of labour, and prevents labourers saving money and becoming capitalists. We do not say that combinations are criminal, for they break no law; but they are foolish: they are founded on erroneous views of the natural laws which regulate the production and distribution of wealth, of which the workmen prove themselves to be as ignorant as the Legislature when it enacted the Combination Laws.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IVOR should apply to Mr Thurston, Catherine-street, Strand

J. H. W. Liverpool.—We have not the portrait

A SUBSCRIBER, Rockdale—Maglin-lantern slides may be had of Home and Co., 123, [illegible]-street

H. H., Ipswich, informs us, that in the Museum of Yale College, U. S., is a meteoric body weighing 1635 lb.

A. C. Mitchell's-place—Inquire at an Institution for the Blind

W. F. Cornwall.—Mr Macready took his farewell of the stage in the character of Lear—at the Lyceum Theatre, Feb. 26, 1851. The population of Birmingham is 178,876; of Manchester, 235,437

J. S. H., Yarmouth.—The sulphuring-paper method is a secret

W. SHALLCRASS, Norwich.—We cannot admit the Illustration

J. D. G., Islington.—We do not recommend the publication of numbers of our Journal to be bound in one volume

G. C., Birmingham.—See the latest treatise on the Daguerreotype

R. & H., Staffordshire.—The Panorama of the Great Exhibition is to be in [illegible] as for many months

QUERITOR.—The portrait in question has not appeared in our Journal

W. F., Somerset.—3d, N. G. T., New cross.—We regret that we have no room

H. S., St. John's Wood.—See the Illustrations of the Christmas Entertainments in our Journal of [illegible]

S. T., Devonport.—Apply to Mr Bassomi, High Holborn

[illegible], Cambridge.—See advertisements in the daily papers

A. G., Islington.—We do not recommend the publication of numerous portraits of Barnes and Albert, and Lascelles. Price of the Number is. "Jerome Paturot" is translated in Vol XIII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FIELD-MARSHALS.—No 8 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains an [illegible] of the "Height of all Nations"

MALESOT is referred to Owen and Blakeway's "History of Shrewsbury," [illegible], where he will find a reference to the subject of Admiral Benbow's armorial bearings. The monument erected a few years since in St Mary's Church to the memory of the admiral has a blank shield, almost implying secrets a quarter

W. F. Galloway.—In the list in Exhibitor's Companion will be found the names of [illegible] Artists

FELIX, Blackfriars-road.—Ozone is said, by some to be a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, by others, of oxygen and hydrogen, to new properties. Atmospheric electricity is to be formed in the air by the decomposition of its water into its distinctives or its electrical equilibrium. Impalpable carbon is in the powerfully diffused state of smoke produced when a current of ordinary electricity passes from pointed bodies into the air. Draper regards it as the active state of oxygen, or oxygen rendered active by insolation. The presence of ozone in large quantities in the atmosphere is invariably attended with cholera and [illegible] diseases

T. F., Plymouth.—We cannot undertake to ascertain

J. W. K.—Sir "Visitation of Hampshire," which may be consulted at the British Museum, contains, doubtless, particulars of the family and arms in question. [illegible] Vol. XIII. of the very good arms—simple and apparently ancient

LAURIE.—There is no necessity for registering a crest in the office named, nor is it necessary pecuniarily attached to non-registration

T. G., Arms of [illegible]—[illegible] a label of three points gu.

[illegible] Per fesse sa. and arg., a lion rampant, counter changed. *Crest*—[illegible]

[illegible] Or, a double lion rampant gu.

[illegible] Cornish chough sa., within an orle of eight fleurs-de-lis, arg.

[illegible] An ancient cubit, and sword in a fess

[illegible] Or, three rose-leaves in pale vert, between two palets az., a [illegible]

[illegible], Esq., of Marshals Wick, near St Albans, bears for arms: "Sa, [illegible] two cubs, erg. *Crest*: A martlet as issuing in [illegible] sa. [illegible] was one of several families of the name

[illegible] Quarterly Gules and

LUTON.—Arms for [illegible] given in our Supplement for the 6th inst., the books should not be described as "[illegible]." The helmet is proper, appareled [illegible] the [illegible] Water-colour

T. B.—Arms of [illegible]: "As on a fesse or three martlets sable, couped below the breast pp. *Crest*: A stag's head erased, ppr.

BETA. The form of proceeding to have a coat of arms enrolled is as follows:—A petition is presented, through one of the Heralds or Pursuivants, to the Earl Marshal, praying for his warrant to the College of Arms for the establishment of the petitioner's right to the coat. Thereupon a search is instituted and approved by Garter, and granted by [illegible] to the party seeking it. The exemption is almost always given. The [illegible] LEEDS when a family cannot distinctly trace their pedigree from some [illegible]

BARNABY. Arms required: "Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a fesse engrailed between [illegible] and a shield arg. *Motto*: In omne bene."

WARDA.—Prendergast is the second son of the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and is no consort to the royal line of Saxony. A Mr. Prendergast may be [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, but he is not of the house of Coburg

A YEAR OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The index of "The Illustrated London News," complete with the Index, is two guineas

A QUERIST.—A SUBSCRIBER.—A crest, coat of arms cannot be adopted at pleasure. A great [illegible] from the [illegible] College, costs about 75 guineas

[illegible] No income from landed property confers the title of Esquire. [illegible] at the end entered among the nobility, that all having a right to the [illegible] Scotch Baronets was a Marshal of [illegible] 1670. If he be alive, he is the last survivor of Napoleon's creations

A INQUIRER, Aston, Birmingham.—Any shop will supply a sheet of three points gu. *Crest*: A Saracen's head in profile, couped at the shoulders, on the head a chaplet of three points gu. [illegible] appointed by Richard I. as Knights Templars to a complete armour [illegible] in the [illegible]

E. J.—If the name of a place be not agreed, whose father is a British [illegible] not absent from [illegible] or [illegible] or death, or not in the service of [illegible] may be registered in England at the time of the birth of the child, such child [illegible] born subject of Great Britain

A SUBSCRIBER FROM 1842.—The personal property of an intestate who leaves [illegible] and children [illegible] to one moiety to the widow and the other to the children

[illegible] DUDALE.—Apprehensibly is a personal trust between the law and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXH

(FRO

Outside :—Large Royal Navy Anchors—Colossal Earthenware—Atmospheric Recorder—Hothouses—Life-boats—Flower-guards—Drain-pipes.

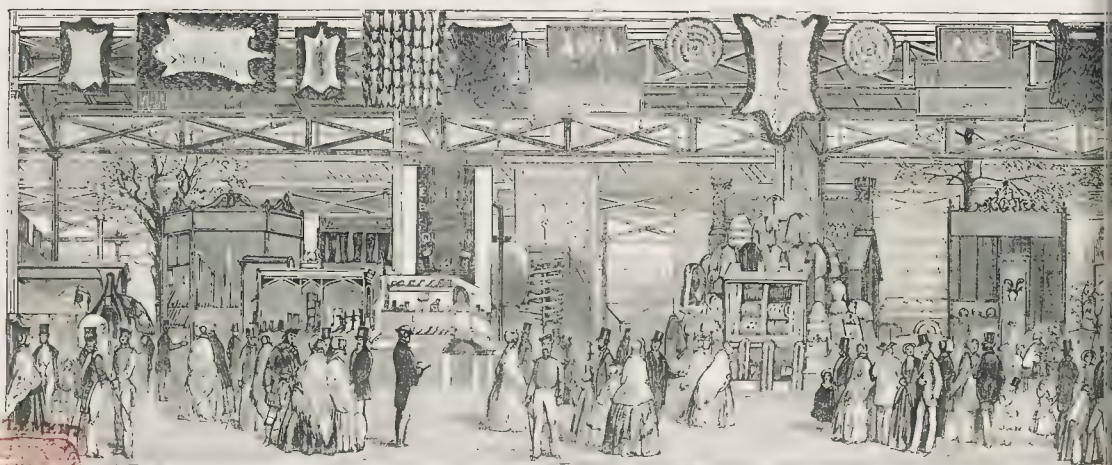
Outside :—Fossil Tree from the Coal Measures of Abergavenny—Granite Obelisk from Penrhyn, weighing 15 tons—Greenhouses glazed without putty.

Variety of Carriages—Invalids' Chairs—Model of an Omnibus—Ditto horses abreast—Low-bodied Dog-cart—Car with Andrews's Imitation

Cotton Yarn—Moleskins—Calico—Dress Cottons—Ginghams and Shirtings—Hearth-rugs—Improved Railway Axles, Signals, &c.

Lothian and Parker, Carlisle: Specimens of Ginghams, Stripes, Poplins, and Dyed Yarns—Leopard Skin Hearth-rugs: Poland and Son.

Ross's Telescopes, &c.—Shand and Mason's Brigade, Metallic, and Ha engine—Merryweather's Carriage and Cabinet Fire-engine—Wheel



Horse-brushes—Boots and Shoes of all kinds—Sheep's-wool and Angola Mats—Cremer's Improved Arched Instep Boots.

Hudson's Bay Company (Skins) Ermine—Mynx—Russian and Canadian Sable—Various furs—Brewing Apparatus.

Specimens of Manufacture in Hair Specimens showing the improvemen making, Perukes, Barristers' Wigs, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 543.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852. [SIXPENCE

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

THE Session of Parliament which will be opened next week by the Queen of Great Britain will commence its labours under peculiar if not perilous circumstances. Whether at home or abroad, the "signs of the times" are of a nature to create solicitude. But it is chiefly the events of the Continent, and more especially those which are taking place in that great powder-magazine—the country which is our nearest neighbour—that will excite in the highest degree the earnest attention of men of all parties, and that will render the business of Parliament and the position of the Administration so important on the one hand and so delicate on the other.

The British Parliament is, unfortunately for the great interests of civilisation, the only Parliament in Europe. Everywhere else, with the exception of Belgium and Holland, whose very existence is menaced by the needy adventurer and unscrupulous despot who sits in the Tuileries, and of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, too remote and weak to be of any influence, the voice of opinion is either stilled or powerless. Anti-English ideas are in the ascendant throughout Europe, and this country stands almost alone in the Old World as the champion and exponent of rational liberty. A soldiery to overcome the people, and a people to submit until they have a chance to throw off the infliction, are the only classes permitted to exist in the most powerful and civilised states of the world; and designs of ambition and extension of territory, or of a military grudge against this country, are those which are most popular with, and most consonant to, the spirit of their warlike and aggressive rulers. Under these circumstances, it is a matter of the highest national importance to consider what is the character and what are the duties and intentions of the men who stand at this moment in the responsible position of the advisers of the British Crown.

The character of the Russell Administration is certainly not of the highest. In losing the services of Lord Palmerston, by far the most popular, and beyond all question the most able, though possibly not the most discreet of his colleagues, Lord John Russell has lost the right hand of his Ministry. With the sole exception of his own name, and that only popular from the remembrance of services rendered twenty years ago, and by no means identified with any recent acts of statesmanship, the Administration does not boast of a single individual whose character, abilities, or achievements are in any degree commanding or even remarkable. In this commercial and industrial country it is of the highest importance that the Financial Minister should be a man of prudence, of business-like talent, and of far-seeing sagacity. In a nation boasting of a greater number of colonies, peopled by a greater diversity of races, than any other nation, either of past or present times, it is equally important that the Colonial Minister should command respect at home, and confidence as well as obedience in those near and remote dependencies of the empire which are entrusted to his care. We need not ask whether Sir Charles Wood and Lord Grey fulfil these conditions. The name of the one is almost synonymous with financial blundering, and of the other with haughty and unreasoning misrule. The Premier himself is respectable and able, but he has ceased to inspire affection or to command confidence; the Home Minister is respectable, and no more; while of the Foreign Minister all that can be said is, that he is a man of the highest promise and a credit to his order; but that, as yet, he has given no proofs that he has energies sufficient for the due and safe performance of the responsible duties of the very high position in which he has been placed. The other members of the Ministry, important as they may be considered as members and connexions of the Grey and Russell families, are of no importance either to the Administration or the country.

So much for the character of the Ministry, which, for the last three years, if not for a longer period, has only existed upon sufferance, and because no other body of statesmen was prepared to step into its place. We have now to consider what we know of the plans and intentions of these gentlemen for conducting the affairs of the country, through the remarkable crisis of European history at which we have now arrived. Of these intentions, with the exception of one, the world is absolutely in the dark. Whether they are on the point of disintegration from disagreement among themselves, or whether they have strengthened their position by the adoption of a line of policy to which they have pledged themselves, are points which none out of their own circle can at present determine. Whether they can carry on the Government by means of the present Parliament, or whether they have made up their minds, if defeated by the Parliament, to appeal to the country, is known but to themselves. All that the country has been permitted to gather of their plans and intentions is, that the Premier stands pledged to introduce a new Reform Bill, and that, if the House of Commons do not pass it, the probabilities are, that the Russell Administration will be forthwith numbered among the things and Ministries that were. We know also that the country is supremely indifferent to the promised Reform Bill, that it has not demanded it with any extraordinary vigour, or taken any particular interest about it, and that it even suspects that the Prime Minister himself more than half regrets that, in a fit of pique at the accidental defeat of his Government in a thin House in the session of 1851, he should have made so rash a promise for the session of 1852.

RECEPTION BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, OF THE LETTER OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The attempt to get up a reform cry has proved a signal failure; and although it may by some persons be thought a wise and safe policy to attempt to reform the admitted defects of our representative system, at a time when there is no popular or unnatural excitement upon the subject, it is, at least, somewhat doubtful in the minds of others whose opinions are equally entitled to respectful consideration, whether it is true policy for a Government to volunteer reforms that are not asked for, especially when the anticipated benefits are at best but problematical.

But although the country thus knows but little of the intentions of the Government for the year 1852, and although that little is not of a kind to excite any enthusiasm, it knows something of the duties that devolve upon its rulers at a time like the present. To maintain the honour of England, both at home and abroad; to tranquillize the well-founded apprehensions of the country, by placing it in a position not only to repel attack, but to prevent it by a preliminary display of strength, confidence, and self-reliance; in the midst of all undoubted peril, and of all possible treachery, to maintain inviolate the liberties of Englishmen, and the sanctity of the British soil; to call forth the warlike energy of the people whenever and wherever a display of it may be needed; and to do all this without impairing the national resources, or imposing unwise or unnecessary burthens upon the backs of the industrious—these are a few of the duties that devolve upon any Administration that, at a juncture like this, expects to retain or acquire the support of public opinion, and the gratitude of the present or a future generation. It is just possible that the members of the Russell Administration are aware of these duties, and equal to the discharge of them. It is to be hoped that they are, because changes of Ministry and dissolution of Parliament are inconvenient, to say the least of them, at such a time, and under such circumstances. But, whatever may be the intentions or the fate of the Administration, the sentiments, opinions, and energies of the people are such as ought to, and must, inspire any Government with zeal and confidence. In this country the war of contending factions has all but ceased, and would cease as entirely as is consistent with a representative form of government at the first prospect of any real aggression upon the honour or security of the nation. But, something better and more tangible than Reform Bills is just now expected. The country will not object to a Reform Bill if prudently and effectively set forth; but it will object, if nothing but a barren Reform Bill be offered to it. The present is no time for *doctrinaire* abstraction and legislative trifling, but for serious and urgent business; and any Ministry that will zealously and wisely set about it, even although every individual member of it should be a Grey or a Russell, would deserve and receive public support. As we have said before, it is possible that the present Government fully understands what is expected of it, and is as fully competent and prepared to do it. We sincerely hope that it may prove so, and that Lord John Russell and his colleagues may make amends for the lazy indifference and discreditable bungling of the past by zeal that shall not outrun discretion, and by discretion and judgment that shall leave nothing unprovided for, and that shall only undertake what can be well and thoroughly accomplished.

STATE RECEPTION AT TRIVANDRUM, THE CAPITAL OF TRAVANCORE.

THE interesting pageant pictured upon the preceding page is illustrative of Eastern ceremonials, and is also associated with our Great Exhibition of 1851. It represents the Court of his Royal Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, assembled in its utmost magnificence to do honour to a most important occasion —the reception (on the 27th of November last) by his Highness of an autograph letter of Queen Victoria, conveying to his Highness her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the very superb carved ivory chair, or throne, which was exhibited by her Majesty in the Crystal Palace, and formed one of our Engravings in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 6 (page 293).

The present Sketch is curious, as being descriptive of the gorgeous display observed in the East on such occasions; whilst it record the high sense entertained by the Eastern Sovereign of her Majesty's friendly and courteous act on this memorable occasion, it being an unusual mark of Royal consideration.

The Court of Travancore, however, it is well known, has long been perhaps the most loyal of our Eastern allies, although its independency of action has been marked by the very high degree of intelligence, of European tastes and accomplishments, attained by the late and the present rulers.

A Correspondent on the spot describes as the most magnificent display of "cloth of gold" and jewels; of state elephants and gilded howdahs, of cameleopards, of tamed tigers, and rhinoceri, as well as troops of the line and cavalry, which escorted the valued document (the entire distance (two miles) from the British Residency to the Palace, and peals of artillery shook the old fort to its foundations, as General Cullen placed the same in his Highness' eager hands.

A grand banquet at the Residency, a nautch and fireworks at the Palace, in which loyal and appropriate mottoes, complimentary to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, were conspicuous, terminated this (to the capital of Travancore) most auspicious day; which, in the event, we are informed, is to be still more permanently perpetuated by a costly work of art from the pencil of an artist (Mr Lewis), already well known by his Eastern productions, to appear in due time in England for exhibition and engraving.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTERS.

M. Fialin de Persigny, the presiding spirit of the new Ministry, has been long quoted as the completest representative of the *Idées Napoléoniennes*, the *Idées Actuelles* of the President, his shadow, and the strongest administrative his court intimate counsel or. Whatever Ministers were in office, the influence of M. de Persigny was behind the curtain. Born in 1810, he became a pupil of the School of Saumur, and entered in 1829 the 4th Regiment of Hussars. Having retired from the army, he founded in 1833 the *Revue de l'Occident Français*, in which he published an elaborate examination of the Imperial system. This publication first introduced him to the notice of Louis Napoleon, with whom he formed henceforth the closest ties of intimacy. M. Fialin figured among the most sanguine adventurers in the expeditions at Strasbourg and Boulogne. In the latter he was taken prisoner, was brought before the Court of Peers, and condemned to twenty years of imprisonment. He had already suffered more than a third of his term of captivity in the prison of Doullens, when he was released by the Revolution of February. It must be said by us that M. de Persigny has not shown much gratitude to his great liberator; Bonapartism, of which he is the organ, having been one long campaign against the men and institutions of 1848. M. de Persigny's diplomatic missions to Berlin and other Courts are too well known to need further mention here. Meantime, it will be important to remember that this confidant of the President recently undertook a journey to Brussels, for the sake of bringing some pressure to bear upon measures for the expulsion or rigorous treatment of refugees, and for the coercion of the press. No one has been astonished, although many have been grieved, at the tame compliance of the Belgian Government with the dictates of the Tuileries. The expulsion of M. Carnot, of Alexandre Thomas, and several other estimable men, and the violence al owed towards the exiles liberated from Ham w[illegible] its goal territory, are sufficient evidence that the independence of the country is gone. M. de Persigny, it is thought, will soon succeed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is to be hoped that his administration will be such as to give no colour to a fear very widely felt, and that the absorption of Belgium may not, like the confiscation of the Orleans property, be proclaimed to the world by a decree.

M. Abbatucci, the new Minister of Justice, has always been one of the leading advisers of Louis Napoleon. Until the appointment of his name to the same Ministry with M. de Persigny he was esteemed one of the moderate party. Under the monarchy of July he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a Judge of the Court of Appeal at Orleans. After the revolution of February he became a Judge of the Court of Cassation and representative of the Lot [illegible] both Assemblies he was dumb, and is, therefore, consistently an [illegible] parliamentary nullity. He is called M. Abbatucci Jer, to distinguish him from his son, the representative of Corsica, to which island his family belongs.

M. Bineau, the new Minister of Finance, was, as you are aware, Minister of Public Works in the Ministry of Mm. Barrot and Fould. For the latter department he was not ill calculated, having been formerly head engineer of mines, and of diligent, business like habits.

The "new and simple *soi-disant*" M. de Morny calls it in his circular, does not admit of discussion. The Ministers will learn, the President will through his Minister of State, who is charged with precisely the same functions "at were discharged by Maret, Duke of Bassano, under the Emperor M. Xavier de Casabianca, to whom this post is confided, was formerly the advocate of the claims of the Bonaparte family, and probably suggested some of the chicaning considerations upon which the decrees of yesterday were founded.

M. de Persigny has appointed as his *chef du cabinet* M. Théophile de Montour formerly one of the editorial staff of the *Pairie*, then Redacteur of the *[illegible]* and now of the *Peuple*, the halfpenny newspaper recently set up. *Daily News.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The decree of the President of the Republic confiscating the property of the Orleans family, the purport of which we gave in our late edition of last week, has produced so painful a sensation in the public mind, that an announcement in the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday, to the effect that the decree in question would be referred for final consideration to the Senate and Legislative Body, was received with great satisfaction by almost all circles, without exception, in Paris. An official note, however, communicated from the Government to the newspapers, has effectually dispelled all the hopes which the *Constitutionnel* had thus called into existence, for the communication states the announcement of that journal to be wholly without foundation, and that the decree is final. By this measure it is decreed that the members of the Orleans family, their husbands and consorts, and descendants, cannot possess any property (moveable or immoveable) in France. They are bound to sell them within the year, and in default they will be sold by the domain. Another decree cancels the donation of his private property made by Louis Philippe on the 7th August to his children, and enacts that their properties, of about two hundred millions of francs, shall be employed as follows:—Ten millions to societies of *secours mutuels*. Ten millions to the improvement of the lodgings for the working classes. Ten millions to the establishment of a fund for granting loans on mortgage in the departments. Five millions to a benefit fund for the poorer clergy. All the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers on active service will receive, according to their rank in the Legion of Honour, as follows; viz. the Legionary, 250 francs; the Officers, 500 francs; Commanders, 1000 francs; Grand Officers, 2000 francs; Grand Crosses, 3,000 francs.

Messrs. de Morny, Fould, and others of the Ministers, having refused to concur in this confiscation of the Orleans property, have resigned, and the Ministry, which had been re-modelled and re-organised (a new "Ministry of State" and a "Ministry of Police" having been created), now consists of the following members; viz. MM. Abbatucci, Justice; de Persigny, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce; Bineau, Finances; de Saint Arnaud, War; Ducos, Marine; Turgot, Foreign Affairs; Fortoul, Public Instruction and Worship; De Maupas, Police; Casabianca, State; Lefebvre Duruflé, Public Works.

The confiscation decree has called forth spirited protests from M. de Montalembert and M. Dupin, the eminent lawyer and President of the late Legislative Assembly. The former, together with MM. Merode, de Mcremart, de Mousnier, de Girardin, André, Mathieu, Baudet, Desrobert, and Hallez Chapared, have refused to countenance a Government which could be guilty of such a measure, and have accordingly tendered their resignations as members of the Consultative Commission. M. Dupin, also, has resigned his post of Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, which high office he has filled for twenty-two years.

The following are the letters of MM. Montalembert and Dupin. They first appeared in the London papers, the Paris journals not being allowed to publish them:—

Paris, Jan. 23, 1852.

M. le Ministre,—In consequence of the decrees which appeared this morning, I consider myself called upon to perform an imperative duty; and I beg you accordingly to be good enough to present, for the acceptance of the President of the Republic, my resignation of the functions of member of the Consultative Commission, created on the 3rd of December last. Though that Commission has not been consulted on any of the acts of the Executive, there does not the less exist, in the eyes of the public, for those who compose it, a species of *solidarité* with the policy of the Government, which it has become impossible for me hereforth to accept. I appeal to your honour, M. le Ministre, and, in case of necessity, to that of Prince Louis Napoleon himself, to make my resignation public through the same channel as my nomination—that is, by its insertion in the *Moniteur*.

To M. de Casablanca, Minister of State. CH. DE MONTALEMBERT.

To the President of the Republic.

I regret exceedingly, that, previous to the publication of the decree which I have read this morning in the *Moniteur*, you had not heard my opinion with the same kindness you have sometimes manifested towards me. I should have tried to demonstrate to you, not merely in the private interest of the children, the greater part of whom, I know, are innocent, but in the interest of testamentary executors, but in the interest of your own government, that those who have suggested that measure are not acquainted with the facts, and that they have disregarded all the rules of law and equity. In fact, there is no extraordinary situation (at least to the extent of half) in the estimate made of the property of the Orleans family. In law the decree violates in its essence the very principle of property. This right of property was recognised, after a solemn discussion, in the person of the late King, by the 22d and 23d articles of the law of the 2d of March, 1832; and in the person of his children by the very acts of the revolution of February, by the decree of the Constituent Assembly of the 26th of October, 1848, and by all the successive Assembly of the 15th of January, 1850, promulgated by your Government, and authorised the loan of 20,000 000f on that property by your Minister of Finance. Thus, public right, will, specia laws, contracts and decrees in the person of the Orleans family, the Orleans their right to the property which the decree of the 22d of January deprives them of all at once, and in a manner so absolute that the sacred rights of the tomb, the hereditary rights of parents, are not even excepted. If the Constitution of the 15th of January was in vigour, the Senate might be appealed to in virtue of the 26th article, which permits that body "to make opposition to the promulgation of laws which are contrary to the inviolable character of property." In the present state of things, the only resource is to appeal to you, Prince, and to invoke your wisdom and the magnanimity of your own feelings when they are again consulted and more deliberately entered on. But, if these rigorous measures are to be maintained, a great scruple arises from the depth of my conscience. As Procureur-General to the Court of Cassation for nearly twenty-two years; as the principal organ of the law in that high branch of jurisdiction; charged as I am by the Government to proclaim the constant respect to right, and to require the reversal and the annulling of the acts which violate the laws, or which constitute the incompetence or the excesses of the Government—how shall I be able henceforth to exercise the same firmness if acts are introduced in our legislation which are in contradiction with those principles? I feel myself bound, therefore, to request you, Prince President, to relieve me from my duties. But I owe it to myself to explain myself in a manner, and to mislead as much as I individually could, the legal and moral doctrines on which the essential order of civilised society reposes. After the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, against which it became my duty to protest, I have awaited the judgment of the people appealed to by you. After that solemn judgment I adhered frankly to the immense powers which were the result of that appeal considering them as the strongest guarantee that could be procured for peace or re-establish those principles which a wild Socialism had endangered and menaced, and, as a public functionary, my co-operation was loyally given to you. But, at the present moment, and on a question of civil right, and of private property, of natural equity, and of all Christian notions of what is just and unjust, and which I cherish in my soul for more than fifty years as *jurisconsulte* and as magistrate, I feel myself absolutely called on to resign my functions of Procureur-General.

Be pleased, Prince, to accept the expression of my sentiments and respectful consideration.

In the early part of the week the uneasiness of the public mind was so great, in consequence of what all classes concurred in regarding as an attack upon private property, very Communist in its character, that the *Moniteur* published the following notice to allay any further apprehensions:—

The Government cannot refute all the rumours which malevolence does not cease to circulate. The rigorous measures which have been imposed by necessity have naturally made an impression on public opinion, which every day weakens; but the Government will be obliged to take new and more severe measures. The state of the country is far from justifying such fears. Without in any way abandoning the measures of precaution which it considers useful, the Government will have no occasion for the future for exceptional measures, and the normal action of the political bodies, of which the organisation is advancing rapidly, will suffice to consolidate the work of the 2d of December.

The week has been fruitful in organic laws. On Monday the *Moniteur* published the organic decree of the Council of State, which is divided into two sections. M. Baroche is appointed Vice-President, and is to preside in the absence of the President of the Republic; M. Maillard is named President of the Committee of Debate on the Bonfires of Orders of Justice, and Foreign Affairs, M. Delangle; of the Interior, Public Instruction, and Pub lo Worship; M. Parieu, Finances; M. Magne, Public Works; [illegible] Lebrun; Marine, [illegible]. There are in all 24 Councillors of State, viz. MM. Boulay de la Meurthe, de Thorigny, Waisse, and Lutin included. There are to be 20 Masters of Requests of the first class, and 20 of the second; 16 Auditors of the first class, and 16 of the second. The salaries of the members of the Council of State are to be as follows:—The Vice-President receives a sum of 80,000f.; Presidents of Sections, each 50,000f.; the Councillors of State, 25,000f.; Masters of Requests of the first class, 16,000f., Masters of Requests of the second class, 12,000f.; Auditors of the first class, 5,000f., the Secretary-General of the Council, 15,000f.; the Auditors of second class receive no salary.

On Tuesday the constitution of the Senate was promulgated. Its members are 72 in number, and include the following names:—

General Arbaud, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; Count d'Argout, formerly Minister of Finance, Governor of the Bank of France; the Marquis d'Audiffret, President of the Court of Accounts; General de Bar, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, formerly ambassador, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; M. de Beaumont (de la Somme), ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; Prince de Beauvau, ex peer of France; the Marquis de Boissel, formerly first president of the Court of Appeal at Lyons; the Charles Berthier, Prince de Wagram; M. Boulay (de la Meurthe), ex-Vice-President of the Republic, Count de Bretteuil, ex-peer of France; M. de Cambacères, sen., ex-peer of France; Count de Castellane, General-in-Chief of the army of Lyons; Admiral Cacy, member of the Council of Admiralty; Count de Caumont-Laforce; M. François Clary; the Marquis de Croi; Baron de Crouseilles, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, Count Curial, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; M. Dronyn de Lhuys, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; M. Dumas, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, member of the Institute; M. Charles Dupin, member of the Institute, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; General Count d'Hautpoul, formerly Minister of War, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; Admiral Hugon; General Husson, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; M. Lacrosse, formerly Minister of Public Works, ex member of the Legislative Assembly; General de la Hitte, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, grand officer of the Commission of Artillery; General Count de Lawestine, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris.

Besides the seventy-two senators named, all marshals of France and cardinals, who are Frenchmen, and members of the episcopal bench in France, are *ex-officio* senators. The list published contains 18 generals, 9 vice-admirals, 14 ex-ministers, and 3 judges; the rest are ex-peers of France and ex-representatives. It is remarked, however, that among them there is not one who has rendered himself illustrious as a statesman, or whose name would be naturally looked for in such a body. The list includes, however, the name of M. Thibaudeau, ex Counsellor of State of the Empire. This M. Thibaudeau is one of the Conventionists of the Great Revolution, and is the last, or nearly the last, survivor of the regicides. He voted for the death of Louis XVI.!

The officers of the Senate are as follows. Their names were made known on Thursday, viz. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Grand Marshal of France, President of the Senate; M. Meynard, Senator, First Vice-President; Vice-Presidents, MM. Drouyn de Lhuys, Troplong, and General Baraguay d'Hilliers; General d'Hautpoul, Grand Referendary; M. Lacrosse, Secretary; MM. Maillard, Bonjean, Magne, Admiral Leblanc, and M. de Parieu are appointed Presidents of the six sections of the Council.

The Consultative Commission has been dissolved.

The *Courrier de Marseille* announces the arrival in that city of M. Antoine Bonaparte, *en route* for Italy, where he is charged with a special mission by the Government of Prince Louis Napoleon.

A part of the political prisoners in the prisons of Bordeaux were embarked on board a steamer on Sunday last, and taken to Blaye, where they will be joined by a band which has been brought from Agen. Those who have now left Bordeaux are about fifty in number, and are principally agricultural labourers from the department of the Lot et Garonne. Among them are also an *avocat*, a landowner who is said to be rich, a *huissier*, and a printer.

The *Messager des Chambres* of Brussels contradicts a report that M. de Girardin, Schœlcher, Versigny, and Bancel were about to publish there a journal, called the *Bien-Etre Universel*, which had existed for some time in Paris, and that M. Victor Hugo and Madame de Dudevant (Georges Sand) were to be the principal editors.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence from New York, dated the 17th inst., announces a diplomatic misunderstanding between the Austrian Minister at Washington and the Honourable Mr. Webster, one of the Secretaries of State. The former gentleman had taken exception to the tone and sentiments conveyed in Mr. Webster's speech at the congressional banquet to Kossuth, and had considered it necessary to remonstrate to the President of the United States on the subject. Mr. Webster's reply had not yet made its appearance; but it was generally supposed that the Austrian diplomatist, Chevalier Hulsemann, would be handed his passports.

Kossuth had left Washington for the western states, and arrived at the capital of Pennsylvania, where he was received with immense applause.

A despatch received by Mr. Secretary Webster from Mr. Lawrence, the United States Minister at the British Court, contradicts the report that Lord Palmerston had communicated with the American Government regarding the firing into the *Prometheus* by the brig of war *Express*; but states that he had had a letter of Mr. Webster upon the subject before Lord Palmerston, who had not had time, however, to give it his attention before surrendering the seals of office to his successor. Mr. Lawrence adds, that he has received assurances from Lord Granville of his most friendly disposition, and that the subject in question would receive his prompt attention. The despatch also states that the private claims of American citizens before the Foreign-office would receive the early attention of the British Government.

A bill having for its object to facilitate the establishment of a line of steam-vessels between New York and the west coast of Ireland has been laid before Congress.

The general features of the miscellaneous news in the New York papers are eminently characteristic—violent snow-storms, steamer explosions, out-of-the-way methods of murder, loss of life from false alarm of fire, destructive hurricanes, intense cold in all quarters, navigation stopped by ice, &c. From the details of those respective disasters we learn that thirteen persons were killed, and several others wounded, by the explosion of the steamer *Mercedita*, near Macon, Ga.; that a girl named Sarah Gerber was convicted, in Philadelphia, of having caused the death of an infant, by compelling it to swallow pins and needles; the prisoner, who is only thirteen years of age, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and will be sent to the Penitentiary: that the false alarm of fire was in an emigrants' home at New York, and that the number of lives lost in the rush to escape was six, while several were wounded and crushed severely; and, with respect to the weather, that the snow-storms had been experienced at the very remote points from each other of Buffalo and New Orleans; while the whole state of Louisiana had been visited by a hurricane, which did immense damage to life and property. The Hudson river is closed with ice, and the railroad between New York and Albany is doing an enormous traffic. Lola Montes has written a vindication of her life and character.

From California there are advices to the 16th of December. The news from the mines is favourable. Two arrivals of gold dust, one amounting to 600,000 dollars, the other to 1,400,000 dollars, had been announced at New York from San Francisco. Governor M'Dougal had issued a proclamation ordering a mil tary expedition against the Indians.

From Central America it is announced that Munoz was still at Ibeity and that Walker and the Costa Caravajal had met with some repulses in Mexico, but no positive defeat.

We have news from Jamaica, by this arrival, to the 7th inst. The cholera prevails to a fatal extent at Savannah la Mar; one or two cases also had occurred at Kingston.

INDIA.

Intelligence to the 3d inst. has been received this week by electric telegraph, in anticipation of the overland mail, from Bombay. It is to the following effect:—

Dost Mohammed's health is re-established.

Sir C. Campbell's forces had not yet returned. Some skirmishing had taken place, and one affair with cavalry near Derra Gazee Khan. Troops of Upper Scinde were going to Beypour, and a reserve was forming at Hyderabad.

The Nizam had only paid £20,000 on account of the £400,000 due, and cannot procure a greater sum. His domains were in a state of anarchy, as also those of Oude.

A naval force had been collected at Rangoon.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN PARIS.—Lord Brougham on Monday read at the academy, before a most crowded audience, a paper on the optical and mathematical inquiries which have occupied his time during his late residence at Cannes. His Lordship accompanied the reading of this memoir with numerous demonstrations on the subject, which occupied an hour occupied the attention of his hearers. MM Arago, Biot, and Tenard, and other eminent scientific men, were present, and appeared deeply interested in the explanations of their learned confrère.

M. THIERS AND THE PRINCE PRESIDENT.—Some of our contemporaries have published the following, but we do not vouch for its accuracy: "M. Thiers having applied to be allowed to return to France, offering to abstain from politics, 'Give me the fourth volume of the History of the Revolution, by M. Thiers,' said the President of the Republic. On the book being brought, he pointed to a passage in which M. Thiers reproaches the Emperor for not having expelled from France, as a measure of necessity, several of his political adversaries. 'Copy that,' said Louis Napoleon, 'and send it to him as an answer to his application.'

THE PROPERTY OF THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

The decree of the President of the French Republic, which arbitrarily strips the Orleans family of a large portion of its fortune, will not fail to arouse the indignation of every honest mind. This act of spoliation, from which the Provisional Government of 1848 had shrunk, even in moments of the greatest financial embarrassments, has just been consummated by a power which affected to make a stand against rampant Socialism, and to be the firmest supporter of the social rights and of property. As to the motives which have induced the wicked author to disgorge from the Princes of Orleans of a portion of their patrimony, nobody will be deceived: there can be no illusion as to the considerations of public interest on which the decree is based; and everybody can read them clearly, despite the fiasco of sophisms with which it is sought to justify a fact which on all hands must be only prompted by resentment and personal apprehension. Let us broadly declare that the decree will remain a monument of the most monstrous iniquity, and of an abuse of authority which has no parallel except in the bad epoch of 1793; that is to say, at a period when the most sacred laws of society could be violated with impunity.

During the reign of Louis Philippe, the unquestionably very considerable fortune of the Orleans family was much exaggerated, and this exaggeration exactly suited the purpose of those who represented the person of Monarch with economy. It will be easy to prove this by the estimate which we are about to submit of the property of the House of Orleans, and to show how chimerical, or at least ill-founded, are the fears which the President of the French republic appears to entertain, as to the influence which the possession of estates can give to the exiled Princes, mistakenly valued at 300,000,000 francs (£12,000,000).

During the reign of Louis Philippe his revenues were thus fixed:—

	Francs.
Civil List	12,000,000
Estates of the Crown—comprising the Louvre, the Tuileries, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, St. Cloud, Meudon, St. Germain, the Forests of Sénart, of Bricon, of St. Germain, &c., of which the rents are valued at	3,500,000
Appanage of the Duke of Orleans (lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children), the benefit of which had been left to the King, and which was valued at 100,000,000 francs, yielding an annual of	2,500,000
Private property (*domaine privé*) of the King, castles, lands, forests, and valued at the sum of 104,000,000 francs, a rental of	3,000,000
Shares, stocks, and all employed money, valued at 90,000,000, yielding an income of	4,000,000
Giving a total of £1,000,000 sterling, or	25,000,000

We have given the general income in order to show that it is not on a rental, relatively so small, that Louis Philippe—after having paid the household expenses of his family, the state outlay to keep up the proper dignity of royalty, and all the charges which he took upon himself for the civil residences, the museum, and royal manufactures, such as those of Sèvres, the Gobelins (tapestry), and Beauvais, which produce nothing—could make savings, as has been so often asserted from personal knowledge.

When Louis Philippe ascended the throne, he made a gift to his children of his patrimonial property. The ancient French law prescribed that all the estates of the person called to the throne became incorporate with the domain of the State; but it must be remarked that it is not by virtue of this law that Louis Philippe was called upon to reign, but by virtue of a new law, sprung from a revolution. Consequently, the dispositions of the old law could not be in any manner applied to him. Moreover, a later law had sanctioned, at the date of March 2nd, 1832, the use which the King had made of his personal fortune, and reserved to him the entire disposal, under conditions specified in the donation made to his children, and according to the terms of which he kept for himself only the enjoyment of the profits (usufruit), the original property in which he abandoned to the Princes his sons.

The decree of which we have spoken strikes at the distribution of that donation, which it annuls somewhat too late as we have shown, inasmuch as it received the sanction of the law, and that it is, in fact, in some degree proceeded by its decisions. The decree disputes the validity of the donation in the name of the interests of the nation which consented to it by the representatives at another epoch, and represents it as fraudulent. We have indicated that it was sanctioned by legislative enactment. We would add, that it is an insult to equity and common sense to invoke a law of state, in order to rob the Princes of Orleans of what is not applicable to them, because, having been passed under the sway of the principle of hereditary monarchy, it could not even admit a new right, contrary to its principle, the right of Louis Philippe to reign. It is, then, to the private domain of the former King that the decree applies, for, as to the estates which formed the ancient appanage of the House of Orleans, they have followed the lot of those which composed the dotation of the Crown: they have returned to the State. We will give here a statement of this particular property.

The real estates of the private domain consist in the residences of Neuilly, of Eu, of Dreux, of La Ferté-Vidame, and of Dreux. Besides the farms and lands attached to these residences, the private property includes the farms and lands, in all about 430,000 acres of forest, in the following departments:—Ardennes, Eure, Eure-et-Loire, Haute-Marne, indre et Loire, Loire-et-Cher, Loiret, Marne, Seine, Seine-Inférieure, Oise, and Somme. The value of these lands altogether is estimated at the sum of 104,000,000 francs, to which must be added, as we have already stated, 90,000,000 in capital or shares of the Canals of Loing and of Orleans. The furniture and objects of art having belonged to the Crown of Orleans, and of which the greatest part is now sold, may represent about a million of francs, on the account of the piece lation which this property suffered from the forced sales which were made, for the most part, at a time when it was worth 200,000,000, or nearly £8,000,000. The entire fortune of Louis Philippe, having been placed under sequestration, has remained in the hands of the French Government; but the entire public indisputably does not represent, by a great deal, the exact amount of the real property of the late King. Near.y 40,000,000f. of admitted debts must be deducted from it, and which are guaranteed by the private property, which, at first, to the amount of 150,000,000f., was declared by the executors to observe, next, that the estimates we have given were made at a time when landed property had a greater value than it has now in France. According to the scale of depreciation observed, it is not too much to say, that we affirm that the private domain does not represent, in reality, at this moment, a much higher value than 100,000,000f., or £4,000,000 sterling.

The sovereign, divided amongst the children of the ex-King, with the exception of the Count of Paris, who is excluded, as the son of the Duke of Orleans, the elder of the family, and from the donation, would give to each of the children a fortune of nearly 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 francs; and it is consequently a little sum that each of the Princes of Orleans loses through the President's decree. The personal fortune of the members of the Royal family will be remarkably reduced by the confiscation. It is known, in fact, that, with the exception of the Duc d'Aumale, who has alone inherited immense property from the Prince of Condé, the income of which is 4,000,000 francs, there remains to the other children of Louis Philippe only the fortune of their aunt, the late Mme. Adelaïde, amounting to 20,000,000 francs, yielding a rental of scarcely 4,000,000. It is the property coming from that succession which a second decree of the President prescribes to the Princes to sell within a year.

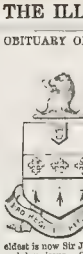
Let us remark, in conclusion, to show the inconsistency of the decree which denies the Princes of Orleans of the possession of a private domain, that a Senatus-consulte of the year 10 of the Republic had admitted in favour of the Emperor Napoleon the formation of a private domain, besides an extraordinary domain, composed of the property taken in the war, which amounted to 1,900,000,000 francs, and which was left at the Emperor's disposal.

In respect to the sense of fitness and delicacy of the decree, it will suffice to call to mind, that in 1847 Louis Philippe gave orders to his Ministers to demand from the Chambers an annual credit of 150,000 francs, to constitute a pension for Prince Jerome, formerly King of Westphalia, and brother of the President, to revert in part to his son Jerome Napoleon. More than this, the personal munificence of the King had already protected another Bonaparte. A young member of the Emperor's family travelling in Belgium, was arrested for his friends, being pressed by his creditors and on the point of being incarcerated for debt, having made known to Louis Philippe his embarrassments, the Royal Treasury soon saved the liberty of the nephew of the Emperor.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A Parliamentary paper, printed on Wednesday, contains a return of the total number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom to British possessions or to foreign countries from 1846 to 1850 inclusive. It appears that the total number of emigrants during the five years was 1,316,567. Of these, 53,424 were despatched by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, leaving 1,163,142 as the number which have actually emigrated at their own expense. The number of adults who embarked from Deptford was 22,600, and from Plymouth 29 338. The expense of conveying emigrants sent for embarkation from London within the same period amounted to £8634 14s. 4d., and from London to Plymouth £32 1s. 6d.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC LITERARY CHARACTER.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Camberwell on the body of Mr. Richard Alfred Davenport, aged 75, an historian of America and India, and a voluminous author. On Sunday, about four o'clock, the attention of police-constable Dyer was attracted by low moans issuing from Brunswick Cottage, Park street, Camberwell (the residence of the deceased). He knocked at the door, but could obtain no answer, and he, therefore, broke into the front parlour, and found the deceased lying in the passage nearly dead, with a bottle that had contained laudanum in his hand. A surgeon was sent for, but a few minutes after his arrival the deceased expired. Several bottles were found in his bed-room containing laudanum, of which he was in the constant habit of taking large quantities while writing. Upon the jury going to view the body, the house presented a most extraordinary appearance: the rooms were literally crammed with books, manuscripts, pictures, ancient coins, and antiques of various descriptions. The deceased has resided in the house for upwards of eleven years, during which time it had never been cleansed; and the books, beds, and furniture were rapidly decaying, everything being covered with dust. The windows of the house (of which the deceased was the freeholder) were all broken, the whole place presenting a most dilapidated appearance. Verdict—"That the deceased died from inadvertently taking an overdose of opium."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



SIR JOHN DEAN PAUL, BART.

THIS venerable Baronet died at his seat, the Hill House, Stroud, on the 16th inst., in the 77th year of his age. Sir John was elder son of the late John Paul, M.D., of Salisbury, by Frances his wife, daughter of John Snow, Esq., of Hendon, banker in London; and grandson of Dean Paul, Esq., brother of Sir Gunning Paul, Bart., of Bristol and Portbury, county of Gloucester. He was himself created a Baronet 3rd Sept., 1821. He married, first, 2nd April, 1799, Frances Eleanor, daughter of Charles Sampson, Esq., of Bradley Hall, Durham, by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore; secondly, in 1835, Mary, widow of Berkeley Napier, Esq., of Pennard House, county Somerset, and thirdly, in 1844, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Dr. Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph. By his first wife only had he issue: by her, who died 15th April, 1833, he had three sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir John Dean Paul, second Baronet: he has been twice married, and has issue. Of the daughters, the youngest, Jane, is the wife of Edward Fox Fitzgerald, Esq., only son of the late amiable and ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

SIR WILLIAM OGLANDER, BART.

THE death of this gentleman occurred on the 17th inst. well, late of Wight, ever since the Norman Conquest their Dorsetshire seat of Parnham was acquired by the marriage, in 1661, of Sir William Oglander, third Baronet, of Nunwell, with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Strode. The sixth Baronet, the gentleman whose death we record, was born 13th September, 1769, and married, 24th May, 1810, Maria Ann, eldest daughter of George Henry Duke of Grafton, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Of the former, the elder and only survivor, the present Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., was born 24th June, 1811, and is married to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Sir George William Leeds Fitzgerald.

ARCHDEACON BERNERS.

THE Venerable HENRY DENNY BERNERS, of Woolverstone Park, county of Suffolk, representative of the ancient family of Berners, one of Norman origin, was the second son of Charles Berners, Esq., by his wife Katherine, daughter of John Larcche, Esq., of Egham, M.P. for Bodmin, and was born in 1760. Having entered into holy orders he became Archdeacon of Suffolk, and was most popular in that county from his private and public worth. To his numerous tenantry in Woolverstone, Erwarton, and Harkstead, Suffolk, his kindness and liberality were unbounded. As an instance of the charity of his nature, it may be mentioned it was his custom to allow his labourers never (or but in the severest) winters to apply to their benevolent master to be relieved with coals, and should mitigate the rigour of all who knew him, and say daily of all who lived near or under him, died after a few days' illness on the 29th instant, at his seat, Woolverstone Park. The Archdeacon was in the commission of the peace for the county. His youngest brother, who died in 1831, was the eminent London banker, William Berners. Berners-street, Oxford-street, takes its name, as part of their property, from the family of Berners.

FREDERICK RICCI.

THIS Italian composer, who was rising into reputation, was the brother of Louis Ricci, the well-known author of "Una Aventura di Scaramuccia," and many other comic operas. The young death of Frederick Ricci, in the flower of his age and talent, was of a melancholy nature: he was struck with a fatal blow of apoplexy while travelling in a post-chaise from Warsaw to St. Petersburg.

GENERAL SIR LEWIS GRANT, K.C.H.

THIS gallant officer entered the British army as an Ensign in the 98th Foot; he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby at St. Vincent's, and was for some time actively employed in Martinico, Barbadoes, and other West India colonies. He commanded the 78th Highlanders in the Walcheren expedition, and knighted in 1831. In 1830 he was appointed governor of the Bahama Islands, and knighted in 1831. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1837, and obtained the colonelcy of the 90th Foot in 1835. Sir Lewis died at Brighton on the 16th inst., of a disease of the heart, whilst journeying in an omnibus towards his residence, 31, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. He was at the time in his 71st year.

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.

JAMES ALEXANDER GEORGE, Lord Loughborough, was the eldest son of James Alexander, present Earl of Rosslyn, by his wife Frances, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wemyss, of Wemyss. He was born 13th May, 1811, and, after serving as an officer of the 2d Life Guards, died of fever on the 28th ult., on board the schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, whilst that vessel was entering the port of New Orleans on its way from the Havannah. As his Lordship has never married, his younger brother, Robert Francis, becomes Lord Loughborough, and heir apparent to the Earldom.

BARON OSTEN.

THIS gentleman, a member of the family of Von der Osten, of high military and judicial fame in Hanover, earned his early laurels in the British service. He was first in King George III.'s German Legion, and afterwards in the 16th Lancers; he was in the Peninsular campaigns, and at the battle of Waterloo. He had a Waterloo medal, and also a silver medal of seven clasps, for having shared in seven victories in Spain. He retired from the British army in 1834. The gallant Baron, who was a general in the Hanoverian service, died suddenly on the 24th inst., whilst on a visit at Lord Scarborough's.

GEORGE WILBRAHAM, ESQ., OF DELAMERE HOUSE, COUNTY CHESTER.

THIS gentleman, the representative of the ancient and eminent Cheshire family of Wilbraham, died on the 24th inst., aged 72. His formerly sat in Parliament for Stockbridge, from 1826 to 1830, and subsequently became knight of the shire for the county of Chester. In politics his ties was with the Whigs.

His immediate ancestors, known as the Wilbrahams of Nantwich, sprang from Randulph, second son of Thomas de Wilbrugham, Lord of Radnor, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of John Golborne, Lord of Woodley, in Cheshire; and were possessed of considerable estates in the Palatinate. At the Restoration, George Wilbraham, of Nantwich, was one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, his landed property being then valued at £1000 per annum, a very large sum for that period. The gentleman whose death we record was son and heir (by Maria his wife, daughter of William Harvey, Esq., of Chigwell, M.P. for Essex) of the late George Wilbraham, Esq., of Nantwich, High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1791, who removed his abode to Delamere House, an elegant stone mansion erected from the designs of Wyatt.

He married, 3d September, 1814, Lady Anne Fortescue, third daughter of Hugh Earl Fortescue, and leaves several sons, the eldest, George Fortescue Wilbraham, Esq., being now of Delamere House.

Edward Boodle-Wilbraham, Lord Skelmersdale, is the representative of a junior branch of the Nantwich family.

MR. GEORGE HERBERT RODWELL.

THIS amiable and clever composer and writer was member of a family long connected with the stage. He began his under favourable auspices, and at one time possessed considerable property. He was formerly part proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre, and for many years was musical director and composer of the entertainments. "Flora's Frolics" was produced at the Adelphi, and he also wrote the music of the "Pilot," the "Flying Dutchman," "Jack Sheppard," and many other popular pieces. His opera, the "Bottle Imp," had much success at the Lyceum and Covent-Garden Theatres. His opera of the "Lord of the Isles," brought out at the Surrey Theatre, contained some beautiful melody. Mr. Rodwell was an author as well as a composer. He wrote the farce of "Teddy the Tiler," for Power, in 1830, which had an extraordinary run. The "Chimneypiece," the "Pride of Birth," "the Sundeut of Lyons," "My Wife's Out," "Adèle," and other light afterpieces and some pantomimes were also his productions. He was subsequently professor of harmony and art Drury Lane Theatres. He wrote three novels, "London Bridge," "Memoirs of an Umbrella," and "Woman's Love." His last drama for the stage was the burlesque of "Asaël," at the Gymnase Theatre. Some of Mr. Rodwell's detached ballads will live; such as "O charming May," "Let the trust be dear woman." Mr Rodwell married the daughter of Liston, the celebrated comedian. This match proved very unfortunate. Other adversity, also undeserved, came upon him, which no doubt tended to shorten his life. He died on the 22d inst., at his residence in Upper Ebury-street, Pim ico. His demise is much regretted by the many friends whom his kind disposition, agreeable manners, and worth had obtained for him.

MR. WILLIAM CLEMENT.

[We have been favoured with the following memoir from an intimate friend of Mr. Clement, who, we regret to state, died suddenly, at Hackney, on Saturday last.]

Of a man so long connected with the London press as Mr. William Clement, more than a mere notice in our Obituary is due. But of a great portion of his life there is little known; and, even during the period of his greatest influence as an extensive proprietor of newspapers, he occupied so small a space in the public eye, that few beyond those who were connected with him in the way of business could be said to possess his acquaintance

His origin must have been humble. He seldom spoke of his outset in life, but it is believed he was born in the metropolis. When a young man, he must have been in Portugal, as he used sometimes to allude to his knowledge of Lisbon. Whether he followed any pursuit in the metropolis before becoming a newswriter, is not known. In that occupation his industry and attention were rewarded with deserved success; and when he resigned his business to Mr. Smith, he was one of the most extensive newspaper-dealers in London. His first became a newspaper proprietor through the purchase of a share of the *Observer*, then owned by a gentleman connected with the Post-office. The *Observer* was at that time a comparatively obscure paper; but Mr. Clement soon succeeded in obtaining for it a large circulation. He organised an extensive corps of reporters, who for the most part had engagements also on the daily newspapers, so that he was enabled to give full accounts of all proceedings of interest which occurred on the Saturday on the following morning, and thus to anticipate the morning papers (who alone at that time gave reports) by a day. He was at the same time exceedingly attentive to whatever occupied the public attention; and his liberal scale of remuneration obtained for him the ready assistance of several distinguished writers, and among others that of the Rev. George Croly.

When the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, during the Liverpool and Castlereagh Ministry, drove the late William Cobbett to the United States, Mr. Clement made liberal advances to him to enable him to defray the expenses of his own removal, and maintain his family in London. For some time Cobbett's "Register" was published by Mr. Clement, to whom copy was transmitted from America. Though Mr. Clement was rather reserved in speaking of transactions with individuals, he used to complain of the usage he experienced from Mr. Cobbett.

The success of Mr. Clement in conducting the *Observer*, and the capital which he had thereby acquired, inspired him with the ambition of being at the head of a morning newspaper. Before the death of Mr. James Perry, he was well known as the editor and proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, he had made several overtures for its purchase, which were declined by that gentleman. But the death of Mr. Perry, in the latter end of 1831, threw this paper into the market; and Mr. Clement soon afterwards acquired the property of it for the sum of £40,000, payable by instalments of £10,000. His capital was far from being equal to such an advance; and for the greater portion of the purchase-money he was obliged to raise funds by bills, which the credit of Sir John Key enabled him to negotiate. Through his bu. transactions, he became involved with Messrs. Hurst and Robinson, by whose bankruptcy in the monetary crisis of 1825 he was an extensive sufferer. In the meantime he had, in addition to the *Morning Chronicle* and *Observer*, acquired *Bell's Life to London*, which the talents and activity of Mr. Vincent Dowling made a first-rate sporting paper.

Mr. Clement, as may be supposed, had great trouble in fighting with the difficulties in which his bill transactions had involved him. The *Morning Chronicle*, more especially, suffered greatly from these difficulties. Mr. Perry had, during the two or three last years of his life, drawn a large income from it (upwards of £10,000 a year), by sacrificing its future prosperity. At that time the *Times* and *Morning Herald* were running a race of extraordinary expenditure; while the *Chronicle* declined making the most necessary advances. Whether Mr Clement, if he had not been financially crippled, could have succeeded in re-establishing the character of the *Chronicle*, may well be doubted. In liberality he was all that could possibly be wished for; but he had placed himself in a position for which he was peculiarly unfitted. He knew nothing of the habits and feelings of the West-end world, and could ill conceive what such a world required in a daily newspaper. The circulation of a morning newspaper was far more confined at that time to the metropolis that it is now, since railroads have opened the whole kingdom to them. As the conductor of a Sunday paper, Mr. Clement was without a rival when he purchased the *Chronicle*, but he failed to perceive that a very different system of management was required for a morning newspaper. The murder of Weare, for instance, was made the subject of interminable descriptions and large wood engravings in the *Chronicle*, which disgusted rather than gratified numbers of its readers, while to the multitude, who have only one day to devote to a paper, all the horrors of the tragedy in question could not be delineated too fully and too soon.

By the aid of a banking firm, Mr. Clement was enabled to struggle on with the *Chronicle* till 1834, when he sold it to Mr. (now Sir John) Easthope for about a quarter of the sum he had paid for it. He retained the property of the two Sunday papers, which he continued to conduct with success.

Mr. Clement was not only a liberal but a kind, warm-hearted man. His education had been, like his origin, humble. He was a good accountant, and could express himself clearly in a common business letter. In courage he was thoroughly an Englishman. His conduct in the famous case in which he was fined £2000 for libel, in publishing, before conclusion of the trial, a report of part of the proceedings after an interdict by the Court, furnishes a pregnant example of his spirit: he fought the case to the last, and thereby proved himself a true friend to the privileges of the press.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BRADFORD.—Colonel Thompson and Mr. Milligan addressed their constituency last Monday.

CARLOW.—Colonel Bruen is now convalescent, and hopes to be able to attend the meeting of Parliament on the 3rd proximo.

EAST KENT.—The intended retirement of Mr. Plumptre will occasion a vacancy in the eastern division of Kent. Sir Brook Bridges and Sir Edward Dering are in the field, both Conservatives.

EAST SOMERSET.—Mr. Pinney's seat, it is announced, will be contested

EXETER.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly issued his address to the electors last Monday, stating, that, having been invited by a large portion of the constituency, he had consented to offer himself as a candidate. He declares his sincere and unalterable attachment to the Church of England in all its purity and integrity; an attachment which he deems not incompatible with the universal religious liberty he would claim for that Church in itself indebted, as it has established, to the spirit of the agricultural, commercial, and shipping interests he declares his conviction that, under the circumstances which now press themselves upon public attention, the first duty to exercise the boundless duty of every legislator to lend its aid in Parliament to relieve the agricultural interest from the unduly oppressive burthens under which he says they have so long laboured.

GLASGOW.—At an *dit* on 'Change, that Hon. Baillie Secretary for Foreign Affairs has declined, in a letter to a registration agent in the city, to stand as a candidate for the representation of Glasgow, we believe, is incorrect. A communication has been received from the noble Viscount by a party in town, but it does not amount to a declinature; on the contrary, Lord Palmerston expresses himself flattered by a proposition to be elected for Glasgow.

GREENWICH.—Admiral Dundas has issued his address, announcing his appointment to the Mediterranean command, resigning his seat, and thanking the electors for having four times returned him as member. Admiral Honston Stewart and Mr. Montagne Chambers continue to be the only candidates.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Wegg Prosser will not be again a candidate for the county. The Conservative party will support the Hon. C. S. Bateman Hanbury, a brother of Lord Bateman, who, we believe, is the first to take the path indeed his address to the electors. Mr. Cornewall Lewis has also sent a letter to his constituency.

LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Mail* announces that the Constitutional Association has resolved to propose Sir Stratford Canning, who is shortly expected in England, at the next election, as member. Mr. Cardwell and Sir Thomas Birch, the sitting members, will be again in the field.

PONTEFRACT.—Mr. Overend Serjeant, the Assistant-Serjeant General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence will be a candidate, on the Liberal interest. If Sir Francis Baring be not in office at the next election, it is believed that he will not again offer himself

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in his recent address to the electors, thus referred to universal suffrage:—"He did not think, whatever they might say, that the majority was always the wisest. He had rather a feeling to the contrary; and when he was in the majority he began to doubt if he was right. Hemight be wrong in that. Let them look back, and they would find that all the great truths that had affected the destinies of mankind had been at some period in the minority."

STIRLING.—The late Provost of the city of Glasgow, Sir James Anderson, will be proposed, at the next election, for his native place.

STOCKPORT.—The *Manchester Guardian* states that negotiations are in progress to return an influential manufacturer, a Conservative, in conjunction with Mr. Heald.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—By the will of Thomas Dickinson, Esq., late of Upper Holloway, the contingent reversionary interest of £12,000 (in addition to £1000 immediate) is bequeathed to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution on the death of his daughter, Mrs. Henry F. Richardson. Mr. Dickinson has also bequeathed (all free of legacy duty) £1503 to the Animals' Friend Society, £1000 to the London Hospital, £1000 to the Indigent Blind School, £1000 to the London Orphan Asylum, £1000 to the Infant Orphan Asylum, £1000 to the Marine Society, £1000 to the National Benevolent Institution, £1000 to the Destitute Sailors' Home, £1000 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £1000 to the Royal Free Hospital, £2000 to the Holloway Dispensary, £500 to the Labourers' Friend Society; £4000 to Whitechapel parish, the interest to find twenty poor people with bread, potatoes, and coals who are constant attendants at Divine service; £4000, on similar conditions, to Holloway parish; £2000 to the Idiot Asylum, £1000 to the Fistula Society, £1000 to the Charing-cross Hospital. The legacies are of various amounts, not exceeding £20,000 to each relative, with various legacies of £10,000 and £5000 each to other branches, with £10,000 to his housekeeper. Mr. Dickinson was a merchant of eminence in Whitechapel, and a member of the court of the Drapers' Company, from whom he received a testimonial, which he has bequeathed to his daughter.

SPECIE FROM AUSTRALIA.—The vessel *Anna Mary*, arrived from Sydney, New South Wales, has brought 42 packages of specie. 3 boxes of dollars, and also 410 packages of copper ore; the *Denselton*, from Sydney, 424 packages of copper ore; and the vessel *Ralph Thompson*, from the same Australian port, 14 boxes of gold dust, consigned to eminent firms and to order.

KAFFIR QUEEN.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

KAFFIR QUEEN.

EVERY trait of the natives of Kaffraria is especially interesting at the present moment. This characteristic Portrait shows us one of the women of rank in Kaffraria, and affords a good specimen of the female costume. It is far from destitute of ornament: the lappets of the front of the dress, and the longest portion of the robe, being thick set with metal studs. The rings worn upon the wrists are also of metal. The upper portion of the head-dress and the band worn round the bust are white, with broad blue stripes. The necklace is of coral and dead-white beads; and the ear-drops are of the latter.

Mrs. Ward, in her entertaining "Five Years in Kaffirland," tells us that the Kaffir women carry their love of ornament to such an excess, that they have certain fancies relative to their beads, which have as much sway over the notions of the sable belles of Kaffirland as any fiat, or caprice, from the divan of a Parisian *modiste*, or the penetralia of a Mayfair beauty. One year the leathern bodice of a Tambookie bride is *parsemented* with beads of a dead white; another season the T'Slambie girls will quarrel for a monopoly of bright blue, and the Gaikas set up an opposition in necklaces of mock garnet and amber. Birmingham buttons ornament the skin cloaks of the women of Kaffraria, and brass bangles from our manufactories conceal the symmetry of their arms, which are models for sculpture.

INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

VALPARAISO has lately been the scene of a sanguinary struggle to overthrow the constituted authorities, the result of which has been a complete victory on the side of the Government. The focus of the conflict was Daguerréotyped by Senor Helsby, has been lithographed with considerable spirit, and has supplied us with the accompanying Illustration. It shows the contest between the Government troops and the insurgents on the evening of October 28 (6.20 p.m.). The details, from the *Valparaiso Mercantile Reporter*, are as follow:—

On the 28th of October, two days after the sailing of the steamer for Europe, Valparaiso was alarmed by the information that one of the military barracks had been attacked and taken by a band of men, consisting of about three hundred of the lowest rabble congregated on the hills, main top, and similar places. They took possession of 500 muskets and three cannon, marched down to the Plaza, and placed their guns in different directions. Our worthy Governor, General Blanco, immediately placed himself at the head of about 180 men of Regiment No. 3, stationed here, and marched to the Plaza to attack the mob, which he found without a leader. This small number, but brave troops, with their old General to lead them, surrounded the Plaza from the different streets leading out of it, whilst the mob were firing their cannons and muskets, attempting to force an entrance into the city, which they intended to rob and plunder. The soldiers, however, stood like a wall, and advanced in spite of great superiority in the number of the mob, and after a short fight the three cannons were in their possession, and the Plaza was cleared. The mob then ascended again to the q artel, and dispersed over the hills, firing down upon the Plaza and adjoining streets: the soldiers followed, and secured the barracks.

The greater part of the mob, intoxicated and without a leader, sought their safety in flight, and, though a great many chance shots were fired for an hour after, the battle was decided within half that period.

The fire of the mob was so badly directed, and so unaccustomed the greater part seemed to be in the use of firearms, that most of the balls either found their way into the balconies of the houses, or into the lower part of the legs of the soldiers.

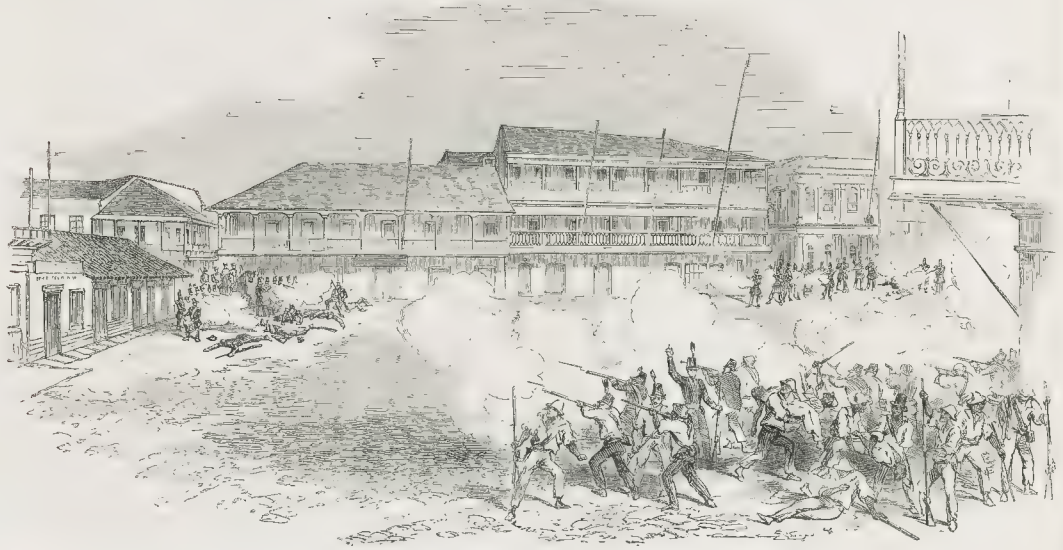
It is difficult to state the number of killed and wounded on both sides; we are only able to ascertain it on the side of the soldiers, the mob having hidden their wounded, and buried their dead secretly. The Governor issued a decree demanding the delivery of muskets within twenty-four hours. The greater part were soon given up, and within a day or two peace and order were restored and maintained.

THE KAFFIR BUSH.

(*Acacia horrida*, Wildenow; *Acacia capensis*, Burstall.)

THIS specimen, lately presented to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Osborne, was brought to England by S. W. Webb, Esq., surgeon of H. M. S. *Retribution*, from the Cape of Good Hope. This species is called by the Dutch boers the "Wait-a-bit," or "Kaffir Bush." It grows from six to twenty feet in height, chiefly near springs, ravines, &c.: it bears a small globular yellow flower. The frontier, at present the scene of the Kaffir warfare, is thickly covered for several miles with this bush, presenting an impenetrable barrier to regular troops, and an excellent cover to the Kaffirs, who creep along the ground underneath it, from which it is impossible to dislodge them. Several attempts to destroy the Bush by fire have been made, but without success, from its peculiarly succulent properties, and from its growing chiefly in moist places. It is also this natural means of defence which enables the Kaffirs to keep under cover so near Graham's Town with impunity.

SPECIMEN OF THE KAFFIR BUSH.—(ACACIA HORRIDA.)



INSURRECTION IN CHILI.—CONTEST BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND THE INSURGENTS, IN THE PLAZA DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD, VALPARAISO.

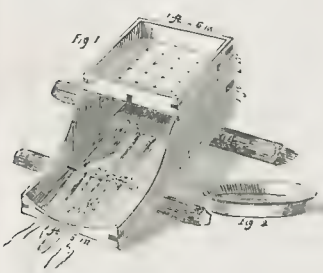
RITCHIE AND M'CALL'S RESERVED MEAT ESTABLISHMENT, HOUNDSDITCH.—THE KITCHEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with a letter just received from Turon River, dated August 2?, the locality of the most recent discovery of gold in South Australia. The writer describes his visits to his sheep station at

THE BATHURST GOLD DISTRICT.

this place to have been unusually dull and lonely until within the preceding two months, in which the whole face of the country has become altered; "and in New South Wales, or, perhaps, in the world, there is not a busier spot than the banks of the Turon River, for a distance of from forty to fifty miles." He adds:—"My little farm here, which I purchased many years since, is situated about a mile and a half from the



GOLD-SEEKER'S CRADLE.

richest part of the river. I send you a Sketch, which will make the position clearer to you. By the time the reaches you the papers will, doubtless, have told you of the wonderful discovery of gold in this country. It was first found at a place about thirty-five miles west of Bathurst, and in less than a month there were no fewer than 3000 persons here. Scarcely had they been settled there a month when my overseer and another went to the river, and there set to work, at the spot marked H, where they found about an ounce of gold by washing in a tin dish. Upon receipt of this information I joined them, and remained there two days. In less than a fortnight the neighbourhood was crowded with drays and carts of every description. This was about the last week in June, and now there are at least 5000 persons on the river. The small dots are intended to represent tents, some formed of sheets of bark, and others of canvas, in which the men with their wives were *rocking the cradles*, and in some cases the whole family were at work. No profession, trade, or calling seems to keep persons from the diggings; and Sydney, as well as most other towns in the colony, is left almost entirely to the women. For a time it had the effect of raising provisions to a fearful price.

"You will take it for granted that I am hard at work at the diggings; but such is not the case. The land on which this discovery has been made had been my sheep run ever since I have been in the colony; all the sections adjoining my purchases I have rented from the Government from year to year. Now it will take up all my time and attention in looking after my sheep. I think I shall be better off for labour than many, and hope to be able to pick up some disappointed diggers; but how the large sheepholders at a distance will manage, remains to be seen.

"It must not be supposed that all who come to the diggings make fortunes certainly, many have done well; but hundreds are disappointed. It is a strange life, and a hard one. We have had a great deal of rain lately, which has made the work more miserable; although a gold-washer must not mind a little wet, as he has to rock the cradle, and at the same time threw water in, which keeps him continually wet in the feet. The soil is taken in buckets, bags, or any other convenient way, from the banks of the river; a bucketful at a time is put into the sieve, and the man, while rocking with his left hand, dips the water with his right, and continues pouring it into the sieve till the earth is clear, and then, casting a longing eye into the sieve to see if there be a 'nugget' too large to go through the holes, he unships the sieve, and throws out the stones. Another basketful is then taken up; and when from 50 to 60 sieveuls have been washed the rocker is cleared out, and what is deposited at the bottom is put into the washing-pan I have shown, when the gold, being heaviest, settles. Most of the gold found in the Turon is in small pieces; but there also are large ones. Since the hundredweight was discovered, about thirty-five miles hence, many seekers have gone there, and companies are forming to crush the quarts. I saw this gold weighed at our bank at Bathurst a most wonderful sight.

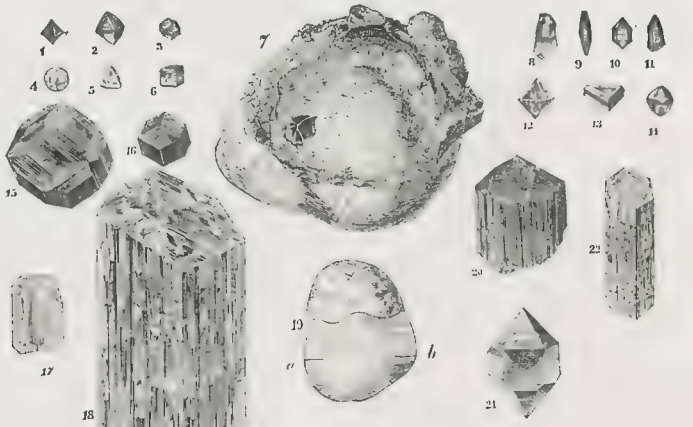
"I have been a purchaser of gold for a house in Sydney, at from £3 3s. to £3 4s. 6d. per ounce, on commission; I get 2½ per cent. for any quantity. The extent of my purchase to this time has been 517 ounces in about a month. I bought from three men who came from the Hunter, and had worked twelve clear days, 71¼ ounces, £233 13s. 5d. What will this discovery be thought of in England? We are all very anxious to hear. I look upon the transportation question as settled; the Home Government will never think of sending convicts to a gold country, unless they are mad."

The writer then describes the greatest art in the washing to be in cleansing what comes from the rocker into the pan; for the gold is not easily seen until it has been worked and shaken in the pan, taking care every time it is dipped into the water that it takes away some of the sand and the gravel without letting the fine gold escape with it.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I have long thought that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS might become the means of directing the attention of gold-searchers to valuable gems often found with that metal, but possibly thrown aside owing to a non-acquaintance with their appearances in the natural state. I therefore send the following figures of the natural appearances of diamonds, corundum, spinel-ruby, garnet, topaz, tourmaline, beryl, and quarts.

The Diamond.—Figure 1 is an octohedron; Figure 2 an octohedron having six planes on the edges; Figure 3, dodecahedron with rhombic faces; Figures 4, 5, and 6 are rarer forms. Out of 1000 diamonds I have generally found about one of the form Fig. 6; about ten like Fig. 5; fifty like Fig. 4; and the remainder like 1, 2, 3, in about an equal proportion. With regard to the size and weight of diamonds, 500 out of 1000 which came in the same parcel were found smaller than Fig. 1, which is the exact size of a diamond weighing half a carat; 300 were of the size 3, 4, 5, and 6—none of these exceeded a carat in weight; eighty of the size 2 weighed a carat and a half; only one was as large as Fig 16—this weighed 24 carats. The remainder varied from 2 to 20 carats, a carat being equal to three grains and one-sixth troy. Fig. 7 consists of a conglomerated mass of quartz pebbles rounded through having been water-worn, two crystals of diamond (one the size of a small pea, the other not larger than the head of a small pin), and various grains of gold; the whole cemented together by oxide of iron. This specimen is peculiarly interesting at the present time, as showing the association of diamonds with gold; it was brought by the late Mr. Mawe from the bed of a river in Brazil, and there is a reduced figure of it given in his "Treatise on Gems and Precious Stones," plate 2; and it is thus described: "Cascalho: siliceous pebbles, aggregated and enveloping diamonds." He sold it to the late Duke of Buckingham, and it came into my possession as part of the extensive collection which I bought at the Stowe sale in 1848. Mr. Mawe states that when diamonds were discovered in the Brazils they were used as counters in playing



1 to 7. Diamonds.—8 to 11. Corundum.—12 to 14. Spinel-Ruby.—15 and 16. Garnet.—17, 18, and 19. Topaz.—20. Tourmaline.—21. Quartz.—22. Beryl.

GEM OFTEN FOUN WITH GOLD.

cards, inhabitants being ignorant of their value until the arrival of an officer who had been in India, and who, being struck with their geometrical symmetry of form, took a quantity of them to Portugal, where their true nature became ascertained. It was recently been informed by two respectable persons from the Brazils, that in 1844 a slave was searching for gold in the bed of a river in the province of Bahia, and discovered diamonds. It being a new land for diamonds, 297,000 carats were collected in two years, which produced upwards of £300,000. I see no reason why diamonds should not be found in Australia, Canada, California, as well as in those other gold districts from which they have been obtained. The value of the most inferior diamonds, unfit for jewelery, is £50 per ounce. Could they be found in sufficient abundance to be sold at £5 per ounce, the benefit to the arts would be incalculable. Not only would the seal-engraver, waymaker, lapidary, glazier, &c., be able to procure them at easier prices, but numerous substances would be rendered useful which at present cannot be profitably worked owing to the high prices of diamonds.

Figures 5 to 11 represent four crystals of *Corundum*. This substance is commonly found in six-sided prismatic crystals, and frequently terminated at each end by six-sided pyramids. When transparent, and of a blue colour, it is known in jewellery as the sapphire; when merely of a red colour, it is called Oriental ruby; and when this colour is of a rich depth, the stone is more valuable than even the diamond.

Figures 12 to 14. Three crystals of *Spinel-Ruby*.—It is of various shades of red, and is easily distinguished from corundum by the peculiarity of its crystalline form and inferior hardness.

Figures 15 and 16. Crystals of *Garnet*.—These are chiefly found in the dodecahedron form; are occasionally of a beautiful red colour; when semi-transparent, are called by the jewellers "carbuncles." These are of comparatively little value.

Figures 17 and 18. Two rhombic prisms of *Topaz*.—It is found in rivers, frequently with all the edges and angles of the original crystal worn off, and presenting a round appearance, in which state it is often taken for the diamond, owing to the colour and specific gravity of each being the same. It may, however, easily be distinguished from it by the difference of the hardness and fracture, like Fig. 19. The diamond yields readily to mechanical division parallel to all the planes of the regular octohedron; the topaz only at right angles to the axis of the crystal, indicated in Fig. 19 by the darkest straight line, with a smooth brilliant surface, while the lapidary finds (from the shock of it may readily be separated parallel to the same dark line, each having the same brilliancy.

Fig. 20 *Tourmaline*.—A crystal having six sides, deeply striated in the longitudinal direction, and terminated by a three-sided pyramid; colour varying from black to brown and green. Transparent specimens are useful to the philosopher in experiments on polarised light.

Fig. 21. Crystal of transparent *Quartz*, or "Rock Crystal," frequently called a "diamond" in the mining districts, as "Bristol diamond," "Cornish diamond," &c. The crystal represented by this figure was brought from California by a person who refused £200 for it, under the impression that it was a real diamond, because it scratched glass and could not be scratched with a file. Its real value, however, is not more than 2s. 6d. The crystalline form would at once indicate the difference, and when broken the fracture would evince the curved fracture of broken glass.

No. 22, *Beryl*, presents an hexagonal prism, and is usually of a green colour. I have returned from giving any description of the chemical composition, relative hardness, specific gravity, and other characters of minerals, because I would not trespass upon your space, or give information which would be useful to the scientific reader only.

January 22, 1852. I remain, yours, &c.,

149, Strand. JAS. TENNANT.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

THOSE who are conversant with the medical literature of the past century need not be told the ravages which scurvy formerly worked among sailors long confined on board ship. Peculiarity of diet was the sole cause of this, a too long restriction to salt beef and pork, and the total absence of all vegetable food. A great step was gained when sailors were supplied with lime-juice: attacks of scurvy then became less frequent; nay, if the lemon-juice were taken in sufficient quantity, sea-scurvy might be kept absolutely at bay.

Agreeable though lime or lemon juice may be, taken as landsmen take it, at no very frequent intervals, as a grateful adjunct to their drink, in habitual daily use becomes so unpleasant, that the most stringent discipline of a man-of-war has often been necessary to enforce its use amongst a crew: this lime-juice, so daily administered on shipboard, physically the best thing in the world, against which, although scurvy threatened with a penalty, the sailor often rebelled. It was not until M. Appert's discovery of preserving unsalted provisions, by soldering them into an air-tight canister, that we possessed the means of furnishing the sailor for months or years together with unsalted animal and vegetable food. This discovery was patented in England by M. Goldner, whose name has recently come very prominently before the public, in connection with certain stores of provisions intended for the use of the British navy, but condemned, after scrutiny, as being totally unfit for food. As the whole subject of these preserved provisions has naturally become a matter of public interest, and as the process itself is publicly attacked as being in wore bad in principle and deserving of reprehension, we have thought that our readers may be interested by a popular account of the mode of preserving the provisions, and a short exposition of the principles on which their preservation depends.

Most persons, however superficial their information may be, are aware that the exclusion of atmospheric air is an efficient means of retarding putrefaction. The housewife instinctively avails herself of this principle when she carefully potted ham or potted beef with a layer of mutton suet: it is done for the purpose of excluding the atmospheric air. But the housewife does not apply the principle quite far enough; she only compresses the meat, so that air can no longer touch her viands, it is true, and therefore their period of decomposition is delayed; but, were it not for the preservative agency of salt and other condiments, the air lingering between the finely triturated meats would have been quite sufficient to set up the most destructive putrefaction. Appealing still to domestic operations, we will now direct the reader's attention to the ordinary method of preserving gooseberries. Before they are put into a bottle with sugar and water, the bottle is placed in a saucepan of boiling water, and kept there until the gooseberries soften, and the surrounding fluid gives off steam, when a cork is lightly fitted in, and being secured with sealing-wax the air can no longer get in. Now, these domestic operations only effect a compromise after all: the atmospheric air is only partially excluded, and were it not for the assistance of salt and spices in the first domestic instance, and sugar in the second, the processes would not succeed.

That whilst the housewife accomplishes in part, Messrs. Appert and Goldner accomplish absolutely. They liquid every lingering trace of atmospheric air (or rather they can and ought to do so), and, then rapidly soldering the canister, the provisions will keep good as long as the surrounding tin plate.

Such is the theory of the process: let us now trace its progress, and, for the purpose of concentrating our ideas on a specific case, let us follow the various stages of preserving in a canister some one individual article of food: suppose we say turtle soup.

The various ingredients, then, which enter into this mystic compound—we do not pretend to be versed deeply enough in culinary science to know what they all are—being elaborately concocted according to the usual precepts of alimentary cookery, we put them in the canister in those quantities which the cares of the modern grocery trade in which three pounds of coffee are squeezed into the space of two, and the canister top is accurately soldered on. All access of the external atmospheric vapour we say we think we have cut off, but the existence of a minute hole penetrated through the canister top. This little aperture is all-important, as we shall soon perceive.

The case is now put to stand half way deep in a cast-iron trough containing a solution of chloride of calcium, through which passes an abundant ramification of pipes containing steam. The result is that the steam-pipes in question heat the chloride of calcium to a degree considerably above the boiling point of water; therefore the turtle soup is once more brought to a violent state of ebullition, and a fierce current of steam issues from the little aperture.

Now, the slightest consideration a moment will suffice to convince us of steam can o not issue without driving all the air before it; therefore, so far as our canister of soup is concerned, immediately the current of steam is seen to issue, we might touch the aperture with a drop of soft solder and hermetically seal the case at once.

Soups, indeed, are the very easiest of all provisions to preserve by the canister process, and it is only when we come to deal with the more solid articles of food that the manufacturer is required to be on the alert. Suppose, for instance, we had a fowl to deal with, instead of the turtle soup, *then* we must not forget that the bones of birds are liable to taint, and consequently the usual process of heat must be soldered down until the fowl has been maintained in a state of ebullition for such a time as in the operator's judgment may have sufficed to drive out every lingering atom of air from the interior of the animal. This is a precept of universal application, and from the neglect of which a decomposition of the viands would result. Finally, after soldering the steam-hole, the canister is not immediately removed from the source of heat, but its contents are raised, under pressure to a degree of temperature considerably above the boiling point. This part of the operation is essential to success, and by no means devoid of danger. We well remember hearing recited to us the relation of an operator who was killed most ridiculously and agonizingly by a boiled turkey. The canister in which the bird had been soldered was exposed to the process of heating under pressure, and steam was generated beyond the power of the canister to endure. As a natural consequence of this, the canister burst, the dead turkey sprung from his coffin of tin plate, and, killing the cook forthwith, made him at once a candidate for a leaden one, to illustrate in another way the effects of atmospheric exclusion.

There is a proverb of somewhat general acceptation, touching the purchase of a "pig in a poke." A bargain of this kind is usually considered to be inconsistent with that love of safety which characterises ordinary transactions of purchase and sale: yet there seems at first sight to be no alternative as regards the purchase of canister-preserved foods. People are usually content to open some four or five per cent. of a lot, and to assume that, as these are found, so will the rest be: for our own part, we shall not want any such proof as this; mere inspection of the outside of a canister would convey to us an absolute indication of its inside condition. Now, on account of the air soldered into *hard* coffins, their contents decompose, gas is generated, and the coffin sides bulge out. Well, the sides of a canister of preserved meat will bulge out too if any decomposition is going on within, and by this infallible sign may a good canister be known from a bad one. Of course, some little time after the preserving process has been concluded is necessary to develop this appearance, and hence it is far from a safe plan to purchase these preserved provisions immediately they have been prepared.

Supposing no such bulging out to be evident, but that, on the contrary, the sides of the canister are collapsed by the force of external atmospheric pressure, then may the case be pronounced good, then will its contents last, perhaps, as long as the tin plate itself. All that is now necessary is to protect the tin from rust, which is accomplished by coating it thickly with paint.

Now, as the Commissioners of Government stores referred to in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 17—boy were prepared in Moldavia, and hence the time occupied in their voyage here would have been quite sufficient to set up decomposition, and to have caused that bulging out of the canister sides of which we have spoken. We should like to be informed, then, whether this appearance were recognised by the Government inspectors? If it were not recognised—did not in point of fact exist—if the present condition of the food is attributable to a perforation of the tin from subsequent causes, that perforation must be visible. We desire to know, then, whether such perforations really exist?

As for the principle of the process, it is irreproachable, and cannot fail to be successful when applied with moderate care: we consider it one of the most valuable applications of chemistry to the necessities of man that modern scientific annals can boast of.

Our Sketch represents the establishment of Messrs. Ritchie and McCall, of Houndsditch, whose preserved provisions are excellent, as we can testify from experience, having examined the contents of canisters taken at random from their stores.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 1.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 2.—Purification. Candlemas Day.
TUESDAY, 3.—Blaise. Sun rises 7h. 39m., sets 4h. 50m.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Stoppage of United States Bank, 1840.
THURSDAY, 5.—Agatha. The late Sir R. Peel born, 1788.
FRIDAY, 6.—Dr. Priestley died, 1804.
SATURDAY, 7.—Half Quarter Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
9 28 10 2	9 51 10 25	10 16 10 48	10 43 11 12	11 11 11 39	11 40 — —	12 10 12 34

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, FEB 2, will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING HENRY VIII., which will be played during the week. On Tuesday, 3, Shakspeare's Comedy of TWELFTH NIGHT, with the original cast. On Wednesday, 4, Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET. On Thursday, 5, Shakspeare's Comedy of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. On Friday, 6, Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET. On Saturday, 7, Shakspeare's Tragedy of HAMLET, and the Pantomime. Doors open at half-past Six, to commence at Seven. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box Office open daily from Ten to Five. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured at the Box Office, from Eleven till Four daily. Stage Manager, Mr. Meadows.

ROYAL MARIONIETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—Continuous Novelties. Continuous Success. Continuous Applause, and overflowing audiences. Great hit of the BOTTLE IMP. MONDAY, February 2, and every following evening, a new locale army of ARTISTES, Marionettes delivered by Mr. Albany Brown; the MASTER'S ROOM, in which Signor Bati Tomo will sing the "French Gendarme," and Mr. Albany Brown the "Jolly Sailor Boy," in the "Bottle Imp." First time of a new Neapolitan grotesque Divertissement, called "Arlechino Perseguito," with the new Comic Song of "Tippy Tol Lol Lol," by Mr. Albany Brown at Eight o'Clock. A MORNING JUVENILE PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY next, at Three, on occasion the doors will be opened at Half-past Two, an Commencement at Three o'Clock.—Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of all the principal Librarians.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, the beautiful original Programme, Intensely a Novelties. Every Evening at Eight o'clock, M. and Madame Robin will repeat their inimitable SOIREES. Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, commencing at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Area Places may be secured at Mr Mitchell's, Royal Library, Mr Sams' Royal Library, Khers Andrews, & Co., &c. The entertainments will be combined with the marvellous performances of Antonio Diavolo and the Original Illusions of Metamorphosis and Spiritualism, also the last Moment of a Hypnotee.

RECREATIONS MUSICALES.—SECOND SEASON.—Mr. PRICE HARRADINE, Mr. W. FINGFIELD'S REPUTATION, NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, Queen Anne-street. TUESDAY EVENING, FEB 3 at 8 o'clock.—Trio, Beethoven. Aria, Handel. Duet, Mozart. Trio, Beethoven. Romance, Spohr. Recitative and Aria, Weber. Duet, Mozart. Nocturne, Chopin. Rondo Moscheles. "Come sia il vento." Pianoforte, Concertina, from "Lucia." Vocal Duet, Mendelssohn. Sextet, Oboe, Clarionet, Horn, Violin, Violoncello, and Double Bass, Hummel. Mr. Price Harradine, Mr. Fingfield, Messrs W. H., and A. Bushell. Tickets, 5s., Double, 8s., Reserved, 7s., at 201, Regent-street.

MONS. ALEXANDRE BILLET begs to announce that his THIRD ANNUAL SERIES OF PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC will commence at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY the 17th and 24th, MARCH the 9th and 23rd, and APRIL the 6th and 20th. In the course of which he will perform specimens of all the great Pianoforte Composers, including several never before performed in public. Subscription for the Series, No. 1 to be produced Bach, Scarlatti, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Dussek, Steibelt, Field, Clementi, J. Field, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Hummel, Onslow, Czerny, Weyse, Mendelssohn, Herz, Chopin, Mackenzie, & W Bennett, Stephen Heller, &c.—Tickets for a Single Concert 5s., Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Subscriptions to Reserved Seats, Two Guineas. To be had at the Hall.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL having been received on Monday last by an audience crowded to the ceiling, while numbers were unable to obtain passes. Mr LOVE will appear again on MONDAY, FEB 9. He will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by PART THE SECOND OF LOVE'S ANNUAL BUDGET, and other Entertainments. Pianoforte, Herr Ivan. Begin at 8. Stalls, 5s.; Hall, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Books, containing Programmes, 6d. ea.—On Thursday, Feb 5, Mr Love will appear at the Assembly Rooms, Woburn; on Wednesday, Feb 11, and Thursday, Feb 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Cambridge.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—An EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION of WILKINSON'S STADIA, the PRUSSIAN MUSKET, the LANCASTER and WHITWORTH RIFLES, the ARMSTRONG GUN, and PAIXHANS' NEW SHELL GUN, will be given at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, by Mr. CHAPPLE, at Three o'Clock, and at Half-past Eight in the Evenings. A LECTURE on the MILITARY NATIONS, with Vocal Illustrations, by I. Thorpe Pond, Esq. on Monday, the meeting, in addition to public Lectures and Experiments, will be produced Bach, Scarlatti, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Dussek, Steibelt, Field, Clementi, J. Field, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Hummel, Onslow, Czerny, Weyse, Mendelssohn, Herz, Chopin, Mackenzie, & W Bennett, Stephen Heller, &c.—Tickets for a Single Concert 5s., Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Subscriptions to Reserved Seats, Two Guineas. To be had at the Hall.

Admission, is., Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price. Open daily from Ten o'Clock in the Morning until Five in the Evening. Every Evening till Half-past Ten.

M. GOMPERTZ'S GIGANTIC PANORAMA of the ARCTIC REGIONS is now Exhibiting at the QUEEN'S ROOMS, PORTSMOUTH, to the most crowded audiences ever assembled within the walls of those Rooms.—This Panorama is painted on [illegible]

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Last Week but One, at EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Mr. WYLDE will perform ATTRACTIVE EXPERIMENTS in ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, at the HALF-PAST EIGHT o'Clock. Mr. WYLDE will, at the same Hall, repeat his Experiments on Wednesday next, February 4, at Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Stalls, 2s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Mr. Wylde will, on Friday next, February 6, at Eight o'Clock, repeat his Experiments with a great variety of extraordinary Experiments upon persons in a perfectly natural state. For Programmes of Experiments and Engagements, apply to Mr. Wylde, at the Hall.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Last Four Weeks of the Crystal Palace as a Garden, the Overland Mail to India, and Tal Molen, now exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock (for the prepared of the New Diorama, the Military Achievements of the Duke of Wellington. Admission, 1s. 3d. and 2s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

HINDUSTAN.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN daily, at 12, 3, and 8, at the Adelaide Gallery, Baker street, Portman square. Admission is. 2, and 3s 6d. "The spectator is made to ascend the stream from the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta in the palace of the Hindu Rajah, and every object is given in the way is mapped and painted with the fidelity of a geographer and the skill of an artist. The Athenæum.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The H. HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H H the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission, 1s. Refreshments of the best quality. Open to the Public. Any Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in the Fashionable Amusement, for Terms, Private, £2 12 s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, FEB. 24. Admission 1s.

THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION (with the Collection of Materials, Patents, Processes, &c. connected with Architecture) is NOW OPEN, from 10 till dusk, at the Portland Galleries, opposite the Pantechnicon, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. Catalogue free. The Exhibition will be open to the 10th of January to the 16th of March, 3s. Free tickets may be had for workmen on application at the Galleries.

JAS ROBERTON, Hon Sec.
JAS. H. LEWIS, } Hon Secs.

THE SEA.—Young Gentlemen are carefully and expeditiously prepared for the Naval Service by MR E G ALLSOP, who has been eminently successful [illegible]

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Parties of all ages are taught (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Terms, 10s. 6d. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which private hours, if preferred, are. Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Early in February will be published, in two vols. 8vo, cloth, price One Guinea, with Portrait now first collected, and translated in a complete form,

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS of PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, with a CRITICAL MEMOIR of his LIFE, brought down to the present date drawn from Authentic Sources. Critical Notice &c.

These volumes will possess great interest at the present moment. Amongst the most important works of the Prince which they will comprise are 1 a "Political Review" with the Scheme of a Constitution published in 1832, "Ideas of Napoleonism," "On the Existence of Pauperism" "Historical Parallels between 1688 and 1830," &c. &c.

Office of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, 227, Strand.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have the 7 Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers Gilt-lettered, at 3s per Volume. Early Sending these, carriage paid, with Post-office Order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London

ALL the LONDON and COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS punctually supplied by Messrs. TOWN and COUNTRY, by W. H. SMITH and SONS, 74, Cannon street, City, London (Established 1809.) *** Advertisements and Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages inserted in all the London and Country Newspapers. A list to be had on application. Messrs. T. and C. Booksellers supplied.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, Haverstock hill, for Children of both sexes, of all denominations and from every part of the kingdom.

PATRON—THE QUEEN.

FIFTY ORPHAN CHILDREN will be ADMITTED during the present year. £5 at each election. The next Election will take place in APRIL. Applications for which must be sent in before the 1st of March. Forms for filling up, with the list of Governors, and every necessary information, may be obtained at the offices of the Charity. To insure admission to the next election all the votes should be collected. No letters can be received after the 1st March, unless they are earnestly solicited. JOSEPH SCLL, Secretary.

Office, 32 Lombard-street, January 19 1852.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the CHARITY will be celebrated by a FESTIVAL dinner, which will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, MARCH 18, when the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will preside, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the Under-Sheriffs.

A List of Stewards will shortly be published.

Annual contribution of a Governor, £1 1s. 1 life, £10 10s: annual subscriber, 10s 6d; 15s, £5 5s.

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, Leicester square, Incorporated by Charter. Capital £80,000, in Shares of £10 each. Deposit, £.. per share.

PATRONS

The Most Hon the Marquises of Londonderry, Ailesbury, and Granby; the Right Hon the Earls of Shrewsbury, Cardigan, Cadogan, Craven, and Enniskillen; the Right Hon Sir Edward Ho Lord Beaumont, the Right Hon Sir F Pollock (Lord Chief Baron) the Right hon Lord Viscount Bruce, the Right Hon Thomas Wyse, and the right Hon the Lord Mayor

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Vice-President—Samuel Gurney, Jun. Esq. 58, Lombard-street.
Trustees—Sir Peter Laurie, Knt. Alderman, and Charles Key, Esq. R A

Treasurers—John Masterman, Esq. M P.; Henry Hoare, Esq.

Auditors—Robert N Fowler, Esq. 6, Princes-street, Bank: G D'Oiler Gowan, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Clephane and Clephane, 6, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

The progress which has been made in the Building in process of erection in Leicester square is highly satisfactory, and affords every ground for the hope that the Institution will be in full operation in the early part of next year, when it will be the object of the Council of Direction to ensure the population of the public by the superiority of the arrangements, both as regards scientific instruction and amusement.

Applications for prospectuses and for the remaining chartered shares, to be made to the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the Corporat on, 23, Tavistock-sic Strand from 10 to 4 o'clock; or to Messrs Sheppard and Sons, Stock and Share brokers, 28, Threadneedle-street. By order of the Council, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Sec.

FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Read at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held at the Society's Office, on the 1st day of January, 1852

In accordance with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the Directors have called the present meeting, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors and the Public the result of the investigation of the affairs of the Society for the Five years ended on the 31st December, 1851.

On that day the number of Policies in force was twenty-seven hundred and fifty-six (2756), the annual income of which, after deducting all the reassurances, amounted to £36,000, to be augmented by the annual receipt of the Premiums on the New Assurances effected by the operation of the following Table:—

The Income of the Society, for the year ending June 30 1848, was £16,300; that for the year ending June 30, 1851, £36,100; being an increase since the last Quinquennial Division of £19,800 per annum.

In January, 1847 the surplus divided was £54,960.

The total Assurances in force at that date, exclusive of the Proprietors' paid-up Capital, of £50 0 0, were £661,227 11 1

The total Liabilities up to the same date were 583,114 4 1

Leaving a Surplus of £78,113 7 0

The above Surplus of £78,113 7s. 0d. is now to be dealt with, but in order to avoid investment fluctuation, the Directors have resolved to recommend to the meeting to divide the sum of £80,000.

In conformity with the provisions of the original Deed (which alone regulates the present Division) the Proprietors are entitled to the first charge upon the profits to the extent and to the amount ing the Assured for Life. This will apportion to the Proprietors £30 000 and to the Assured £50,000, leaving a balance of £48,113 7s. 0d. of the said Profits, amounting to £40,000, to be dealt by as a Reserve Fund The Proportion of Profits to the Bonus of 40 per Share and the Assured a sum of £131,125, being the equivalent in reversion to the above amount of £50,00.

The sum of £131,125 will be added to the policies, and be payable at the death of the respective parties, and will also now be dealt with, but in order to avoid investment fluctuation, the Directors have resolved to recommend to the meeting to divide the sum of £50,000.

In conformity with the provisions of the original Deed (which alone regulates the present Division) the Proprietors are entitled to the first charge upon the profits to the extent and to the amount ing the Assured for Life. This will apportion to the Proprietors £30 000 and to the Assured £50,000, leaving a balance of the said Profits, amounting to £40,000, to be dealt by as a Reserve Fund The Proportion of Profits to the Bonus of 40 per Share and the Assured a sum of £131,125, being the equivalent in reversion to the above amount of £50,00.

It is also proposed that a like sum be added to the policies, and be payable at the death of the respective parties, and will also now be dealt with, but in order to avoid investment fluctuation, the Directors have resolved to recommend to the meeting to divide the sum of £50,000.

The consequence has been, that the Reserve Fund, which at the Division at the end of the first Years ended June 30 1848, was only £4,000.

Had increased in 1851 to £ 8,500
1846 to 16,500
1846 to 30,000
1846 to 40,000

And would in 1856 to £ 60,000

It is considered unnecessary to enter into any detailed statement of the [illegible] of the Assured, as the remaining two-sixths were thrown back into the general assets of the Society, and formed an ever accumulating Reserve Fund

RIFLE CLUBS, a necessary DEFENCE for ENGLAND in her present unprotected condition—HINTS and SUGGESTIONS for the IMMEDIATE ENROLMENT and FORMATION of RIFLE BRIGADES throughout the Country, by Colonel Fane, Bruton Street. Price One Penny; post free for two stamps.—London, JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand. Most liberal terms to the trade.

THE LOCK-MANUFACTURERS of WOLVERHAMPTON (LIMITED CHUBB.—We, the undersigned, lock-manufacturers at Wolverhampton, who have been awarded Prize Medals at the Great Exhibition, in conjunction with Messrs. Chubb, have long with considerable surprise the pretensions put forth by them in their advertisements in the "Northampton Chronicle" of Oct. 27 and 28, that their locks are the best in the world, and we also before the public, and founding their claims to superiority on the ground of having special approbation awarded to their award. We hereby protest against such pretensions, and question their right to superiority either for principle or workmanship; we declare our belief that, as locksmiths, we are equal in every respect to Messrs Chubb, and we are authorised, on the authority of Dr Lyon Playfair, to state that the award of Special Approbation was intended to indicate that the collection, shown by the exhibitor generally merited approval, in addition to the specific objects by him noted in the medal award. It was also distinctly stated by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in his speech at the close of the Fair, that the Jurors did not attempt to decide on degrees of merit, but they rewarded all who had attained a certain degree of excellence. Now we cannot, and we think the public will have the same difficulty in discovering the "decided meaning (so different from the conduct of Messrs Bramah, who also received Special Approbation with their Prize Medal) and we think that Messrs Chubb should have been the last persons to put themselves forward, after the great humiliation they must have experienced in having their locks picked by Mr Hobbs.

We hereby challenge Messrs Chubb to test their claims to superiority before a competent tribunal, at the time of arriving at the result, the judges to be chosen each alternately by ourselves and partly by Messrs Chubb, and the locks to be those shown by each of us at the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May last.

HENRY YATES. JOSEPH TAYLOR
BENJAMIN WALTERS CHARLES ALLEN
JAMES JESSON GEORGE HARLEY.
WILLIAM JAMES JUNIER

The above has twice appeared in the "Wolverhampton Chronicle," without being replied to by Messrs Chubb, we therefore leave it to the discerning public to draw the inference.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

will contain a Series of splendid Engravings of

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

The Victoria Tower, the Royal Staircase, the Victoria Hall, and the New House of Commons.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

WITH

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS;

Containing a full Report of the Debates in Parliament, &c.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"

IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Heir of Ardenman 3 vols.—The Ark and the Deluge.—Murray's Handbook of Chaldea and Susiana.—A Short Account of the late Discoveries of Gold in Australia. By John Egerton Fraser, Captain R.N.

Music.—A Hymn from Dwyer purse.—"Morceaux de Plaisir."—"Olivia."—Vocal Exercises.—"Mother's Shadow."—"The Sailor's Wedding."—"Au Mail to the Magyar."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852.

NEVER had a man entrusted with high authority so noble a chance as that which was offered to the President of the French Republic on the first day of the present year. He had summarily destroyed a Constitution which had the fatal demerit of being unworkable; he had appealed to the people to ratify his violent act, and to grant him fresh powers for the government of the country; and the people had answered his appeal by a majority, possibly exaggerated, but most undoubtedly triumphant and decisive. Up to that period, though there was much to condemn in his conduct, there was also much to be said in extenuation, or, at all events, in explanation, of it. But his success, probably so much greater than he anticipated, appears to have turned his head; and every individual act, and the whole aggregate of his acts, between the first day of the year and the period at which we write, has not only been a mistake as regards his own position, but a crime against his country and against the public and private morality of all Europe. History offers no example of such prodigious and wanton tyranny as he has exhibited, of such gratuitous cruelty and wrong, or of such suicidal and parricidal outrage—suicidal as regards his own prospects, and parricidal as regards the interests and liberties of that generous and unfortunate nation to whom he owes everything. The wholesale deportations to Cayenne; the banishment of many of the most illustrious of living Frenchmen without trial, and without even the allegation of a crime or an offence; the utter annihilation of all freedom of speech, writing, and action; and the establishment of a grinding, unconscionable, and bloodthirsty despotism, successively astonished and alarmed Europe; and for all these acts he found, unfortunately, that the men by whose aid he effected his *coup d'état* were, if not ready and zealous, at all events obedient instruments. But there was a point to be reached in his career to which not even these men could consent to follow or to be dragged after him. M. de Morny, who served him so effectually in December, discovered his own conscience in January, and, much to his credit, refused to sign the decree for the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family. Even M. Dupin, whose politics were of the colour of the religion of the famous Vicar of Bray, and chiefly consisted in maintaining his own position at the Cour de Cassation, whatever might be the Government, and whomsoever might be the ruler of France, could not reconcile it to his honour, his dignity, or his self-respect to hold a judicial office under a tyrant who outraged justice and common honesty in so glaring a manner. In a remarkable and very well-timed letter, which the newspapers of Paris have not been permitted to publish, but which has been given to the world by the journals of London and Brussels, that eminent functionary has administered a rebuke which the French President, callous as he appears to be, must acutely feel, and for which it is probable that M. Dupin may, some fine morning, find himself an exile in Leicester-square, or, worse still, in the pestilential swamps of Cayenne. But such breathless races as Louis Napoleon is running are of necessity short ones. The moral sense of mankind can never be outraged with impunity. It was not so much the misgovernment of Louis Philippe, or the ungovernableness of the French people, that caused the revolution of February, 1848, as the public disgust at the meanness of his conduct towards the unhappy Queen of Spain. It was the "Spanish marriages" which rendered all hands powerless to preserve his throne, and which deprived him of the courage to strike a blow for the maintenance of his authority. The Orleans family would, in all human probability, have still been on the throne of France, if it had not been for the disgraceful intrigues which transformed the Duc de Montpensier into a Spanish prince, and gave his children a claim to the crown of Spain. Louis Napoleon, in confiscating or endeavouring to confiscate the property of the Orleans family, has committed an act still meaner than that was, and sooner or later he will meet his reward for it. There is a moral grandeur in public opinion, and in the public sentiment of what is right and generous, which no man, however exalted, and however powerful, can brave with impunity. Louis Napoleon is, even now, almost isolated; he has no friends except among the needy, the desperate, and the profligate; and what their friendship is worth—if it be not a desecration of the name to apply it to the feelings of such people—the records of all history experience abundantly prove. At the first symptom of a change for the worse in his fortunes, the whole crew will desert him, and those who now eat the crumbs from his table will, we may be sure, be the first under such circumstances to consign him to the swamps where he has sent so many of his countrymen, or to expedite a sharper and more fatal catastrophe. That a man who for upwards of three years played so prudent a part, and who in difficulty and adversity appeared to show heart as well as head, should in the days of his prosperity exhibit so lamentable a want of both, is the most extraordinary incident of our times. The old and trite proverb, "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat," has received a new exemplification; and all Europe repeats it at each new freak of tyranny on the part of the President, and expects at no distant day the inevitable consummation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. The Royal hospitalities have undergone no diminution during the past week.

On Saturday the Baron and Baroness Brunnow and a numerous party of the nobility left the Castle. Major-General the Hon. George Cathcart, the newly-appointed military Governor of the Cape, arrived in the afternoon on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort took walking exercise in the Home Park and Slopes. His Royal Highness afterwards went to London, and presided at a meeting of the Surplus Committee of the Great Exhibition.

On Tuesday, at an early hour, his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who had been on a visit to the Queen and Prince during the previous fortnight, left the Castle, on his return to the Continent.

On Wednesday morning the Queen walked in the Home Park and Slopes. The Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting during the morning; and in the afternoon the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Carlisle were added to the circle of Royal guests.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been a daily visitor at the Castle.

It is expected the Court will arrive in town for the opening of Parliament on Monday next.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President) will give a full-dress dinner to a party of Peers on Monday, the 2d of February, at his residence, Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square.

The Countess Grey has issued cards for an assembly on Monday next, at the noble Earl's mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

The Countess of Ellesmere has issued cards for *soirées* every Thursday during Lent, at the family mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lady John Russell received a select circle of the aristocracy and *corps diplomatique* on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the Premier in Chesham-place.

The Lord Chief Justice entertained a select party of friends at dinner, on Saturday evening, at Strathedon House; after which Lady Campbell received a small party of friends.

M. Thiers has left town on a visit to Lord and Lady Ashburton, at the Grange.

ENGLISH EMBASSY AT PARIS.—LORD NORMANBY.—It is announced that the Marquis of Normanby has, since his return to this country, resigned his appointment as Brit...Ambassador at Paris; and that Lord Cowley, Minister at Frankfort, will succeed to the post which is become vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Normanby.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday the marriage of the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke, and the Lady Charlotte Graham Toler, sixth daughter of the late Earl of Norbury and the Countess Dowager of Norbury, was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, in the presence of a large circle of the friends of both families.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Preparations on a very extensive scale have been made on the works of the new Houses of Parliament for the approaching ceremony, which will be opened by her Majesty in person next Tuesday. The old House of Commons and adjacent buildings in Abingdon-street, and the temporary wooden erections and hoarding in Palace-yard, facing the entrance to Westminster Hall, have been pulled down, and the whole space thrown open, affording an uninterrupted view of the end wings of the new palace. The entrance to the House of Commons will be through Westminster Hall, a noble flight of steps at the western end leading to the main corridor or avenue of the chambers. The hall will be lighted by several gas illuminations of a spiral circular form, which will have a most charming effect upon the fine and stately proportions of the structure. The entrance of the Victoria Tower will be used for the first time by her Majesty on the opening. The state carriage will proceed under the tower, and her Majesty alighting will be conducted along the Royal corridor to the House of Lords. The entire line of quay, or promenade, fronting the Thames, has been lighted by some 40 or 50 gas-lamps, and from the water has a very pleasing effect.

The Earl of Derby will entertain at dinner a number of the Peers of the Country party on Monday next; and on the ensuing Wednesday and Saturday the noble Earl will give dinner parties to the members of the Lower House who at present sit at the Opposition side of the Commons.

MEETING OF THE PROTECTIONISTS.—Several of the leaders of the Country party were entertained at Burghley House, Stamford, during the past week, by the Marquis of Exeter, previous to the commencement of the Parliamentary session. Amongst those present were the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Burghley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Herries, Major Beresford, Mr. Newdegate, Captain Vyse, and Sir Charles Knightley. The Countess of Derby and Lady Burghley were amongst the visitors at Burghley. The party assembled on Thursday, and separated on Monday.—*Morning Herald.*

MINISTERIAL DINNERS.—The usual official dinners will take place on Monday, at which the Royal Speech will be read.

Mr. Raikes Currie has paired off with Mr. Bagge for the early part of the session.

PRESENT ASPECT OF PARLIAMENT.—DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION.—The varied changes which the *personnel* of both Houses of Parliament present from year to year render necessary almost every session a new edition of this valuable little work, which has now maintained its position, as the sole standard authority on the subject, for twenty years with the public. Amongst the more prominent of the new features comprised in the edition for 1852 are the following; viz.—Notices of twenty-nine members wholly new to Parliament, or not included in the previous edition, a corresponding number having retired from Parliament, or died: a minute revision of that part of the volume entitled "Constituency," which now exhibits the number of registered electors and £10 householders in the United Kingdom entitled to vote, according to the latest Parliamentary returns; the numerous promotions which have occurred both amongst Peers and Commoners, in consequence of the last brevet, duly registered; notices of four Irish bishops who come into the House of Lords this session, and who had no seat in that assembly last year; also of four Peers who have this year attained their majority: whilst the several changes, or new appointments, amounting to thirteen in number, which have taken place amongst the Ministers and officers of state, within the last twelve months, are chronicled; and the respective salaries of Ministers, officers of state, and ambassadors, have been inserted, in accordance with the regulations which have recently taken place. The political opinions and pledges of members also have, as usual, been carefully stated on every important question, and altogether Mr. Dod has imparted to his "Parliamentary Companion for 1852" an amount of valuable information which renders it indispensable to that large section of the community to whom an intimate knowledge of the personal and political constitution of both branches of the Legislature is either requisite or a matter of interest.

EFFECTS OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The *Patrie* states that, in consequence of the dispute in England between the working engineers and their employers, important orders for machines have been received in France from various countries.

Lieutenant Pym arrived at Berlin on the 25th inst., his enterprise being for the present abandoned. He was to leave for London on the 26th inst.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

DEGREES TO MEMBERS OF KING'S COLLEGE.—The Syndicate appointed Nov. 26, 1851, "to consider the steps proper to be taken by the Senate for carrying into effect the purposes announced in the communication received by the Vice-Chancellor from the Provost and Scholars of King's College on May 1, 1851, and to report to the Senate," and also authorised Dec. 10, 1851, "to consider and report upon the grace offered to the Senate on the 29th of October last," have reported:

That, having considered the matters referred to them, they recommend to the Senate that every undergraduate's Fellow of King's College proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who shall have been admitted Scholar after May 1, 1851, upon whom, therefore, it will be incumbent to pass the examination entitling to admission *ad respondendum quæstioni*, shall be required upon his application, for such admission to submit to the *caput* the usual certificate of terms, duly signed and sealed, and to present the same *supplicat*, and to pay the same fees, as a member of any other college.

Also, that every such person, upon his application for admission to the degree of Master of Arts, shall, in like manner, present the same supplicat, pay the same fees, and proceed according to the same forms and rules as a member of any other college.

That, having further recommend, that any undergraduate Fellow of King's College, admitted Scholar before the 1st of May, 1851, who may, with permission of his college, offer himself to be examined at one of the Questionists' examinations, shall be bound, before admission *ad respondendum quæstioni*, to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor that he has passed all the examinations entirling to such admission. And that to every such person admission shall be granted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, upon a grace for allowing him to enter the Regent house being shown to the Vice-Chancellor, and approved by the regents, as at present; and that no certificate of terms, or *supplicat*, or additional fees, shall be required of such person.

Vice-Chancellor, H. Philpott, James Cartmell, Joseph Romilly, R. H. Wilkinson, Geo. F. Reyner, W. F. Witts

A grace to confirm the above report will be off red to the Senate at the congregation on Wednesday, the 18th of February; at which time the Vice-Chancellor will read to the Senate the communication of the Provost and Scholars of King's College, dated May 1, 1851.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Royal assent has been given to the supplemental charter of the Queen's College in this town, and the great seal attached to it. Amongst other privileges conferred on the town and district by this act of Royal favour, the supplemental charter enacts, in order to promote the mining and manufacturing interests, "That students who have completed not less than a three years' course of instruction in the engineering and architectural departments of the said college, and have passed, to the satisfaction of the examiner or examiners to be appointed by the council of the said college, three public examinations, shall be entitled to the academic rank of civil engineer in the said college, and receive from the principal a diploma under the seal of the college." "Her Majesty's further will and pleasure is that two members of the institution of mechanical engineers and two members of the architectural society established in Birmingham, to be elected by their respective societies previously to the annual general meeting of the governors of the said college, shall be members of the council of the said college." It is also enacted, "That two members of the Law Society established in Birmingham, to be elected by the said society previously to the annual general meeting of the governors of the said college, shall be members of the council of the said college." Her Majesty has likewise been graciously pleased to nominate a committee of council of the theological department, with important privileges, and powers to act in such a manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said department.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place: *Rectories*: The Rev. Frederick George Blandford, to St. Alphage, London; the Rev. E. Bralford, to Purbrook, Hants; the Rev. Richard Syndercombe Bryan, to East Worlington, Devon; the Rev. H. A. Bowles to Merrow, Surrey; the Rev. Henry Charles Thornton Hildyard, to Kowsley, in the county of York; the Rev. W. Y. Nott, to Cold Overton, Leicestershire; the Rev. R. Pugh, to Llanyeln, Bala, Merionethshire; the Rev. R. Surtees, to Hebby, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. Parkinson Bayly Youngs, to Wiseford, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. F. Cook, to Dunsworth, Leicestershire. The Rev. Dr. Woodley, to be Principal of University College, and Professor of Classical Literature in the University of Sydney, New South Wales.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection.—The Rev. Isaac Urban Cooke, vicar of East Lulworth and vicar of Coombe Keynes with Wool, Dorset, from the inhabitants of the new district incumbency of Wool Chapel, on his returning from Portugal; the Rev. Thomas George Postlethwaite, from the parishioners of East Stonehouse, Plymouth, on his retirement from the curacy; the Rev. Dr. Mills, on his resigning the mastership of the grammar-school and incumbency of St. John's Chapel, from the parishioners and the public; the Rev. H. Tyrrell Bent, late curate of St. Matthew, Wolverhampton; the Rev Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., vicar of Leeds, from a few of his attached parishioners; the Rev. Francis Hornby, late curate of Hensingham, Cumberland; the Rev. Dr. Hutton, rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, London; the Rev. John William Laughlin, curate of Christ Church, Bermondsey, Surrey; the Rev. Evan Lewis, curate of Llanelleddi, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. Irwin Lloyd, minister of St. Peter's, De Beauvoir-town, London; the Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell, late perpetual curate of Stonitton, near Worcester; the Rev. A. G. Pemberton, incumbent of St. John's, Kensal-green, Middlesex; Rev. J. R. R. Rawlins, curate of Hurstbourn Tarrant, and Vernham Dean, Hampshire; the Rev. Thomas Kearsey Thomas, late vicar of Weybread, Suffolk; the Rev. W. M. Schnibben, from some of the parishioners of Wigton, Cumberland.

The Rev. James Brown, who has lately resigned the chaplaincy of Norwich Castle (which appointment he held twenty-seven years), has been awarded an annuity of £150 per annum, in consideration of his services.

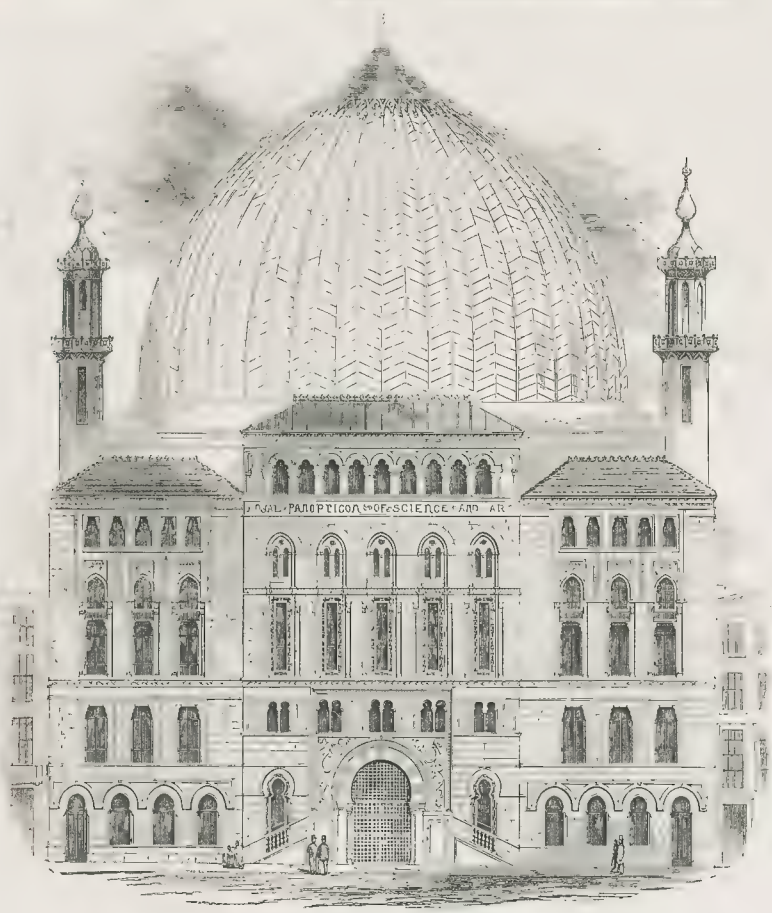
LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MILLER *v.* SALOMONS.—THE JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.—In the Court of Exchequer, last Monday, at the sittings in *Banco*, Mr. Serjeant Channell (with whom was Mr. Bramwell) appeared for the plaintiff to argue the special case as agreed upon at the trial before Mr. Baron Martin. The action was in form of debt for three penalties of £500 each, alleged to have been incurred by the defendant by reason of his having sat and voted three times as member for Greenwich, without having previously taken the oath of abjuration in the form prescribed by law. The special verdict found that the name of her present Majesty had been substituted in the form of the oath tendered to the defendant, by the authority of the House of Commons, in lieu of that of King William, and that the defendant had taken that oath, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," after having taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy (omitting the Old Testament, as the form of oath binding on his conscience, and that he had then sat and voted. Mr. Serjeant Channel. submitted at great length, in a very able argument, that the defendant had not, under the above facts, taken the oath of abjuration as required by law, and that the plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to judgment. Sir F. Kelly (with whom were Mr. Willes and Mr. Goldsmid) argued the case for the defendant up to the rising of the court, and on Wednesday concluded his address, relying solely on the acts of Parliament, which he maintained ought to be construed so as to give the greatest possible amount of liberty of conscience to the subject. Mr. Serjeant Channel having replied, the Lord Chief Baron, after complimenting both the counsel on the able manner they had argued the case, intimated that the judgment of the court would be given speedy.

On Saturday last, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, Mr. Brewster, Q.C., was heard on the part of the defendant (Sir William Somerville) in showing cause against the conditional order for a new trial being made absolute in the case of Burch *v.* Sir William Somerville. Mr. Macgher, Q.C., on the part of the plaintiff (Mr. J. Birch, proprietor of the late *Weekly* newspaper), was heard in support of the order for a new trial, on the ground that his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, who had been examined as a witness in the case, had not been sworn in the usual manner. The Court did not consider it necessary for the defendant's counsel to reply, and the Lord Chief Justice pronounced the unanimous judgment of the Court, that the rule should be allowed, and the application for a new trial refused, with costs.

PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.—The Commissioners of Lunacy, in their late report, gave great attention to the property of lunatics, which forms a subject of great and pressing importance. They point out the defective state of the law, stating "that to many persons who have appealed to us from time to time for advice and assistance towards the due protection and administration of the property and income of insane persons under certificates, we have only been able to express our regret that the provisions of the present law were inapplicable or inadequate to their professed objects, and to hold out a hope that a legislative remedy would be shortly provided." The commissioners refer to the costs and expenses of proceedings on commissions by inquisitions being heavy and disproportionate to the limited amount of the property or income to be administered. The commissioners add, that it is their anxious desire in every case as speedily as possible to restore to liberty and free agency the unfortunate persons for whose care and protection they were appointed. They earnestly pray that with respect to the property and income of lunatics will be forthwith amended.

ROBBERIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A teacher of languages, named Charles Pickering, was charged at Bow-street Police-office on Monday, by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, keeper of the printed books in the Museum, with robbing the trustees of a number of plates cut from valuable works. The prisoner was a visitor of the reading-rooms since November, 1849, and had been introduced from a most respectable quarter. Mr. John Olivier, the publisher, had asked for Pickering's aid in a work on general costume from the 17th century to the end of the reign of George III., and the prisoner offered illustrations for a work called "La Francaise," affirming that he had cut them from an album. Mr. Olivier went to the Museum last Saturday, to consult Mr. Panizzi, when the latter immediately identified the prints as having been stolen from the Museum. On comparing the volumes of "La Francaise," nearly half of them corresponded with the missing illustrations. A search was made at the lodgings of the prisoner, and various plates from different works were found, which had been cut square and made much smaller than they originally were, with the exception of one, which tallied exactly with the part of the work from which a plate had been cut. The prisoner was remanded.



THE ROYAL PANOPTICON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

THE building now in course of erection on the eastern side of Leicester-square, by the Corporation of the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, will, it is expected, present a finished specimen of the Saracenic style of architecture, a style which has as yet no perfect exemplification in the metropolis; and, while on the one hand the erection in question will attempt to convey to the spectator a model of Moorish grandeur, it will, at the same time, be no servile copy of any existing edifice. The splendid remains at Cairo have afforded much that is now reproduced; and it is from an actual Daguerréotype of one of the mosques that the model of the dome has been taken, whose intrinsic beauty in this instance affords an ample apology for the strict adhesion of the architect to the magnificent original. The imposing *façade* which this structure will present towards Leicester-square will be by no means diminished by the two lofty minarets which rise on either side to a height of upwards of 100 feet; and from which, we understand, it is proposed to exhibit powerful lights.

Passing through the vestibule or entrance, the spectator will be at once ushered into a grand circular hall of a diameter of ninety-seven feet, surrounded by three galleries, placed one above the other in the circumference of the building; and destined, as well as the centre, for the reception of works of art and industry, models of manufactures and scientific apparatus, and thus to afford the most agreeable opportunity to the sight-seer to mingle instruction with amusement. We must not forget, however, to mention that a very considerable space in the great circular hall will be allotted to an extremely large and powerful organ, to be built for the Corporation by Messrs. W. Hill and Co., whose success at Birmingham warrants every expectation which the most sanguine can form as to the compass and execution of the instrument entrusted to their construction.

The other portions of the building, though less striking, will nevertheless be first-rate of their kind: the lecture-rooms, laboratory, and offices will be of such dimensions and finish as will well warrant the beauty of the external edifice.

The original promoter of the institution is Mr. E. M. Clarke, who, having obtained the Royal charter under which the institution has been founded, has parted with the same to the gentlemen now forming the Council, at whose deliberations he, however, assists.

CRYPT OF ST STEPHEN'S, WESTMINSTER.

REMAINS OF AN ECCLESIASTIC DISCOVERED IN ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT, WESTMINSTER.

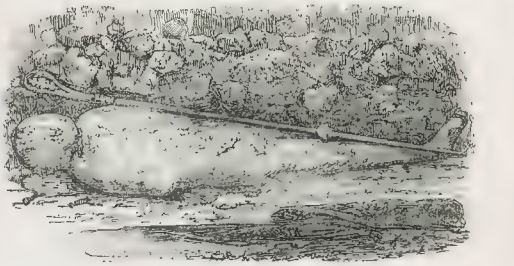
On the afternoon of Saturday week, the body of an ecclesiastic, presumed to have been of some eminence from the position in which the corpse was found, was discovered by the workmen employed in removing part of the north wall of the crypt, necessary to the restoration of the edifice, which is intended to serve as a chapel to the House of Commons.

The body was found lying with the feet to the east, on the right hand of the altar—a situation appropriated only to a founder or other personage of superior dignity. The remains are those of a tall man, measuring full six feet. They are closely wrapped in linen, sewed longitudinally, and tied round by strings attached to the seams. The right arm was accidentally broken off a little below the shoulder when the discovery was made. The left leg still remains embedded in the rubble of the wall. On the right foot are the remains of a leather shoe. A pastoral staff, probably of cedar, lies diagonally from the left shoulder to the outer side of the right foot: the head of the staff is carved in an elegant foliage, and the stem cusped. The remarkable feature in this discovery consists in the circumstance of the body having been literally built into the masonry of the wall, without coffin or any enclosure, except the linen shroud in which it is wrapped; and by this it would appear to have been there deposited at the erection of the edifice; but whether translated to this situation or originally so buried, cannot be conjectured. The body lies a little obliquely to the line of the walk.

The accompanying View of the north angle of the east end of the Crypt shows the situation in which the body was found.

St. Stephen's Chapel was founded by King Stephen, in the seventh year of his reign, and dedicated to the martyr of that name. King John granted the custody of the Chapel to Baldwin, Clerk of his Exchequer. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and a dean, twelve secular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, six choristers, a verger, and a keeper were appointed to serve in it. In modern times the Crypt was appropriated as a refectory, having been used for the Speaker's dinners. The ornamentation of this edifice is in the best style of the fourteenth century, and the bosses are remarkably large and fine, containing representations of the martyrdom of saints. They have originally been elaborately enriched with painting and gold.

A correspondent of the *Globe* suggests that the body is that of William Lyndwoode, Bishop of St. David's and Keeper of the Privy Seal, who founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Stephen by deed, and died in 1446, as on reference to the patent roll of 32 Henry 4, m. 4, there will be found an entry of a licence, dated 19th of July, from the King to "Robert Fyke, clerk, and Adrian Gruneburgh, executors of William Lyndwoode, lately Bishop of St. David's and Keeper of the Privy Seal, for the foundation of a perpetual chantry in the under chapel of St. Stephen, within the King's Palace of Westminster, for two perpetual chaplains, or at least for one perpetual chaplain, to celebrate Divine service daily in the aforesaid chapel, or one of them in the under chapel (St. Mary's), and the other at the chapel of St. Mary de la Perva, situated near the King's said chapel of St. Stephen, for the healthful estate of the King and his consort Margaret, Queen of England, and their souls when they shall die; and also for the soul of the aforesaid Bishop, whose body lies buried in the said under chapel," &c.



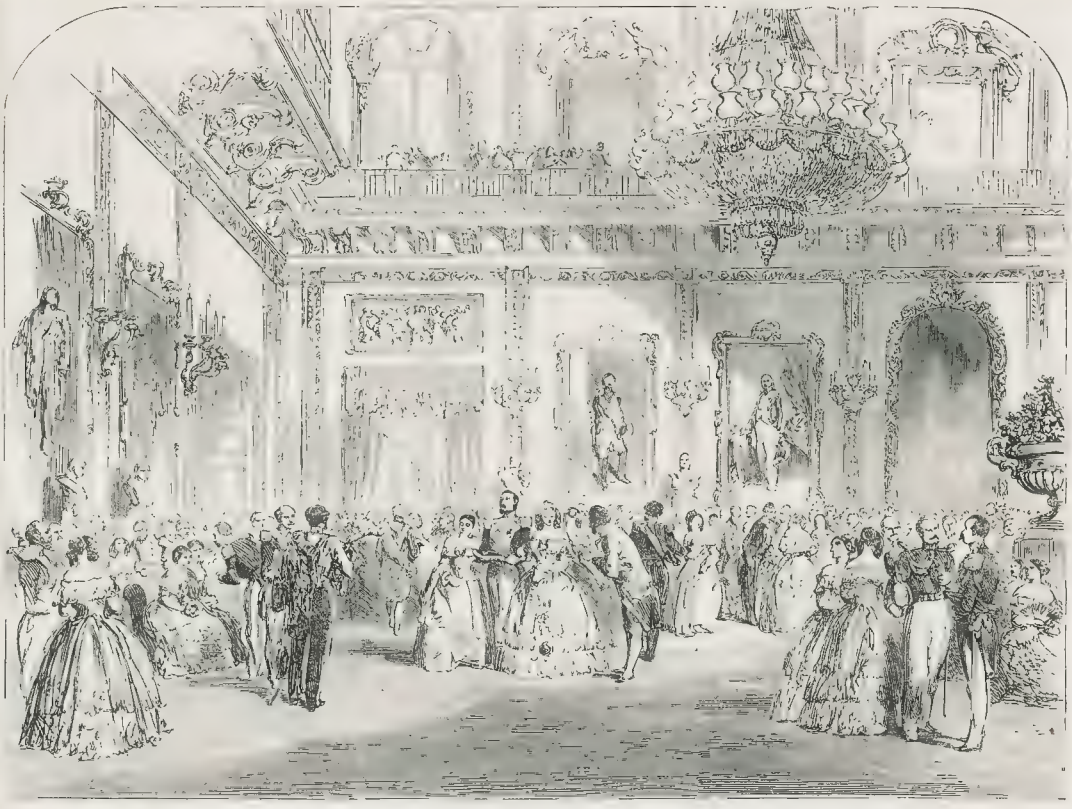
BODY OF AN ECCLESIASTIC, FOUND AT ST. STEPHEN'S, WESTMINSTER.

WATCH OF CHARLES I.

IN the Exhibition of Mediæval Art, held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, in 1850, was shown the interesting relic which forms the subject of our Engraving. It is the silver Clock Watch which had been constantly used by King Charles I., and given by him to Sir Thomas Herbert on the morning of his execution. It has descended as an heirloom to its present possessor, W. Townley Mitford, Esq., by whose kindness it was shown at the Society of Arts.

WATCH OF KING CHARLES I.

The face of the Watch is beautifully engraved, and the back and rim are elaborately engraved and pierced with foliage and scroll-work. From its undoubted authenticity, this is probably one of the most interesting relics of King Charles I. now remaining; and from its being one of his *last* gifts, it is the more historically interesting.



STATE BALL AT THE TUILERIES.—RECEPTION IN THE SALLE DES MARECHAUX.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE New Year has been commenced in Paris with a series of ceremonies which have been characterised by the most brilliant toilets The inauguration at Notre Dame, the ball at the Hôtel de Ville, and the representation at the Opera, presented rare displays; but the grand ball at the Tuileries outshone them all. The Notre Dame ceremony brought out the walking and morning dresses. The bonnets were of exquisite freshness, and were generally trimmed with feathers, flowers, and jet. We noticed that the richer Cashmere shawls had been somewhat laid aside, and that cloaks entirely of velvet predominated. Jet, lace, embroidery, brauds, &c. covered them almost all over. The long shawls are found to be rather heavy, and to crush the richly-trimmed toilet which is now in fashion: the fronts of the bodies, which are trimmed with lace, puffs of ribbon, and the slight quillings, cannot bear the weight of a shawl. The cloak, which is lighter, is accordingly preferred; and beneath it a guess may be made of the elegance of the waist. The materials for dresses are still the same; except that the antique watered silks, which were made plain or with large patterns, are to be seen at balls and parties striped and coloured, after the well-known Pompadour taste—a fashion till now applied to lighter fabrics. A few years back, jewellery was only worn on the head, and the *parure* of other days was composed of the necklace (the most important part), the comb, the earrings, and the diadem. This jewellery was afterwards laid aside, and bracelets alone were to be seen, several being worn at the same time. In the present day people have gone back to the Gothic

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

and *Renaissance*; and in the invention of artistic jewellery it has been ascertained that the jewels which ornamented the portraits of the great ladies of other days, in the pictures by Rubens, Janet, and others, were quite equal in value to the comb set with diamonds of our time.

Jewellery is now more than ever worn, and is allowed even with the simplest indoor toilet; we have thus the *chatelaine*, which carries the watch, its key, and a thousand other fancies, called *breloques*. The waistcoats have introduced buttons; and there are the studs for the wristbands, cap pins, shawl pins, rings, and bracelets—all which reminds one of the past, and have brought back the lost fashion of coloured stones, as emeralds, rubies, &c. For evening, however, diamonds as head-dress are alone tolerated: the fancies for colours are restrained to bracelets and rings, to which have been added, for richness and brilliancy, the lustre and variegated hues of enamel.

The dresses worn are very pretty and graceful; they threatened last year a complete copy of Louis XV., without introducing the changes necessary for our time or our habits of life, not to speak of the actual good taste, which must be allowed to have made some progress in the past centuries, since we draw from them all they possess that is beautiful, rich, and graceful, to compose our toilets of the day. Gold is very much in fashion; the head-dresses are covered with it—gold sequins, gold blond, gold beads, and gold grapes.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Antiqua watered silk dress, with runn ng pattern; body in a point, trimmed with a quilling, gradu ated in the same fashion, and fastened in front by three ribbons, simiar to the quilling, and closed by a round knot; sleeves large, also trimmed with a quilling; with under-sleeves of Malines lace; the *fichu* is open in front, and of the same lace; head-dress of ribbons.

Evening Costumes for Children.—The little girl's hair raised behind, the two plaits forming a crown on the head; dress of g-ey taffetas, and little paletot of the same; body with small skirts. Trousers of cambric muslin, trimmed with English embroidery; black satin *bottines*.

Boy's Dress.—Velvet dress, trimmed with a braided embroidery, as well as the petticoat. White quilted waistcoat, lace collar, and frill; trousers of English embroidery, and black velvet gaiters. This dress may be worn of any shade of velvet.

Cap of Maltese lace, trimmed with flat bunches of ribbon; dress quite open in front, cambric muslin waistcoat, buttoned straight down the middle, with a row of diamond buttons; lace forming a quilling on each side of the middle fold.

Head-dress of ribbons à la Grecque, with flat bunches; head-dress of feathers on each side, and fulling.

GRAND STATE BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

ON Saturday night Louis Napoleon gave his first grand ball at the Palace of the Tuileries. The number of guests was exceedingly great. The first arrivals were as early as nine o'clock, and from that hour until nearly twelve the carriages were without intermission engaged in setting down guests. The President entered the rooms about half-past nine, accompanied by the new Ministers in their official costume, and accompanied by about forty or fifty personages of distinction, such as members of the Consultative Commission, generals, and others. He gave his arm to the Marchioness of Douglas, and appeared in excellent spirits. He was dressed in the uniform of a general of division of the French army, and wore the grand order of the Legion of Honour, with a magnificent *crachat* in diamonds. He walked four times through the rooms in the course of the evening, saluting with marked graciousness such of the guests as he happened to recognise.

The President did not dance. Prince Poniatowski, the Tuscan Minister, at the request of Louis Napoleon, opened the ball with a waltz, the Marchioness of Douglas being his partner. Princess Mathilde was present, and wore her magnificent diamonds, but it was observed that she conversed but little with the President. It was remarked also that the President conversed for a length of time with his uncle, the ex-King Jerome, who has been for some time on bad terms with his daughter, the Princess.

It was remarked that the principal men of the former Chambers were absent. No Legitimist was present, nor, in general, were the ladies of the French aristocratic circles. On the other hand, foreign ladies of rank were in great numbers, and particularly those from Russia. The Princess Worontsoff, the Countess Narischkin, and several pretty Polish ladies were frequently spoken to during the evening by the President.

The number of military men present was very great. There were, however, several Prussian and Swedish uniforms, and a considerable sprinkling of English ones.

Though the rooms were splendidly lit up, and the disp'ay of diamonds magnificent, the crush was so great as to spoil the general effect, and to make even the ladies' toilettes. Substantial refreshments of *pâtés de foie gras*, hams, fowls, &c. were provided in the long gallery, facing the gardens. A railing ran down the whole centre of the apartment, so as to divide it; and along each side buffets were arranged. But the regulation was that all the ladies were to pass down before one line of tables, and all the gentlemen down the other; there by preventing the possibility of all those pleasing attentions which ladies have a right to expect from the other sex.

Our Artist has engraved the reception in the Salle des Marechaux: the walls contain in compartments portraits of the marshals of France; and busts of distinguished generals and naval commanders are placed round the room.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

The lease has commenced his operatic campaign brilliantly. On the 23d inst. one of the three grand musical operas of Meyerbeer, and, in the opinion of many judges, his finest production, the mystic "Robert le Diable," was performed with signal success; and on the 24th "Fra Diavolo," one of the earliest and most delightful comic operas of Auber, was executed with an excellent *ensemble*. In these two works the talents of two different companies of singers were put in requisition, and the capabilities of orchestra and chorus were fully tested. Four *débûts* in one evening, and not one failure, must be assuredly cited as a remarkable fact in lyric history.

In the admirable interpretation of "Robert le Diable," and in its enthusiastic reception by an English audience, the true lover of art progress must sincerely rejoice. It shows how much has been gained in executive skill in this country, and it proves that the faculty of just appreciation has also increased immense way. On no former occasion has "Robert le Diable" gone off," according to the conventional phrase of theatres, with such animation and evident enjoyment of its superlative beauties. And yet the result did not so much arise from the genius of any of the principals as from the general closeness and completeness of the rendering. Schira directed the performance with the greatest tact—he had made himself master of the points of the elaborate but marvellous score, and he inspired his forces with the spirit and precision to do justice to the composer's conceptions. Where the whole was so efficient, a given, it would be indeed hypercritical to point out the few deficiencies in this remarkable execution. There are some drawbacks in the band, such as the *obbligati*, violoncello, of the violin, flute, oboe, clarionet, violoncello, bassoon, &c., came out forcibly and truthfully: a little additional strength in the violas and contrabassi, and criticism would be dumb.

As regards the new vocalists, that which we have long predicted, as to the self-creative character of a national opera, came to pass, curiously enough, on the first night, for a new English prima donna. Miss Catherine Hayes, on the morning after her first appearance she awakes and finds herself famous. Without a single dramatic requisite for the lyric stage, she achieved one of the most brilliant triumphs on record, such was the irresistible sympathy of one of the most magnificent voices ever organised. Scarcely able to move an arm or limb from fright and inexperience, provoking an involuntary smile by her most awkward action and bashful cast eye, yet did the house rise en masse and cheer her, as the rising star of the operatic horizon. Much has she to learn and acquire, but nature has given her such a lovely organ, that study and practice will soon set her at ease, and she has already won the public over kind and indulgent for the stumbling novice. Her method and execution are of course unacceptionable, and her success was the event of the night. Mdlle. Evelina Garcia was the *Alice*. She was born in Spain, but is no relation to the Garcia was the *Alice*. She was born in Spain, but is no relation to the Malibran and Viardot Garcias. She has had considerable stage experience. is a clever and intelligent *artiste*, with a thin soprano, the upper notes of which tell in concerted pieces; but her intonation is defective, and the deficiency of middle notes is very compelling her to resort to *tricks* to abandon deficiency of middle notes is very compelling her to resort to *tricks* to abandon the text of Meyerbeer for divisions which are no improvement. M. Fédor is a Russian by birth, who has sung in Italy with success. It was a daring act to make his *début* in such an arduous part as that of *Robert*, and in a theatre in which we have witnessed the failures of Duprez, Mario, Fraschini, Gardoni, and a host of *débûtants*, at the Grand Opera in Paris, two of whom broke down in the cavern scene, after the duo, Les Chevaliers de ma patrie." M. Fédor prudently reserving his powers in the declamatory recitatives, reached the trio finale without a break of any kind, singing many portions of the part with much skill and effect, and commanding an *encore* in the cavatina. A gentleman. There is much charm in the quality of his voice, and he will be, no doubt, a valuable acquisition. Mr. Drayton is a native of Philadelphia, and was a pupil of the Parisian Conservatoire—an indication of which was manifested in his *Bertram* being based on the Lovaszony reading of that tremendous bass part. Although he was suffering from severe indisposition, which caused, indeed, the repetition of the opera to be postponed from Monday last to last night, the out.urn of the baritone was sufficiently dramatic and impressive, and he will, doubtlessly, fill it anon in more elaborate details on a future occasion. He has a powerful voice, out in more elaborate details on a future occasion. He has a powerful voice, out in the upper range of which is the best in quality, and his displayed finesse in the use thereof in the subdued passages. The unaccompanied trio in the cavern scene was extremely well sung by Mdlle. Garcia, M. Fédor, and Mr. Drayton, and unanimously encored—the three voices being in good tune to the last.

The *mise en scène*, under Mr. Weste's judicious direction, was picturesque; the groupings were characteristic; and the orgies of the nuns, at the head of whom Miss Anne Payne gracefully distinguished herself, were well executed.

Auber's charming opera, "Fra Diavolo," was originally produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris, in 1830. On the 3d of November, 1831, it was adapted to the English stage by Mr. Rophino Lacy, and had a great run: Misses Romer and Cawse, Messrs. Braham, Chapman, Pearson, Wilson, Morley, G. Stansbury, and Keynolds, were in the original cast. "Fra Diavolo" is a very captivating production: it was composed the year after the distinguished composer had brought out "La Muette" ("Masaniello") at the Grand Opera, and had carefully examined both before he produced "Le Philtre" for the same establishment. From the well-known lively overture to the concluding grand scene of the bold brigand, the interest of the music is kept up under all conditions, and animated by a weight of admirable *ensemble* falling on the tenor part, *Fra Diavolo*, in whom, in fact, is centred the interest of the opera, both musical and dramatic, the characters of the two *prime donne* being but of very inferior importance. At Saturday's revival, for the first appearance this season of Mr. Sims Reeves, who made his *début* on the Drury Lane boards, after his return from Italy, in "Lucia" under Jullien's short career as a manager, *Fra Diavolo* was of course enacted so as to exhibit to the great English tenor the abilities they, however, so justly reliable. If not adapted for the highest-class parts of the lyric drama. Mr. Sims Reeves, in *Fra Diavolo*, achieved the greatest success he has yet accomplished, either on English or Italian boards. He is in every respect suitable to his powers. His rendering of the serenade, "Agnes," was perfectly beautiful, and elicited a most rapturous *encore*, and his delivery of the concluding scene was replete with vigour. He well earned the distinctive honour of being called before the curtain alone at the fall.

The prospects of a National Opera are now cheering. If our singers will but set aside their caprices and jealousies, put their shoulder to the wheel, or rather not refuse their "sweet voices" when wanted, and really look to the promotion of art. There is evidently a strong disposition on the part of the public to uphold an English opera-house, and it is to be hoped that there will be no occasion to enlighten the public as to the real reasons why there are such difficulties in providing amateurs with musical amusement and recreation

"Fra Diavolo" was to have been repeated on Thursday night, and the audience assembled in the theatre expected the curtain to draw up for the opening chorus, when Mr. Bunn came on the stage, accompanied by Mrs. Sims Reeves, and announced the indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves to sing that evening. Mr. Bunn had certificates, and appealed to Mrs. Sims Reeves for its truth; but the cry of "*No, no!*" apparently in public opinion had been raised once too often, and the lesson had the greatest difficulty, with all his tact, to reconcile the audience to "Fra Diavolo," which was substituted, and in which the magnificent voice of Miss Crichton had the power of soothing the "savage breasts." Meyerbeer's work was given last night, and will be repeated to-night.

Miss Faucit made her first appearance for the season on Wednesday. The character selected for her present *début* was *Juliet*, Mr. Anderson enacting the *Romeo* of the evening. Never was Miss Faucit more firished and artistical in her delineation of the young and fair Italian. The softness, delicacy, and intensity of the passion were exemplified with the most exquisite art. The balcony scene was perfectly delicious; and in the scene with the nurse, consequent on *Tybalt's* death and *Romeo's* banishment, the agony and the despair were depicted with a blending of tenderness and power that reached the highest points of the histrionic art. In a word, Miss Faucit's acting was throughout charming—wonderfully elevated, but every where beautiful. That so captivating an actress had not succeeded in attracting a more numerous audience demonstrates with unquestionable force, that the attention to scenery, costumes, and other stage accessories, now considered as main objects in establishments, is as necessary at the national theatre as at the Princess', or Sadler's Wells.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Howard Glover's two-act comic opera, "Aminta, the Coquette," the author of which is known to the public generally as concealed his name, produced on Monday night, will not immortalise his name as a composer Making due allowance for one of the most ill-conceited and dismal books that ever fell to the lot of a composer to set to music, the composition of that nondescript class which belongs to everybody and nobody. Mr. Howard Glover is a composer in search of a style: he borrows from every school, and his music is therefore neither one thing nor the other. If one listened to the unaccompanied quatuor in the first act, so well sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Caulfield, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Harrison, there was not the slightest difficulty to trace the passage in the English ballad to the author of which the attention was for a moment fixed on the concerted piece in the last act, in which Mr. Harrison, as *Fernandez*, is condemned to death as a smuggler, because Miss Louisa Pyne, as *Aminta*, has persuaded him that she is the daughter of the Governor, and forces on Donizetti and Verdi was unmistakeable. When Mr. Howard Glover essays originality, his music is ugly, as the ungrateful passages written for Miss Louisa Pyne's wondrous voice sufficiently prove. Whether after the first night the audience were not, but a double *encore* attended the flimsiest and most commonplace air in the opera, "What a thing is love!" sung by Mrs. Caulfield. Of course, the life of the piece depends on the part of *Aminta* (Mrs. Weiss), who condemns him to death, is proved to be a receiver of contraband goods himself, and, to save his own life, he pardons *Fernandez*, who is united to the rescued coquette. The scenery and dresses had been carefully attended to; but we fear "Aminta" will be a waste of time and energy for all concerned therein.

OLYMPIC.

A new piece was produced on Saturday. It is called "A Conspirator in spite of Himself." A melodramatic, *Impo Inkorn* (Mr. Farren), ignorant of French, is employed to copy treasonable papers relative to the exiled Stuarts. One of the leaders of the Jacobite plot, *Randolph Heartrope* (Mr. W. Farren, Jun.), falls in love with *Inkorn's* stupid daughter, *Bertha Dauvers* (Miss Louisa Howard). Among the papers there happens to be one in English, disc ussing the full particulars, which *Inkorn* lays before the Government. The traitors are accordingly arrested, including *Heartrope*. The conflict of feelings here brings out the character of *Inkorn*, and certain touches of pathetic act ng on the part of Mr. Farren. Things, however, are not desperate, after all, for *Inkorn* recollects that he possesses in his own family the identical key to *Bertha's* father, promising to grant any request, in consideration of some important service. The requisite request is, of course, made and granted. Mr. Farren was efficiently supported by Miss Louisa Howard.

SURREY.

A new piece by Mr. T. J. Searle was produced on Monday. It is entitled "Annie Tyrrell; or, Attree Copse." The subject is somewhat out of date—poaching being the theme—but the author has made it interesting. Annie Tyrrell, through the instrumentality of the real reasons why there are such difficulties in providing amateurs with musical amusement and recreation

CROSBY HALL.

On Monday Mr. Love gave a polyphonic entertainment, which was witnessed by a crowded audience. Mr. Love has a talent for his delineations many characters, like pictures, and has also yielded to the spirit of the age in the getting-up of the pieces. He has availed himself to the full of accessories in costume and ventriloquism; and, in his selection of pieces, he exercised much judgment. His first sketch of his supposed grandson is an exceedingly humorous scene; while that with old Charley the watchman, in indicating vocal distances, is perfect in its illusion Charley the watchman, in indicating vocal distances, is perfect in its illusion Mr. Love is, beyond doubt, an artist, and his art, by long and constant practice, has ripened into excellence.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

New pieces have been added to the performances here. The "Bottle Imp," with a piquant address, by Mr. Shirley Brooks, in particular, has been remarkably successful. "Bombastes Furioso" and "Faustus" continue to be attractive. The scenic accessories tend much to the popularity of the Marionettes.

WINDSOR THEATRICALS.

On Friday week Leigh Hunt's "Legend of Florence" was performed, the play of "King John" being deferred until next Friday. Mr. Phelps acted the character of *Aquilante*, and Mrs. Phelps that of the lady and wife. This character is believed, will take the part of *Constance* in Shakspeare's tragedy; the other two principal characters will be per-onated as we have already stated. We may add, that Mr. Wigan is engaged for *Bombastes Furioso*. In connection with these interesting items, we may mention, to the honour of the profession, as well as to that of the distinguished *artistes* themselves, that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean had on Saturday a private audience of her Majesty.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mrs. Fanny Kemble will commence a series of readings of Shakspeare at this theatre on Tuesday next, with "Midsummer Night's Dream," accompanied by Mendelssohn's music, and an efficient orchestra and chorus.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—MRS. T. C. Foster delivered on Monday her lecture on "Costume," accompanied with illustrations delineating female dress from the hoop to the Bloomer. Mrs. Foster is possessed of a very pleasing elocution, and, being also of an interesting person, the lecture was listened to with a sort of charmed attention. The subject was well treated, and as a composition her discourse had great literary merit. The room was numerously attended, and the applause well merited.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday night Exeter-hall was crowded, to listen to Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and his music to Racine's lyrical tragedy of "Athalie" Both works were executed, under Costa's able direction, most efficiently. The overture to the "Lobgesang," and that to "Athalie," with the war march of the Levites in the last-mentioned composition, were played to perfection by the band. At the introduction of the sax horn in Mr. Adams' overture had a magnificent effect, only to be compared with the wondrous use made of those instruments in the trio finale of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," as it is done in Paris, where eight harps are employed. Mr. Vandenhoff recited the illustrative narrative with dignified feeling. The principal vocalists were Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, and Mr. Lockey, in the "Lobgesang," with the addition of Miss Dolby in the "Athalie."

From the annual report for 1851, submitted to the general meeting last Tuesday, we learn that the receipts for the year amounted to £10 357 2s. 4d., of which no less than £3019 10s. 6d. were the proceeds of concerts. After paying all expe ses, the surplus, £1727 19s., has been invested in additional stock. For professional aid no less than £3309 had been expended last year. Considerable additions have been made to the musical library. At eighteen of the concerts during the time the Exhibition was open the number of persons present exceeded 2000 each time, and at seven of them above 2100 persons attended. We published the number of performances, and the works performed, at the close of last season, which was the most brilliant since the formation of this a laudable institution.

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS

Under the management of Mr. Ella, the director of the Musical Union, a series of the interesting entertainments was commenced on Thursday night, at Willis's Rooms. These entertainments are conducted on the same principle as the fashionable morning meetings of the Musical Union. The director strives to obtain the co-operation of the most eminent executive talent, and his first scheme was in every way calculated to inspire confidence in his tact and judgment, both as to the selection of compositions and their conscientious interpretation. The opening selection comprised Haydn's quartet in D minor, No. 78; Mendelssohn's posthumous quartet in E, Op. 81; Spohr's quartet in E, Op. 83; Beethoven's duet in E, Op. 5, for piano and vio oncel o; and Herr Pauer's capriccio, "La Chasse," Op 34. The executants were Messrs. Sainton (first violin), Hertz (second violin), Mr. Hill (viola), Signor Piatti (violoncello), and Herr Pauer (pianoforte) With such a galaxy of executive skill, and with the singing of Herr Reichart between the pieces, the "Evenings" have begun brilliantly.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed last night, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction. Miss Birch, Mr. Bodda, Miss Dolby, Miss Stewart, Messrs. Lockey, Cotterell, Frost Temple, and Phillips, were the vocalists: Mr. H. Blagrove, leader of the band; and Mr. Jolley, organist.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union gave their second concert, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday evening.

The fifth and last of the London Thursday Concerts took place on the 29th.

The musical entertainments for next week will be the English Glee and Madrigal Union, on Monday; Mr. W. S. Bennett's *soirée* on Tuesday, that of Mr. W. Binfield on the same evening; the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday; and English opera every night, either at Drury-lane or the Haymarket Theatre.

Mr. Aguilar's second *soiree* of classical pianoforte music was given on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms: he played the Sonata Pathetique, the sonata Op. 12, No. 2, and Op. 29. No. 1, Herr Jansa being the violinist in the former; and the andante in A and scherzo in C all works of Beethoven. Miss Messent was the vocalist.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The concerts of the 46th season are fixed for Mondays, March 15 and 29; April 19; May 3, 17, and 31; June 14 and 28. Mr. Costa is the conductor.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The announcement of a new musical society under this title, whose performances will be given in Exeter-hall, has created a great sensation. The names of some eminent capitalists are mentioned as the associates of Mr. Beale, the conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, as the manager on their behalf The concerts will take place at Exeter-hall, commencing Wednesday, March 24, and to be continued fortnightly until the month of June. Mr. Benton, the celebrated composer, comes expressly from Paris to be the conductor of the instrumental and vocal complete orche-tra ever yet assembled for the execution of symphonies and overtures of all schools, and without distinction of country as to the composers. The production of new works, native and foreign, is the principal feature of the new society.

CONCERT FOR THE "AMAZON."—Madame Oury, the pianiste, is organising a concert on a large scale, to be given in the Town Hall, Brighton, for the benefit of the unfortunate sufferers by the wreck of the *Amazon* subscription. Mr. Balle will conduct a large band, with M. Oury as first violin; and Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Fyne, Signor Piatti, and other eminent *artistes* have offered their gratuitous services.

THE ST. SALAMAN'S Amateur Choral Society, on Wednesday, Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" was executed

The second of the City Wednesday Concerts took place on Wednesday, when the vocalists included Miss Rebecca Isaacs and instrumentalists were Mrs Newton, Miss H. Cundell, Miss Magnit, Miss Messent, Messrs. Swift, Bodda, Sainton, G. Case, and Billet.

We are happy to learn that the concert for Mr. Blewitt's family will be attended with better results than had been anticipated, thanks to the exertions of the honorary treasurer and secretaries.

Mr. Smyth, the director of the Devon and Cornwall Philharmonic Society, is bandmaster of her Majesty's 19th Regiment, now quartered at Devonport.

The Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, which, for more than half a century, has maintained a leading reputation in the musical world, takes place this year under the patronage of the Queen and Prince Albert, and under the presidency of the Right Honourable Lord Leigh; the days appointed for its celebration being the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September next. We hear that the musical arrangements are in a forward state; and we doubt not but that, under the skilful *bâton* of Mr. Costa, who, as on the last occasion, will preside as conductor, a great treat is in store for the lovers of that high class of music which can only be rendered in perfection at these festivals.

At the Classical Concerts, next Wednesday, at the Liverpool philharmonic Hall, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, the pianist will be Mr. Brinley Richards.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—The President of the Republic, on the proposition of M. de Morny, the late Minister of the Interior, has cleared off the liabilities of M. Roqueplan, the director of the Grand Opera, and prolonged his privilege for four years, thus enabling him to continue the undertaking up to the end of 1856. It is anticipated that the President will also aid the Théâtre des Italiens with an additional grant of money. The President will have a box in every theatre, and an extraordinary grant of 6000 francs is awarded for the benefit of those theatres which have no Government grants, to indemnify the directors for the losses experienced during the late days of December (the *coup d'état*). Rossini's new opera, "Robert Bruce," was revived last Monday with new dresses have been made for the ballet, which will be ready in a few days. At the Italian Opera House, Ferlotti, the new baritone, and Mdlle. Cruvelli delighted the audience with their performances of *Rebecca* and *Abigaile*. Susini, the basso, was effective in the *high Priest*. In "Fidelio" was in active rehearsal for Mdlle. Corbari, Calzolari, and Soldi. M Dejazet, son of the celebrated actress, has produced a one-act opera, the "Mariage à l'Air," at the Opéra National. The Legion of Honour has been bestowed on M. Francliomme, the famed violoncellist; and M. Perrin, the director of the Opéra Comique. The last letter of Rossini, dated the 16th inst., from Florence, is addressed to a lyric club in Marseilles, thanking the members for electing him honorary president, and styly alluding to the parts at the revolutionary changes, rejoicing that the sentiment for art has not been lost, and concluding by declaring that the composer of "old lumber" accepts with gratitude the honours conferred on him. Mdlle. Angri, the celebrated contralto, and Madame Frezzolini are in Paris.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the Surplus Committee of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851. His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour, arrived at the Palace at Westminster at three o'clock in the afternoon. The other members of the committee present were—The Right Hon. Thomas Labouchere, Sir William Cubitt, Sir Charles L. Eastlake, Sir Charles Lyell, and Mr Cobden, M.P. Mr. Edgar Bowring (secretary) attended. The meeting broke up at five o'clock, when Prince Albert, attended by his equerry in waiting, took his departure for Windsor Castle.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES AT ROME.—A highly interesting archæological prize was brought to light recently in Rome, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed to explore the neighbourhood of the catacombs beyond the Porta Latina, amongst a mass of old lead thrown up in other rubbish. In cleaning and examining the venerable metal, on being unfolded, it displayed parts of a tolerably legible inscription a sort of invocation to the god Pluto—and destined to act as a countercharm against the incantation of a sorceress, by whose arts a youth named Lentulus, or Lentilius, had been cast under a spell. Some victim had probably been immolated to propitiate the infernal divinity, and the request of the offerer deposited in the immediate vicinity of the altar. The orthography and style of the Latin, which is a metrical composition, authorise the supposition that it belongs to the republican period, and we have an example of the prevalent superstition which gave rise to it in Horace's seventeenth Epode, where the poet introduces a suppliant acknowledging the power of the sorceress Canidia, and entreating to be freed from her incantations:—

Jam jam efficaci do manus scientiæ
Supplex et ora regna per Proserpinæ, &c.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CONFLAGRATION AT MANCHESTER.

A most destructive fire took place in this city on Saturday evening last, which will have the effect of throwing a large body of operatives (about 300) out of employment for some time. The scene of the disaster was the large cotton-mill belonging to Messrs. Thomas Ogden and Sons, in Dickenson-street. The mill closed as is usual on Saturdays (three o'clock), and the workmen, having cleaned their frames, got away from the premises by four o'clock in the afternoon. There was, however, a shafting in the third story which had worked badly, and a mechanic employed at the mill was directed to remain after the other hands had left, to see that this portion of the machinery was got in proper working order for Monday. It was expected he would be able to do this before the day closed. The man appears to have worked till after five, when, no longer able to see, he went into the street and asked a watchman to go and hold his lamp for a few minutes to light him whilst he completed his last. The watchman did so, but, whilst he was assisting the mechanic to lift the shaft into its place, his lamp was struck out of his hand by the hammer of the mechanic accidentally coming in contact with it. The lamp fell amongst the cotton in the creel, between two self acting spinning-frames of 300 spindles each, and at once the cotton in the frames was ignited: the flames ran along rapidly from frame to frame, and in less than an hour the whole building, eight stories high, full of frames and spindles for spinning fine numbers of mule yarn, such as are chiefly used in the Nottingham lace trade. The men at once raised an alarm, and the fire-engines, being within half a mile from the mill, were lastly at hand. The watchman was but a few minutes to six o'clock, and about ten minutes after six, the whole town of Manchester was lighted up by the immense blaze, which had burst through the building in the brief interval. Although not less than five engines were on the spot speedily brought into operation, neither the masses of water poured forth from these, nor the copious deluge which was dropping from the clouds at the time, appeared to check the destructive element for a single moment. By half past six o'clock the entire mill was on fire, extending on yards in length by 20 in breadth, and the flames were streaming forth from 150 windows at each front of the lofty pile, till they met and formed an immense single sheet of fire over the roof. The building, though of fine construction for the period it was built, was 27 years old, had no fire-proof floors, but simply boarded ones, which would, of course, be saturated with oil and these materials burnt with a fury almost inconceivable. The sight of such a blazing mass when the fire was at its height was magnificent, and it lighted up the heavens for miles round. The destruction of the mill was accomplished very rapidly. Floor after floor gave way in quick succession, each falling through with its heavy masses of machinery; and the roof and large portions of the walls were also destroyed at the same time. In less than an hour at that was left was a few shattered walls enclosing a huge heap of broken, distorted, and black-coated ironwork, mingled with masses of bricks, charred wood, and smouldering cotton, the mere *debris* of an establishment which had been amongst the wonders of the age for the collection of mechanism and the results of ingenuity and skill brought together within its walls. The machines included the self actors, so wonderful in their productive power, and when at work apparently almost instinct with life and motion, and requiring but little superintendence from human agency compared with the great quantity of work they turn off. Mr. Frost, the managing partner of the millowners, was present at an early period of the fire, and directed steps to be taken for saving some cotton in an outhouse. The crowds of people who gathered round the premises gave willing aid at the engines, but the police were compelled to act with some vigour to keep back the masses so as to enable the firemen to operate with freedom.

The only portion of the mill saved was the engine-house, with a valuable new ninety-horse engine and boilers at the south end. The books were also saved. The property was insured in the Royal (Liverpool office), for £32310 ; in the Royal Exchange, for £5650 ; in the Phœnix, for £5650 ; and in the Liverpool and London, for £10,000 ; total, £54,260. The loss is estimated at from £45,000 to £50,000. The safe has been dug out, and the contents are not in the slightest degree injured.

EMIGRANTS' HOMES IN LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Dock Committee are at present deliberating what protection they can legitimately afford to emigrants *in transitu*, those poor people at present being greatly imposed upon by the lower class of lodging-house keepers. It has been recommended to the committee to erect an emigrants' home upon one of the dock quays, but this scheme is warmly opposed by a large number of owners of property at the north end of the town, who deem that the committee by taking such a course would interfere with the trade of the decent and well-conducted lodging-house keepers, who are chiefly tenants of such property, and with the operations also of other parties concerned in the emigration trade. A petition has been presented to the dock committee to this effect, signed by about 800 owners of property and ratepayers. The petition has been referred to a sub-committee of the general dock committee for consideration.

ST. ALBAN'S BRIBERY COMMISSION.—Monday was the day appointed by the commissioners for resuming the examination of witnesses at St. Alban's respecting the bribery and corruption practised in the borough, but no proceedings took place, an intimation having been forwarded to the bar by the commissioners that it is not their intention to resume the inquiry, it being now closed in so far as the examination is concerned.

FLOGGING YOUNG CULPRITS.—According to the *Glasgow Herald*, the Home Secretary and Lord Advocate have approved of certain regulations necessary to the working of the recent Prisons Amendment Act, by which magistrates will now be enabled to put the flogging as a punishment once more in force. A pair of tawse is to be provided to the satisfaction of the sheriff, and the punishment is not to exceed thirty-six lashes. The flogging is to take place in the prison in sight of the surgeon; and the age at which young culprits, and those only of the male sex, may be whipped is limited to fourteen.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A colliery explosion occurred on Monday morning at Ringley, near Manchester, in the Cannel mine, belonging to Messrs. Andrew and Scott, which resulted in the immediate death of three colliers, and in 14 others being more or less burnt, of whom two are at the point of death, and three others in a dangerous state. The shaft is from 130 to 140 yards deep, the workings extend about 200 yards from the pit's shaft, which was generally very badly ventilated. On Monday morning the workmen, 30 to 40 in number, descended soon after six o'clock, and had scarcely got to their workings when the explosion occurred, a vivid flame rushing through all the workings from the direction of the shaft, accompanied with a rush of air and a noise like low thunder, which lasted several minutes. It knocked down many of the colliers, and threw about the tubs and waggons with such force that they were broken to pieces. It is believed that a collier named Henry Page had fired the gas. He had just been seen with a naked candle, going to an old working many eight or nine yards from the bottom of the shaft, and where there was likely to be a quantity of gas collected, to look for a piece of clay with which he might make a socket for his candle. After the explosion, all the colliers made directly for the shaft, some of them wrapping their flannel jackets round them for protection, and running on hands and feet to escape as much as possible the suffocating effects of the sulphur. Page was found within a few yards of the shaft, quite dead; and Thomas Lindley and George Grundy, two other men, were taken out quite dead. Page and Grundy have each left widows and five or six children.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the turf and steeple-chase fraternity are satisfied with one meeting next week, viz. the Lincoln spring, on Tuesday and Wednesday, coursers will have their hands full. Their sport is divided into seven meetings—the Shalfy, which Mr. Beaumaris), Eccleston (Cheshire), North Berwick, and Carlisle Park (each one day), and Spennymoor (two days). Wednesday: Red Deal (Cumberland), and Hartley (Northumberland), the latter two days. The entries for the first-named classes are on the qui vive for the acceptances for the great handicaps, which come at twelve o'clock on Monday night. They are expected to be fully up to the average.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. A liberal outlay on Hobbie Noble, Claverhouse, Orello, Ellus, and Homeowned, who were severally on the rise, was the characteristic of the betting last afternoon; in other respects business was dull and unimportant.

CHESTER CUP.

25 to 1 agst Nancy	40 to 1 agst Cockerow	100 to 1 agst Urbanity (t)
33 to 1 — Arcadia	66 to 1 — Lucan Sharras (t)	100 to 1 — Cypress (t)
33 to 1 — Ringleader (t)	66 to 1 — Broadsun (t)	100 to 1 — The Maize (t)
40 to 1 — Beaurevoir (t)		

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble (t)	16 to 1 agst Bangtail ( )	25 to 1 agst Fallus (t)
14 to 1 — Augur	16 to 1 — Kingston (t)	30 to 1 — Homebrewed
14 to 1 — Claverhouse	20 to 1 — Lapidist (t)	

THURSDAY. A tolerably brisk afternoon's hour the close, and some rather heavy investment on Nancy, Augur, Lapidist, and Homebrewed, the quotations, however, showing little change.

LINCOLN TRIAL STAKES

3 to 1 agst Lady Agnes	4 to 1 agst Jauthe
4 to 1 — High Sheriff	6 to 1 — Maid of Lincoln

LINCOLN HURDLE RACE

2 to 1 agst View Halloo	3 to 1 agst Medford

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE

12 to 1 agst La Garza Lasta	25 to 1 agst Hardwick

CHESTER CUP.

25 to 1 agst Nancy	40 to 1 agst Cockerow	100 to 1 agst Urbanity (t)
33 to 1 — Arcadia	66 to 1 — Lucan Sharras (t)	100 to 1 — Cypress (t)
33 to 1 — Ringleader (t)	66 to 1 — Broadsun (t)	100 to 1 — The Maize (t)
40 to 1 — Beaurevoir (t)		

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble (t)	20 to 1 agst Bangtail	25 to 1 agst Fallus
12 to 1 — Augur	20 to 1 — Alfred the Great	30 to 1 — Homebrewed
14 to 1 — Orello (t)	25 to 1 — Lapidist (t)	30 to 1 — Uhe B. Nicholson

RUNNING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT.—A clever view of this exciting race in Copenhagen fields has been painted by A. F. Prades; and is announced for publication by Moore, corner of West-street, St. Martin's-lane.

THE STEREOSCOPE.—The maker of the cheap and portable stereoscope so alluded to in our article of last week is Mr. Holmes, 15, Alfred-street Bedford square.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KIRKSEITZKY, Paris—Will M K be good enough to forward the *December* number for 1850, as before requested?

TYRO MODERN.—There is a very inappropriate designation for the person who could believe such an "offering" deserving publicity. *Fray* spare us the infliction of any further attempts until a very much stricter and severer practice have given you some insight into the game.

R W.—Better than the last; but, as you must be aware, it is only a *vifaculenesis* of the famous Indian Problem.

H. The article on "Chinese Chess" was duly received, and shall be examined.

BY EPSILON, JUDY.—In the Enigma No. 710, place the White Kt at K 4th instead of K 3d.

MAJOR J. WILSON.—The last communication crossed each other. We are impatiently awaiting the solutions promised by Mr Petroff. The number of mine others are likely to create an interest here.

J C and T M, Calcutta.—The packet required was sent by the last overland mail but one.

CROKAT.—You should write earlier in the week. One half of the communications sent do not reach a week later than a month.

HONORARY SECRETARY, Preston.—The game played by correspondence between Preston and Lancaster is very creditable to those who conducted it. The latter portion forms an instructive and well-game, that we shall endeavour to find room for the moves shortly.

W W K, C G, of Edinburgh, and others—All Problems sent into week shall be reported in our next.

ARGENT.—The anniversary dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club takes place on the 11th of February. Mr. Cross is the treasurer, Merton Sparke, Esq., Liverpool.

IRAUNDUS.—Too arbour under a great error. A collection of Chess Games cannot be got through the post with any thing like the celerity of ordinary letterpress. In any holding of the repeated revision of every page of the former by the author to ensure correctness, the fact of the greater part being in capital letters is an unavoidable source of delay. The capital letters in a printing-office bear but a small proportion to the others, so that a few extra sheets can be put in hand at a time, and these need be printed in the type, before any progress can be made with the next batch, and so on to the last.

JAY.—The finding long marks on the King's pieces is the "Staunton Chess-man" render them so vastly superior to all others in playing games over from book, or in recording them, that no person desirous of imparting should be without these men.

A. COLLYER.—The name and Price of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can only be obtained by order from the Book Numbers.

SUBSCRIBER TO THE NEWSPAPER.—We have the notice to "Inscribers." We have no doubt the delay is quite unavoidable.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 417 by E M, Beppo, S S; T A, of Hamilton; E E S, Dublin; M E S, Carlo

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 418 by Mona, St Edmund, Philo-Chess, T W, P T N, M P, Miles, S S—and I.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, St Edmund, P T N, St George, Veda, are correct. All others are wrong.

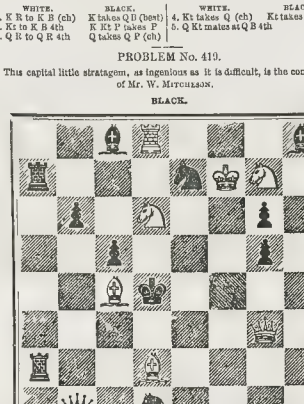
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 418.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Rt to K B (ch)	K takes Q B (best)	4. Kt takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 4th	K Kt P takes P	5. Q Kt mates at Q B 4th	
3. Q R to Q R 4th	Q takes Q P (ch)		

PROBLEM No. 419.

This capital little stratagem, as ingenious as it is difficult, is the composition of Mr. W. MITCHELSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Fine game, in which Mr. Andersen gives the odds of Q Kt to Mr. Crake.

(*Evans Gambit.*)

(*Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.*)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. P to K R 4th	K B to Q 7th
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	25. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt takes K P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		(c)
4. P to Q Kt 4 h	B takes Kt P	26. R takes K B	Q Kt to K B 6th
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	27. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt takes R
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	28. Q R takes Q Kt	Kt takes Q R P
7. Q to her B 2d	Castles		(d)
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P	29. P to K R 5th	P to Q B 4th
9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	30. P to K B 5th	P to Q B 5th
10. Q B P takes P	Kt to K 5th	31. K B to his sq	K Rt to K 4th
11. R to Q R 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	32. B to K R 3d	Q R to K sq
12. B to Q Kt 2d	Q B to K Kt 5th	33. K to R 2d	P to Q B 6th
13. P to Q R 3d	B takes K Kt	34. R to K R 2d	P to Q B 7th
14. K Kt P takes B	K Kt to Q 7th (e)	35. Q B to his sq	Kt to Q B 5th
15. K B to K 4d	K Rt to Q R 4th	36. K R P takes P	K R to K 8th
16. K R to Q sq	Q to K R 4th (ch)	37. P takes K P (dble	K takes P
17. K to R sq	Q to K B 4th	check)	
18. Q to her 3d	K Kt to Q B 5th	38. P to K R 6th	K takes Q B
19. Q B to his sq	Q to K R 5th	39. R to K Kt 7 h (ch)	K to R 3d
20. P to K Kt sq	Q takes Q P	40. B to K B 5th	R to K 8th (ch)
21. Q B to K R 6th	P to K Kt 3d	41. K takes R	P becomes a Q (ch)
22. P to K B 4th (b)	Q takes Q	42. K to K 2d	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
23. B takes Q	K R to K sq	And Black surrendered.	

(c) This is all extremely well played by White.

(d) With a piece and two Pawns minus, Black fears to exchange even a Bishop for a Rook.

(e) Mr. C gives up a piece, but with a full assurance of more than indemnifying himself presently.

(f) Having gained four Pawns and "the exchange" for his lost Knight.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 712.—*La Régence.*

White: K at K 7th, Q at K B sq, B at K R 6th, Kt at Q B 4th, P s at K 2d and Q 3d.

Black: K at K B 4th, Q at Q R sq, R s at K Kt 4th and K Rt 3th, B s at K R 5th and Q Kt 2d, P at K Kt 6th and K B 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

713.—By the Same.

White. K at Q B sq, Q at K R 3d, Kt at K B 3d, P at K R 4th.

Black: K at Q R 6th, Q at K R sq, R at K sq, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 2d, P at K R 2d and Q B 3d.

White mates in four moves.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Last Wednesday, at the Music-hall, Store-street, Mr. Flake, in his introductory remarks on Electro-Biology, stated, on the authority of Sir David Brewster, that Sir Benjamin Brodie was a believer in that science. As I doubted that assertion, I wrote to Sir Benjamin Brodie, stating that his name and high reputation had been made use of in order to induce people to believe what they otherwise would not. As Mr. Flake would not allow the letters that had been received to be read without great opposition and wandering from the point, and as he endeavoured to cast a slur on the character of a gentleman whose only object was to elicit truth, I should be much obliged by your making public what Mr. Flake would rather keep concealed; namely, Sir Benjamin Brodie's letter. I remain, &c.,

57, Burton-crescent, January 28, 1852. SAMUEL COOPER.

The following is Sir B Brodie's letter: -

"Sir, Mr. Flake must have been misinformed. I am confident that Sir David Brewster never said that I was a believer in the so called science of Electro Biology. I can say nothing of what are called electro-biological experiments from my own observation, having never been present when exhibited. I have, however, received accounts of them from others; and it certainly seems to me, that the facts, as I have heard them stated, were all easily to be explained on well-known principles, by attributing them to the influence of the imagination in persons of weak intellect, and even sensitive nervous systems.

"I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

"14, Saville-row, Jan. 22, 1852." "B. C. BRODIE.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke and Duchess of Bordeaux arrived at Vienna on the 16th, from Frohsdorf, *en route* for Venice.

The masonic body of Cheshire have commissioned the rising sculptor, Mr. J. A. P. MacBride, of Liverpool, to execute in marble a life-size bust of their Grand Master, the venerated and gallant General Lord Viscount Combermere.

Captain Penny has again volunteered his energetic and indefatigable services in the new Arctic searching expedition; but the Admiralty do not seem inclined to avail themselves of the services or experience of any but officers belonging to the Royal navy. It is said Captain Penny will have an expedition fitted out for him by private subscription.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy that the total number of pauper lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses on the 1st of January last was 12,059; 5492 male and 6567 female. From the annual report it appears that on the 1st of January, 1851, there were 16,486 insane persons confined in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses in England and Wales, of which 7845 were male and 8641 female.

A Spanish journal gives the following singular names as those of two *employés* in the Finance department at Madrid:—Don Epifanio Mirurrazurrundiay Zangotita, and Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burrumuzquiricocheaga Zuzuarcoa.

The journal, in quoting the name of the latter of these hon. gentlemen, would have done well to have given some directions as to the pronunciation. It is Basque, and signifies "of the good head and very skinny river-side house."

The Commissioners in Lunacy, in their report just printed, call attention to the important fact that criminal lunatics are sent to ordinary asylums. There are strong objections against their confinement and association with the ordinary inmates. The Commissioners add, "The subject is well deserving the early attention of the Legislature, which has already made special provisions for the class of patients in Ireland."

On the 12th inst. the Roskild-Korsoer Railway Bill was carried in the Copenhagen Folk-thing by an immense majority. Thus is the Danish railway not commenced, and the country may look forward to a rapid development.

The non-liability to house tax of working-class model dwellings has been decided by the judges against the assessment made by the commissioners of the assessed taxes on the model houses built by the Sociely for improving the Condition of the Working-classes, in Streatham-street, Bloomsbury.

The differences between the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways, as to all points where they came into competition with each other, were amicably settled by Mr. Gladstone, last week, at Oxford, to whom the matters in dispute were referred.

Mr. Clark, engineer, of Pesth (whose name will ever be connected with the gigantic bridge across the Danube, uniting the two cities of Buda and Pesth), is in Vienna, occupied with a design for a bridge over the Wien river—all previous attempts, with one exception, having failed to resist the force of the current when that vile and pestiferous brook swells into wide dimensions and overflows its banks—an event of annual occurrence.

The intolerance of the Swedish Church laws, by which Lutheranism is pinned to the earth a helpless slave in the hands of civil power, while the laity sink into the serfs of the priesthood, has, during the last ten years, caused the emigration of thousands of the "pietist" peasantry of the northern provinces—a severe loss to a country like Sweden. This movement is extending to the south of Sweden, and a new emigration to America will commence next summer from Skane. Meanwhile the Swedish Church is being rapidly undermined by heathenism and democracy, King Oscar having taken no step hitherto for freedom of conscience.

The examine of the French senator, states a Paris paper, will be magnificently embroidered, at least if we may believe the designs which an artist has been ordered to draw. It is not yet known whether the coat will be in cloth or in velvet; but of it will be quite French, but more elegant than any that has yet been seen. In bringing embroidery into use for functionaries, it is wished to give a fresh impulse to that branch of industry, which has long been suffering severely both in Paris and at Nancy.

The plan proposed some time since by the Society of Arts for the establishment of elementary drawing schools for artisans is rapidly gaining ground in the manufacturing, and especially in the woollen, districts of the West Riding. Various meetings of the town councils have been held upon the subject, at which resolutions approving of the plan have been agreed to.

The sittings of the St. Alban's commission, by a strange blunder, were again fixed to the 25th of January, being a Sunday; a circumstance which, as it might possibly invalidate all subsequent proceedings, induced the commissioners, by their secretary, to address a letter to the Mayor of St. Alban's, stating that it was not their intention to resume the inquiry on the day fixed.

The King of Prussia having appointed the Rev. Mr. Valentiner as pastor of the germans residant in Jerusalem, it has been erroneously announced that he was the successor of Bishop Gobat in the bishopric at Jerusalem.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given directions, as a precautionary measure against accidents from fire on board steam-vessels, that for the future wood used for the clothing of boilers are to be removed, and that the engineers are in future to make special reference in their final report—as to the clothing, and the security or otherwise from ignition.

The operation of adapting a new nasal organ to the human face, by covering the cartilages and forming a pair of nostrils with skin taken from the forehead and upper lip, was skilfully and successfully performed by Mr. Lukkson, at the Dublin Sturley College Hospital, last week. The patient was a labourer, of Barnet, aged 22.

On Saturday advices were received by the West India mail of the destruction by fire of the British ship Governor Fenner, from London, off San Francisco. The event occurred at sea, some distance from Lima, on the 8th of December last. She had several passengers on board, who, with the crew, saved themselves by taking to the boats, and were picked up and taken into Lima. The cause of the fire is not explained. The ship was but partially insured.

Maria Lopez, the actress, who had been arrested shortly after the late *coup d'état* in Paris, has been set at liberty, owing, it is believed, to the interference of Princess Mathilde.

The new French Minister of Police will have under his direction six prefects of police, who will reside at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, and Lille.

During the gale of Saturday night a gasometer recently erected at the gas-works in Southampton, which contains 50,000 cubic feet of gas, was blown down. The escape of the gas caused serious annoyance in the neighbourhood of the factory.

A girl, fourteen years of age, was enticed away recently from her parents at Lesbo by a gang of thieves, and when discovered was in the midst of a course of lessons on the art of picking pockets.

Mr. Somes, the ship-builder, has just imported in the *Caromandel* from Monlmein, the largest mast ever brought into this country. It is of teak, 72 feet long, and 37 inches in diameter.

The Grand Duchess of Saxony states that Lord Granville's note, in answer to the demands of Austria, Russia, and the Germanic Confederation, respecting the pretended democratic propaganda in London, is dated Jan. 18, and contains the most complimentary assurances.

A letter dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 11, in the *Hamburg Borsenhalle* of Jan. 23, says:—"By an imperial ukase, the exportation of corn from every part of the empire is prohibited until further orders."

Mr. G. D. Haring has devised a plan by which private communications may be transmitted from one to any other station on a line without a possibility of their being read at the intermediate stations.

There is now living in the parish of Ilton, Ilminster, near Exeter, a woman aged 104, named Betty Caten, the ages of whose living progeny are 80, 78, 65, 63, 61, 54, 53—all alive! She has also 40 grandchildren and 200 great-grandchildren now living, and several descendants of the fifth generation! She is reported partly by parish pay, and partly by the benevolence of the ladies and gentlemen in the neighbourhood who know her extreme old age. She has always subsisted on the most simple diet.

Mr. White, an engineer, is on his way to Belgrade, to treat in the name of an English company with the Servian Government for the construction of a railroad from Alexinac (probably Alexinitza, near Nissa, on the Bulgarian frontier) to Semendria. It is expected that the Servian Government will continue the railroad from Semendria to Belgrade at its own expense.

The plasterers of Edinburgh and the curriers of Arbroath have struck work for an advance of wages.

As some workmen were felling timber near Herne Bay, they discovered in the centre of one of the trees a cavity, in which were the remains of a cat. The skeleton was entire, and some hair, of a sandy colour, yet remained on the skin. It is conjectured that the animal, having entered a hollow part of the tree, was unable to extricate itself, and the wood in process of time had grown round it. We understand that the skeleton of the cat will be sent to the Canterbury Museum.

On Wednesday a Parliamentary paper was printed, from which it appears that the colonial expend ture of Great Britain in the year 1847-48 was £3,804138 14s. 7d., and in 1848 49 it amounted to £3 480,316 8s. 8d.

The Court Journal, at a session of the Court of Inland Revenue, Samuel Lindsey, grocer, of the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, was fined £50 (on a second conviction) for having sold adulterated pepper; and Barnet Barnett, or Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, was fined £25 for a similar offence.

At a meeting at the Trafalgar Hotel in Greenwich, on Wednesday night, it was resolved to raise subscriptions to present a testimonial to Admiral Dundas.

The national debt of Prussia at this moment amounts to 158,598,519 dollars, of which the sum of 5,749,371 dollars is required annually for the current expenditure of the state. In 1851 the capital was reduced by 3,168,911 dollars. The debt without interest amounts to 90,000,000 dollars.

The *Indépendance* at Brussels states that Prince Demidoff has just purchased for 15,000 francs the magnificent reduced copy in bronze of the doors of the Baptistery of Florence, which was in the Great Exhibition at London.

A large number of provincial post-office clerks have memorialised the Postmaster-General to be allowed to subscribe to the superannuation fund, in order that they may share in its benefits the same as the officials of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

PORTOBELLO.

THE UNION OF THE PACIFIC AND THE ATLANTIC.

FROM the beginning of history, and long, probably, before history was written, the attention of Europe was directed to the rich and golden East, the land whence spices, myrrh, and frankincense were brought to the earliest known progenitors of the European races. With even more than attention, with a fond lingering desire, did the early people of Europe turn towards the East and endeavour to get a share of its wealth and its learning, as if India were, as has been said, the original home of mankind, and that all the children of men were entitled to look on it as a common heritage. Certain it is, that at least as early, if not earlier than ancient Egypt, India was civilised; and its great wealth, the result of art and skill, made it an object of attraction to all who had strength to plunder it, or means to acquire by trade a portion of its treasure. Alexander the Great and Columbus were alike induced to undertake the enterprises that have rendered both immortal, by the splendour that from time immemorial enveloped in the mind of man the gorgeous East. From seeking a short and easy passage to India, Columbus became the discoverer of America; and though that wonderful event, and its consequences, made men forget for a time the desire that led to it, yet was a short cut to India, even after the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope was made, and all its treasures had become easily accessible to the Western World, never wholly lost sight of.

The broad expanse of the continent of North America, and the vast extent to which the other and projected into the southern hemisphere, barred an ocean path to India by the west; but the Pacific Ocean was scarcely reached by the earliest adventurers from Spain, and the narrowness of the neck of land that connects the two parts of the new continent ascertained, before the idea germinated of finding there a means of realising the long-cherished desire of reaching India by a short westerly route. Ever since the Darien expedition, in 1699 (wrote a correspondent of the *Athenæum* from Panama in May last), has the project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans been urged on the world, and especially on England: even long before that, as early at least as 1551, when Gomara wrote, according to Mr. Squiers,* was this an object of speculation. The land was surveyed; but neither the speculations of the early adventurers in that part of America, nor the enterprise of even our own countrymen in 1695, nor any of the subsequent attempts, though the subject appears never to have been long allowed to sleep in oblivion, went beyond schemes and speculation. The time had not come till our own age—till the mines of California were discovered, and the population of Europe and of the western coast of America hastened to the eastern coast, impelled by the same desire as drove their ancestors three centuries before in crowds to America: till then the time had not come for realising an idea that has long haunted the mind of man, and for establishing, by continuing the perpetual progress to the West, a short road to the East. For upwards of three hundred years have some vague projects been entertained by Spaniards, English, French, or Americans of making a canal across the Isthmus, but it is only now, and only in consequence of many modern discoveries and improvements, that such a project has become at all feasible. The old notion has been, in fact, for some time vividly revived, and a short practicable communication between the two oceans, though not in the best manner, has been actually carried out.

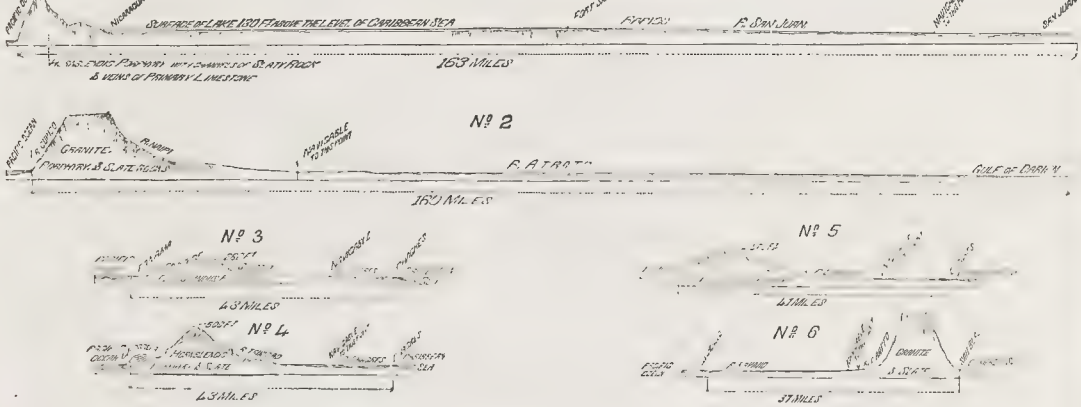
Steam-vessels now go regularly both from the United States and from England to Chagres, at the mouth of a river of that name, not far from the old town of Portobello, on the Atlantic; thence passengers ascend the river in canoes for about twenty miles; and from that point, designated in our sections, they go to Panama, on the Pacific, by mules. At present the passage can be made in this manner from sea to sea in seventeen hours, but it more usually requires thirty. A railway, however, is constructing to connect the termination of the river navigation with Panama, which in a short time is expected to be completed. As an American has expressed it, you will then light a cigar on the Atlantic, and before you can smoke it out you will be on the Pacific. Steam-boats already ply regularly from Panama to Valparaiso on the south, and to California on the north. Between California and India a regular trade is established, and ships continually pass to and fro. It is not unlikely that before long screw steamers will be egaged in the trade, and will ply as regularly as the packets between Liverpool and New York. By means of these the inhabitants of the latter place expect to communicate with Calcutta in as short a time as we communicate with India by the Isthmus of Suez. We reach Calcutta in a month, but that is three times as long as will by and by be required when the railroad projected across Mesopotamia shall be carried into effect. Already many chinese flock to California, and are some of the best labourers of that new community, and already, therefore, is there a continuous and a short communication between the newest community of the Far West and the oldest community of the Far East. Two diverging families of mankind have now spread over the globe, and the newest civilisation of the West and the oldest civilisation of the East, after many ages, meet and mingle, coming from opposite directions, at the original point of departure. The desire so long cherished is realised, though in a manner different from the conceptions of Alexander and Columbus. The mysterious East is fully and freely opened to all the children of the West. Man's emotions or desires—instincts we may perhaps call them—are truer and more permanent than his ideas, and guide him in the end to achieve wonders of which his intellect forms no conception till they are about to be accomplished.

The union of the two oceans of the East and the West, the wish of so many generations, bringing ancient Japan into contiguity with the youngest of England's swarms—the humblest millions of the Old World with the energetic millions of the New—will give a fresh impulse to commerce, and will give it a new direction. There will be everywhere increasing wants to be supplied, and everywhere increasing means of supplying them. The contiguity will tend to unite into one all the different nations of the earth, and enrich all by the common exertions. The geographical position of the United States, the energy of their people, the vast extent and diversity of their territory, and the rapid manner in which they multiply, will ensure them a large share of the new development; but Mr. Squiers takes a narrow view of the great phenomena when he looks only at them as conducing to the political and commercial supremacy of the United States. In fact, a reference to the ordinary trade lists from the different ports of the Isthmus shows that all the nations of the earth, and particularly England, are sharing in the growing traffic across the Isthmus, as well as the States. Only the humblest red-tape philosophy, which has never got beyond the documents it has bound up, can suppose that commercial supremacy is due to policy, or that the possession of Gibraltar (as Mr. Squiers says) makes the cottons of England favourites with the people of Africa and Asia, from the Pillars of Hercules to the Persian Gulf. All commerce resolves itself into an exchange of equivalents, and a nation only obtains commercial supremacy by being in all respects a better customer. It must do more for others, or it must give them more than its competitors. But, discarding Mr. Squiers' politics, which rather deface than adorn his otherwise valuable work, we will cull from it some of the information it contains of the various routes by which it has been proposed to form either railroads or canals between the two oceans.

There is the route by Chagres and Panama, already referred to, and marked No. 2 in the Sketch which accompanies this article. The route at present in use by the river, and muddy ravines, and stony paths, runs through a country full of picturesque beauty not to be surpassed by the most celebrated mountain scenery in Europe. Latterly the frequent passage of gold dust in large quantities has gathered about it a rather questionable population; but, before that, the mixed races of Indians and negroes, and the descendants of Europeans, were harmless, if indolent, simple, but rude, and lived in the enjoyment of existence at a small expense of manual labour. Throughout the whole of Central America the plantain and maize supply the people, who have few wants, with the chief part of their food, and the plantain and maize are everywhere abundant. Beef, too, is plentiful, and costs about 1d. per pound. For half a crown a man may get a mule-load of plantains. Labour has been purchased for 8s. or 10s. a week. There is on the spot both food and labour; and nothing is required but skill to construct a perfect means of transit. Portobello (of which we give an Engraving), no longer so celebrated as formerly, is still a place of note, and is the nearest town to the starting-point from the Atlantic.

Panama (of which we also give a Sketch), at the other end, is situated on a rocky headland jutting out towards the islands which form there a beautiful and

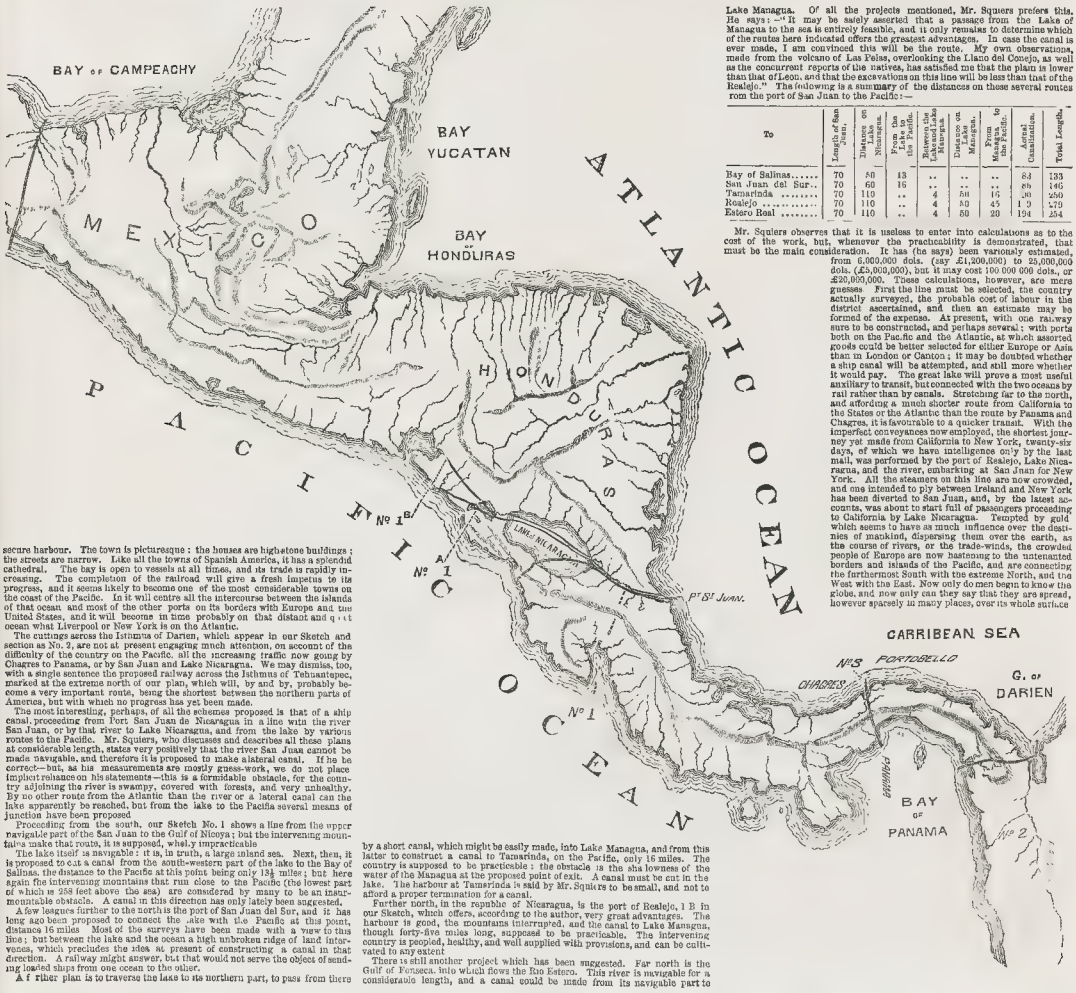
* Nicaragua: its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal. With numerous original Maps and Illustrations. By E. G. Squiers, late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Central America. 2 vols. Longman and Co., 1852.



No. 1. Nicaragua Section.—No. 2. Choco Section.—No. 3, Gorgona Section.—No. 4. Cherrera Section.—No. 5, Cherrera Section.—No. 6. Bayano Section.

PROPOSED ROUTES ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

BAY AND HARBOUR OF PANAMA.



secure harbour. The town is picturesque: the houses are high-stone buildings; the streets are narrow. Like all the towns of Spanish America, it has a splendid cathedral. The bay is open to vessels at all times, and its trade is rapidly increasing. The completion of the railroad will give a fresh impetus to its progress, and it seems likely to become one of the most considerable towns on the coast of the Pacific. In it will centre all the intercourse between the islands of that ocean and most of the other ports on its borders with Europe and the United States, and it will become in time probably on that distant and quiet ocean what Liverpool or New York is on the Atlantic.

The cuttings across the Isthmus of Darien, which appear in our Sketch and section as No. 2, are not at present engaging much attention, on account of the difficulty of the country on the Pacific, all the increasing traffic now going by Chagres to Panama, or by San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. We may dismiss, too, with a single sentence the proposed railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, marked at the extreme north of our plan, which will, by and by, probably become a very important route, being the shortest between the northern parts of America, but with which no progress has yet been made.

The most interesting, perhaps, of all the schemes proposed is that of a ship canal, proceeding from Port San Juan de Nicaragua in a line with the river San Juan, or by that river to Lake Nicaragua, and from the lake by various routes to the Pacific. Mr. Squiers, who discusses and describes all these plans at considerable length, states very positively that the river San Juan cannot be made navigable, and therefore it is proposed to make a lateral canal. If he be correct—but, as his measurements are mostly guess-work, we do not place implicit reliance on his statements—this is a formidable obstacle, for the country adjoining the river is swampy, covered with forests, and very unhealthy. By no other route from the Atlantic than the river or a lateral canal can the lake apparently be reached, but from the lake to the Pacific several means of junction have been proposed.

Proceeding from the south, our Sketch No. 1 shows a line from the upper navigable part of the San Juan to the Gulf of Nicoya; but the intervening mountains make that route, it is supposed, wholly impracticable.

The lake itself is navigable: it is, in truth, a large inland sea. Next, then, it is proposed to cut a canal from the south-western part of the lake to the Bay of Salinas, the distance to the Pacific at this point being only 13½ miles; but here again the intervening mountains that run close to the Pacific (the lowest part of which is 258 feet above the sea) are considered by many to be an insurmountable obstacle. A canal in this direction has only lately been suggested.

A few leagues further to the north is the port of San Juan del Sur, and it has long ago been proposed to connect the lake with the Pacific at this point, distance 16 miles. Most of the surveys have been made with a view to this line; but between the lake and the ocean a high unbroken ridge of land intervenes, which precludes the idea at present of constructing a canal in that direction. A railway might answer, but that would not serve the object of sending loaded ships from one ocean to the other.

A further plan is to traverse the lake to its northern part, to pass from there by a short canal, which might be easily made, into Lake Managua, and from this latter to construct a canal to Tamarinda, on the Pacific, only 16 miles. The country is supposed to be practicable: the obstacle is the shallowness of the water of the Managua at the proposed point of exit. A canal must be cut in the lake. The harbour at Tamarinda is said by Mr. Squiers to be small, and not to afford a proper termination for a canal.

Further north, in the republic of Nicaragua, is the port of Realejo, No. 1B in our Sketch, which offers, according to the author, very great advantages. The harbour is good, the mountains interrupted, and the canal to Lake Managua, though forty-five miles long, supposed to be practicable. The intervening country is peopled, healthy, and well supplied with provisions, and can be cultivated to any extent.

There is still another project which has been suggested. Far north is the Gulf of Fonseca, into which flows the Rio Estero. This river is navigable for a considerable length, and a canal could be made from its navigable part to Lake Managua. Of all the projects mentioned, Mr. Squiers prefers this. He says:—"It may be safely asserted that a passage from the Lake of Managua to the sea is entirely feasible, and it only remains to determine which of the routes here indicated offers the greatest advantages. In case the canal is ever made, I am convinced this will be the route. My own observations, made from the volcano of Las Peiss, overlooking the Llano del Consejo, as well as the concurrent reports of the natives, has satisfied me that the plain is lower than that of Leon, and that the excavations on this line will be less than that of the Realejo." The following is a summary of the distances on these several routes from the port of San Juan to the Pacific:—

To	Length of San Juan River.	Distance on Lake Nicaragua.	From the Lake to the Pacific.	Between the Lake and Lake Managua.	Distance on Lake Managua.	From Managua to the Pacific.	Actual Canalization.	Total Length.
Bay of Salinas.....	70	80	13	..	..	..	83	133
San Juan del Sur..	70	60	16	..	..	..	76	146
Tamarinda	70	110	..	4	50	16	50	250
Realejo	70	110	..	4	50	45	199	479
Estero Real	70	110	..	4	50	20	194	354

Mr. Squiers observes that it is useless to enter into calculations as to the cost of the work, but, whenever the practicability is demonstrated, that must be the main consideration. It has (he says) been variously estimated, from 6,000,000 dols. (say £1,200,000) to 25,000,000 dols. (£5,000,000), but it may cost 100 000 000 dols., or £20,000,000. These calculations, however, are mere guesses. First the line must be selected, the country actually surveyed, the probable cost of labour in the district ascertained, and then an estimate may be formed of the expense. At present, with one railway sure to be constructed, and perhaps several: with ports both on the Pacific and the Atlantic, at which assorted goods could be better selected for either Europe or Asia than in London or Canton: it may be doubted whether a ship canal will be attempted, and still more whether it would pay. The great lake will prove a most useful auxiliary to transit, but connected with the two oceans by rail rather than by canals. Stretching far to the north, and affording a much shorter route from California to the States or the Atlantic than the route by Panama and Chagres, it is favourable to a quicker transit. With the imperfect conveyances now employed, the shortest journey yet made from California to New York, twenty-six days, of which we have intelligence only by the last mail, was performed by the port of Realejo, Lake Nicaragua, and the river, embarking at San Juan for New York. All the steamers on this line are now crowded, and one intended to ply between Ireland and New York has been diverted to San Juan, and, by the latest accounts, was about to start full of passengers proceeding to California by Lake Nicaragua. Tempted by gold which seems to have as much influence over the destinies of mankind, dispersing them over the earth, as the course of rivers, or the trade-winds, the crowded people of Europe are now hastening to the untenanted borders and islands of the Pacific, and are connecting the furthermost South with the extreme North, and the West with the East. Now only do men begin to know the globe, and now only can they say that they are spread, however sparsely in many places, over its whole surface

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were, Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon Fox Maule, and Lord Seymour. The council sat two hours and a half. The absent Ministers were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Broughton. On Tuesday afternoon another Cabinet Council was held, which was attended by all the Ministers, except Lord Brougham and the Earl of Minto. The council sat two hours and a half. A third Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at the Foreign office, which sat for four hours and a half. Every member of the Ministry was present on the occasion

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.—The first deputation received by the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was on the 23rd inst., from the association to obtain postal communication between all nations by means of the lowest practicable uniform charge for ship transit of letters and prepaid papers, so formed during the Great Exhibition. Sir J. Bolleau, Sir John Bowring, Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Mr. M Gibson, Mr. Cole, and Mr Duke having pointed out to Earl Granville the advantage and importance of securing the assent of foreign Governments to Jon in a Postal Congress; having shown that, as regards our colonies, the Ministry might induce the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, to take some steps; and having proved that, financially, there would be no loss in the extension of the penny postage system, Earl Granville replied, that, as vice-president of the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition, he concurred in the views of the deputation, and that the present was a very happy time for the promotion of their objects. He had considered the results of the Exhibition most practical details which must be considered in other departments—in those of the Postmaster-General and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He believed that both were considering the subject, and doing a great deal to remove the most glaring anomalies that at present existed in Post-office communication. It was a question whether the objects of an international postage should be negotiated at once with all other countries, or in detail with individual Governments. He would communicate to his colleagues what had been stated to him on that occasion, and do everything in his power to assist the views of the deputation. He concluded by expressing his sense of the attention and labour which were required as a substitute for the great ability and talent of the remarkable man whom he had succeeded in office.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening the eighth of the series of lectures on subjects connected with the Great Exhibition was delivered in the Rev. Professor Willis, F.R.S., the matter treated being, "Machines and Tools for working in Metal, Wood, and other Materials." Mr. Isambert Brunel, C.E., was in the chair. The professor commenced by the exhibition of models of the machinery of manufactures of this and foreign countries: it was almost impossible to exhibit all the processes carried forward by mechanical contrivances—noise, dust, chips, an unequal temperature, and a variety of similar causes, interfering with a general exhibition of engineering processes. He urged the necessity of workmen making themselves acquainted with the mechanical operations of other avocations besides those in which they were engaged, and of a more intimate connection between scientific and working men. Referring to prodigies of art achieved by illiterate and uneducated persons with insufficient tools, and to specimens of good carving with a common penknife, he observed what a fool the man must have been to have done so when he might have used a better implement, the "chisel," the recognised instrument for such works of art. On the other hand, it was quite likely that the mechanician would be unacquainted with the practical operation of machines with the geometrical laws on which he (the mathematician) is so well acquainted. The lecturer showed how machines constructed for the most various purposes, such as the smoke-jack and the tide-bore, may combine some of the most complex and elementary principles which rule the most elaborate and complex pieces of mechanism. He dwelt on the importance of adaptation of parts to a specific purpose; an excellence which consisted in the absence of friction, or other cause, may prove a failure. The action of the planing-machine, the origin of the latter, the dividing-machine, the fusee-engine (the invention of which he ascribed to an Englishman, Mr. Jones, a watch-maker), the screw-cutting machine (invented by the chairman's father), came necessarily under notice, but, without the ingenious models, diagrams, and drawings of the learned professor, it is impossible to follow the development of the several arts. Lord Dr. Lyon Playfair seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, who, in acknowledging the compliment, stated that his models for illustrating various mechanical actions were quite simple, portable, and inexpensive, so that they might be introduced into the humblest schools.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Professor Faraday on the 23d inst. delivered a lecture on a method of measuring the force of magnetic powers with the greatest precision and certainty. He showed, by experiments, the common phenomena of attraction and repulsion, as evinced by the action of a magnet on a horizontal needle, and cited the general law that the magnetic action is inversely as the square of the distance, which is only true in the case of a single pole, and not for very small ones. He explained the theory of lines of magnetic power. By passing a horizontal needle about a magnet from one pole to another, he showed that at every point it formed a tangent to the curve, which, under this arrangement, each small particle of iron formed itself a tangent. If iron filings or nails be strewed about a common rectilineal or cylindrical magnet, they will assume the form of curved lines admirably adapted to show the law of the variation of the greatest distance from it in the production of a line through the equatorial axis. If a metallic wire be laid along in the direction of these lines there will be no electrical action; but if it be laid across these curves, electrical currents will, obviously, a current of electricity will pass, which may be measured with the greatest accuracy by the galvanometer. In various interesting experiments the professor showed the exactness of measuring magnetic forces by the use of curves of variation of a parallelogram of metallic wire, he produced successive movements of the needle of the galvanometer; and, by moving it the contrary way, and cutting their parallel lines in the opposite direction, exhibited the movement of the wire the other way. He considered the earth as one great source of magnetism, and assumed that the magnetic lines of force enter her and make a complete circuit, the direction of them being shown by the vertical dip of the needle; and argued that, if this were the case, by intersecting these lines an electrical current ought to be formed, as he had already shown, with smaller magnets. This, in his concluding experiments, he most successfully demonstrated, as we have stated above.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At Monday's meeting—Sir R. Murchison in the chair—Captain Sykes, R.E., read the second part of his paper on communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and British North America, by taking advantage of the St. Lawrence and the great Canadian lakes. Westward of Lake Superior there exist numerous lakes and rivers, the waters of which, though separated, in some instances, by a few miles only, run to the Pacific by the Lake of the Woods and the rivers Assiniboya and Saskatchewan. Sir R. Murchison approved of the proposal, comparing it in importance to the connecting the Black Sea with the Baltic, observed by Peter the Great of Russia. Major Cauchlan and Smyth was in its favour, as he disliked the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company. Captain Synge, in answer to some objections from Mr. Crawford, especially that he wished to see an electro-telegraphic wire laid established, though his views were directed in the first place to water communication. Sir R. Murchison announced, before the society adjourned, that the subscriptions in aid of Captain Beaten's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin were proceeding favourably, and the Russian authorities had promised to render every facility and assistance.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At Tuesday's meeting—Mr. J. M. Kendal, president, in the chair—the discussion was renewed "On the Advantages of Formations and the Local Changes of the South-Eastern Coast of England," by Mr. J. B. Redman, M. Inst. C. E., and many of the views stated by the author in the paper were still further argued. The paper "On the Construction of a Cast-iron Viaduct erected at Manchester, forming part of the Joint Station of the London and North-Western, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways," by Mr. A. S. Jee, M. Inst. C. E. The object of this structure was to obtain increased accommodation for the goods station of the two companies, which was formed on brick arches, at a level of about 30 feet above the adjacent streets, the arches being unsuitable for warehouse purposes, and the communication between the two levels being effected by means of hoists. This extension was 700 feet long and 36 feet wide. Messrs Robinson and Russell were the contractors, and they had satisfactorily performed the work for the total cost of which, including 21 turn-tables, was under £14,000, or about £20 per lineal foot.

ELEMENTARY DRAWING AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR ARTISANS.—A meeting of the committee—the Earl of Carlisle in the chair—was held on Wednesday, at the house of the Society of Arts, for the purpose of making arrangements for a deputation to visit Bradford and the West Riding generally, on Monday next. The committee stated, that, in order to provide a fund for establishing these schools on a permanent footing, it is desirable that the power of raising local rates at present enjoyed by museums and other institutions should be extended to schools of design.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the annual meeting took place at the London Tavern; Mr. James Capel in the chair. The report stated that at the present time, with the thirty elected on Monday, the entire number under the protection of the institution would be 64, making the total number who have received the benefit of the charity 1972. The legacies received were as follow:—£30 from Mrs. Susanna Shepherd, £100 from Mrs. Charlotte Rayner, and £200 from John Bellenden Ker, Esq. The examiners had borne testimony to the satisfactory state of the schools, and it appeared that many of the girls who had entered educational establishments had shown considerable talent. The number of children admitted every year amounted to sixty by election, and the entire number in the institution was nearly 400. The asylum was now becoming uncommonly full, and the only satisfactory mode of meeting the difficulty would be by an enlargement of the building. The annual subscriptions had increased to the amount of £400 over those of the preceding year. The accounts showed that the receipts were £9491 16s. 1d., and the expenditure £9311 17s. 7d., leaving a balance of £189 19s. 6d.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, DEAN-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE.—The half-yearly meeting of this most useful institution was held on Wednesday; Mr. Richard John Cole in the chair. The secretary read the report and the amount of subscriptions received during the last six months, from which it appeared that the institution was in a most flourishing condition, the donations and subscriptions. The able report of Mr. Harvey, surgeon to the institution, showed that the numbers admitted of the various diseases of the ear, and some complicated affections of the head, during the last six months, amounted to 506; cured 196, remaining in weekly attendance upwards of 300. The well-known ability and success of Mr. Harvey in treating difficult cases of aural suppury rendered this institution one of the most popular of the charities of the metropolis, and accounts for the continued improvement in its resources.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday the twenty-fourth annual general meeting was held at the board room of the Long Mr. Gray's-inn road W. Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark, in the chair. The report stated that there had been a decided improvement in the resources of the charity. The quarterly board received several large legacies, which had enabled them to pay off £2000 on the mortgage. The annual subscriptions had increased, but the donations had fallen short of the amount received during the previous year. The receipts were, for legacies, donations, and annual subscriptions, £1765 16s. 4d.; the expenditure showed that £2000 of the mortgage, as well as £1941 17s. 10d. of old debts, had been paid off. The remainder was paid for current expenses. There, however, still remained an accumulated arrear, owing to the great demand upon the hospital, occasioned by nearly 3000 patients more during the past than in the previous year. The numbers were 30,940 out-patients, and 680 in-patients, making a total of 30,620 relieved during the year 1851. The committee expressed a hope of being able very shortly to re-open a ward containing forty additional beds.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the above charity, has intimated his willingness to preside over the ensuing anniversary of the hospital, at the Albion Tavern. During the year just ended the peculiar and valuable benefits of this charity have been dispensed to an increasing number of the afflicted, and the funds have decreased, although greatly disproportionate to the claims of the afflicted, and confident hopes are entertained that the efforts of the committee under the present favourable auspices will satisfactorily meet the wants of the case.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the dispensary, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square; Dr. Hastings in the chair. From the report it appeared that 224 new cases had been registered since the last meeting, making a total from the commencement of 3169 patients, and 284 patients were then attending the dispensary. The income amounted during the past year to £304 7s. 7d., and the disbursements to £349 10s. 4d., and the liabilities unpaid amounted to £368 17s. 1d. There were 1200 out-patients. The funds have also increased, although greatly disproportionate to the claims of the afflicted, and confident hopes are entertained that the efforts of the committee under the present favourable auspices will satisfactorily meet the wants of the case.

ROYAL JENNERIAN AND LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting was held on Friday week, at the freemasons' Tavern; Mr. W. H. Aspland in the chair. The report stated that, during the past year 7650 persons had been vaccinated by the officers of the institution, which was an increase of 400 over the preceding year, making a total of 341,614 persons who had been vaccinated since the foundation of the institution. The expenses of the last year were £310, to which the public had only contributed £286. The total receipts for the year were £307.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, last Monday—Mr. Bevan in the chair—it was stated in the report that during the past year thirteen additional persons had been elected on the funds of the society. Out of a list of 123 candidates, six more were elected at the meeting. During the past year 24 of the annuitants had died, two of whom were 87, and the youngest 72. The amount paid to the pensioners in 1851 was £1188 10s., the largest for nineteen years; but the subscriptions and donations had fallen off. Mr B B. Cabell, M.P., will preside at the anniversary festival on the 14th of February. A great reduction had taken place in the expenditure. The society relieves decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, clerks, artists, and single females, the daughters of these classes, who have seen better days.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the offices of the institution, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, to arrange the plan for carrying the same into effect, founded in the year 1847, for granting pension and giving relief to the decayed members of the various branches of the building profession, and that they had now on the funds eight annuitants, the income belonging to the charity not extending to the claims of the numerous applicants. At the anniversary festival on the 14th inst. the committee had determined to hold another at Willis's Rooms, on the 19th proximo, under the patronage of the president, Thomas Cubitt, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P., in the chair, supported by Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. John Leech, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Walting, Mr. Harmer, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Evans, &c. The funded capital in 1850, was £1250, and there are two pensioners, one a female and the other a male, receiving respectively £10 and £16 each. Mr. Terry, one of the managers, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Walting, Mr. Harmer, Mr. Knight, &c., addressed the company. The subscriptions amounted to £160.

INCORPORATION OF FINSBURY.—A meeting of the members of the Finsbury Incorporation Association was held on Wednesday night, at 17, Southampton-buildings; William Sandford, Esq., of Barnsbury-park, in the chair. It was resolved that the committee appointed to prepare a statement of the constitution and functions of the municipal corporations as laid down in the several Municipal Corporation Acts, together with a statement of the powers which it would be incurred in obtaining a charter, be requested to report at the next meeting

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—A very numerous meeting of the workmen in the various branches of the iron trade was held in St. Martin's Hall, last Monday; Mr. Musto in the chair. Lord Goderich, Messrs. Vansittart, Hughes, and M. Chevallier were on the platform. Mr. Peter Graves, and Mr. Brown attended, the latter as the accredited agent from Paris. The meeting of the kingdom is the largest that has been held for some time. The numbers registered in the quarter, were only 12,996 were registered in the quarter of 1850.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean of the readings of the barometer was 30.213 in. on Sunday; the mean of the week was 29.988 in. The mean daily temperature was above the average of the corresponding days in ten years on every day of the week, and the mean of the whole week was 4.7 deg. above the average, or 81 deg. above the average; on the two following days it was about 4.3 deg., or 6 deg. above the average. The mean temperature of the week was 41.8 deg., which is 4.2 deg. above the average. The wind blew generally from the south-west.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.—Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have concluded a sale of some valuable books, among which may be enumerated a Missal of the fifteenth century, a beautiful manuscript, splendidly painted upon vellum, by Verard, and said to be unique, from the circumstance of its having sixteen miniatures, the five other known copies possessing only thirteen. It produced £49 10s. Blake's "Book of Urizen," containing twenty-seven of his singular designs, in the manner of Knight, a large-paper copy of Ashmole's "Order of the Garter," £11 11s. A fine copy of the "Biblia Polyglotta Walton," with Castell's Lexicon, and having the rare dedication to Charles II., realised £8 8s. Alexander's "Monasticon Anglicanum," by Dugdale, Bandinel, with Old St. Paul's, £44. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," a very choice copy, and remarkably free from the usual stains, £67 10s. The series of Ledger's Views, on large paper, sold for £20 10s. Lysons' Roman Remains, Nichols's "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," wanting some supplemental parts, £33 10s. Montfaucon's "Antiquité Expliquée," on large paper, £35. An Italian manuscript, "Cronica," on vellum, of considerable interest, £20 10s.

THE ELECTRIC POLICE.—"An electric shock was sent through the whole of the suspected population of Berlin on the night of the 30th," writes the correspondent of the *Times* from that capital, "by way of experiment; and it began to be feared at one time that the police would be too much for the secret agent. All persons who have been, by legal sentence, placed under *surveillance* as part of their punishment, are bound to sleep at home every night, and are liable to be visited at any time by order of the police, to discover whether they are not abroad for professional purposes. On the above night an order sent down shot from the central police-office to all the *revieurs* of the city at once to make an instant visitation of every "suspected" person in each district. It was done forthwith, and as those not found at their respective addresses, according to the regulations, were arrested next day, and sent to the House of Correction. The dread of this visitation must undoubtedly long over this portion of the population. As the district police themselves do not know of the order till the moment it is to be executed, the objects of the visit cannot possibly get notice of it, which, it is said, sometimes tend to occur.

BANQUETS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening the Court of Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and their ladies, were entertained at the Mansion House. Covers were laid in the Long Parlour for seventy; but, owing to indisposition, the Lady Mayoress was unable to be present. Yesterday the Lord Mayor, according to ancient custom, received at dinner the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company, together with the Deputy and Common Council of Coleman-street (his Lordship's) ward.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—In the course of the election of officers annually appointed by the court, Tuesday, a strong opposition was evinced to effect a reform in the sale of offices under the corporation, and to do away with the exactions of officials in the shifting or merger of corn and flour. The report of the Corporation Committee was also presented. The duties have amounted to £13,090 10s., which have been settled for £38,838 10s. Amongst many improvements in the streets and public ways, mention is made of the discount £42,405. 3s. for improved dwellings and lodging-houses for the poor. The Lord Mayor acknowledged the receipt from the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition medal for the corporation. Votes of 100 guineas each, in aid of the life-boat fund of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, and the Guardian Society's Ladies Penitentiary, were passed.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday at the offices in Coleman-street. W. Shenbolt, Esq., in the chair. The accounts were passed, and from them it appeared that the amount available for a dividend was £9242 14s. 10d. The dividend of 4s 3d per share was agreed to.

THE GOLD COINAGE MINES OF COBRE.—The half yearly meeting was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Austin-friars, City; Mr. Russell Ashe in the chair. The report stated that owing to the very heavy rains and other causes there had been a deficiency in the quantity of produce since their last meeting. Place of business, Austin-friars. Capital £250,000, in shares of £2 per share.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.—At a meeting on Tuesday, at the large hall, Cowper-street, City-road, strong resolutions were passed against the system of "blind support to new usurped supreme Presidential Powers," and expressing sympathy for the cause of liberty abroad. General Haug, who it was stated had fought for freedom at Vienna and Rome, was one of the speakers.

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—The friends of this expedition will be glad to learn that supplies have been sent out to enable the travellers to undertake the important part of the journey from Bornou to the shores of the Indian Ocean. Lord Palmerston had liberally granted a further sum of £300 for the purpose, which, after having received the sanction of Dr. Barth's journey to Adamowa, and of Dr. Overweg's exploration of Lake Tsad and the Biddoma Is ands. Instructions have been forwarded, too, by the Foreign office to Captain Blundell, the British agent in Zanzibar, to supply all the wants of the travellers as soon as they shall make their appearance on the coast. Dr. Thorntons, a request of Dr. Overweg for a supply of certain English goods that he required

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—General Cathcart, accompanied by his staff, will take his passage for the Cape from Portsmouth in a few days in her Majesty's steam sloop of war *Hydra*, Commander Belgrave, which is about to proceed to Simon's Bay to remain on that station. The new Mund rifles ordered for the Cape are not to be confined to the 43d Reg ment, as stated, but will be distributed amongst the best marksmen of the different regiments engaged. First Lieutenant Arthur Cecil Gore Gravile, of the 60th Rifles, serving at the Cape, is appointed Second Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, General Cathcart. Three waggons loaded with ba l cartridge, with 1 mounted sergeant, 1 trumpeter, 6 gunners and drivers, with 12 horses, and one non-commissioned officer, and 6 dismounted gunners as e cort, left the Royal Arsenal on Saturday last, under the command of Lieutenant Barry, of the 3 Field-battery, for the Brooklyn's' Arms railway terminus, for conveyance by special train to Portsmouth, where they will be shipped on board the *Hydra* steam-loop for the Cape of Good Hope. Major-General the Hon. George Catheart arrived in town on Tuesday morning from Windsor Castle. The General had an interview with Earl Grey in the afternoon, at the Colonial-office.

THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.—Several gentlemen of the Stock Exchange have agreed to form a rifle club, to meet for practice at Woolwich, where the authorities have placed at their disposal proper spots for the firing. The subscription of members will be £2 2s. per annum, of which £1 1s. is to be appropriated to prizes f r the best shots, and £1 is for general expenses. Each member is to provide himself with a rifle, and to pay for such ammunition as he may use. The committee will engage an eminent rifle-maker to supply efficient rifles at a moderate cost, and competent instructors in rifle shooting will be on the ground when required. None but members or subscribers will be allowed to be present at the ordinary practice, but meetings will be fixed when members' friends may attend. The club to be managed by a committee selected by the members

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—It is now certain that an augmentation of the army will take place. We understand that within the last few days orders have been issued to raise recruits in anticipation of the augmentation. The number, it is now said, will be in the infantry, and will, we hear, be effected by raising all regiments at home from 750 to 1000 rank and file each. Some other changes are to be made, but we understand that the entire augmentation will be about 10,000 men: no officers are, it is said, to be added. This measure in detail will be shortly published. *Daily News.*

THE ENGLISH FLEET.—Orders are said to have been sent out recalling to England three of the Peninsula ships commanded by admirals, and as many of the vessels which contribute to form our fleet in the Mediterranean.—*Daily News.*

A commission, consisting of Major General Carden, of the Royal Engineers, Colonel Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery; and Sir E Belcher, R.N., has been appointed to examine and report on the state of the defences in the Channel Islands.

REDUCED MEANS OF ARMING OF THE RURAL POLICE.—A rumour has obtained currency amongst the rural constabulary, within the last few days, that the Government have it in contemplation to arm the various bodies of the county police in the kingdom with cutlasses and bayonets, after the manner of the Irish constabulary, and that the constables will in future be enlisted for a period of seven years.—*Manchester Courier*

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The *United Service Gazette* has the following: "It is rumoured in well-informed quarters, that, in the budget to be presented to the French Legislature upon its assembling, a proposal will be made, emanating from the highest authority in the Republic, for the reduction of the French army. This, taken in connexion with the pacific tone of the circular to the European powers, ought to disarm apprehension."

THE "PRESERVED" MEAT.—The *Hecla*, arrived on Friday week at Portsmouth from the coast of Africa, has brought home 2377 lbs. of Goldner's "preserved meats" to return—5959lb from Ascension, and 1848 lb. from Sierra Leone. The character given this stuff by those who have been "condemned" to partake of it, is worse than any yet ascribed to it.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—THE NAVY.—The Admiralty have ordered the *Windsor Castle*, of 124 guns, now building at Pembroke, to be cut in two amidships, in order to introduce about 23 feet of midship body, and also to be lengthened aloft to receive the screw and engines of 800-horse power made by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow, originally for the *Simoom*. The *Royal Albert*, 120, building at Woolwich, it is said, is also to be adapted for the screw, to be propelled by the engines and screw now in the *Simoom*. Sea-going ships, the *Euphrates*, thus bringing into use some of the engines of power now lying on hand.

THE LOSS OF THE "AMAZON."

On Monday an official investigation was commenced at the Privy Council-office by the naval department of the Board of Trade, Captains Beechey, Walker, and Henderson, under the act 14th and 15th Vict., cap. 79, which came into force only a few days before the destruction of the *Amazon*. The act provides that, when it is reported that a vessel is lost, the owners are to give notice to the board, under a penalty of £50. Inspectors may be appointed to investigate the nature of accidents; and the 23d section enacts that an inspector, or any person a member of the naval department of the board, in all cases of accident or damage, may make such inquiries, and require answers or returns thereto, as to the nature, circumstance, and causes of the same, as he shall think necessary, and may summon to appear the attendance and examination of any and all parties. Beyond ten miles, persons are to be first paid their expenses. The present investigation will include the seaworthiness of the vessel and the machinery. Captain Beechey having explained the object of the inquiry, Mr. Lloyd, the Admiralty Superintendent of Packets at Southampton, gave evidence as to the duties of inspection. He had to see to the mustering of the crew. The Admiralty let the vessel to the contractors, and they saw that the hull and machinery were in good order, and from the captain a paper as to the ship's equipment. He went over the *Amazon*, but did not muster the crew, as he was unable to attend on the 31st of December, and was not a shipping inspector. The *Amazon* seemed to him to have a very good crew, and quite sufficient in numbers. He had merely examined the fitness of the ship to go to sea, and had not required into the stores provided on board for engineers' use. The state of the boilers and the bulkheads did not fall within his duty, nor could he say whether the painting of the woodwork had been finished when the ship left Southampton, or whether she had the proper complement of boats. Her draught of water was, he believed, 21 feet. He gave an unfavourable opinion of the keel cranes used, as, in such an emergency, the discipline of the naval service could alone prevent disastrous consequences resulting from the employment of them. Those who were in the boats were naturally afraid that others would take their places if they got out in order to clear them from these keel cranes. Captain Corry concluded by stating that he was unable to say whether there was any quantity of lime on board when the *Amazon* left. He had never heard any evidence of a pubsequent to Southampton that the ship was unfit for sea when she started. During the remainder of the sitting, Captain Beechey and Captain Walker examined closely Angus M Inney, engineer's storekeeper, Isaac Roberts, the boiler-maker; William Nutman, Thomas Allwood, Lieutenant Grylls, Mr. Neilson, and Mr. Wil iam Angus. They al. adhered substantially to their previously recorded statements, the only point worth mentioning being that the origin of the flames between the starboard fore boiler and the bulkhead was more positively asserted than formerly, and that the causes which could have led to a fire there was not known in any quarter of the river. One witness Alwood modified his previous evidence, so as to render it reconcilable with that of Messrs. Roberts, and Angus. He now says that he first saw the flames coming from the store room, but that they might have originated between the boiler and bulkhead beneath.

On Tuesday the inquiry was resumed. Charles Long, T Dunford, J. Shearing, W Sloane, C. Rowe, Long, G. Tapscott, and Mr. Vincent, were examined, but no new facts were disclosed. Mr. Vincent was closely examined by the board as to his leaving the ship, as to the efforts he had used to save others when in the life-boat, and, last of all, as to the part he took when he first reached Plymouth His replies were, that the Captain had ordered the boats to be lowered, as there was no hope of saving the ship; that it was only when the life-boat was in perfect safety that he personally left the ship; that he could not conceive it to be his duty to leave Plymouth as quickly as possible, to report the loss of the steamer, leaving Messrs. Fox to look after the survivors, although his own impression, and that of those saved with him, was that they alone had been saved.

On Wednesday the witnesses examined were Mr. Glennie, a passenger, Webb, Berryman, Cook, Brown, Edwards, Kingdom, Gamblin, Hoo, who left charge of the engines; and Fox, Stone, and Lammond, employed in the engine-room. Nothing new was elicited; but it appeared that a foreboding existed in nearly every mind, that some calamity would occur. The inquiry was adjourned till next Tuesday.

STORMS ON THE COAST.—SHIPWRECKS.

During the whole of Saturday and the succeeding night, and again on Monday and Tuesday, the Channel, and also the Yorkshire and Lancashire coasts, were swept by tempests which sometimes approached the violence of a hurricane, and were attended with fatal results both to life and property

The gale of Saturday night was especially violent in the Channel. The new West India steamer *Orrasco*, on its passage from London to Southampton, experienced its full fury. The gale came on just as the *Orrasco* passed Dover. The sea washed over her bulwarks, and, for three hours, although her engines were going at full speed, she was enabled to make but little way ahead. She took eight hours in running the twenty miles from the Foreland to Dungeness. Not a person was ventured to appear on deck during the whole night. She proved a splendid sea boat, or she could not have lived out the gale. She came up Southampton Water on Sunday afternoon after her fierce encounter with the hurricane of the preceding night in a splendid style. We shall engrave this fine vessel next week) At Southampton it blew with tremendous fury the whole of Saturday night, so much so that the French mail-boat from that port was unable to put to sea until the next morning. Serious disasters are reported as having occurred during the storm at different points of the coast. Between Cromer and Yarmouth, a fine brig called the *Gazele*, Mr. Rossell, master, belonging to Stockton, on a voyage to the Thames from Hartlepool, encountered the formidable gale She sprang a leak; and the most vigorous working of the crew at the pumps failed in reducing the water. Tremendous seas kept breaking over her, sweeping the decks, and carrying away everything moveable. As the evening advanced she lost her steerage, and, catching a heavy blast of wind, went over on her beam-ends, and instantly foundered in some eight or ten fathoms of water. The crew had not the least means of preserving themselves, and, with the exception of the master, every soul on board perished. Mr. Russell contrived to make his way up the rigging as the vessel was going down. He sea ted himself in the crosstrees, and after being in that position upwards of twelve hours, he was taken off by the *Kennard*, and the *Diligence* which was proceeding thither. When rescued he was in a most exhausted condition. Early on the morning of Saturday another deplorable catastrophe occurred, on the same coast. The *Elizabeth*, Mr. Nagle master, which was coming across from the Tyne for London, came in collision with a bark in the last, and the bark within five minutes afterwards foundered in deep water with every soul on board. The *Elizabeth* took shelter in Whitby. The Scottish Kingdom, a fine new coal vessel thirty miles from the entrance of the Thames, was the scene of a deplorable wreck. A schooner, named the *Anne and Elizabeth*, from Mogador to London, in beating up the Channel, was driven on the Kentish Knock, and the vessel and cargo which was previously destroyed all chance of getting her off. She speedily became a wreck, and a passenger and the master were lost. The remainder of the crew and a second passenger were preserved by the *Alpha*, of Barking, which sent her hyna for Harwich, and landed them. During the gale the crew of the *Earl of Erroll*, bound to Boulogne, which had sprung a leak and had foundered, sought refuge on the Kentish Knock light-vessel, and were subsequently conveyed to Deal. In the upper parts of the Swin several sunken wrecks have been observed, but the fate of the crews has not transpired.

The accounts from the Welsh coast speak of the gale having been very destructive. The *Leeds* Dublin steam-ship was abandoned on Saturday, be tween Liverpool and Dublin, waterlogged, the crew and pass-ngers having been taken off and brought to Liverpool by an American ship. She was sighted on Sunday morning about 25 miles N. by W. from the light-ship, not having then foundered.

The gale of Monday and Tuesday spent its fury chiefly on the Yorkshire coast. Where there was a possible loss of vessels, it was the case on Tuesday morning, a boat, manned by six beachmen, put off from Scarborough to the assistance of a ship in distress in the offing, and had scarcely passed the pier-head when she was capsized, and the whole of the crew perished. Five have all left wives and families to deplore their loss. Not far from the same port, the *Joseph Fenton*, of Whitby, went down during the gale, but the crew succeeded in getting away in their boat, and were picked up several hours afterwards by a brig. In the neighbourhood of Orfordness a brig was lost; fate of the crew uncertain. Between the Ness and Aldborough, on the same morning, about two o'clock, the crew of the *Freesberry*, Mr. Smith, bound to companion from Inverkeithing, was with difficulty saved from the wreck. On Monday night, the *Frederick*, bound to Boulogne, took the ground near Thorp Ness, and became a wreck before it could be relieved by the steamers from Harwich. The *Ann*, of Whitby, from the northern coast, the *Grow*, from Sunderland, encountered the full fury of the storm some thirty or forty miles from Flamborough Head, and both vessels, it is feared, scarcely got away from the vessel in the boat ere she went down. Many other casualties are reported to have occurred in the vicinity of the northern ports.

Notwithstanding the protection from the weather usually found in the Downs, the gales seemed to have caused much damage to the shipping riding in that safe haven, and, coming in contact with each other, sustained considerable damage. The ship *Ramilies*, for the Cape of Good Hope, was obliged to run back from the Dungeness Roads. Lower down the Channel the gale appears to have continued with uninterrupted severity. A large fleet took refuge in the Portland Roads, windbound.

ORIGINAL RECORD OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY COLUMBUS, FOUND AT SEA.

The following statement, quoted in the *Times* of Thursday week, from a Savanna (United States) journal, has called forth the interesting corroborative testimony as to the genuineness of the relic which is appended to the statement itself, as given by the Savanna paper:—

Captain D'Auberville, of the bark *Guerlain*, of Boston, writes to the editor of the *Lavanelle Verte* under the date of the 17th of August last to repair some damages his vessel had sustained, and, while waiting, himself and two of his passengers crossed the straits to Mount Abylos, on the African coast, to shoot, and pick up zoological specimens. Before returning, the vessel had freshened so much as to render it necessary to put more ballast into the boat, and one of the crew lifted what he supposed to be a piece of rock, but from its extreme lightness, on examining it more closely, he found it was a chest. The captain to it, who first took it for a piece of pumicestone, but so completely covered with barnacles and other marine animalcules as to deny that supposition. On further examination he found it to be a box. On opening it he found a cocoanut, enveloped in a kind of gum or resinous substance; this he also opened, and found a parchment covered with Gothic characters, figures, and signs, which he could not read. The vessel had now been able to decipher. He found, on shore an Armenian book-merchant, who was said to be the most learned man in Spain, to whom he took it, who, after long study, succeeded in discovering the following key for to wind off the coil of parchment, and found it to be a piece of vellum, about 2 feet wide and 5 feet long, and covered with characters, which, when deciphered, proved to be a letter addressed to Ferdinand and Isabel a of Castile and Aragon, saying the ships could not possibly survive the tempest another day; that they were between the Western Isles and Cipango, and that the narrative was written in duplicate, in case one carrival should go to the bottom, that some mariner might pick up one or the other of them. The strange document was signed by Christopher Columbus, and was dated "Flashing Island, 13th of August, 1492," and consequently had been floating over the Atlantic 358 years The letter closes with an assurance from the writer that he would guard his treasure safe until his return to the United States, when would be in April or May next.

Sir,—In your paper of Thursday a paragraph was inserted, extracted from a Savanna (United States) journal, stating that an American captain had picked up on the African coast, near Mount Abylos, a singular relic—being no less than a cedar keg, containing a parchment upon which was found to be a short but concise account of the discovery of Cathay, or further India, written and signed by Christopher Columbus, and addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella, in old volume of voyages in my possession I find the following passages, which distinctly alludes to the fact of the great geographical discoverer having prepared such a document, and, after depositing it in a cask, throwing it overboard, with a view of an account of his success reaching the knowledge of the sovereign, had his vessels, as he anticipated, failed to survive the tempest they then encountered. Appended is an extract detailing the circumstances, which, if you think it worthy of a place in your columns, is quite at your service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Lombard-street, Saturday evening. D. MORIER EVANS.

"The admiral, being more skilful in reckoning, found their run 150 leagues less than the others. Tuesday, the 12th February, 1493, he met a violent wind with great and dangerous storms, and he drove most of the night without any sail; afterwards he set a little sail. The waves broke and the ship laboured. The next morning the wind slackened, and on Wednesday night it rose again with dreadful waves, which hindered the ships' way so that he could not work them. The admiral kept under a mainsprsail reefed, on y to keep the ship to the wave; but, perceiving the storm to increase, he let it run before the wind, there being no other remedy. Then the carvel *Pinta* began to run, and disappeared, though the admiral kept his light aboard the whole night, and the *Pinta* answered. Thursday, at day-break, the storm was more fierce, the wind blew fiercer, and they were more fearful of perishing, with the trouble of believing that the carvel *Pinta* was already lost. The admiral finding himself near death, to the end that a memory might remain of their faithful services and of what he had done in their service, he wrote as much as he could of what he had discovered on a skin of parchment, and having wrapped it up in a piece of cerecloth he put it into a wooden cask and cast it into the sea, all the men thinking it had been some piece of devotion, and not sensible the wind slackened. Friday, the 15th of February, they saw land ahead, bearing from them east-north-west. Some said it was the island Madeira, others that it was the Rock of Cintra, near Lisbon; but when they neared the land they were the islands Azoros. They pied to and iro with much labour, but could not come up with the island of St. Mary. The admiral's legs being very uneasy because he had been exposed to the rain and cold, he slept a little, and on the 18th came to an anchor on the north side of the island, which they found to be St. Mary."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Heaviness again prevailed on Monday in the English Market; Consols, however, alternating during the day between 96 and 96¼, closing at the last quotation, and consequently 1 in advance of the last price of the preceding week. Opening at the same rate on Tuesday, a demand for shut improved quotations to 96⅝, and no unfavourable news transpired to check this rise, which was not only maintained on Wednesday, but a further improvement to 96¾ was quoted, the closing figures being 96⅞. Money. On Thursday the market opened more cheerfully for Money but the news of the Marquis of Normanby having received his office of Ambassador to the French nation caused a reaction. Consols gradually receding to 96¼ for Money. This feeling of heaviness has since prevailed in the Market, closing yesterday (Saturday) afternoon at 96¼ for money value, of 58s. to 61s. prem.; and Bank Stock is firm, at 217 to 216; India Bonds are also firm, at 69s. to 72s; Reduced close at 97⅝; and Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 98⅛; India Stock for account, 261 to 264.

Mexican was better on Monday, a communication having been received from M. Facconnet that he had succeeded in arranging for the payment of the January dividend. The price rose from 29⅛ to 30⅛. Ecuador also improved 3⅛. Sardinian was 88¾. The Spanish Committee Certificates are now dealt in (need it be said, speculatively?) at 1¼ per cent. Heaviness, and an inactive market, damped prices on Tuesday; Mexican declined to 29¾ 30. Spanish New Issue forced quoted 17⅞, but on Wednesday more activity prevailed, Mexican again improving to 30⅛ for Money; Ecuador, 3⅛. On Thursday there were transactions at 29 in Mexican, at 30⅛ 31 Ecuador, 3⅛; Granada Deferred, 4¾; and Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65¾. The nominal price of Brazilian at last dates of the week was 99, Portuguese Four per Cents, 83½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100¾; Spanish Five per Cents, 23¾; Three per Cents, 40¾; New Deferred, 17⅝; Dutch Four per Cents, 99⅛.

Railway stock has been tolerably well supported, and the arrangement for the Account passed off with facility, tending rather to improve prices.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—(For Account.)—Aberdeen, 11⅛; Caledonian, 10⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 19⅛; East Anglian (£25 paid), 3⅛; Eastern Counties, 7; Great Western, 85⅝; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 8 pm., Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61⅛; London and Brighton, 98⅛; London and South-Western, 80⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31¼; Midland, 59⅝; N.wport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 3⅛; North Staffordshire, 6⅛; Ottoman-Eastern, 20⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17⅛; Dutto Extension, 1½; York and North Midland, 2.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties (No. 2), ¾ pm.; Great Northern, Redeemable, 7¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Shares, 12⅛; York and North Midland, H and S Purchase, 8⅛.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 3¼; Northern of France, 18⅛; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 10⅛.

An active business continues to be carried on in the gold-mine shares, although without any great fluctuations in prices. Agua Fria being done at 2⅞ p.; Anglo-Californian, ¼ p.; Ave Maria, par; Golden Mountain, ¼ p.; Nouveau Monde, ¼ p.; Australian Freeholds, ¾ p.; British Australian, the settlement for which is fixed for Monday next, par to ¼ p.; Port Phillip, ¼ p.; and Colonial Gold, ¼ p.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Due we the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, and by land-carriage, have been unusually small, hence the show of samples, of both red and white, has been limited in its extents For all kinds the demand has ruled somewhat brisk, to an increase in the quotations of 2s per quarter, and good clearances have been effected Fine foreign wheats have realised 3s, other qualities 1s per quarter more money. Malt has been held for higher rates. Oats have improved in value 6d to 1s per quarter. Beans and peas firm, and more as rear. Indian corn, afloat, has changed hands freely, at a rise of 1s per quarter. A large business has been done in flour, at 2s to 3s per sack more money the nominal top price of English having advanced to 45s per 280 lbs.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 43s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 47s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 57s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 54s to 56s; grinding beans, 31s to 33s; Tick beans, 34s to 36s; harrow ditto, 34s to 36s; white peas, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 34s to 36s; Essex and Suffolk oats, 19s to 21s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 20s to 22s; Scotch and Yorkshire, 23s to 25s per 240 lbs. *Foreign:* American flour, 25s to 34s per barrel; French, 30s to 35s per 280 lb

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in some what improved request, at a slight advance in the quotations. Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, are quite as dear as last week. In other articles very little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 62s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 43s; Hempseed, 34s to 37s per quarter. Rapeseed, 9s to 10s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s, white ditto, 6s 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel English rapecake, £5 to £5 5s per ton. Linseed ditto, £5 5s per ton. Canary cakes, £5 to £5 5s; ditto, white, £4 to £4 5s per ton. Coriander, 20s to 22s; Carraway, 30s to 32s; Trefoil, 20s to 24s; Tick beans, new, 32s to 33s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 34s to 36s; Lentils, 45s to 50s per quarter. Tares, Kentish, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; Suffolk, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s 6d per 280 lb. *Foreign:* American flour, 25s to 34s per barrel; French, 30s to 35s per 280 lb

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Arrivals and Prices.—Wheat, ls, barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Teas. Although rather a large business is doing in the leading kinds of b ack tea, prices, owing to the large stock in warehouse, have a downward tendency. Common sound congou is offering freely at 8d per lb.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled somewhat firm this week, and late rates have been well supported. Good yellow St. Lucia has realised 30s to 31s; fine yellow Barbadoes, 33s to 34s; and fine grocery Mauritius, 34s to 35s; fair yellow Mauritius, 32s to 33s; fine yellow Bengal Reserve, 34s to 37s; and grainy yellow Madras, 33s to 36s 6d per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request, at 42s 6d to 43s for grocery lumps.

Coffee.—A few parcels of good ordinary native Ceylon have sold at 30s per cwt. Most plantations kinds are in fair request.

Rice.—Our market is firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency.

Provisions.—For Irish butter we have a fair inquiry at full prices. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 74s to 80s; Waterford, 68s to 74s; Cork, 70s to 76s; Limerick, 66s to 70s per cwt. Both Hogmds and foreign qualities are quite as dear as last week. In bacon very little is doing yet the tone is improved. In rasher s we have Wexford and Waterford steady, 56s to 60s, heavy, 48s; Limerick sizeable, 48s; heavy, 45s. Fine Irish bladdered lard is quoted at 54s to 56s; middling ditto, 50s to 52s; fine Irish keg, 48s to 50s; and Hamburd 42s to 44s per cwt. Beef and pork are in fair request, and late rates are well maintained.

Tallow.—Although the demand is only moderate, prices have ruled very steady. New P Y C, on the spot, is selling at 36s to 36s 3d; and old, 35s 6d to 35s 9d per cwt. Town tal ow, 36s 6d to 36s 9d per cwt, net cash

Oils.—Linseed oil has declined to 28s 6d per cwt. In other respects the trade is in a very depressed state

Spirits.—Rum and genuine Island run moves off slowly, at is 4d to 1s 5d, and East India, is 8d to 1s 3pt per gallon, proof. In brandy very little is doing, yet holders refuse to accept lower rates. No change worth notice occurs in gin.

Coals.—Carrs y Hartley, 15s 6d, Tanfield Moor Butes, 12s 9d, Gosforth, 15s 9d, Belmont, 15s 3d, Hetton, 15s 6d, Wearmouth, 17s 6d; Kelloe, 17s 6d; Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

Hops and Stems.—Meadow hay, £3 15s to £3 17s; clover 6s, £5 5s to £4 7s; and straw, £1 16s to £2 per load. Trade dull.

Hops. Fine new hops are very scarce, and quite as dear as last week: most other kinds are rather cheaper, at a fall of a few pence. A few parcels have sold for export

Wool.—Our market is somewhat active, notwithstanding that large public sales will take place next mon h. In most instances prices are very firm

Potatoes.—Of the supplies being in excess of the demand, dealers operate with caution, and late rates are barely supported Present currencies vary from 50s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield.—The prices demanded have been steadily realised this week, and in some instances prices have had a downward tendency.

Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d per 8 lb, to sink the offal

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prices beef and mutton are in fair request, at full quotations. Otherwise the demand is in a sluggish state

Beef, from 3s 8d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

MORNAY HESSERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 23.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—Cornet Charles Wyndham has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of h s commission Cornet A Massenburd has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

1st Foot.—Ensign Assistant-Surgeon H J Wilkin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fyner.

12th: G M Goad to be Cornet, vice W H Wynn

3d: C E Johnson to be Ensign, vice Lewis.

18th: Assistant-Surgeon E D Hunt to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Clarke. 16th: T G Grant to be Ensign, vice Flower. 19th: Lieut G Bridges to be Captain, vice Greene. Ensign L D M Carrie to be Lieut, vice Bright. 36th: Ensign A C Collins to be Ensign, vice Lord Lovaine; Ensign C E Jones to be Ensign, vice Bourne. 47th: H F Nolan to be Ensign, vice Lowry. 57th: J H Butler to be Ensign, vice Brown. 60th: Assist-Surg. J Carter to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Payne. Lieut. Ensign K C Sharp to be Lieutenant, vice H Barrlow; Ensign W Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Sharp. 63d: W A Johnstone to be Ensign, vice Lowry. 87th: J R Rainsh to be Ensign, vice Anson. 88th: R L Edwards to be Ensign, vice Westropp; G Tandy to be Ensign, vice Kirk 79th: A C Le Poer to be Ensign, vice Greene. Pietro Crespo to be Ensign 73d: F F Standham to be Ensign, vice W. Lane. 74th: R Callwell to be Ensign, vice Sir A H Dunbar, Bart. 76th: Acting Assist-Surgeon T O K Gordon to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Curran. 84th: M s F Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Hon W Lysaght. 94th: Ensign H E Clopton to be Ensign, vice Gregson. 97th: Ensign R H Maude to be Lieut, vice Day; Ensign S Stanhope to be Ensign, vice Meade.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut F H Egerton to be Lieut, vice Nixon.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign R D Upton to be Ensign, vice Wallinger; S Mal hus to be Ensign, vice Maurice; G S Miller to be Ens gn.

2d West India Regiment: W Shaw to be Ensign, vice S moons; M J G Grant to be Ensign, vice Bryan.

4th West India Regiment: Lieut R Morgyn to be Captain, vice Graham; Ensign H Leigh to be Lieut, vice Morgyn.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Lieut W H Fitzgerald to be Captain, vice Deare.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg F J F Payne to be Assist-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Wall. Assist-Surg J Carter to be Assist-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hall.

LANCASTER.—Brevet Lieut-Col G C Mundy to be Lieut.-Colonel.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

BANKRUPTS.

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BIRTHS.

At No 1, Caithness-street, Thurso, Scot and, on the 18th inst, Mrs Meadle, of a son.—On the 24th inst, the wife of J S Rose, Esq, Greenfield, Inverness-shire, of a son.—On the 27th inst, the wife of Captain Congdon, Royal Marines, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan 22, at Upton-on-Severn, by the Rev Gerard Goodman, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev H J Leyster, the Rev Thomas Wood Hayward, M A, to Emma Mary, only child of the late Edward Goodman, Esq, of Upton.—On the 13th inst, at the residence of the West London Synagogue of British Jews, by Hertzfeld, Rabbi, assisted by the Rev J Landsdown, and the Rev Simeon Singer, Reader of the New Synagogue Granby-street, Mr. Israel Isaac Benjamin, to Miss Rebecca Hedgway, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.—On the 13th inst, at the Parish Church, Bromley, Kent, by the Rev Edward Hedgway, of Stamford-street, the Rev Robert Hanks, of New College, to Gabriella Frances, youngest daughter of the late W C Davison, of Bricton Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 5th December, at Sebastopol, in the Crimea, Colonel Upton, of the Imperial Russian Engineers, aged 42 years, deeply lamented by his numerous family and an extensive circle of friends.—On the 23d inst. R L Ie Hugon Conlon, e q, son of the Rev Jonas Conlon, of St Peter's Cathedral, Exeter.—On the 17th inst, Mary Isabel, eldest daughter of the Rev John Hannin ad.—On the 2 d inst, the Hon Ann, widow of James Strange, Esq. H h U S, and second daughter of Major Gen. Sir Vincent Melville, in her 80th year.—On the 23d inst, John James Allen, Esq, Captain, Royal Navy.—On the 8th inst, the Rev Henry Berkeley, late Archdeacon of Suffolk. In he 83d year of his age.—On the 18th inst, in her 2d year, Evelyn Melville, fourth daughter of Sir Ja mes and Lady Meadowes.—On the 24th inst, Emma Mary, daughter of our Flyer and the late Lady M ry n, aged one year.—On the 27th inst, Thomas Fitzherbert, of Al Hedge House, aged 54, Sewington Academy, aft r a long and severe illness, in the 56th year of his age.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JANUARY 31, 1852. [GRATIS.

DESTINY:

OR. THE DREAM OF DEATH.

BY MAHMOUZ EFFENDI.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio.

[illegible] yet for this once. [illegible] I will be squared [illegible]

"How now? even so quickly may one [illegible] NIGHT.

ABOUT fifteen years ago the plague raged intensely in the Levant. Among other places, the city of Smyrna suffered much from this scourge, which is known to the natives of Anadoli by the name of the Youmourjak. But heavy as the visitation undoubtedly was, Smyrna may still be considered as, perhaps, somewhat favoured by Destiny, since, looking to certain Consular Bills of Mortality, the Angel of Death seems at the time in question to have passed in a rather more merciful mood over the meandering banks of the Meles than along the Nile in the south, or the Golden Horn in the north. Yet, as we have already declared, Smyrna suffered much, very much.

The wild and extensive flat, and low open ground—situate to the eastward of Windmill Point—and scarcely indeed above the level of the waters of the little bay which here, in military phrase, "turns the flank" of the north and extreme end of the sea-front of the city, became very soon after the first outburst of "La Peste" studded with the tattered and unhappy tents of the "compromised;" and, moreover, the city hospitals, especially that of St. Roque, rapidly filled to overflowing.

The Franks, ever strict believers, as a body, in the efficacy of Quarantine, shut up their trembling families in Bujah and Bournabat, and even hurriedly formed a *cordon sanitaire* round the former of these villages; while within the town of Smyrna itself, in its wide-spread network of narrow streets, almost every European merchant donned for his daily rounds an anti-contagious oilskin overcoat; and bore also in his hand a trusty and persuasive iron-shod bludgeon, to "fend off" therewith not only the dangerous approach of the reckless loose-robed Sons of the Turban, but, by St. George, to keep even the tight Sons of the Hat, even the dearest kinsmen and friends and acquaintance, at the very respectful distance of arm's length. "Touch me not" was the charitable order of the day; and "the plague is contagious," a phrase in all Christian mouths, except, perhaps, the medicos, who were of course most widely divided in their professional opinions on the subject. Dr. Bulard, a gallant Frenchman, carried the doctrine of non-contagion to such an extent as bravely to immure himself altogether with the patients in one of the Plague Hospitals, many of whom he had the ineffable satisfaction of rescuing from the very jaws of death. In Smyrna he for

"I THANK YOU, O MURAD! BUT BY THE BEARD OF THE PROPHET, AZRAEL HAS BEEN HERE THIS NIGHT."—DRAWN BY G. THOMAS.

some time dauntlessly stood his ground unharmed, and subsequently, on receiving *pratique*, proceeded with a like benevolent purpose to Constantinople—the city of the Sultan—where we unfortunately lost sight of him.

There is one quarter of Smyrna that is tolerably well known to travellers in the East by the name of TURK TOWN. Here the contradictory systems and medicinal precautions of the Franks and their *Hekims* were, at the period of our story, openly held in contempt and disregarded. Here everything seemed left unreservedly to Fate, to *Tukdir* or to *Kismet*. Here the Muslims, even in the Rag Bazaar, bought and sold, and ate and drank, and prayed and slept, and then prayed and bought and sold again, day after day, and week after week, as if the plague were altogether a fiction, and Death had no dominion over mortal man. If any of the shops in the *tcharshees* became vacant, from their tenant being, as predestined, taken away by the terminator of delights and the separator of companions, some Alee or Omar [illegible]nedly and at once took to the very carpet, or, to be more correct perhaps, stepped into the very shoes of the dead Mustapha or Mehemet; and thus, till all trades were more than decimated, business of any kind was scarcely for a single day interrupted. Numerous fresh graves were, meanwhile, constantly being dug in the cypre[illegible] cemeteries, and the hired reciters of the Koran seemed, to most observers, more than usually active, as well as hoarse and husky in their vocation; yet, notwithstanding these speaking signs, and the frequent loss of many familiar faces in every public haunt and favourite resort, there was still no panic, save, as we have already said, among the Franks.

To use a common English phrase, no one, looking merely at the

conduct of the Turks, would have *dreamt* that the plague was at work within the city of Smyrna. *Dreamt*, do we say?

Aye; we are dreamers all in some sense; still few have yet dreamt as Selim of Smyrna is recorded to have done at this sad period of the plague. Listen! BISMILLAH! Selim, the slipper-seller, tenanted a shop or *dukian* in the Papoudj Bazaar, and possessed a private residence in Turk Town, at the top of the steep hill in the vicinity of the Jews' cemetery.

When seated one morning in the bazaar, with his tempting wares around him, his immediate neighbour, Murad, observed that his friend's countenance was, contrary to its usual appearance for years past, excessively sad, and his heart evidently contracted. He remembered also, at the same moment, that for some days Selim had been frequently absent from his *dukian*, and had, before going away, unaccountably neglected more than once to throw the protective net over his unwatched goods. And *his* stock of red, white, yellow, blue, and black *papoudjes* was by no means the least valuable in the bazaar, one indeed offering great temptation to the dishonest. So, shifting his own position a little more to the front, and there comfortably recrossing his legs, Murad slowly turned his turbaned head far enough to bring his single grey eye—for Murad had lost the other by ophthalmia—to bear full upon the countenance and uncombed beard of Selim.

"*Bana-bak!* look here," cried Murad; upon which Selim raised his head, and ceased counting the beads of the *tesbih* or rosary he happened at the moment to be passing through his feverish fingers.

"Trade is bad this morning, O Selim; these unsalnted Franks are becoming either poor or miserly. They buy not slippers as they were wont to do. May the soles of their feet be blistered, and —"

"*Yavash, yavash!*" interrupted Selim. "Be mild, O Murad! The sons of the Franks are not misers; they are at times good customers, but now their livers are all dried up with fear, as mine own is with sorrow."

"*Allah Kerim!* God is compassionate!" cried Murad. "Why should the infidels fear?"

"Fear *you* not God? *Allahden Korkmazmisen?* Yes, yes, Murad, I know you fear Allah. And the Franks——"

"The Franks," said Murad, "fear *death*. They desert our bazaars. They fly to their villages. They say leather is 'susceptible.' Can the plague, then, be hid in a slipper? *Bosh!* What foolish word is this now so often on their tongues '*Ouiaslma, ouiaslma!*' 'Contagion, contagion.' *Allah Kerim!* God is compassionate. And the Franks, I repeat, are becoming either cowardly or miserly."

Selim shook his head, for he had many friends among the Franks.

"The plague *is* among us," resumed Murad; "but God is great! You are alive, and I am alive, and, by the Beard of the Prophet, in the whole bazaar, even in two moons, not a dozen *papoudjes* have departed for the Garden of Paradise."

"The next *papoudjes*, O Murad," said Selim, impressively, "will certainly be the friend who now addresses you."

"What words are these?" cried the astonished Murad; "why should *you* die? And how can the decree of Fate be known to you?"

"I feel that I shall very soon die," rejoined Selim; "and I will presently convey to you the grounds of my presentiment. But I fear not death."

"As the Franks *do*," murmured Murad.

"*Some* of them may fear it much; certainly, many of their livers are dried up with apprehension; but is there not a cause? Perhaps they fear death here, since their sons and their daughters and their wives are distant, even a thousand leagues from their own nation and their early home."

"Never mind the Franks," ejaculated Murad, "I like them not, for they slew my two brothers at Navarin. But tell me, O Selim, why *you* should be the next to ascend to the odours of Paradise? What thing is this? What thoughts are these? Is your head a *Karpous*, a brainless water-melon? *Shadbash!* cheer up! why should you die?"

"It is my destiny," answered Selim, "and I bow to fate: I have had a *dcush*, a dream."

"From the decree of destiny there is no escape," replied Murad, "and the Prophet has declared that dreams are true omens."

"And *my* dream I will now relate to you," rejoined Selim.

The single grey eye of Murad twinkled in its socket, but his tongue remained silent.

"You have heard," resumed Selim, "that the *Khanum*," (thus he referred to his wife), "together with her infant, died last week of the Plague—Allah's will be done. Well, my whole household, the *Khanum* and myself included, consisted but of seven souls. Some thirteen nights ago, I dreamt that AZRAEL came to my abode, and that exactly seven dead bodies were carried out of my house, each covered with a red pall, and I suddenly awoke in terror and tribulation. There were as I have said, but just seven souls under my roof."

"Of whom you have lost two," interrupted Murad. "God is compassionate, and the rest may be spared to you."

"No;" continued Selim, mournfully, "the dream is already almost literally fulfilled. Six, six, *have* already been taken by the Plague. *I am the seventh!*"

Murad's face lengthened with astonishment, and great was his anxiety for his friend.

"I related my dream this morning to Aziz, our opposite neighbour, who is now angrily addressing that ill-looking Arab, seemingly half asleep on the *mastabah* before the shop, and obstructing the approach of customers. I have now told *you*, O Murad, and——"

Murad was about to make some observation, but Selim interrupted him.

"With your permission," continued he, "let me first finish my narration. I thought at one time, yesterday, of purchasing a black slave or two at the market just behind this *tcharshee*; so that by thus adding to the number of my household, the seventh death might perchance fall upon a slave, and not upon myself."

"Destiny is not to be defeated by a dodge," exclaimed Murad, "but still, the dream may not be literally fulfilled. You may yet escape. You may have, indeed, mistaken the number; seven, for six. Remember, O Selim! it once pleased Allah to try Eyoub. The blow that has fallen upon you is heavy. But you are yet alive, God is all-powerful. Like Eyoub you may flourish again. *Shadbash*, cheer up!"

"I expect nothing but speedy death," replied Selim; "I have locked up my house, and strolling down to the bazaar, thro' the force of habit, I find myself here, I know not how or why, for my heart is indeed contracted, and I have no desire to buy or sell."

Murad rejoined not, but allowed his friend to proceed undisturbed.

"I feel, that to buy a slave," resumed Selim, after a pause, "is wrong and cruel, and I yield not to the temptation."

"Are you *quite* alone in your house?" inquired Murad.

"I am," answered Selim; "and shall remain so, trusting in Allah, whether I am to live or expire. But if, O Murad, I am to die, I feel I *may* do so even this very night. And I know that beyond a day or two there is no escape for me."

"*Bakkalonum!*" ejaculated Murad. "We shall see. What is written, is written."

"Therefore, I conjure you, by Allah," continued Selim, "that you, and Aziz, and Atib, the little tailor, visit my house about the time of the first prayer to-morrow morning."

"To-morrow!" interrupted Murad, inquiringly.

"Yes, to-morrow," repeated Selim. "And the next morning, and the following morning also, if necessary. Rattle the door-ring once or twice, and, if I answer not, break your way in, that it may be discovered whether I be then alive or dead. If the latter, then, O Murad, you must see that I am properly washed and buried; for Oh, my friend, I am now alone—alone—alone. I have no household to perform the last offices."

Here, notwithstanding that resignation to the decree of Providence, for which the Osmanlees are, with justice, so celebrated, a few burning tears coursed down the cheeks of Selim. At this moment, Aziz, winding up a few hearty curses with the insulting word "Pezavenk," drove away the Arab from his *mastabah*, as one of his well-known customers, a portly *Bin-bashee*, or infantry colonel, was pompously approaching, apparently to make a purchase; and then Murad, after throwing a casual glance at the retreating, yawning son of Ishmael, spake the following words of comfort to Selim:

"I will not fail, O my friend, to render you the service you require, and I will take care that Atib and Aziz accompany me."

"Such service will ensure recompense in heaven!" said Selim.

"My duty to a fellow Muslim, and especially to one of my own *cenaf*, must not be neglected," replied Murad. "The reward is with Allah."

"I have bought my grave-clothes," continued Selim; "you will find them in a box in the wardrobe of the room in which I sleep."

Some further conversation occurred between the two friends, and then Selim rose and said, "I must now speak to Aziz, as the *Bin-bashee* has left him; and call also on Atib, the tailor. By the holy mantle of Mouhammad, Atib is the only man in the city to whom—even for a *para*—I am a *bordjlu*, a debtor."

"Then fortunate is your star," exclaimed Murad.

"I must pay Atib to-day," resumed Selim, "that no reflection may be cast on my memory. Atib is an honest man, and with him I shall also deposit my *vasiet*, my will, which, but for the blood-relationship between us, I should have confided to thee, O Murad."

And here, Selim, taking leave, fastened up his shop and departed. Murad remained in the bazaar, but, for this day, the Franks certainly deserved the bad character given to them by the one-eyed papoudjee. They bought no slippers.

A few hours passed away, and about sunset Selim attended prayers at an adjacent mosque, and then entered his now solitary abode in Turk Town. No cheering sound greeted his approach, the *Khanum* and her prattling children were now alike in the cold grave, and the poor Osmanlee's heart, though nearly bursting, still prompted him to bow, without repining, to the will of Allah

Slowly he passed on to his chamber, where, taking a matrass from the cupboard or *youk* in which it was kept, he spread it on the floor, carefully placed thereon the necessary bed-clothes, and then sank down, not to sleep, but to meet his apparently inevitable fate.

The night wore on—the agitated mind of Selim instinctively surveyed his past life—the follies in the warm blood of inexperienced youth committed—the opportunities for charity even recently neglected—the hasty words of anger from time to time addressed to his slaves—the lukewarm zeal with which he had occasionally befriended the stranger—the now clearly-apparent selfishness that often unwittingly had actuated his motives—all, all passed before "the mind's eye" of Selim rapidly, distinctly, and forcibly; heart and head and memory seemed to acquire supernatural powers of recollection and many, therefore, were the prayers for pardon that now passed the lips of the self-accusing Mussulman.

And yet, Selim—compared with his fellows—was *not* a bad man. Let us proceed.

At midnight the young moon threw but a faint light upon the city, and indefinable shadows played along the walls of Selim's *oda*. The poor fellow had for hours momentarily expected his dissolution, that "sudden wrench from all we know." At last he happened to turn his eyes towards the door curtain, and near to this he fancied *he perceived a tall figure, sternly regarding him!* It was so. This horrid reality froze his very life blood.

In a few moments the figure glided nearer to the bed. Selim started up in an agony of terror. "WHO ART THOU?" were the only words he could utter, and a cold sweat burst forth on his brow

"Be silent!" slowly exclaimed a hollow voice. "I AM AZRAEL, THE ANGEL OF DEATH!"

"My destiny is then fulfilled!" murmured Selim, his knees knocking together, and his teeth chattering. Yes, in this dreadful moment the lessons of the Moullah did not depart from him. He religiously pronounced the Muslim profession of faith: "I testify there is no Deity but Allah; and that Mouhammad is God's Apostle. To God we belong, and to God we must return." Having made this profession, Selim sunk into a swoon.

On partially recovering his senses, and now feeling certain he was about to die, he hastily pulled the wadded quilt over his head, expecting every moment to be his last, and every echo of the wind to be the footstep of Azrael.

Some time elapsed, yet Selim still lived, though all his strength had long passed away. Why did Azrael hesitate to give the fatal blow? A thought struck Selim. Had the Angel of Death mercifully departed? But he removed not the quilt from his face, fearful to meet the gaze of the fell destroyer. Had Azrael passed on to the Hebrew *mahallé*, to slay a predestined number of heartless usurers? Had he altogether, or only for a while left Selim? And when would he return? Oh, the agony of suspense! the indescribable horror of that dread pause in the tide of life, when at its very height of glorious flood, the sparkling stream delays for a short space that fatal turn which marks the commencing ebb, the downward, slow but certain, ever-increasing current rushing to the Sea of Death! Selim swooned again. Is he dead?

The night passed away; the day dawned; the call to the first prayers resounded from the minarets; and——but who are these?

Several persons entered the apartment. They saw spread on the floor a bed, whereon appeared the form of a human body, motionless as a corpse, and covered with a quilt. The first was Murad, now come to redeem his promise made in the bazaar.

"The dream is indeed fulfilled," thought Murad to himself, "yet *bakkalonum*, yet let us see; we are early, 'tis scarcely day, it is possible life may not be extinct, and if I come but in time to close my poor friend's eyes, the Frankish fear of contagion shall find no imitator in Murad, the Papoudjee. Inshallah! Selim shall not be *quite* deserted in the hour of death!"

Atib, the little tailor, and Aziz now came forward, while Murad stooped down, and in a voice trembling with emotion, slowly uttered the simple word "Selim!"

"O Azrael! O thou Angel of Death!" cried a faint voice immediately from the bed, "at length thou *art* returned! I, Selim, a true and faithful Muslim, am thoroughly resigned to my fate. Keep me no longer in suspense, but do thine office quickly. O Azrael, Azrael, as my last words, I testify there is no Deity but Allah. And I testify that Mouhammad is God's Apostle."

"Azrael!" shouted Murad in astonishment, and jerking the quilt away from Selim's countenance, "Azrael!" Why should you address *me* as Azrael? What am I but Murad, your friend Murad, the one-eyed Papoudjee, thanks to that cursed *remed*; Mashallah! 'tis now daybreak, open your eyes, and look up, none are around you but friends."

"I thank you, O Murad," replied Selim, gradually recognising his friend's voice, "but by the Beard of the Prophet, AZRAEL HAS BEEN HERE THIS NIGHT."

"You have had but another dream," suggested Murad.

"No," replied Selim, now opening his eyes, "again let me acquaint you, Azrael *has* been here, Azrael *has* pronounced the dread summons, and I expect his immediate return."

Atib the little tailor, *or terzy*, here evinced considerable uneasiness, became fidgety, and threw a furtive glance at the door-curtain, as if expecting Azrael to make his appearance forthwith from behind it.

"Selim's brain is wandering," whispered Murad to Aziz, "if Azrael has been here, how could Selim be yet alive?"

The little tailor here returned to the bed, and moving his tongue with some difficulty, owing to the fearful dryness of his mouth, ventured to ask Selim (who had again opened his eyes, but still remained prostrate), "Who else had paid him a visit during the night, or who had attended upon him?"

"*Kimse yuelmédi!*" exclaimed Selim; "no one at all. And how could they, for the door of my house was fastened? I gave *you* permission to break in, as you doubtless have done, for if you rattled the door-ring, I heard you not."

"The door *fastened!*" exclaimed the little tailor; "'Break in!' why, we found the door *open!* We rattled no door ring."

"To Azrael," replied Selim, "doors, perhaps, are no obstruction. Bolts and bars are but flimsy cobwebs to the Angel of Death. The door may have opened at *his* approach."

"The Moullahs know more about that than I do," continued the persevering tailor; "but pray, then, as you say no one has been up here, who is the man we saw *down* in the court-yard just now? Is he a new *Kapoudjee*, a new doorkeeper?"

"I am alone in my house, I have no *Kapoudjee*," cried Selim; "but Azrael, at this early dawn, may have made himself visible to you as well as to me. O you good Muslims, I know of no man in the court; and if my door was unlatched when you entered, Azrael must himself have opened it when he this night visited me."

On hearing these words the little tailor rushed from the room.

But Selim, confident that the inevitable Azrael was about to return, resumed his prayers aloud, in which his two friends joined.

Suddenly they were startled by the return of the tailor. "By the Beard of the Prophet," exclaimed he, on rushing into the room; "the man I saw in the court, and thought to be your *Kapoudjee*, and asleep on the ground, when we passed in, *is a corpse, a corpse!*"

"A corpse!" echoed Murad and Aziz in a breath.

"Yes, a corpse," repeated the tailor; "and on turning him over, I found beneath his clothes several things, besides this money, this bag of *beshliks*, and this dead fellow ——"

"Dead! a corpse!" exclaimed the hitherto sinking and bewildered Selim. "A man dead in the court-yard!" cried he, springing upright in the bed.

"As dead as Solyman the Magnificent!" cried the sleazy little tailor, "As defunct as Hajji Bektash."

"Then God be praised!" shouted Selim, leaping into the middle of the floor. "God be praised that the fellow is dead, whoever he is, HE makes the *seventh* of my dream, and not *I*. Azrael has taken him, and not me."

But here an almost electric change came over Selim's countenance, and he, in a tremor, exclaimed: "Yet, Azrael *did* address *me!* How is this? Seven dead, and I alive. And the dream ——"

In another instant Selim rushed as rapidly down to the court-yard as the little tailor had done. His three friends followed him, and lo! at the strength and activity of a man but a few minutes before verging on dissolution. They found him gazing sternly at the corpse.

"The *Pezavenk!*" exclaimed Selim. "I can unriddle it all. This fellow is a thief; the bag of beshliks, these other monies are mine. He has, this night, been plundering my house."

"I know the Pezavenk's ugly countenance," exclaimed Aziz. "This is the very Arab who was dozing on my *mastabah* in the bazaar yesterday, when the *Bin-bashee* arrived."

"Ah!" added Murad; "and he must then have been feigning sleep, and thus overheard Selim relate his dream to me."

"And, worse than all," rejoined Selim; "This son of a dog, (may his father be burnt!) must have entered my chamber for plunder, and, seeing my state, have passed *himself* off as AZRAEL, THE ANGEL OF DEATH! What a brain I must have not to have discovered the trick."

"Well, at all events," cried the little tailor; "the dream is now out,—seven were to die, and seven *are* dead. Selim is now the eighth in the house, and *Inshallah*, he will be saved."

And Selim *was* saved, and for aught we know to the contrary, yet occupies a shop in the slipper-bazaar at Smyrna.

THE MULE AND ITS PARENT.

LAST evening, at the conversazione of the Pumpford Literary and Scientific Institution, Dr. Podder delivered an interesting lecture "On a Remarkable Specimen of a Hybrid Bird, discovered in a State of Nature." The learned naturalist prefaced his description of this curious little creature by a few general observations on the subject of hybrids in ornithology. He said, his hearers were, of course, aware that the production of hybrids, or mules, among domesticated birds, was a familiar fact. All of them had often enough seen the mixed breed,—what, in sporting phraseology, he believed was called the cross,—between the primrose-tinted warbler of the drawing-room and our British goldfinch. But, frequent as was the occurrence of intermediate forms in a state of confinement, it was one of the utmost rarity under the condition of freedom. It would seem, if he might be allowed to say so, that captivity had the effect of softening the hearts of the prisoners, and of removing those antipathies that were the obstacles to conjugal union. It was to be expected that, *ceteris paribus*, a bird would, if possible, select a mate of its own species, exactly as, with any freedom of choice, a European, generally speaking, would not prefer to enter into a matrimonial alliance with a negress. They were told that every "Jack had his Jill," a principle which, if sound, implied that, necessarily, there was an exact proportion between the softer and sterner sex of the feathered race, making due allowance, of course, for those tribes which practised polygamy. But this was a point on which it was difficult to form a decided conclusion. Unfortunately, no means existed of obtaining from the winged population those statistical returns on which alone any satisfactory induction could be founded. And when it was considered how many interferences with the natural relations between the opposite sexes, of the *parus*, or tom-tit, for instance, and the common house sparrow, must be occasioned by the brick-trap and the pebble of the school-boy, and the artillery of the juvenile sportsman,—it was difficult to imagine that, in any given year, there would not be a surplus either of males or females, in each branch of the feathered family.

Now, of course, so very incongruous a union as that between a hawk and a partridge could hardly be anticipated. The raptorial partner in such a conjunction, were it temporarily effected, would soon devour the creature it was bound to cherish. But when there was a general agreement on the subject of diet, and other matters of taste and family arrangement, and no great disparity in dimensions and structure, he did not see why the odd male of one species should not, rather than exist in a state of melancholy celibacy, (for he would say that the state of celibacy was melancholy,) pair with the lone female of another. If he were a goose —which, he hoped, was not the case,—he should have no objection to a swan, however his hand—he should have said his wing—might be scorned by the bird of loftier lineage. He did not see why a blackbird, unable to find a helpmate of his own hue, should turn up his nose—that was to say, his beak—at a pretty thrush, with elegant plumage and a good voice; they were both musical, and entertained the same views on the subject of hawberries, cherries, earthworms, and snails. He could quite understand why a kingfisher and a nut-thatch could never agree, there would be perpetual bickerings between them with respect to dinner,—controversies such as sometimes occur between other couples; but why, where every sympathy, on this and every other important point prevailed, the mere difference of tribe should be so nearly an insuperable bar to union, he could not conceive. Such, however, was the fact; and chaffinch and greenfinch, siskin and linnet, stood aloof like Guelph and Ghibelline, or Capulet and Montague. Yet sometimes, though once in the course of ages, a plumed Romeo would, abandoning the traditions of his paternal house—or nest—seek the pinion of an equally exceptional Juliet. And more happy than the lovers whose sad story was commemorated by the Swan as an ornithologist, he delighted in applying the title—the Swan of Avon,—the nuptials of the eccentric pair were blessed with offspring, by which, in fact, alone, the circumstance of the marriage was revealed. The parents lived again, both of them, in their progeny, which combined, in its own person, the plumage and physiognomy of each.

An exemplification of this rare fact they witnessed in the specimen before him, for the admirable mounting of which he had employed an eminent taxidermist. He would presently send round this most interesting curiosity, and those present could then have an opportunity of forming their own opinions as to its origin, of which the precise nature seemed dubious. Some regarded it as a breed between the *Fringilla viridis*, or greenfinch, and the *Motacilla flava* or yellow wagtail: but such a combination as that of a seed-eating grosbeak, with an individual of the insectivorous, thin-billed *oscines*, was an impossible anomaly. For his own part, guided by careful reference to plumage, and by consideration of probability in supposing affinities, he concluded that the bird had derived its parentage from an alliance of the common bunting with the yellow-hammer. The length of the individual was about five inches: the head was surmounted with a brownish tuft; the wing coverts and tertials were marked with the same colour; the neck, breast, belly, sides, and flanks were of a yellowish green; the under tail coverts whitish; beak and legs of a whitish flesh colour; eyes black. His opinion as to its origin was deduced partly from considering the peculiarities of its tertials and primaries,—partly from a careful admeasurement of the length of the carpal-joint to the end of the wing. It was not, he trusted, with undue pride, that he contemplated the mighty advance of science, which had enabled a Cuvier to construct an entire animal of the pre-Adamite world from the fragment of a bone, and by the aid of which he himself had, in like manner, as he conceived, demonstrated the pedigree of this little unknown. Knowledge was power, and, together with the steam-engine and the electric telegraph, the science of ornithology, pursued in a philosophical spirit, would alter the destinies of the world. The learned lecturer concluded amid great applause by handing round the bird for inspection, observing that he was indebted for its acquisition to a lad, who had knocked it down with a stone on Clapham Common.

The wonder of ornithology had scarcely gone a quarter round the company, when a lady, uttering a scream, suddenly let it drop on the floor. Immediately several persons ran to her assistance, under the impression that she had been taken ill; but declining their proffered aid, she stated that her feelings had been overcome by the sight of the supposed hybrid, which turned out to be no other than a lost favourite, sought in vain, by the following advertisement, in the "Times" of Dec. 30:—

FLOWN AWAY, from ——, Cheapside, a TAME CANARY-BIRD.

This unexpected circumstance appeared slightly to confound Dr. Podder, who declared he certainly had felt perfectly confident that the bird in question was a mule.

An old gentleman present remarked that he had always understood that the notion of a mule involves the idea of a donkey.

The scientific discussion then terminated, and that of tea and coffee concluded the proceedings.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT MEDIÆVAL MONSTERS.

ON "COLLEGE MONSTERS."

As there is no doubt that terrifying people a little is sometimes good for them, we have often admired the singular success which our mediæval architects, sculptors, artists, emblazoners, and monumental brass manufacturers attained in this respect. Instead of roasting, frying, or broiling a heretic by a slow fire; instead of burning him to charcoal by a quick one, they took things quietly; and when a heretic said he didn't believe something which he ought, or did believe something that he didn't ought, they simply set a watersprout to grin at him, or told a monumental brass to stare at him till he went home, had a fit of nightmare, went to his confessor at half-past six in the morning, and faithfully promised never again to believe or disbelieve anything without his permission.

Such, we suppose, was the charitable intention that led to decorating our churches with griffins, dragons, sea-horses, ghoules, gnomes, Pucks, fiends, and other semi-fabulous monsters. But if so, the intention failed most lamentably. If pulling horses' mouths would have kept a people religious; if sardonic-looking water-spouts would have regulated their consciences, and prevented their eating beef when parched peas were in season, there would have been no occasion for the burnings in Smithfield; and a few wry faces, by way of gentle remonstrance, would have saved not a few wry necks in the pillory, and not a few wry legs, arms, and faces, on the rack.

What, then, can have been their use? Were they intended to entertain people; and, in the hope of finding something equally funny inside, to induce them to enter church? Not long ago, passing one of Mr. Pugin's neatest, newest, and most mediæval churches, we heard one street-boy tell another to "look at them Guys up there"—an irreverent observation, which his mate made worse, by expressing a wish to "have a shy" at the said Guys. From the appearance of some of the "Guys" in question, outside our old churches, the custom of "taking shies" appears to be of ancient date.

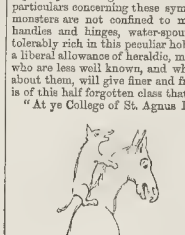
The great Durandus says that the ghastly, grinning, cholera-wincing images which people the outsides of churches, are intended to represent the evil spirits driven by the force of prayer from the inside to the outside. This is a beautiful idea: but if the "histrionics" (we don't mean the Amateur Club who performed *Not so Bad as we Seem*, for a good purpose, but the genuflexionists and mummerists) persist in driving away the people who want to pray in a simple and unaffected manner; if they persist in reviving the twaddle, and furbishing the rubbish of middle aged superstition, we shall expect to find the water-spouts, with all the griffins, dragons, devils, horses' mouths, sea-horses, and monsters in general, again taking shelter inside, and staring and grinning us out of our own pew.

No; this cannot have been the use. If it had been, people would always go to the churches where the water-spouts and gurgoyles are most terrific, and would cut the nasty brick buildings, where there isn't a horrid face to be seen. But people do not. These bogie-looking visages have lost their power; matter-of-fact people only believe that water-spouts are intended to carry off the rain and prevent it coming through the roof; and people of taste only think that the gurgoyles might as well be ornamented in a different manner.

Is it possible that these grim figures represent people driven mad by the insincerity and want of charity of those within the Church? Are they the ghosts of people who lived bad lives, and when they could no longer enjoy their money, left it to build churches? Did the trustees who got the money, put up these grim images as characteristic of the lives the donors had led? Did they think that those who had made their money and gained their worldly ends without much regard to the means, and who had died with their consciences in a sadly dirty condition, might as well have become instrumental to a little cleanliness after their death? Alas! who knows whether many a water-spout could not tell a sad story of some knight, baron, or esquire, perhaps of some saint, whose virtues, strange to say, were never found out till after his death?

It is of no use to attempt conjectures upon these matters, especially as imagination furnishes much more entertaining particulars concerning these symbols than any history. But the monsters are not confined to mere purposes of utility. Door-handles and hinges, water-spouts, brackets, and knockers, are tolerably rich in this peculiar hobgoblin mythology; but there is a liberal allowance of heraldic, monastic, and scholastic monsters, who are less well known, and who, as we literally know nothing about them, will give finer and freer play to the imagination. It is of this half forgotten class that we would briefly treat.

"At ye College of St. Agnus Dei de Bonaventura Bullferrie," saith an ancient chronicle,* "there bee certaine yryte goods ynd usefulle, yet cunning devices, by ye wyche is yryte well sett forthe ye duties of ye fellowes, clerkis, and others of ye samen house, ye one to ye tother." Proceeding upon this information, when we were last at Bullferry, we made an inquiry into the existence of these "devices," and were much pleased at finding that they could not only be seen, but seen for nothing—a rare circumstance in the collegiate city of Bullferry.



This legend sheweth how ye Fellow of y College should train and demean himself towards ye younger members of that Society.

We cannot give many particulars of these interesting monsters; but a few of them will speak for themselves. We were especially struck with a pathetic symbol, inculcating, as we are told, "how ye fellow of ye college should train and demean himself towards ye younger members of that society." It represented a river-horse, with an elaborate tail, and of a generally grotesque appearance, affectionately supporting a young, and—metaphorically speaking—unfledged river-horse upon its shoulders. Thereupon we fell a wondering how it was that the College of St. Agnus Dei de Bonaventura had so few undergraduates; and that, except those that were hereafter themselves to be fellows, youth were so little cared for in the said college. And we did wonder why the poor bible clerks and chaplains did get so little, and the large river-horses—we mean the senior fellows—so much. And then we thought it would be well if all the fellows of that same college had shoulders as broad as the river-horse, for they have enough blame to bear for their neglect and laziness.

With our natural love of the antique, and our fixed determination literally to leave no stones unturned that were likely to turn up anything like useful information, we resolved to cull a few more golden maxims and lessons from the elaborate and semi-intelligible monsters surrounding the purlieus of St. Agnus Dei de Bonaventura College, Bullferry.

Passing under the windows of the Very Reverend the Warden's lodgings, our eyes rested upon a lion, slightly fantastic in anatomy and in attitude—but still a lion. His claws were evidently ready for action; but whether prompted by a desire of his dinner, or for vengeance upon a foe, was less evident. His mane was singularly orderly and respectable, and apparently trimmed by the *Figaro* who daily attends the Nineveh sculptures in the British Museum, it being arranged in a compact series of small and regular curls peculiar to mediæval lions, and seldom witnessed at menageries. Even his tail had been made subservient to ornamental detail, being neatly twisted into a band, and curled round his body. His claws were also rather like those of a weathercock dragon, and his ears were of an ornamental rather than a zoological pattern. All our conventional notions as to the position of the lion while *couchant* for his prey, or while lashing his tail in "making up" for a roar, vanished at once, and we felt that, if there was faith in sculpture, the lion had been lamentably misrepresented at the Zoological Gardens.

Our friend Oakes, of Tipton College, Bullferry, did direct our attention to the legend of the said lion; and we tried to rub away the dust from our eyes and our Latin; and we read—

FORTITUDO
VIGILANTIA:

Which two substantives, standing alone without copulative conjunction, do nevertheless signify that the fellows, warden, and other collegiate officiates ought to unite valour with watchfulness, and ought to be alert to discover, and valiant to repel, any foe to the prosperity, learning, and goodliness of the College of St. Agnus Dei de Bonaventura.

Then did we begin to ponder what was the watchfulness shown by the said warden and fellows. Did it appertain unto the "ryte and newe methode of brewerie, settynge forth howe yt ye beere did oughte to be brewed 3 times over, ye wych is called FROOFE; for yt it proveth a man hys capacitie for drynkinge."* Surely not; for "albeit beer doth make men valiant, it little helpeth cautiousness," saith Erasmus Barcliensis. Can it be the keeping of the College money? No. Did not the founder, Sir Guy Sherrywine, leave his money for the support of poor scholars? But if the fellows keep the money—and friend Oakes (who is a clerk only, and therefore hath reason to know) says they do keep it—verily the lion doth misrepresent the will of the founder, and hath only the watchfulness of the dragon—over dead men's treasure.

And for his bravery, we know not whether it be much better. To be sure, Tom Swagson—who did'nt take a first class *in literis humanioribus*, after being stroke in the St. Agnus De Bonaventura eight—did pommel a policeman, and did get pommelled in a row with the "town," for that he had pinned a cracker to the hat of a "cad." Yet did his brother, for that he had been fellow, make him fellow, too, albeit he was obliged to give up smoking a clay pipe down Broad-street, in consequence. But Tom Swagson lived very happily on his fellowship, and didn't miss his fighting or his pipe.

But our friend Oakes, who knoweth everything, from the dissecting of grasshoppers up to the ornaments at the summit of the unfinished spire of Cologne Cathedral, did rebuke us for our ignorance, and did straightway put into our hands a tract, entitled, "Poor Scholars, or a Few Hints on University Extension, with a View to the more perfect carrying out of Founders' Intentions according to their spirit."

We went home, and we began to read; and quickly did we see what the valour, boldness, or courage of the warden and fellows must be. When we had read it, we thought that a lion of brass would have conveyed the lesson even more forcibly than a lion of stone.

From the aforesaid pamphlet it did appear that Sir Guy Sherrywine had left certain monies to found certain fellowships, scholarships, clerkships, and other offices dedicated to the advancement of sound and useful learning. In process of time, land brought more money, and the fellows and other heads got more; but the clerks got less. It did further appear, that whilst other smaller and poorer colleges admitted plenty of commoners, and gave them a fair chance of getting anything they had ability to deserve, the fellows of St. Agnus Dei did manfully resist all such intrusions, and did give away all the good things to their own relations and private acquaintances, and did throw open the clerkships, which were worth nothing, to public competition.

We were right. The St. Agnus Dei lion was no lion at all. Perhaps the angry ghost of the founder appeared to him one night, after the fellows had gone to bed, oppressed with the "gaudy day" dinner, and frightened all his nobler features into a mediæval burlesque.

Three cheers, then, for the brave fellows of St. Agnus Dei de Bonaventura; and three small ones for their brothers, sons, nephews, and cousins, who will be fellows in their turn. May they never want covetousness to deserve rebuke, nor intrepidity to turn a deaf ear to it!

Our dearly beloved young friend, Araminta Motacilla Fitz-Dugdale, who loveth everything mediæval, and who, despite the drawing-lessons she hath received from Dilk Compass, Esq., R.A., doth still incline to represent the background in the foreground, with divers other such whimsicalities. Araminta, we say—she of the lovely locks over the lovely shoulders—did ask me the other day why there were no dear, lovely monsters in the Middle Ages, as well as frightful ones? Hereupon we went home, and did painfully ponder upon this question. What did Araminta mean by a "dear, lovely monster?" Could it be something like her cousin, Reginald Fitz-Dragon, in the Guards, with whom the *Toilet-Table Post* did say there was something on the *tapis*? Surely not; for the said Reginald was a love of a waltzer, and never swore, except at a Blackwall *tête-à-tête* dinner, with Herr Von Stoppyswix. We thought, and we reflected, and we pondered, and we turned to books of reference, and we looked out of the window, and we wrote our name on the blotting paper, and we poked the fire, and we looked at the ceiling; but nothing would do. We were in despair. Suddenly our door opened, and friend Oakes appeared.

Of course we confided our difficulties to our pantological friend. Seizing a pen, he hastily sketched a curious thing, looking like a duck's neck taken out of a gilbet-pie, and placed in the middle of the Egyptian wig in the British Museum. He at the same time informed us that it was the Pelican of the Wilderness plucking her own breast to feed her young; that it was a popular stone effigy among the monsters of St. Agnus Dei de Bonaventura; but that, through long neglect, the wig—that is to say, the ivy—had grown over it, till nothing but its neck and one foot remained visible.

With the neatest steel pen, on the most spotless paper, and in the neatest envelope, did we embody this "dear, lovely" monster of the Middle Ages; with our crest did we seal it, and by our friend's scout did we despatch it. Then we fell a-musing again. What had pelicans to do with colleges? In the plenitude of our innocence, we asked Oakes "whether they were good to eat?"

I wish you had seen Oakes (who is sternly scientific), when I asked him that question. Laying down his carefully-coloured German-silver-mounted "cutty," he looked at us, till we felt shrivelled into our boots and our insignificance, at the same time. But he soon began the instructive

"Pelicans are not good to eat—at least, I never heard that they were; neither do Pelicans feed their young with their own blood, but I *have* heard that they do."

"Why, then, their emblematical application?"

"Because they were supposed to do so, exactly as, when colleges were founded, it was supposed that wardens and fellows would be capable and willing to do their duty. You might as well infer the one as the other. But," added Oakes, looking at his watch, "I have to meet the Society for the Diffusion of Skeletons and Subjects, and it only wants a quarter to four." With that he left us.

We felt sad at heart. Was there nothing pretty left among the memorials of the Middle Ages? Was everything left for one purpose swallowed up for another? Had human heart's blood as little existence in the University, as pelican's blood in the ingredients of animal sustentation? Were the veins and arteries of collegiate authorities as shrivelled as the corses of those whose wealth they were enjoying? Were those, whose duty it was to feed the young with the food of life, to animate them by example, and to incite them to rivalry by their own greatness were they conventional heroes of a fable, like the pelican? Was the food they gave, like hers, aprocryphal; and was the ivy that covered the pelican but the sad emblem of the sordid apathy that had rotted the very entrails of St. Agnus Dei de Bonaventura, fed upon the "rich mould of dead men's graves," and grown splendid in its forgetfulness of the living?

T. A. B.

* Dugdale's "*Monasticon Churchorum in Chapellarum et Anglia*;" vol. xcvi. 2376. b. 3, in Routledge's Cheap Series.

* "Statuta de Brewendo." l. 1. tit. de cher. 3, § 46 + d

THE SQUANDERS OF SQUANDER CASTLE.*

BY WILLIAM CARLETON, Author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," "The Black Prophet," "Miser," &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

CHAPTER III.—MASTER TOM—MY PUPILS—JEMMY M'SCUTT'S VERY ORIGINAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

On finding myself, by such a prosperous gale of good fortune, a resident in the wealthy family of the Squanders, and in so respectable a capacity, I began to observe more closely the economy of the house, and the individual character of its inmates. Of the Squire himself, the reader has already had some intimation. He was one of those good-natured men, whose good-nature consists only in easiness of temper, and a strong habit of self-indulgence, without possessing scarcely a single practical virtue capable of making him a useful or respectable member of society. He was not *then* a harsh landlord, nor a man who would willingly harass or oppress his tenantry; but he was both negligent and ignorant of his duties as a landlord-proprietor. Indeed, so much so, that he was perfectly unconscious that "Property had its duties as well as its rights." He simply imagined that his tenantry were bound to pay him his rents, and that it was his business only to receive them. But as to the various acts of justice, encouragement, instruction, or forbearance, and a hundred other points involved in the duties of a landlord, he never once dreamt of them. These matters were altogether excluded from the habits and practice of the class to which he belonged, and, in his ignorance and neglect of them, he was in no degree singular. To look into the state and circumstances of his property—to observe modes of cultivation—to make himself acquainted with the habits and character of his tenantry, or the nature of the soil, never for a moment came within the spirit of his creed. The system by which he acted was that which predominated, almost

DOCTOR M'CLARET.

without exception, among the landlords of Ireland. It is true he would have fought a duel for one of his tenantry, if he imagined, for instance, that he had received "unfavourable law" from a neighbouring magistrate; but he would not scruple to horsewhip the same tenant on the following day. In fact, he *has* been known to fight for one of them. On a certain occasion, a farmer of his was summoned before a justice of peace, who lived only a few miles from him, and who was, besides, landlord to the plaintiff. The worthy magistrate having decided in favour of his own tenant, was waited upon next day by Mr. Squander, to whom, as his legitimate protector, the defeated man complained. Squander immediately took fire, paid a visit to the justice, horsewhipped him soundly, and, the next morning, after an exchange of three shots, put a bullet into his hip, which lamed him for life. Hunting, shooting, steeple chasing, wagering, and convivial debauchery, were the habits of his life. It is true, every Christmas and Easter he whistled the Hundredth Psalm, for he said that no man ought to pass through life without letting his family and dependants see that he was not insensible to religion. Poor Dr. M'Claret fell an easy victim to his profuse and impetuous hospitality. On being appointed by Trinity College to the rich living of that parish, he undertook, from the best and purest motives, to work some benefical change in the licentious habits of the Squire, a task for which his gentleness and flexibility of character badly qualified him. Instead of reforming Mr. Squander, the latter seduced him into a love of claret, and, ultimately, into the character of an amiable, harmless, but confirmed sot. He also boasted of his intrigues and seductions in presence of his sons, and would conclude by asking them, "Ha! you young dogs, when will any of you ever follow me that?"

"Wait father," Master Dick would say; "give us time—and never fear but I, for one, will prove myself a chip of the old block." A reply which highly delighted his worthy parent.

Mrs. Squander was the daughter of Lord Mount Gallivant, a rakish nobleman—well known in Ireland—whose character for gallantry was such that no parent anxious for the morals and reputation of his daughters would admit him into his family. Unfortunately, she was proud in matters of small importance, and extravagant in her habits of life, though shamefully negligent of her duties as the mistress of a large and expensive establishment. She was actuated by a ridiculous feeling, that any kind of attention to the affairs of her household was beneath a lady of her high birth, whose husband paid a large retinue of servants for the express purpose of managing them. She brought him no fortune; for the jolly Squire, who was influenced by a ludicrous ambition to become connected with an aristocratic family, had married her from that principle; and, indeed, it was to her pride and extravagance that may be traced, in the first instance, that senseless profusion which ultimately ruined him. His establishment, when he brought her home to preside over it, was, God knows, extravagant enough, and such as was far more than sufficient to sustain his position as a country-gentleman. Even this, however, was not to her taste. She must make him feel, and let the world know, that his wife ought to hold such a distinguished position as became her high birth. The establishment was consequently re-modelled and amplified to such a standard that, ere the expiration of twelve months, the worthy Squire found himself living at a rate of nearly double his former expenditure, and considerably beyond his income. In appearance Mrs. Squander was tall, very fair-haired, with good eyes, and rather large mouth Every day in the week, whether they entertained company or not, she went, with due punctuality, through all the ceremonies of the toilet. Indeed, so exact was she in this respect, that she caused every one of her children, before they had reached the age of six years, to be formally dressed for dinner; and it was not until her sons grew too big, and, I may add, too dissolute to regard this ceremony, that they were allowed to leave it off, and run into the opposite extreme—which they did.

The Squire had a brother in the house, whom I cannot overlook in this description of his family. He was a quiet man, who came down to breakfast and dinner every day in the week without uttering a single word or syllable—unless, indeed, very rarely. The great pleasure of his life was smoking; and, next to that, to take a glass of punch with some of the tenants. The poor, inoffensive man was, besides, all benevolence, and, if he ever did speak, it was always in defiance of the absent, of some servant with whom his sister-in-law might have found fault, or of a negligent or needy tenant whom his brother might be abusing. Never, however, was the pipe out of his mouth, unless when asleep or at meals. He was in possession of a small income—about three hundred a year—and the good which he clandestinely effected by it might well serve as an example to those who possess larger and more comprehensive means of serving their fellow-creatures. After breakfast he went up silently to his room—smoking; after dinner, he repeated his visit to the same place—still smoking; sometimes he would go out to the labourers while at work; sometimes to sit in a tenant's house—still smoke—smoke—smoking. Upon the latter occasion, he usually put a flask of whiskey, with a suitable quantity of lump-sugar, into his pocket; and, after a quiet chat, he would pull it out, and, having got the kettle boiled, would mix it with his own hands, and treat the family, taking a glass at the same time himself. He never looked into a newspaper, nor a book; nor was he ever supposed to bestow attention upon any subject that was calculated to awaken his mind from its languid and torpid state. Such, we say, he appeared and was supposed to be. Under this simplicity, however, there existed not merely a capacity for deep feeling, but keen, quiet powers of observation, of which neither the world nor his own friends had the least suspicion.

He was known as Master Tom: for, in Ireland, younger brothers, if unmarried, are frequently so denominated, by the peasantry, to the last day of their lives. Nothing could exceed his popularity in the neighbourhood, nor the love which was borne him by every inmate of his brother's house. Even Mrs. Squander, with all her pride and haughtiness, liked him; for, whenever she and her husband happened to discuss the relative merits of their families, he uniformly took her part. Emily doated on him, because she was more in his secrets than any of the rest, and was better acquainted with the simplicity and truth of his affections, and his furtive benevolence.

Master Tom was the youngest of the family, and, in consequence of the utter indifference to moral or literary training which prevailed at that period among the class to which his father belonged, we need scarcely say that his education had been shamefully neglected. He was, at the time I write of, within forty; a young looking man, with good features—of a florid, placid, and benevolent expression. Such was Master Tom, of whom the reader will hear more before the conclusion of our narrative

The furniture of the castle had been rich and fashionable, and might be still pronounced so; but the convivial habits of the Squire, the carelessness of the servants, and the orgies which took place there so frequently, had, in the course of time, impressed upon every thing in the house a rakish, and, if we may be permitted to apply the term, a licentious character. The beautiful tables were dinged and stained; the sofas, although well-looking to the eye, felt crazy when you sat upon them. The carpets bore similar marks of intemperance; and there was scarcely a sober chair in the dining-room.

Having thus given a slight sketch of the family, I shall now proceed to detail the history of the progress which my pupils made under my management.

In order to my greater success, I drew up a set of rules for their adoption. In this programme I appointed the hours for study, and for their attendance in the school-room. I then examined them or, rather, attempted to do so—in order to ascertain the extent of the acquirements already made, that I might know from what point to start. The school-room in which this experiment took place was a large, comfortable apartment, with a bagatelle-table in one end, on which lay a large backgammon-box, closed. On looking into this, I discovered two or three packs of cards; and, on examining the other appurtenances of this precious seminary, I observed several fowling-pieces, powder-flasks, shot-belts, wash ram-rods; together with landing-nets, fishing-rods, stuffed-birds, hunting-horns, and—though last, not least—no less than three cases of duelling pistols; one for each pupil—purchased for them by their affectionate father.

It is due to myself to confess here, that I approached my task with two distinct impressions. In the first place, I felt anxious, not only to do my duty, but to do it in such a manner as might produce beneficial results to my wild and headlong pupils; and, in the next, I was fully conscious of the almost insuperable difficulties that lay in my way. The eldest, Master Dick, was a good-looking stout boy, in or about seventeen. He was hasty, rather selfish, but not ill-natured, muscular, active, and remarkably well-made. Even at that age, however, there were visible, as well in his features as in his whole manner and bearing, the traces of early dissipation and a reckless life, as well as of a heart untamed and already corrupted by the premature propensities of unrestrained passion and indulgence. He was his father's favourite, and he knew it. From his birth, until the moment he came under my charge, a moral check, or a religious restraint had never been placed upon him. In every whim, and caprice, and desire, he had been allowed his own way, and the consequence was, that this system of indulgence added such force to the impetuous impulse of his will and passions, that any attempt even to moderate them was resented with a burst of indignation and rage that, in one so young, was frightful. The truth was, that not only his father, but his mother, sister, the servants, labourers, and tenants, all dreaded him, and made a point never to come in his way, or, at least, with one exception, to leave it as soon as possible whilst these furious outbursts of temper were upon him. When in this state he used to cuff and kick the unfortunate servants and dependents as if they were mere dogs, whilst they, poor devils, were obliged to put up with his violence and bear his outrages with patience, under the alternative of being dismissed without a character. It is true, that, as soon as his good temper returned, he would certainly apologise, tell them he was sorry, that he did it in a passion, and, having said as much, would throw them a handful of loose silver, by way of compensation.

In the last sentence but one, we mentioned an exception. This was the cunning old huntsman, Jemmy M'Scutt, who always made it a point to throw himself in his way in the most outrageous moments of his passion, certain, at the time, that he was to come in for a thrashing; but as the hardened, weather-beaten old sinner was impenetrable to blows, his policy was to secure the compensation which he knew would follow. I have reason to believe that the shrewd old knave did not derive less than a pound a week from this extraordinary source of income.

The next was Master Harry, who, in point of disposition and character bore a considerable resemblance to his brother. He had, however, a greater command over his temper, and a much greater power of concealing what he felt. His resentments, too, were deeper, though less obvious, and, to a close observer, it was evident, that, though calmer than the other, he was much more implacable and vindictive, and retained his resentments until gratified by the infliction of some secret act of vengeance. His manner, though much more plausible, was also darker and more sullen than that of Dick. The latter, notwithstanding his wild, but transient, ebullitions of temper, was rather popular, and even well liked; whilst Harry, notwithstanding his greater habit of self command, was no favourite at home and decidedly unpopular abroad.

The third, and youngest, was James. And here I cannot help dwelling upon a fact, connected with domestic character, which almost every person must have observed. Whether the members of a family be sons or daughters, or both, it is an indisputable truth that there will be always found *one* individual among them beyond comparison more kind, more amiable, more truthful, more virtuous, and, in general, by far more gifted than the rest. Young James was, indeed, an appropriate proof of this. Though injured considerably by the example of his brothers, by moral and religious neglect, and the ill-treatment he had to endure, yet was the *moral* of his character essentially amiable, generous, and good. Seldom have I seen a young lad surrounded by such disadvantages, so extremely candid and unselfish. He scorned falsehood, abhorred hypocrisy, and never, under any circumstances, or through any temptation, could be induced to lend himself to deceit or fraud. His susceptibility of sympathy and compassion was in keeping with the generosity of his disposition; and, whilst his manners were mild and unassuming, his character was one of singular firmness, courage, and resolution. By his brothers he was looked upon with something approaching to contempt, and the usual term by which his father recognised him was "the Ninny."

"Poor James will never be good for anything," he would say. "He will grow up a ninny, like his Uncle Tom."

This was one of the few observations which usually made Tom speak. On such occasions he would look his brother in the face, take the eternal pipe out of his mouth, and turning the thumb of his left hand over his shoulder, ask, pointing to the two eldest, "And what will they be good for, brother?"

It is not my intention here to enter into any details of the difficulties and struggles which I had to encounter in attempting to educate the two eldest of these blessed youths. It is enough to say that whatever good I accomplished, and it was not much, was by a system of compromise. In the course of a short time I became necessary, nay, indispensable to them; for, in consequence of the lives they had led from their infancy up, and the criminal indulgence they had received at the hands of their parents, they were utterly deficient in the virtue of self-reliance. They could pursue no sport or diversion without me. When out with the fox-hounds, I always if I were not there to witness their feats and to direct them, the sport was dull. Without me

MASTER TOM VISITING ONE OF HIS TENANTS.

the steeple-chase was insipid. It was the same thing with grouse, partridge, or snipe-shooting; and, in whipping the streams, none but Randy could tie their flies to any purpose. I, however, made my bargain; unless they got, satisfactorily, through a certain portion of school-work, I denied them my society in all their sports. By this means I continued to advance them by degrees, until, having mastered their early difficulties, the labour began to get lighter and less repulsive. Such was my system, and, indeed, it was the only one by which either I or any individual living could win them even into reluctant and desultory habits of application. With James I had comparatively little trouble, because his natural talents were good, and his attention indefatigable.

During the first six months I was in the family, I could observe that although the Squire lived at the same profuse and reckless rate, yet he was frequently subject to occasional fits of the deepest gloom and depression. Sometime before this time, my stepfather, in consequence of the reformation of his conduct towards my

* Continued from page 4

brother and sisters, was promoted to the office of bailiff, which my father had filled. The fellow, aware that I resided in his landlord's house, and conscious that any further violence to his stepchildren must reach me through my sister, and that from me it would assuredly pass to the landlord himself and his sons, deemed it more prudent to change his tone, and assume the hypocrite. Why this man, who I had reason to believe was no favourite with either the Squire himself or any of his family, should have got such an appointment, was, at that time, a secret to me, and perplexed me very much as to the cause of it. It is true, I was then young and unreflecting, but I came to the knowledge of it afterwards. It was a stretch of policy on the part of Master Dick with regard to my sister, and I have no doubt but a similar motive was at the bottom of my own engagement

I could observe now that the Squire felt great reluctance in sending to the Post-office for his letters; and that when the lad who was in the habit of going for them had returned, and placed them on the breakfast-table—for, owing to the influence of my worthy pupils, I was now allowed to breakfast and dine with the family, unless when they had company—he took them up one by one, and, throwing some of them aside with a peevish air, opened and read such only as he thought were not disagreeable. These unpleasant missives continued to increase both in number and frequency until, at length, he exclaimed, as if forgetting himself, "Confound me, but I shall soon be a prisoner in my own house!" An expression which startled me very much; but seemed to have no effect whatsoever upon either Dick or Harry.

CHAPTER IV.

A GAUGER OUTWITTED—JAMES SQUANDER'S DEPARTURE FOR COLLEGE

I HAVE already mentioned the huntsman, Jemmy M'Scutt, as a dry, cunning old knave; and I must add, here, that there was a sinister expression in his small, keen eye, which could not be mistaken. If any man possessed an extraordinary fertility of invention in everything requiring iniquity and fraud, Jemmy was that man. It was impossible to look at him for a moment without passing at once to the idea of deceit and treachery. There was a perpetual sneer, or what is termed, a white laugh, upon his hard features, which completely dissociated him from everything like candour and truth. He had, in fact, that obvious character of nature which at once tells you that it is utterly impossible even to guess at the process of the right or edification which is going on within him. Yet was he the most confidential servant in the whole establishment. The truth is, he was looked upon as an oddity, and enjoyed a license both of language and action that was permitted to no other domestic in the castle. Jemmy had acted for many years in the capacity of huntsman and trainer to the Squire, and, in the early part of his engagement, rode many of his master's most important races. From this task, however, he was removed, not because the Squire ever doubted his integrity, but because he was not considered *lucky*. Jemmy, however, imputed the want of luck to his master, and relinquished the office of jockey with great apparent alacrity; saying, that it would ruin the character of any jock to ride for a man that is always opposed by Fortune. Be this as it may, for several years before I became an inmate in this family, he master had been losing heavily on the turf; yet, such was his infatuation, that he always guided himself by Jemmy's advice, and clung to the sport with an energy that must have been prompted by some powerful feeling. What that feeling was will appear. There was, however, one individual in the family who did not relish a bone in Jemmy's body, and that was Master Tom. Whether this prejudice on the part of Master Tom resulted from the honest instinct of his truthful heart it is difficult to decide. One thing we knew to be equally clear on the part of Jemmy, which was that he entertained as strong a prejudice against Master Tom as the latter did against him; so that, as the proverb says, "there was no love lost between them."

I will here mention an exploit of Jemmy's, which, as the conception was original, and as it could occur nowhere but in Ireland, will satisfy the reader that I don't, in the least, overrate his invention. And while on this point I am bound to say, that, in any matter where straightforward honesty and that sagacious integrity which so eminently characterises the great body of commercial life in England, were necessary, there was not a greater blockhead in Europe than our redoubtable huntsman. In order to draw out his talents there must be fraud, over-reaching, and dishonesty. In other words the only morality with which he was imbued, or of which he had any notion, was the morality of the turf

The reader may remember that Master Dick told me, on the evening I went to pass my examination with the Doctor, that his father had three hogsheads of poteen whiskey at one end of the dining-room, to give them what he called, "a seasoning." Now it so happened that the gauger of the district—a mellow lad himself, and a frequent guest at the Squire's table—had, for good reasons, been removed to a different district, and a stranger put in his place. At all events, the Squire had a few friends—that is to say, about a score—to dine with him, whilst the three large casks aforesaid were still in the same position—exposed to the eye of every one who entered the room. As the party were seated at dinner, one of the servants made his appearance in a state of great alarm and agitation, exclaiming, "Thunder and turf, sir, what's to be done?—the new gauger and the military, your honour, are within two or three perches of the hall-door, and we'll be disgraced in the counthry *for lettin' them bate us.* Holy St. Countryman, what will we do—and three hogsheads of it there, lyin' before their eyes? What's to be done, sir?"

"Take your time, Lanty," said his master; "take your time; is Jemmy here?"

"He's within, sir, in the kitchen below."

"Send him up."

Jemmy, who had been helping himself to something good in the kitchen, entered the dining-room with his usual grave, but significant aspect; and, having gathered the palm of his hand, he wiped his thin, hard lips, which seemed a little greasy.

"Jemmy," said his master, "we're in a mess. There, as you know, are three hogsheads of poteen; and, on the other hand, this cursed new gauger, whom I don't know, assisted by a military officer and a strong guard of soldiers, are at the door. By my honour, there's their knock."

Jemmy looked at the whiskey, and then at the assembled dinner-party, with his usual sardonic grin; after which, he hitched up his old buckskins, and gave a short cough; which, from whatever cause, set most of them a laughing. In the meantime another knock was given, and his master desired him to be quick

"What's to be done, you old scoundrel?"

"Contrive, sir, to keep them to-night, or as long as you can, at all events," replied Jemmy, "and I will see what can be done."

In the mean time the gauger entered, and was shown into the front-parlour, where the Squire joined him. On entering, the gauger bowed; and, being politely asked his business—

"I am an Excise officer, sir," he replied; "and have replaced Mr. Bernard Fogarty, within the last few days. I am very sorry, sir, for giving you this trouble; but I act in consequence of information."

"Of course, sir," replied the Squire, "you are bound to do your duty."

"I have had secret intelligence given to me," proceeded the other, "that there are three hogsheads, or casks of illicit spirits in your dining-room."

"Pray step in, sir," replied the Squire, "and you shall see the three casks you speak of."

The other accordingly did so, and felt somewhat surprised at finding a large dinner-party seated at table; but, what was far more agreeable, the three large casks were there, exactly in accordance with his information

"You are aware, sir," he observed, "that my informant has been quite correct."

"So it seems," replied the Squire. "Gentlemen this is by the way, sir," he added, "I am not able to introduce you not having the pleasure of knowing your name."

"My name is Corbet sir," replied the other.

"This, gentlemen, is Mr. Corbet, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fogarty, the late very respectable Excise officer of this district."

Mr. Corbet bowed to the company; but very little notice was taken of a man who came not merely to disturb them at such an hour, but to deprive them of many a jolly beverage of the same excellent liquor.

"By the way, Mr. Corbet, you must dine with us," said the Squire; "your predecessor was a frequent guest of mine; and I trust that you will find the three casks before us no bar to my hospitality, or check upon good-will between us; but, I think that you said that you are accompanied by a military officer and a party of soldiers?"

"I am, sir," replied the Excise man; "but, as this kind of duty is not very palatable to the military in general, he declined to come in, until he should be called upon officially by me."

"Here, Mr. Corbet," said the Squire, "take a seat, you will have time enough to remove the casks; but, in the meantime, the gentleman must come in and join us; I shall have your horses put up and taken care of, and the men refreshed."

Accordingly the officer, a fine, dashing young fellow, joined them: and a very seasonable act of hospitality both he and the gauger found it, for the day was both cold and bitter in the extreme.

About forty, or even thirty years ago, it was an easy matter to get *into* an Irish gentleman's dining room, but not quite so easy to get *out of* it, especially in the west. It is customary to say here that a very agreeable evening passed, and that the gauger was forced, whether he would or not, to keep it up to the hour at which they went. In the course of the evening the huntsman sent word to his master that he wished to speak to him. On going to the hall, Jemmy addressed him: "Keep your guests, sir," said he, "until about two o'clock; and have as much uproar, and noise, and singing, as you can—leave the rest to me."

This was about ten o'clock, and the gauger, whose the Squire was out of the room, with a keen eye to business, went to the casks to ascertain that they were full and tried the taps; but the result he found not at all satisfactory. He was a little scoundrel, with a sour, dissatisfied, ill-tempered face, all the disagreeable points of which were brought out by liquor.

"All right, sir," he exclaimed, "all right and sound—I care about no Squire whatever Fogarty may have done. I'm a man that will always do my duty. I tell you, gentlemen, I am no greenhorn, but have my wits about me night and morning. I am not just the man to be done, gentlemen; although you pride yourselves here, in the west, for doing the gauger. However, let them do me that can, that's all I say; I have never been done yet, and I'll take good care that I never shall be. Any man that can, I will shake hands with him, and say he knows a thing or two, that's all. There they are," he added, pointing to the casks, "and I'll have them, that's the chat."

THE PARTY.

"Perfectly right, my friend," replied the Squire; "but, in the meantime, gentlemen, let us enjoy ourselves. I can only be fined. Well, I am able to pay the fine, that is one comfort; but come, let us stick to our liquor, and make a night of it. I suppose, Mr. Corbet, you won't disturb us by removing these casks to-night; it will be time enough in the morning."

"By Jasus," said the Coroner, "if he'd attempt to disturb the present company by removing them, I'd be betting on his beggarly carcase in less than a week, and make the jury bring in a verdict of 'Died by a righteous judgment.'"

"I care for no man," replied Corbet, peevishly. "I've sent for the carts to remove them, and if they come in time, it must and shall be done."

Here a dozen voices exclaimed. "Throw him out—throw the ungrateful scoundrel out; he is entitled to no forbearance."

"Gentlemen," said the Squire; "remember he is my guest, and that, by all the rules of hospitality I am bound to protect him. Don't be alarmed, Mr. Corbet," he added. "You shall experience no opposition in removing them."

The young officer felt indignant at the insolent conduct of the gauger. "I assure you, gentlemen," he observed, "there is no duty, to the discharge of which we are called, that presses upon us with such a sense of pain, and disgust, and degradation, as that which forces us to accompany a still-hound like this, upon such cursed expeditions. It is a disgrace to our service, and to an honourable profession, so to employ us. What a cursed regulation it is that compels me and my brave fellows to follow this fellow's beck."

"I shall report you, sir, for the use of these expressions," said the gauger.

"You be hanged," returned the officer. "You are ungrateful, sir, or you would'nt treat a gentleman with incivility and insolence, at whose hands you have received nothing but kindness and hospitality."

"Hospitality, sir," replied the other, "shall never bribe me from doing my duty."

The Squire again interfered, and peace was restored, but during this little tiff between the officer and the gauger, he contrived to let his friends know Jemmy's wish to wit, that they should make as much noise and uproar as possible. And so it was done, until the hour of two o'clock had arrived, at which time a knock came to the door, with an intimation to the gauger that the carts which he had sent for to carry off the spirits had just come, and were now ready.

"All right," he exclaimed. "Gentlemen, you must excuse me; duty is sacred. Lieutenant Bennet, I will trouble you to order in a party of your men to remove these casks. It is your duty, sir."

The gallant young fellow looked with a perplexed face at his entertainer, as much as to say, "You see, sir, I have no alternative." The Squire also felt perplexed, and was about to reply, when Jemmy entered, and with a grin of more than usual bitterness and triumph, said, "Gintlemen, the carts is come; I think, wid submission, it's better that these *useless* casks should be removed at once."

"Well now," thought his master, "what the devil can this old scoundrel be at? He surely would not be mad enough to raise the tenantry and attempt to rescue them, by which means many lives must be necessarily lost."

"I must go, sir," said the soldier rising; "but I protest to Heaven it is the most painful and disagreeable duty I was ever called on to perform."

He accordingly went out, and almost immediately returned with a dozen men into the room.

"Now, sir," said he, "there are the men for you, give them their orders."

"Here, men," said the gauger, bloated now with liquor and a consciousness of authority. "Remove these three casks,—one at a time, you will find them heavy."

The soldiers who, by the way, had been supplied with abundant refreshments in one of the outhouses, approached the casks, and, to their utter surprise, as well as to that of all present, found every one of them empty.

"These casks are all empty, sir," said the men; "there is nothing in them," and they rolled them about with their feet in order to satisfy him of the fact

"Your men are drunk, sir," said Corbet, addressing himself to their commander.

"Certainly not, sir," replied the other coolly. "I wish you were as sober

All that now remained for the discomfited still-hound was to ascertain the fact for himself; but, alas the day! or, rather, alas the night! it was a melancholy truth. The three casks, instead of being filled with stout mellow poteen, as they had been three or four hours before, contained nothing now but thin air. To describe the disconsolate visage and chagrin of the gauger would be impossible.

"Zounds! I am done, at last," he exclaimed; "done before my own face; and, what is worse, I shall be dismissed besides. I could take my oath the three casks were full when I first entered this room, and for two hours afterwards."

"And that," observed the Coroner, "is the very fact that will dismiss you. Now, I'll tell you what, my Trojan, had you been civil and agreeable, instead of being thankless and insolent, it might have been overlooked; but, as sure as my name is Jack Finigan, and as sure as your Inspector is my cousin, your date as a Revenue officer will be but short."

At this moment Jemmy entered the room, and, approaching the discomfited gauger, said, as he extended his hard, cartilaginous palm, "Shake hands, sir. I think I heard you say, a while ago, that you would like to do so with anyone that could over-reach you. You're a keen looking little *sprassawn*; but, be my sowl, you never saw the day you could measure brains wid Jemmy M'Scutt. Gintlemen, give me a glass of something till I drink the codger's health. Here's to you, and don't you look purty, standing there! Here's to you, and may you always be as successful. Faith, your mother may be proud of you." And, so saying, he emptied his glass, amidst the roars of the company, at the unfortunate exciseman, and skulked, with a double grin on him, out of the room.

Owing to the solicitations of the Squire, however, the Coroner represented the matter to his cousin in such a light as occasioned him to be only reduced; but reduced to the very lowest step in the service.

And now the reader will ask how Jemmy contrived to empty the casks without disturbing the company. By the aid of a long augur, he first bored a hole through the boards of the loft, then stuffed a sufficient quantity of paste between the cask and the boards to prevent the whiskey from flowing about the room, after

which he bored another hole in the cask itself, and received the spirits, which gushed down, into different vessels, from which it was immediately transferred into smaller casks, and then carried off to a safe place in a neighbouring bog, where it was buried.*

One of Jemmy's constant companions was a dwarfish misshapen mannikin, called Bunty Scrag—a creature who passed for a fool; but was, nevertheless, a knave of the first water. He lived in the family of another sporting gentleman, who resided within a couple of miles of Castle Squander, and who was hand and glove with its proprietor. This character, whom we shall designate by the name of O'Canter, was considered, and with truth, not only the shrewdest man on the Irish turf, but also one of the most fortunate. It was well known, indeed, that he was tricking and unscrupulous, but, being too cunning and dexterous in his manœuvres, he never allowed himself to violate, in any tangible manner, the regulations of the sport. He was cheerful, hospitable, and remarkable for a strong brogue, and meek deportment; yet, in spite of the general suspicion and impressions of his being a thorough black leg, he was able to maintain a very

THE DWARF'S HOME.

with great plausibility. Perhaps he would have found this difficult, but being a regular fire eater, he was ready to make any doubt of, or insinuation against, his honour, a matter of personal insult, to be decided only by a meeting at ten or twelve paces.

Now it was in this man's family, or rather in his stables, that Bunty Scrag lived, for Bunty's delight was to pass his life among horses. The little scoundrel was gifted with such an astonishing memory of everything connected with the turf, that the Stud-book was fallible compared to him. He was master of the pedigree and performances of every horse in the three kingdoms, and had the reputation of being the best judge of a racer in Ireland. In nineteen cases out of twenty he never failed to place the horses, on seeing them brought to the post, or rather long before it, for no private trial ever took place that he did not contrive to witness. In fact, he was a most accomplished touter. Many of these faculties, however, were, by no means generally known; and, in order to give himself, or rather his master, O'Canter, the full advantage of this sagacious instinct, he always took care to make a sufficient number of mistakes to diminish the impression that might be felt as to the correctness of his judgment. All we will say at the present time is, that this dwarfish little knave and the huntsman were on terms of the greatest confidence; Jemmy and his master, O'Canter, being, probably, the only two who were thoroughly aware of his sagacity

I was now about two years in the family, and, I must confess, that I could not look upon the wasteful and riotous habits which I was forced to witness, without great pain. Among the other propensities of Mr Squander, as I had long before this discovered, was that of deep play, especially with his neighbour, O'Canter. That he ever could have been successful was impossible, for he drank whilst he played, and was besides utterly deficient in coolness and temper.

Another piece of extravagance to which he was addicted, in common, I must say, with most of the gentry of the West, was a habit of wagering large sums upon the most trivial arguments, especially such as were connected with the turf, play, and other subjects. "I'll bet you five pounds I'm right." "I'll bet you ten pounds—twenty—fifty"—and so on; and all these wagers should be paid.

When I was three years in the family, James, the youngest, insisted on entering college, and asked his father to allow me to enter along with him, adding that I could afford him very great assistance in his studies. To this his father at once assented.

"Certainly, James, and he shall have an ample allowance for his support."

This would have gratified me very much, but neither Dick nor Harry would listen to it. The former got into one of his towering passions, and asked, were they about to be deprived of the only companion and friend with whom they ever could agree. He, for one, would not stand that. The thing was, accordingly, given up, and I was forced to remain in what I felt to be a falling house

On the evening before James's departure for the university, he asked me to sit awhile with him in his room. At this period, I ought to say, that I had been admitted to their dinner-parties, and even to the drawing-room. I accordingly went, and found him by himself, evidently in depressed spirits, which, indeed, was natural, as he had never been a day absent from his family before. There was a decanter of wine upon the table, which was for my use, as the poor boy seldom drank himself

"Randy," said he, "before I go, I think it my duty to thank you deeply and sincerely for the pains you have taken, and the anxiety you have felt, in advancing my education. I don't think I would be justified in separating from you without giving expression to what I feel to be due to you. You had a very difficult card to play with my brothers, and perhaps no other individual could have managed them as you did. If you have not made scholars of them, you have, at all events, saved them from the disgrace of being absolutely illiterate, and that is as much, perhaps more, than any one else could accomplish. As for me, I feel deeply, as I said, the obligations which I owe you."

* This is a fact.

"With you, James," I replied, "I had no difficulty. Your talents are good, and you were assiduous in your studies. Had your brothers been equally so, they might have made a more satisfactory progress—for they are neither of them without a considerable share of intellect, if they would only use it."

"Whatever talents I possess," he replied, with emotion, "I feel that they will constitute my only fortune in life."

"What!" I replied, "and your father in possession of twelve thousand a year!"

"My father," said he, bursting into tears, "is a ruined man. His property is overloaded with mortgages; and, indeed, considering the extravagant rate at which he has lived for years, it could not be otherwise. There is a scandalous race—a senseless an insane competition among the gentry of the country at large, as to who will surpass the other in show, equipage, hospitality, and that prodigality of expenditure which is considered the exponent of wealth and fortune. Not that I believe my father is worse off than others; for the fact is, that almost every man of his class is, at this moment, in a state of bankrupt y He may weather it out for some years; but, as for me, I feel that I must depend upon my own energies and talents; and such is my resolution."

I felt the truth of this; but, at the same time, I determined not to appear to go with him in the views he had expressed.

"James," said I, "you are now depressed by a separation from your family, and you, consequently, overdraw the picture."

"No," he replied; "I have my own reasons for what I say; but that which distresses me most, is the reflection of what will become of my dear sister Emily. Poor mamma, too when the crash comes—how will she sustain it?"

He again shed tears bitterly, and I endeavoured to console him as well as I could; at length he proceeded—

"There is one man in our establishment whom I suspect to be a most treacherous and ungrateful villain."

"Pray who is he?" I asked

"Jemmy, the huntsman," he replied; "he is a bosom friend of the vile dwarf, Bunty Scrag, who is in the service of that plausible black leg, O'Canter. Now, my father has lost thousands upon thousands on the turf, and the heaviest of his losses have been always to O'Canter. I feel an impression, which I cannot shake off, that the huntsman has regularly sold him to this swindler, and been one principal cause of his embarrassments. My father is honourable, generous, and without suspicion, and will not hear a word said against old Jemmy; but, as I said, I feel that my impressions with regard to him are right. Besides, I understand that he lived with O'Canter's father before he came to us; and it was this very O'Canter, who, when commencing his career as a sportsman, recommended him to my father—and, as I suspect, for his own purposes. I mention this to you," he proceeded, "because I wish you to keep your eye upon him—upon Bunty Scrag—and, if possible, upon O'Canter also. I do not ask this upon my own account, but perhaps it may prove an act of kindness and friendship to my father"

"It is a curious enough coincidence of opinion, James," I replied; "for, I assure you, I myself have entertained strong suspicions of Jemmy the huntsman's integrity; and you may rest assured that I shall keep a strict eye on him, and, as far as opportunity will enable me, upon the other two, besides."

"My dear Randy," he proceeded, "I have much more cause of sorrow than you can imagine. My poor Uncle Tom—who, if ever a man was without spot or stain, is he too, I fear, will suffer. His little property, of three hundred a year, will go—for he will refuse my father nothing; and poor Emily, too, to whom her uncle left twelve thousand pounds absolutely at her own disposal—is too affectionate and generous to see my father degraded in the face of the country; she, too, will be involved in the ruin. Alas! my dear Randy—I leave home with a heavy and foreboding heart. You are the only person, with the exception of my uncle, to whom I have unbosomed myself; and I appeal to you whether I have not sufficient cause."

I felt my heart warm to this fine boy, and sympathised with him from my very soul, because, as I said before, I had no doubt that his apprehensions were but too well founded. Still I assumed a cheerful aspect, strove to diminish his fears for the future, and, filling my glass, took his hand and drank a brilliant career to him through college;—upon which we parted.

The next morning early I was up to see him off, but, to my surprise, neither Dick nor Harry made their appearance. They had caroused it deeply the night before, and did not feel themselves in a condition to rise at such an hour. I went to their respective bedrooms, and besought them, for the sake of common decency, to get up and see their brother before he went.

"What the devil did you disturb me for?" said Dick. "don't you think I'd rise at this hour, for father, or mother, or sister, or brother? Where's the use of it? Can't he take a run to Dublin without me seeing him? He's not going to be hanged, I'm sure, that we should go to take an everlasting farewell of him. Go to blazes out of this," he said, "and let me sleep"

I then passed to Harry's bedroom, and awoke him. "Won't you get up" said I, "and see your brother James before he goes?"

"Ah," said he, stretching himself and yawning, "poor James! is he going then?"

"Don't you know he is. Get up and see him."

"Poor James!" said he; "I'm very fond of James; but I have a severe headache, Randy; tell him so, and I am sure the kind-hearted boy will excuse me. Say I'm ill, which is the fact, otherwise I would go down with pleasure."

"Shall I bring him up to you, then?"

"No, Randy, I would rather not; I might feel too much, and the agitation might aggravate my headache. So might he, poor boy; he is, like myself, possessed of too much sensibility, and I think we ought to spare his feelings, poor lad. Say I'll write to him, and, in the meantime, give him my love."

I need scarcely assure the reader that the indignation which I felt against the two heartless young scoundrels was such as I cannot now clothe in language, especially against Harry, the hypocrite, whom I cursed in my heart. On entering the front parlour, I found his sister Emily in tears, his uncle Tom quite pale with sorrow, his father and his mother, the latter in a temporary dishabille, as she intended to return to bed the moment he was off. I apologised, as well as I could, for his brothers, and when poor James heard me a single tear ran down each cheek, but he cleared his throat and assumed more firmness. His sister Emily had her arm about his neck, as if she could scarcely part with him at all; he had been her favourite.

"Well," said he, rising up, "I must go. Dear mother, farewell, farewell, dearest mamma!" and, as he spoke, he threw his arms about her neck, kissed her, and wept. She removed him from her a little, and putting a hand on each cheek, kissed his forehead, and said, with a cold aristocratic formality, that started my indignation afresh, "Farewell, James; you are going where you will meet young men of high rank and family, and let me beseech you never to forget that you are the grandson of a noble man." She then kissed him again coldly on the forehead, and went up to bed.

"Ah!" thought I; "it is always better to be born near nature!"

The poor Squire's countenance was charged with sorrow, or rather with an affliction deeper than the mere temporary separation from his son could have produced. There was, besides, a look of compassion and remorse in his features that could not for a moment be mistaken. James, when his mother had gone, turned to him—approached him and, throwing himself into his arms, wept aloud. His father pressed him to his heart, laid his head upon his breast, and I could perceive the tears rain down from his convulsed cheeks upon the face of his son

"My darling, my noble boy!" he exclaimed, "I feel my heart smitten by the injustice which I have done you. You have much to forgive me for, dear James; but I am punished by the remorse I feel. Your uncle told me all—and of your magnanimous resolution to relieve me, by your own exertions, from the burthen of your support. Forgive me, dear James, that I did not understand you in time; and now, perhaps, it is too late."

The boy then turned to his sister, who wept upon his bosom, kissed him, and seemed as if she would never let him go. I then interfered; and said that time was pressing, and he might be too late for the coach.

"James," said Emily, "whatever you may remember, don't forget that you are my brother—my best beloved brother—and I trust you will never do anything that will call a blush to your sister's cheek"

"Come," said Master Tom, in a low voice, which he was afraid to trust, "Randy and I will see you to the coach. Richard," said he to his brother, "go to bed. God bless you, dear Richard—God bless you! and you, too, Emily must go to bed kiss me, darling."

She kissed him, weeping, and we then departed, leaving the father and daughter, each in deep sorrow, behind us in the hall.

Poor Tom proved himself a hero and a philosopher. He attempted to be jocular—talked with a vivacity and fluency which I had never witnessed before. There was, however, a villanous tremor in his voice, which no hypocrisy of affection could disguise or conceal. On helping James into the coach he slipped a purse into his hand, then squeezed it—the coach drove off; and, after following it with his eyes until it turned a corner and got out of sight, he stared at me as if I had been a spectre; then, taking my arm, we returned, in silence, to the castle. As we went along, I felt how necessary my support was to him, his arm, within mine, being tremulous, and his steps feeble. On entering the front drawing-room, he sat down, and I then saw that he was in tears. I did not speak to him, nor make any attempt to interrupt his grief—which was, in consonance with his character, deep and quiet. After some time, however, he said to me—

"Randy, you don't know the value of that boy"

"Perfectly, sir," I replied; "I had a conversation with him last night, in his own room, that confirmed and extended every favourable impression I had previously entertained of him."

"Did he tell you," said he, "that, from this day forth, it is his intention never to be a burthen upon his father?"

"Well, no," I replied; "not exactly that."

"No," replied his uncle; "he would not mention that to anyone but me. Such, however, is his resolution. But he shall not want a friend. However, what pleases me best, is his father—thank God, he now understands him, and knows his value"

Neither Emily nor her uncle returned to bed; and, I need scarcely say, that the breakfast that morning was a melancholy one. His uncle, his sister, and I partook of that meal about ten o'clock—the other members of the family about two.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

A STORY OF THE GALLOWS.

'Tis a calm and quiet evening, season of peaceful rest,
When, nestling warm, the infant sleeps upon her mother's breast;
When homeward hies the father, his daily task all done,
And with mirth and laugh to greet him his happy children run.

But quiet evening deepens into dark and solemn night;
In a corner of the sleeping town, sacred to blood and blight,
Breaking the midnight silence, his task a workman plies
Where on the morrow's coming morn a human creature dies!

See! in his prison's stone-bound cell, marking the fleeting time,
Borne down with stupor, crushed with thought, paces the Man of Crime:
From neighbouring church each passing hour strikes through the darkling gloom—
And to-morrow, full of life and breath, he meets a felon's doom.

Brothers! look back upon his life—see him, the child of shame,
Who save in oath or savage curse, ne'er heard the Sacred name;
Whose child life was all darkness, who, more than sin and guile,
Never knew a father's teaching, never felt a mother's smile!

In a noisome crowd he cradled, his infant breath he drew,
Want was his tutor, sin his guide—the only ones he knew;
Through crooked ways of Vice and Crime his earliest pathway ran,
Until the warp'd, untutor'd boy became the desperate man!

The only school he ever knew was in the prison cell,
His teaching was in sin and wrong—he mark'd his tutors well!
His wisdom was in cunning, in fraud and lie his truth,
And the hangman ends the lesson we taught him in his youth!

* * * * * *

The night has pass'd, the morn has come, beaming with cheerful light,
To gladden man on busy earth, to aid him in his fight;
Surely a type of endless life the glorious dawn was given,
When clouds and darkness pass away,—when comes the light of heaven!

The gallows reads its lesson, once more its tale it tells,
With words of Christian preacher! with sound of Christian bells!
And, in eager haste to read it, gathers fast a heaving crowd,
With ribald song, and hideous jest, and curses deep and loud.

Brothers! 'tis time these scenes should end; we judge the full-grown man,
And leave the boy to fight his way through life as best he can;
No friend stands by to teach him, no hand is raised to save;
Untaught, forgotten, ignorant, he fills his felon's grave!

Brothers! this horrid death-tree—let it no longer stand,
Shedding its ghastly upas-shade o'er England's Christian land!
The New Year 's waiting at the door, meet time for love and good,
Brothers, be up and doing,—root out this fiend of blood!

Down with it over all the land! Where tower'd its crimson head,
Build school to teach, build church to preach, give men their daily bread!
With the Old Year dying outward, let this blatant falsehood cease,
And to all in happier England may the coming year bring Peace!

X

WHAT IS LIFE?

THE proudest of men, as well as the most imaginative,—the lonely weaver at his monotonous labour, and the spent dandy in his sickly morning,—the hot-eyed sempstress, and the gorgeous lady,—the dullest book-keeper, and the grandest poet,—have asked themselves, in various moods, one question,—"What is life?" The answers to this universal query would fill volumes. In each reply there is a view of the respondent's life. Let us glance at a few of them.

The first gentleman who undertakes to define life for us is not of the most amiable cast of mind; decidedly not the gentleman we should be inclined to make a voyage round the world with. He begs to inform us that life is a desolate journey, beset at every step by briers. Not at all an encouraging prospect to young people, flushed with hope, who are starting on the voyage,—who are just about to put their first finger upon the treacherous thorns. This gentleman we recognise as of that peculiar class who put mourning upon brides, reminding them, just by way of damping their present happiness,—that the morrow may find their lover in his grave. Not quite a reasonable course this, in our opinion. We all know that death is inevitable, and that a few of us, let us hope, do something as we proceed in life, to fortify us for the approach of the enemy when he advances upon us. But why be sniffing continually at the door of the charnel-house?

Another individual approaches with a definition. He is a solemn man, not to be lightly approached by any one. He is not to be trifled with on any occasion. We should say he did not smile on his wedding-day. Life, he tells us, is but a journey to the grave; therefore, men are to pucker their faces into the most serious expression, and live near an undertaker. This is a most melancholy gentleman, who wears his sadness as other men wear holiday looks,—who is, in fact, very proud of his solemn aspect. He shines at funerals; and perhaps the proudest moment of his life was when, as chief mourner, he followed his father to the grave, between rows of staring strangers.

And now comes a jovial reckless fellow. He is a little worn, we think, and the brightness of his eye suggests the use of artificial stimulants. He is a thoroughly careless man. Careless of dress, careless as a husband, careless as a father, particularly careless in business,—and careful only to imbibe his proper, or rather improper, quantity of spirits before going to bed. Yet he, with all his *laissez faire* logic, has his definition of life. He brings it out pathy enough, ask him when you may, to him life is a farce. He is, at bottom, a hapless individual, with very little faith in the social virtues; inclined to laugh at heroism and to palliate ruffianism; yet, himself, a thoroughly good hearted fellow.

A pretty girl now trips towards us with her definition. She is of the sentimental school; we see that at once. She has a white rose in her hair; her cheek is pale, and she sighs frequently. "Life," she says, "is a flower,—to-day, bright and beautiful, and to-morrow, nipt by the frost." We thought so; exactly the definition we expected. She is a young lady who, possessing much natural sense, and having one day opened an odd volume of philosophy, conceives that she has an insight not vouchsafed to common mortals, that she is etherealised, and that all her thoughts must be conveyed to the outer world in metaphors. She is passionately fond of flowers, adores the megatherium, and has much to say (out of an elementary geological work) on the tertiary formation. She informs her partner, in the course of a quadrille, that experience teaches her she exists as a tangible reality, but philosophy tells her that she only exists in her imagination. Many readers have met the young lady. The last we heard of her was, that she had adopted the Bloomer costume, and expected a correspy in one of her Majesty's household regiments.

And now we are to observe a very sallow young gentleman, buried in the muslin and gauze of a dozen young ladies, who are listening with open mouths. We remark that the young gentleman's hair is worn extremely long, and parted down the middle of his head. The world is allowed to see much of this young gentleman's neck, we also perceive. A glance at his shirt collar, completing the solemn picture—we recognise the unacknowledged poet; the injured individual who haunts the coteries of Islington to while away time, till posterity pronounces a final and triumphant verdict on his poems, entitled, "Sarah Anne, and other Verses." Here he is, an infinitely condescending Apollo, and the young ladies, not without trepidation, hint that they have blank leaves in their albums. To one he gives an impromptu written on the summit of Mont Blanc; to another favoured lady he presents his lines on the decease of a faithful spaniel, and, to a third, he offers an answer to the great question. Here it is. "Life is a rapid river, flowing into a mysterious sea." This definition, according to the poet's confidential friend, is true poetry, for "it leaves plenty to the imagination." Our poet deals in the vague and mysterious exclusively; and dandles Death through his verses with that sportive activity which, according to himself, only truly great minds can comprehend. He plays at football with the destinies, and terrifies young ladies by the levity with which he alludes to all that is solemn in life, and terrible in death. All this is a great pity; he would have made a capital banker's clerk. But, luckily, one of his circle has the hardihood to rebuke the presumption of his verse; to advise the cutting of his hair, and the danger in which his exposed neck runs. This bold friend is a lady, who, if she have any pride, is proud of the gentleman she "sits under." She is an uneasy maiden female of five-and-thirty, who thinks that jewellers should be indicted for openly displaying wedding-rings in their shop-windows. Her coffin is continually before her eyes. She

is the same difference between it and one of "Plutarch's Lives" as there is between Johnson's "Life of Savage" and a "Life" by Isaac Walton. It is a difference of *genus*. When we say that the "Agricola" heads the class opposite to that to which Plutarch, Walton, and Boswell belong, we are not to be understood as excluding it from the possession of the heart-qualities of these writers. There is no less feeling in a finished and profound lyric by Tennyson, than in one of the simple, heart-free ballads in such collections as Percy's. The "Agricola" is critical, exact, profound, severe, and still gives a human portrait of the subject of it, which has all the touching reality of the homeliness of Plutarch, or the piety of Bunyan. The one writer writes as a judge—stamps himself on what he writes with intellectual superiority, while retaining his proper brotherly sympathy: the other writer has not the faculties of a judge, and is less self-conscious, and makes his own personality more simply apparent in what he does. Both works are works of genius; the former is also, properly, more a work of art. Viewed as a work of art, then, the "Agricola" is noteable for being what the Latins were wont to call *totus teres atque rotundus*. It is rounded off so wonderfully—round and white as Leda's egg. Within the compass of his forty-six little chapters, in the space of a review article, Tacitus gives us his great father-in-law's life complete—his expedition to Britain—his character—Britain's relation to Rome—the Imperial policy—the age and the man—in short, all exquisitely delineated. So small the compass—so complete the delineation—just as through Lord Ross's telescope you command the examination of the moon. Then there is a perpetual delight in the style which jets out every now and then in wit—true wit—by which you can see! Jeers in modern days have managed to degrade the reputation of wit; people forget what true wit is—that it is found nearly always in the greatest intellects; in Plato, Cicero, Bacon, Tacitus, Montesquieu, Pascal. In Tacitus, for example, the epigrams all come in like little lamps in an illumination—making the way bright and clear.

Now, it is the fact of the immense success of this biography which has led so many moderns to try their hands at a classical one. No one scarcely is content to delineate a human story both simply and naturally; he must delineate his theory about it. He must resemble the pedant in "Moliere," who asks his mistress to come and see the dissection of a very fine woman. The ship having made its voyage, it does not satisfy one of these fellows to say how she looked, what adverse winds she fell in with, how the sky looked overhead—even what they had to eat and drink aboard, which is, at least, a matter of human interest. No;—he must lay down the course, define the latitude and longitude, note the variations of the compass. In plain language, he must become a pedant and a bore.

Hence it is that the real, charming, readable biographies are those which make no such scientific pretence; fellows write them from love, or stupid wonder, or mere eccentricity—consequently, write them *naturally*. If you want, therefore, the pleasure of a genuine biographical reading, you will find it in books far more like the "Children in the Wood" than the "Lives" of Cornelius Nepos—though Catullus has dedicated to him, and his Latin is delicious. We would even say that "Puss in Boots" is a better biography than some noteable ones we could name; for "Puss" is, at all events, a cat, and these ones contain nothing really like a Man!

Among good natural biographies there is a very strange one—one that is really peculiar. It is the "Life of Spinoza," by Jean Coler. But for that little book we should really know nothing of Spinoza, personally. Luckily for the great Jew, however, good Jean Coler, Lutheran minister at the Hague, took lodgings in the house where he had lived; the "chamber in which I study (on the second floor) being the one where he slept," says Jean. In consequence of this, and of Jean's being an open-hearted, true man, we have a distinct image of the philosopher extant at this hour—an olive-Jewish-faced man; bright-eyed, dressed like a "simple *bourgeois*"—working hard—living on gruel and little messes—addicted to tobacco—coming down stairs to chat with his landlady about "my predecessor's" sermon. And yet Jean feared and hated (or tried to hate) Spinoza's life and work generally, and even alludes to him as "*ce malheureux*," and once kicks at him as "Satan!" The good Jean, however, was better-hearted than he knew. So great is the force of nature in a man! Goldsmith *could not* look repelling enough to snub a pig-butcher; and Jean Coler wrote a first-rate biography in spite of himself.

Another biography, delightful for the same qualities, is Roper's "Life of Sir Thomas More"—"Son Roper," who married Sir Thomas's daughter. This little book, like your first-rate biographies generally, is a mere pamphlet in size. How different from such huge tomes as "Gifford's Life of Pitt!" How different from Sir James Mackintosh's "Life of Sir Thomas More"—a good biography, too, in a bad way! It is true that Mackintosh must be read; but Roper is loved. He introduces us to the family. *He* shows us the grave and gentle old man walking with his friends at Chelsea, the wise and homely being that he was

"My father in his habit as he lived!"

Biographies like these are Freemason Lodges, where men of all ages meet as brothers.

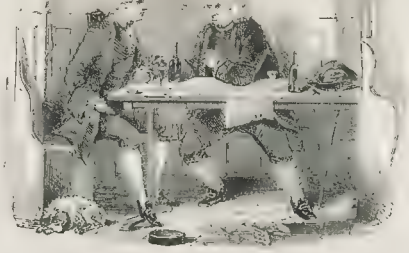
Then there is another such book, more eccentric a great deal, but a very loveable book—one which has received the distinct, genial, and emphatic commendation of Charles Lamb. It is the "Life of the Duke of Newcastle, by his Duchess." The Duke was not a great man, nor his Duchess a great writer.—But the Life of one written by the other is a capital and most interesting biography. We sympathise with the stately, pedantic Cavendish (a kind of Gold Stick of a man) in his dreary Royalist exile; we are interested in knowing how civilly his creditors treated him, supplying him with "all kinds of food and drink" for long years of waiting. We love the good lady whose jewels were forthcoming instantly, should pawning be necessary. And surely the laugh is good-natured which is excited by the curious pedantic wherein she collects the various sayings of her lord—not one of which rises above the ordinary intellect of well-dressed mankind. Only once, if we remember right, does he even distantly approach the realms of epigram. On that one occasion he declared "ye Spanish horse to be ye gentleman among horses"—a curious relic of imbecile Feudalism.

The "Lives" of Isaac Walton—

"Satellites burning in a lucid ring
Around most Walton's heavenly memory,"

as Wordsworth so beautifully calls them, will always be specially honoured in literary remembrance. Simplicity unalloyed by weakness—that charming genuineness where no pity mingles with the love—only honour—a whiteness, as of gray hairs—distinguish that book. Another biographer who is true! Donne and Hooker live again in his pages. Their images strike upon you like the figures of knights in an ancient church. Emerson says, somewhere, in his superb, fanciful way, "that it would seem as if the great minerals of the earth occasionally sent up a man made of themselves, to explain them." We might apply the theory to Walton, and declare him the human representative of marble—the stone of purity and record; so clearly, so beautifully his pages tell the story of the dead whose memory they conserve.

These works, in their various ways, are types of the best order of biographies; and they are few. Biographies of the classical school again are abundant as dead leaves. But everything may be well done in its way; and though few people will, now-a-days, rave in praise of Bayle of the *Dictionary* Bayle, at all events, is readable, and contains immense biographical information. For he,



BOSWELL AND JOHNSON AT THE MITRE.

at least, was genuine as far as he went—loved his scholarship and his books; and, whether the subject be Ovid or Luther, Lucretius or Heloise, he is down on you readily with his copious reading, his smart, dexterous reasoning, and his unwearied vivacity. The logical and lively Peter, indeed, is eminently readable. He is so very literary, also, that you would occasionally forget he was human—unless he reminded you of it by showing a taste for "improper" and amusing speculations and anecdotes. Peter's death was the most thoroughly literary on record. He woke up one morning, and inspected a "proof" while his housekeeper was lighting his fire. The honest woman puffed away at the sticks, which crackled hopefully for boiling his coffee. But Death had been inspecting *his* proofs in the *interim*, and had sternly blotted Peter out. When the housekeeper turned round, her clear-eyed master was dead.

Our modern habit of preserving people's letters so carefully,

THE DEATH OF JOHNSON.

ought, surely, to make biography a much easier business. With the very entrails of the man before him, shall not the biographical augur favour us with luminous remarks? There is Middleton, who wrote the "Life of Cicero," he surely wanted neither materials, nor scholarship, nor admirable talents. No: but he wanted human eyes, and the curse of pedantry was on his brain, and the curse of France was on his style, and it would be less fatiguing to read all his authorities than to read his book! There are Johnson's "Lives,"—we cannot assign them a first-rate place among biographies. We read them, though, we should hope! Johnson's style is at its best, by-the-by, in the said "Lives," much less grandiloquent than in the "Rambler" and "Rasselas,"—more like his conversation. And why is not his style always like his conversation, and immortal? Because the good Doctor lived and wrote in the classical tradition; and, in general, you can scarcely feel the beating of his great heart through the thick skin of his systematic style! Hence his biographies do not rank with Plutarch and Walton's. As might be expected, the "Savage" is the best of them. It is one of the very few didactic biographies which one *enjoys*. Condorcet's "Voltaire" is another.

Mitford's "Life of Gray," a perfectly mediocre performance, ("*parfaitement* ennuyeux!" said Talleyrand, when he heard somebody called "ennuyeux") claims this one distinction,—it's form suggested Boswell's form. What he achieved by suggesting that, everybody knows. By right of his heart, Boswell belongs to the immortals. His head *alone* would carry him the other way. Like the youths in Virgil's Elysian fields, who win their right to the myrtle grove by dying for love, Boswell owes his honour to his affection. He is certainly underrated, however, even as regards his talent. For, consider the selection, disposition, dramatic rendering of all he heard and saw of Johnson, in his book; the exquisite management which becomes clearer to you in proportion as you thoroughly study it! Those argue real intellectual qualities. Many a man, by having a worse heart, has come to be falsely taken to have a better understanding. Many a more cautious man has come to be thought an abler man, because he was more cautious. It is easy enough to avoid being caught tripping, by making up your mind only to creep! But it is too late, now-a-days, one hopes, to discuss Boswell's Johnson! Do we like rain in summer? Do we love our country?

We may note here, that when a biography is a *good book*, the subject of it is always a good man, and worthy. Nature abhors the canonisation of scoundrels and fools, though men try it frequently. *Wooden* monuments rot. The air, the wind, summer and sunshine are against them. Often a ponderous preservation of a bad man is attempted; but the bad odour of him breaks through the lead! How natural that bad men should have dull, dead biographies,—as toads get preserved, in stone!

When we come to our own day, which the reader is possibly anxious that we should do, we find in biography, as in other departments, more heart and life,—a desperate effort to break through classical trammels,—a determination to picture people livingly, or to leave them alone. The Giffords, the Listers, the Mallets, the Dixes, are as good as defunct. Human nature revolts at them. The writer who doubts his ability to execute a "Life," modestly publishes his hero's correspondence, and honestly leaves you to make him out for yourself. This, the honest class does, and "Memoirs" abound in the land, and great good is done by the publication of letters. Bad biographers still, of course pursue the old game; catching yearly less and less. Dix's "Life of Chatterton" is even vanishing from the very stalls, and shrinks from the light of the sun. Old documents are ferreted out, that truth may appear. For a long time, we remarked

"—— the blind mechanic's curious
That pack the heavy freight,"

and now, the higher class of minds are aiming to blend into classical forms, and to shape into works of art, materials illumined by that reviving spirit of love and sympathy with which biography ought to be approached. The romantic woos the classical for its bride, and says, with Herrick,

"When I meet thy silvery feet,
My soul I'll pour into thee!"

Several writers of our time illustrate these observations, and stand out, in their various forms, fresh and living types of growth in the literary fields. Witness the graceful good-heartedness of Lamb Blanchard's "Memoir of L. E. L.;" the tender, sympathetic story of Keats's "Life," by one whom we noticed the other day among the "Oriental Travellers;" Mr. Hepworth Dixon's vivid, steel-clear representations of Howard and Penn, shown as in a steel mirror,—brightly, though hardly; the luminous, high-toned vivacity of Forster's "Life of Goldsmith;" and that great book, the "Life of Sterling," by Thomas Carlyle, which is a Plutarchian "Life," and an "Agricola," both in one!

Such books as this last are the hope of biography, and their influence must be felt for ever in it. But, of course, there are biographies without these high pretensions, which, as works of scholarship, industry, good sense, and power, are not to be passed over in an article on biography. No view we may take of the high functions of the biographer should prevent us duly honouring these. The man would deserve to have his life written by Dix who should neglect the clear, gentle conciseness of the little "Life of Luther" by Melancthon; the honest warmth and homely ease in M'Crie's "Life of Knox," Moore's graphic and brilliant Memoirs of Sheridan and Byron; Lockhart's high-hearted, brightly-written "Life of Scott;" an! the vigorous verbosity of Brougham's "Statesmen," which, at all events, *moves*. It is pleasant, too, to have an opportunity of noticing a well-done thing not well-known. Let us honourably mention the really well-written "Memoir of Chatterton," prefixed to the Cambridge edition of his poems; Southey's "Nelson" and "Kirke White" are familiar to all.

Mr. Disraeli's "Bentinck," as a *political* biography, is, properly, not a biography, in the sense in which we have been using the word, at all; for every politician, as we apprehend, a man, too, and not a mere debater and statistician. But Mr. Disraeli gives us only a parliamentary summary no life. It is all Hansard. It is a blue-book biography. Fancy Dr. Johnson a literary biography, or Mozart a musical biography. Who could read them but *literati* and musicians? This choice of Mr. Disraeli is the more unfortunate, as, after all, the interest of Lord George's career does not lie in his merely public achievements; his personal character is what interests the country, and we will bet (here is a chance for a speculator) that "Lord George Bentinck, a *Sporting* Biography,"—giving three years of his best sporting life, when everybody liked him, and honoured him, in his then capacity,—would beat Disraeli's book hollow! It would show his hero as picturesquely as he could be shown; would paint his image on the retina of the country's eye more clearly, far, than that book does. It would be, in truth, a better "biography," if our remarks have at all shown what a biography ought to be. How strange it is that the author, writing of his friend and comrade, never for an instant invests him with the touching characteristics of one who has been loved and lost! Debate follows debate, laboured sentence follows laboured sentence; we are buried in cotton, and soused into sugar, keel-hauled under the clumsy vessel of Protection till we are half-drowned, in fact! It is an apologetic epitaph, too long to read, much less to remember.

Shall we not take a lesson from all manner of biographical failures, and write our biographies in a better way? We know why the men who died "before Agamemnon" are forgotten, don't we? Horace, we believe, says it was because they wanted "*vate sacro!*" Ah! the essence of it lies in the *sacro!* And the source of the sacred is the Heart! J. H.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.—GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 544—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. [SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE annual Opening of the Session of the high Parliament of Great Britain is always an event of European as well as of national interest. At the present strange crisis of the world's history when, with some trifling exceptions, it is the only free Parliament in Europe, its solemn inauguration is of more than usual importance. This old Parliament—the model and the envy of nations—meets for the first time in a new edifice; but it meets on the old historical site, and, let us trust, with the old historical spirit, determined to maintain the country which it represents in its old and high position, free and independent at home, respected abroad by every other nation that aspires to be free, and dreaded only by the enemies of human rights and the real progress of civilisation.

The Speech delivered by the Sovereign on these occasions is seldom of a character to call for much, if any, criticism, except it be judged by its concealments rather than by its avowals. In the present instance the Royal manifesto has not proved itself a departure from the ordinary routine. It recals facts of which the public are perfectly well informed, and comments upon them with the vaguest generalities of expression. The Queen reminds her Parliament that the war of Schleswig-Holstein may possibly be at an end, that the war at the Cape of Good Hope is certainly not at an end, and that Ireland continues to be disturbed by agrarian outrages fatal to the best interests of that portion of the empire. Passing to more agreeable topics, her Majesty congratulates the country on the prosperous state of the revenue; hints in no ambiguous terms that our system of law and equity is to be reformed, so as to make justice more cheap, more speedy, and more certain; promises representative institutions to the remote colony of New Zealand; and last, but by no means least, expresses a belief that the present is a fitting time to consider whether it may not be advisable to reform the Reform Bill.

But upon no one of these points is public interest very largely excited. The affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, the only foreign topic that is mentioned, have become things of the past, effete and dead compared with the palpable, vigorous, and living questions excited by the state of affairs among our nearest neighbours. Accordingly we find, that, as soon as the Queen had retired, and the formalities of moving and seconding the Address of both Houses in reply to her Majesty's Speech had been gone through, the real business of the night began. The state of affairs in France, and the supposed connexion of those affairs, direct or indirect, with the dismissal from office of one of the most able and popular statesmen who ever superintended the foreign department of the Government, came immediately under notice. The Premier was called upon for an explanation of the dismissal of Lord Palmerston—a dismissal, we must say, which has excited regret in every foreign country where freedom of speech and of writing, and wholesome political action, are esteemed and practised; and which has excited satisfaction, if not exultation, in every country where despotism was either nascent or triumphant. The country learns at last, from the lips of Lord John Russell, a fact previously asserted and believed, that the downfal of liberty in France produced the downfal of Lord Palmerston in England. The relation of these circumstances is indubitable, though far from being clear; and, as explained by Lord John Russell, does not seem, in our humble judgment, to have been at all necessary. In the first place, it appears that Lord John Russell, on behalf of himself and of his colleagues, was not satisfied that Lord Palmerston should have received

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE ROYAL STAIRCASE, VICTORIA TOWER: HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL.—(SEE FIRST PAGE OF SUPPLEMENT.)

the Kossuth deputations, and more especially that his Lordship on one of those occasions should have given utterance to expressions calculated to offend the Government of Austria, if not to compromise his own personal dignity. Lord John Russell, though annoyed at Lord Palmerston's famous indiscretion in his "nozzle-holding" speech, consented to pass it by, and, from that time until Louis Napoleon consummated his *coup d'état*, remained on the usual terms of cordiality and joint responsibility with the Foreign Secretary. In a conversation with the French Ambassador in London, and in a note to the British Ambassador in Paris, both of which Lord Palmerston considered personal and private, but which Lord John Russell considers to have been public and ministerial, and of a nature to implicate, if not to bind, his whole Cabinet, Lord Palmerston expressed to M. Walewski and to Lord Normanby his opinion that the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon was necessary and inevitable, and the only possible solution of a grave difficulty augmenting from day to day, and from hour to hour. Lord John Russell, from whose speech we cannot distantly gather any clue by which to ascertain what he is to be considered an admirer or an opponent of the system pursued by the President, took umbrage at Lord Palmerston's act. Dissatisfied as he was before, his Lordship needed but slight provocation to quarrel with the Foreign Secretary. Fortified by the advice which, it appears, the late Sir Robert Peel had given on his retirement from office—advice tendered not alone to Lord John Russell, but to the Queen—the Premier insisted, that, as a matter of strict constitutional practice, the real Foreign Minister should be the Premier himself. Lord Palmerston admitted the fact, but insisted on his private right to express a private opinion to an ambassador on the matters connected with his department. Hereupon issue was joined; and Lord Palmerston, on the sole responsibility of Lord John Russell, without consultation with his colleagues, was ejected from office. The colleagues of the Premier afterwards ratified the act.

Such is the short summary of these remarkable transactions. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston have both been heard; and not only this country, but the public opinion of Europe, wherever such a thing is allowed to exist, will judge between them. We will simply state, in reference to both speeches, that Lord John Russell's was the bolder and more confident; and Lord Palmerston's the weaker and more embarrassed, of the two. The fact seems to be, that the late Foreign Secretary is conscious of a certain amount of indiscretion in his too loose, too easy, and too confident intercourse of opinion with the Kossuth deputations; and that he admits such unrestrained communications on the part of high official personages like himself to be at all times impolitic, and, in the actual circumstances of Europe, to partake not simply of impolicy, but of danger.

There is, however, another and far more important fact, which the people of England should well consider, and which the various states of the Continent should well consider also. Has Lord Palmerston been dismissed because he approved of a violent *coup d'état*? Is Lord John Russell, in so dismissing him, to be considered a friend of the defunct liberties of France? and is Lord Palmerston, late the friend and ally and main supporter of liberal opinions throughout Europe, now to be considered their foe? Is Lord John Russell to be held as the friend of the free Republic in France, and Lord Palmerston the upholder and abettor of an act that destroyed a Republic, and substituted an unmitigated, monotonous, and monopyonous despotism in lieu of it? These are simple questions, which must not be obscured by the dust attempted to be thrown in our eyes by the ministerial explanations that have been given. On closely comparing the speeches of the two great gladiators of Tuesday evening, we find little or no difference of opinion between them as to the course which this country ought to pursue with reference to France. We find also that the impugned sentiments of Lord Palmerston upon the *coup d'état* are limited to that act, and by no means extend beyond it. It is one thing to be convinced that a *coup d'état* is inevitable, and that under perilous circumstances illegal acts may be committed for the sake of the public safety; but it is another thing to approve of illegal acts when danger has passed away. A fireman may command a house to be pulled down when another house is on fire, in order that the conflagration may be prevented from spreading to a whole street or a whole town; but if, when the fire is extinguished, the fireman breaks into another house, and steals the silver plate, we judge his violence by another code. The destruction in the one case is to be forgiven, if not applauded; the robbery in the other is to be condemned and punished. Just so is the case of Louis Napoleon. Lord Palmerston approved of his conduct while he was pulling down the house to prevent a conflagration, but he is not to be supposed as approving of it when he stole those valuables, public liberty and private right, after the fire was put out. Upon the whole, it seems as if the actual and entire truth had not come out in this debate. Whether or no, the dismissal of Lord Palmerston is doubly damaging to the Ministry—damaging in the first place for the loss of such a man; and damaging in the second for the lame and unsatisfactory explanations which have been offered of it.

AN EAGLE IN THE SECRET.—It is reported, on the authority of a well-informed person, that the celebrated painter, Horace Vernet, received, last week, an invitation to visit the Palace of the Tuileries, where he was requested by the Minister of the Interior to sketch an heraldic eagle, which the President required as a mate emblem for the new arms of France. The answer of the artist was, that he could not do it. "Wherefore?" said the Minister. "Because," replied the painter, "the old Imperial eagle is the genuine and the best emblem of the new Empire, inasmuch as it is equally alluding to its tyranny." We may suppose the answer did not perfectly agree with the Presidential purpose. But such a trifle was not the only, nay, the real motive of the interview. The Minister had something more important to communicate to the visitor. It is well known that Horace Vernet exhibited, last year, an equestrian portrait of the President, plainly attired as a General of the National Guard, and surrounded by a brilliant staff around the centre of which General Changarnier, who is now exiled, is most conspicuous. The momentous question was, then, to ask the painter whether he would make some alterations in the aforesaid painting, that is to say, turn the President with the insignia of a thorough-bred General of the army, and brush out the untoward portrait of General Changarnier. The pain the artist did not relish better than the first, and he declined, once more, to comply with the childish vanity of the President. The embellishment very soon followed. Horace Vernet, who had for twenty years past acted as a *chef de bataillon* in the National Guard, has not been re-appointed by the President.

THE annual report of the normal and model schools for Upper Canada, just issued, shows that education is making real progress in this province, although there yet remains much to be done. The free school system is finding favour with the people, the number of free schools returned being 202. The superintendent of education, however, makes it appear that there are 100,000 children of school age who are attending no school.

THE Somerset County Protectionist Association have convened a meeting to be held on the 18th inst., the avowed object of which is to bring forward a candidate in opposition to Mr. Pinney, the present Liberal member. The late polling returns, it is said, show a majority in favour of the Conservatives.

On Tuesday the Queen's Speech was read in Paris through the medium of the submarine telegraph in an hour or so after its delivery, being at the same time announced and disseminated by the Electric Telegraph Company through all the chief towns of the United Kingdom.

Naples newspapers state positively that the establishment of a line of steamers between Naples and Brazil is on the eve of actual creation. [illegible] that five steamers will be provided for this service.

Major [illegible], R.H., author of the "History of the German Legion," "Grant Battles," and other military works, has by the special appointment of his Majesty the King of Hanover, dated the 6th inst., received the honorary distinction of lieutenant-colonel *à la suite*.

Letters from Quebec to the 17th ult. report that the first sod of the Quebec and Richmond Railway was turned on the 14th ult., in the presence of the Canadian Ministers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1852.

If the daily returns of the arrivals in this capital are faithful to truth Paris is just now tolerably full; the statements in the Government papers for the last fortnight giving something more than a thousand a day, among whom are a considerable number of foreigners: the English, however, are certainly less numerous than in former seasons. The present Carnival, on the whole, seems scarcely, if at all, less lively than in bygone years; for, though the great mansions remain inhospitably closed, the theatres and other places of public amusement are the more crowded in consequence, and official dinners, balls, and *soirées* are, besides, the order of both day and night. At these the foreign guests from all parts, but more particularly from England, are treated with marked courtesy and distinction. In addition to these, some of the Russian nobility are giving nightly entertainments in so splendid a style, that they are thought to be *par ordre*. The Count and Countess Woronzoff, the Princess Galitzin, and the Prince and Princess Kerzinkoff have all thrown open their hotels during the past week, with dinners, balls, and concerts. The Carnival balls at the Grand Opera are likewise well attended; so that Paris, if not in reality gay, at least wears the same smiling appearance as in former days, and is still the same pleasure-hunting community it ever has been, in the best, as in the worst of times. Our motto here is decidedly—

Tristitiam et metus
Tradam protervis portare ventis!

Last week's obituary contains a name of a certain celebrity in a sombre way, that of M. Gannal, the inventor of the new embalming system. His career was a singular one. Apprenticed to an apothecary in early life, he imbibed that taste for, and acquired that knowledge of, chemistry, which subsequently proved so serviceable to him. At the commencement of the century, the conscription forcibly took him from his favourite studies In a short time he became attached to the medical corps of the French army in Germany, and was present at some of the great battles of Napoleon against Prussia and Austria, and performed part of the medical staff in the Russian campaign. In the disastrous retreat which followed, he was taken prisoner at Wilna; but on four occasions succeeded in making his escape, and was as often recaptured. After a thousand adventures by flood and field, in 1815 he returned to France, where his acquirements soon obtained for him a place at the School of Pharmacy, and he made several curious discoveries in chemistry, which, however, with the exception of a prize at the Académie des Sciences, procured him no real advantage; until his great discovery of embalming by means of an arterial preparation, which in a few years made him master of a large fortune Among the many *celebrities* whose return to our native dust was delayed for a few years by Gannal's process, the only one exposed to the eyes of the multitude was the Leroic Archbishop of Paris, whose death—one of the noblest in all history—it will be recollected, took place at the barricades of June, 1848. That specimen of Gannal's art gave by no means a favourable idea of the process, for the fine placed features of the prelate were swollen to a degree of distortion, and the holy calmness of death was altogether destroyed

While on the subject of the late venerated Archbishop of Paris, it is not out of place to relate an act of Christian liberality on the part of his successor, who still occupies the archiepiscopal chair, worthy the highest eulogium. Until very lately, no funerals were permitted except to partake of the Sacrament; their children were refused baptism, and they were interred without funeral rites Owing to the really Christian toleration of Monseigneur Sibour, this bigoted exclusion, a disgrace to the Catholic Church in Paris, has been repealed. Though an uncompromising republican, the venerable prelate is highly esteemed by all in Paris for his unbounded charity and truly evangelical conduct. He was appointed by General Cavaignac in 1848.

All who have been in Paris will remember that large square of unoccupied ground between the southern alley of the Champs Elysées and the Seine, on which the temporary building of the Exposition of Industry was constructed, and which forms so ungraceful a contrast to the elegance of the avenue: it is about to be railed in, sown with grass, and the gazelles will be transferred thither from the menagerie in the Jardin des Plantes. A broad alley will surround the enclosure, macadamized in the middle for carriages, with wide flagged footpaths on either side. At night it will be lighted by candelabras, in the style of those in the Place de la Concorde.

The musical week has been signalised by one great event, the production at the Italiens of Beethoven's "Fidelio," which on Saturday night drew together as fashionable and crowded an auditory as ever filled the aristocratic Salle Ventadour. The *chef d'œuvre* of the great German master was listened to with religious attention; to their agreeable surprise, the audience finding, that, notwithstanding his formidable reputation, Beethoven was capable of imparting pleasure even to ears trained only to the melodies of Rossini, Bellini, and Donizetti. The applause, in consequence of this pleasing disappointment was unbounded. The execution was confided to the *deus dello ex machina* Cruvelli, and all the principal *artistes*. It were superfluous to describe the performance of the young *prima donna*, which is known to all the *habitues* of the opera in London; suffice it to say that the effect she produced on the auditory has seldom been equalled by any *artiste* on the lyrical stage in Paris. The great air in the first act, in which Beethoven has so exquisitely woven the accents of hope with the agonies of despair, was followed by a burst of applause and a shower of bouquets, the first of which was thrown by the Princess Mathilde, who was present, with a brilliant party, as was the President of the Republic, surrounded by a host of friends. The orchestra, under Maestro Hiller, was perfect, and contributed largely to the success of the opera.

Mr. Lumley is actively engaged in concluding his arrangements for the season in London. His *troupe* will combine three stars of the first magnitude; namely, Mdlle. Wagner, Mdlle. Cruvelli, and Mdme. Sontag a brilliant trio, all from the North, who threaten to overthrow the old supremacy of the South, these ladies being all Germans. In addition to your late well-appointed *troupe*, you will have M. Gassco as principal tenor, M. Ferlotti as baritone, and De Bassini as *basso profundo*; besides, of course, the great Lablache, who, you will be pleased to hear, is now convalescent, after a rather severe illness. Among the new lights of the ballet, it is understood you are to have Mdlle. Priora from Milan, now the support of the Grand Opera here; and Mdlle. Bagdanoff from St. Petersburg, a model of lightness and grace.

Among the musical news, I may mention that Ernst is just now the lion of our concerts. His second *soiree musicale* has just taken place at Herz's, and was crowded to excess by enthusiastic admirers.

FRANCE.

The organic laws, which form the complement of the new Constitution, continue to make their appearance. On Tuesday the new electoral law, which regulates the election of the members of the *Corps Legislatif*, was promulgated. It is divided into five chapters, each containing several articles. The first chapter treats of the mode of electing the Legislative body; the second defines the nature and conditions of the franchise; the third determines the eligibility of candidates; the fourth refers to penal enactments; and the fifth deals with matters of general arrangement and provisions. A table is appended of the number of deputies or each department.

The following are the main provisions of the law:—

Each department returns a deputy for every 35,000 electors; should there remain a number of electors equal to 25,000, then there will be an additional member. The total number of deputies will be 261.

Algeria and the colonies do not send deputies.

Each department is divided into electoral *circonscriptions* equal to the number of deputies allowed, according to a table annexed. This table will be revised every five years.

The suffrage is direct and universal, with vote by ballot. The votes are to be taken at the *chef-lieu* of the commune, and the polling sections are to be proportiona s to the number of electors.

The electoral colleges are convoked by decree of the Executive Power, and the interval between the decree of convocation and the election must be twenty-one days at the least.

The candidate to be deputy must have the absolute majority, or clear half, of the votes given; and these votes must be equal in any case to a fourth of the names of electors on the inscription lists. Should there be a second ballot, then the relative majority will do: and if the votes should be equal, then the senior candidate is to be considered as elected.

A deputy chosen for different places must communicate his option to the President of the legislative body. Vacancies caused by death or otherwise must be filled up within six months.

Deputies cannot be prosecuted for opinions expressed in the Legislative Body. Deputies cannot be arrested during the session, or during the six weeks which precede or follow the session. No deputy can be prosecuted for a criminal offence without leave of the Legislative Body, unless taken *en flagrant délit*.

All Frenchmen of twenty-one years of age, in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, are electors after six months residence in the commune. Soldiers and sailors on service are to have their votes reckoned at the commune which they had previously inhabited.

The exceptions are, persons deprived of civil and political rights, or condemned to infamous penalties, or deprived by express sentence of a tribunal of the right of voting, or condemned for misdemeanour even to three months' imprisonment, or for having outraged public morals or religion, or attacked the principle of property and the rights of family. Amongst those deprived of the electoral right are those condemned to a month's imprisonment for rebellion, for insults addressed to public authorities, or to a juror, or to a witness giving evidence, or for having violated the law concerning clubs or *attroupements*, or hawking papers or publications. Persons convicted of such offences cannot be placed on the lists of electors for five years.

Then follow the rules regulating the mode of keeping the electoral lists.

Candidates for the *Corps Legislatif* are eligible on reaching twenty-five years of age, without any condition of domicile. Persons who are deprived of their electoral rights by judgments of the tribunals are ineligible as candidates. A deputy condemned to like penalty loses his seat, and cannot be re-elected.

A paid public functions are incompatible with the office of deputy. Should a deputy accept a paid public situation, he loses his seat at once. Certain public officers cannot be candidates for seats until six months shall have elapsed from the time of the resignation of their employment.

Persons become liable to penalties who vote without right, or forge names of voters, or give false names, or enter a polling place with arms, or bribe, or menace, or spread false alarms, or do anything, in fact, calculated to interfere with the regular course of election.

A special law will regulate the manner of taking the votes of the army for the election of President of the Republic.

The *bureau* of the Electoral College or section is to be composed of a president, four assessors, and a secretary, whom they will take from amongst the electors; but the secretary so appointed has only a consultative power in the deliberations of the *bureau*. The colleges are to be presided over by the mayors, deputy mayors, and municipal councillors of the commune, or, in their absence, the presidents will be designated by the mayors from amongst electors who can read and write.

According to the Sanitar list, the department of Seine (Paris) will have nine members; the Lower Seine (Rouen), six members; the Nord, eight members. After these, the Côtes du Nord, Gironde, and Somme come the highest, having each five members. Aisne, Calvados, Charente, Dordogne, Finisterre, Garonne, Ile et Vilaine, Loire et Marne, Rhin, Rhone, Saône, Sarthe, and Seine et Oise have each four members. The other departments have only from three to one.

The elections are to take place on the 29th February.

A decree, which settles the electoral divisions of departments, appeared on Wednesday.

By another decree, female religious congregations may be legalised, on conforming with certain rules.

The insurgent trials in course of proceeding have been all suspended, and every document connected with such prisoners is ordered to be remitted to commissions composed of magistrates and military and administrative authorities, who are to make their decisions before the end of the present month, subject to revision by the Government.

The testamentary executors of the late King Louis Philippe, viz, MM. Dupin, Baplard, Barrot, Berryer, Berville, Count de Montmorency, and the Count de Montalivet, have entered a most strenuous protest against the decree of the President of the Republic confiscating the Orleans property. The protest shows clearly that the decree is contrary to all laws, rights, and usages, and that, if carried into effect, it would be most disastrous to the persons affected by it. They thus conclude:—

Coming to the consequences of the recent decree, it is not only the property of the family which it attacks, but it overturns all the intervening acts, whether between the severa. members of that family or of third parties.

The civil engagements arising from this unfortunate decree to certain children of the King, dowries have been fixed by eight contracts of marriage: diplomatic treaties have intervened with regard to them with eight foreign Powers; terms of five children of the King have predeceased him; they are represented by heirs, who are minors, some French, others foreigners. One part of the property of the donation has been sold; others have been affected by loans. Hereditary rights of foreign Princes, rights of minors, rights of third parties—the decree attacks all, reverses all.

Moreover, in overturning the testament of the King, the decree breaks even that of Madame Adelaide, his sister-in-law.

The King and Madame had, in fact, combined their testamentary dispositions in such a manner as to prevent the parcelling out in the hands of the children of the whole of the property of which they were proprietors. For this purpose the first of the survivors of the two made his own will as had also the second. The two testaments harmonised in this manner to carry out their joint intentions of equality among all.

That equality would disappear if the testament of the King should be destroyed, and the testament of the King is destroyed if the property of the donation is abstracted from the common patrimony. In fact, can the possessor of the property escaping from the testamentary disposition preserve the part assigned to him by the testament, when the decree strikes down the property belonging to his co-heirs?

It is to this point of view of the testamentary execution confided to our care that our mandate is engaged, and that we have a mission of duty to appeal to the more enlightened justice of the chief of the state. On every point we demand judgment.

It is a question of property which the decree affects; and it affects it, so to speak, by the application of principles of public law, so much so that the decision of questions of this sort belongs essentially to those tribunals whose authority is final.

In conclusion, the testamentary executors of the late King Louis Philippe cannot be silent upon the great acts of royal clemency promulgated by the decree of the 22d of January; though strangers to the point of law, these acts would appear unhappily to have exercised very great influence upon the solution of the question, and cannot be rectified by them.

According to the decrees, the family of Orleans would possess 300,000,000f. of immovable property in France, and division being made of the property of the donation, more than 100,000,000f. would remain to them. These figures could not have been furnished but by persons absolute strangers to the affairs of the family of Orleans.

The testamentary executors of the late King Louis Philippe, whose mission it was to inquire thoroughly into the whole matter, are in a situation to affirm that both the statements are completely erroneous. Moreover, they attest that the execution of the decree of Jan. 22, 1852, would almost be the complete ruin of the heirs of the late Louis Philippe. They hope, then, that they shall not have made a vain appeal to the justice and fair dealing of the President of the Republic.

The feelings of the Orleans family on the subject are evinced in the following letter addressed by the testamentary executors of their father by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville:—

TO THE TESTAMENTARY EXECUTORS OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Claremont, January 29, 1852 Gentlemen,—We have received the protest which you have drawn up against the decree of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you very sincerely for your efforts to resist injustice and violence. We have found it quite natural that you should have devoted your attention especially to the question of law, without noticing the insults heaped in the preambles of these decrees on the memory of the King our father. For a moment we thought of abandoning the reserve which exile imposes upon us, for the purpose of repelling in our own persons the attacks so shamefully cast upon the best of fathers, and, we do not fear to add, on the best of Kings. But, on considering the matter more maturely, it appeared to us that to such imputations a disdainful silence was the best answer. We will, therefore, not lower ourselves to point out how particularly odious the calumnies are, when brought forward by a man who, on two different occasions, received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefits. We leave it to public opinion to do justice to the words, as well as to the acts, which accompanies them; and if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are sufficiently revenged. To the honour of a country to which the King our father has given eighteen years of peace, of prosperity, and of dignity—of a country which we his sons have loyally served—to the honour of that France which is always the mother country which we love—we are happy to observe that these disgraceful decrees, and their still more disgraceful preambles, have not dared to appear except under the régime of the state of siege, and after the suppression of all the guarantees which protected the liberties of the nation. In finishing, we beg of you, gentlemen, to express our warm feeling of gratitude to the eminent men of all parties who have offered to us the assistance of their talent and their courage. We accept that assistance with great pleasure, persuaded that, in today defending our cause, they defend the rights of the whole of French society. Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of our sentiments of affection.—LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duke of Nemours; F. D'ORLEANS, Prince of Joinville."

Several Bishops, among whom are mentioned the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishops of Orleans and Rennes, have renounced, on the part of the poor clergy, all share assigned by the decree of the 22d ult. in the spoil of the House of Orleans.

Much comment has been excited by a grand dinner given at the Elysée by Louis Napoleon on Thursday week to a large party of the English aristocracy at present in Paris. It is regarded as a demonstration on the part of Louis Napoleon of his desire to maintain friendly relations with England, and of the groundlessness of the apprehensions expressed in many of the London journals of the probability of his engaging France in a war with this country. The only French gentlemen present on the occasion, with the exception of the President of the Republic himself, were M. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, General Roguet, side-de-camp to Louis Napoleon, Count Bascecochi and Captain Excelmans, the *officier d'ordonnance* in waiting. The following are the names of the English guests:—The Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, Lord and Lady Pettimore, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Viscount Ranelagh, Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr. and Lady Mary Christopher, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie Cochrane, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Viscount Clifden, Mr. Henry Barnng, Baroness Delmar, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish, Sir Henry and Lady Ellis, the Hon. George Stafford Jerningham, the Hon. William Stuart, Mr. Augustus Paget, Mr. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Lady Farquhar and Miss Farquhar, Miss Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth; Mr. and Mrs E. Blount, and the two Misses Kennedy Erskine. The banquet was a pendant to the decree restoring titles of nobility which had been abolished by the Provisional Government.

The whole party consisted of forty-three. The entertainment was presented in a style of great splendour, dinner having been served in the great dining-room of the Palace. The plate (the whole of which was of massive gold) was the same which was used in former days at the principal receptions at the Tuileries

In the course of the evening Louis Napoleon expressed great regret that the belief of his warlike intentions against England should have become so prevalent in that country. He declared that nothing was farther from his thoughts than to make war with that country. It was a country in which he had lived long enough to acquire not only a respect for its people, but respect for its institutions; and he still had a great many friends there. As to the rumour that he intended to make war against England, he declared that it was simply absurd.

The honours of the Palace were done by Louis Napoleon's cousin, the Marchioness of Douglas, whom the President handed in to dinner.

Prince Lucien Murat, who has been appointed Vice-President of the Senate, is to have the Palace of the Little Luxembourg as his official residence in Paris. the Palace of Meudon as his country residence, and a salary (it is said) of 150,000f, besides 800,000f for entertaining, for a year. The Vice President of the Senate (M. Mesnard) and General d'Hautpoul, the grand *referendaire*, are to have apartments in the Palace of the Luxembourg, with salaries of 60,000f. each.

M. Proudhon is to be discharged from the prison of St. Pélagie in a few days, as his condemnation to three years' imprisonment, pronounced at the commencement of 1849, is on the point of expiring. The author of "La Propriété, c'est le Vol," underwent the first part of his punishment at the Conciergerie. On various occasions he obtained permission to leave the prisons for brief periods, particularly when about to be married. Lately, also, he was allowed to go out to visit his wife when ill

SPAIN.—ATTACK ON QUEEN ISABELLA.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, *vid* Paris, of the 2d inst, states that an attempt has been made on the life of the Queen, but the wound is not dangerous The Queen was going to church at the time. The assassin fired with a pistol, and the shot struck the Queen's shoulder. He has been arrested.

DENMARK.

There had been a ministerial crisis in Copenhagen, which had ended in the formation of a new Cabinet. In the setting of the Landsthing and the Volksthing (the two Chambers of Denmark), on the 26th ult., the definitive formation of the new Ministry was announced. Councilor Blulme, General Haussen, Commodore Steen-Bille, and Count Sponneck take the command of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, and Finance for all the Monarchy. Count Charles Moltke is appointed Minister for the Duchy of Schleswig, and Count Reventlow Criminal Minister for the Duchies of Holstein and Luxemburg. In the same sitting a Royal proclamation, setting forth the functions of the different governmental departments, establishing a separate administration for the Duchies, and other matters of detail, was read

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York are to the 24th ult.

The position of the disagreement between the Austrian representative at Washington and the United States, relative to Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth Congressional banquet, has not been changed in any respect of importance. Chevalier Hulsemann has addressed a second letter to the President on the subject, in which he explicit y stated that if the sentiments of Mr. Webster, encouraging a part of the Austrian empire to rebellion, were endorsed by the President, the only alternative for the Austrian Minister would be to quit the country. The President invited M. Hulsemann to a confidential conversation, which was accepted. M. Hulsemann was then informed that the views of the executive were expressed in the annual Message to Congress, and in the President's reply to Kossuth's address on his arrival at the White House; that the Executive did not indorse the speech of Mr. Webster. With this explanation Chevalier Hulsemann expressed himself satisfied, provided he might be permitted the privilege of reducing the facts of the conversation to writing, for the information of his Government. The President consented, and thus the matter stands

Kossuth and suite arrived at Pittsburgh on the evening of the 22d ult. in sleighs. He was in ill health.

In Congress the Message of Mormon revelations had created considerable discussion, which it is expected may lead to some curious revelations as to the social state of that sect

In the Senate, on the 21st, several messages were received from the President, among them one communicating the correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris and the State department relative to Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat*. Mr. Rives stated, in firm language, his condemnation of Louis Napoleon's conduct, and stated that he could not deem it consistent with We are glad to find, in the representative of the American Republic, to recognise by his presence what he characterised as an usurpation on the part of Louis Napoleon. Mr. Webster, in reply, approved of the Minister's hesitation, deplored the overthrow of the French Republic and finally advised the recognition of the present state of things in France.

President Filmore has been waited upon by large deputations from various cities in the Union, requesting his intercession with the British Government in behalf of Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile The President informed them that it would be extremely improper for him to interfere with the internal affairs of Great Britain; but that, so far as personal sympathy was concerned, he felt as deeply as they could for the exile.

The President is a candidate for re-election to the supreme office in the State.

The winter throughout the States was much more severe than had been experienced for many years. At New York there was a solid bridge of ice across the river, over which persons were able to pass, and the ferry-boats had to cease plying. At New Orleans the weather was stated to be the coldest known for thirty years. At Philadelphia, on the 21st, the steam-ship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool, attempted to come up, but to return to the breakwater, the ice blocking her passage up the river. The Bay of Chesapeake was blocked up with ice, some parts closed, and people were passing from the eastern and western shores. The ship *Flora M'Donald*, with 300 passengers, became fixed in the ice off Poplar Island, and with only one day's provisions: it was deemed in a dangerous position.

From Mexico we have Vera Cruz advices to the 4th ult., which report that the disturbances which had occurred in the cities of Mexico and Puebla, and other places, had been easily suppressed, and that the country was in a comparatively quiet state. From Rio Grande the accounts are to the 6th ult., and state that Caravajal had received reinforcements, and contemplated another attack on Matamoras. General Avolvas had an army of 2600 men in the field ready to oppose him.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest intelligence from the Cape is dated the 28th of December. It announces little or no change of affairs at the seat of war. The expedition beyond the Kei had made no further progress, and, in consequence of the continued heavy rains, it was expected that the troops would have to return and recruit before they could attempt any active measures against the enemy

Under date December 20, we learn from Graham's [illegible] that when Colonel Eyre's division crossed the Kei a large force of K[illegible] Bomboo kaffirs was concealed in a kloof, and fired on the troops A party of our cavalry went through a [illegible] drift, and, taking the enemy in the rear, killed thirty five in that place.

A project for the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty had been mooted, and had given great dissatisfaction to the colonists, who allege that the abandonment of the land would not secure peace, but would be an encouragement to the turbulence of the Kaffirs, and make Colesburg, and even Grahamstown, as accessible to savage inroads from the north as Albany and Uitenage are now from the east.

INDIA.

The despatches which were anticipated by electric telegraph last week have been since received, but they add little to the intelligence then given. The dates are, Bombay, January 3, and Calcutta, December 26. From Peshawur we learn that the force under Brigadier Campbell has done little of late. The north-west frontier is, however, in a most excited state, and, according to the *Bombay Times*, the hill tribes around Peshawur and in the neighbourhood of the Hazareh country have united for resistance and retaliation against us; and, if common report is to be credited, Saadut Khan has succeeded in assembling a large body of Mohmunds, numbering at the lowest estimate six thousand men, under him. From the Hazareh country we learn of the butchery of two British officers, Messrs. Carne and Tapp, by a body of Mohmunds, near a place called Moozuffurgurh.

The Governor-General was expected at Calcutta on the 20th of Jan.; he was at Shahjehanpore on the 20th of December.

Lord Stanley, who is travelling in India, is at present at Madras.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, C.B., quarter-master-general of the Bengal army, is announced. He died at head-quarters camp at Khairian, near Jeelum, on the 11th of December. He had been forty-three years in the service.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ART MANUFACTURES INSTITUTE AT BRADFORD.—Two meetings, convened by the Mayor of Bradford upon a requisition signed by about fifty of the principal manufacturers of the borough, were held in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, for the purpose of hearing and considering the views and explanatory statements of a deputation from the council of the Society of Arts with reference to a proposal for the establishment of artisans' drawing and modelling schools. The deputation included Sir Charles Pasley, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Papp, Mr. Creswick, R.A., and Mr. John Bell. One of the meetings was held at three in the afternoon, and the other in the evening. The mayor presided on both occasions, and a large number of the Aldermen and Town Council of the borough, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rev. Incumbent, M. P., and other gentlemen of advantages arising from the establishment of these schools; and several other gentlemen having followed in the same strain, a series of resolutions was ultimately adopted, recognising the great advantages derivable from a self-supporting institution such as that explained by Mr. Cole, as calculated to improve the art applied to the manufactures of Bradford and its neighbourhood, and the general taste of all classes. A committee, consisting of a number of the most wealthy and influential residents in the town, was appointed to carry out the proposed object, and a list of shareholders was at once opened. The committee were authorised at once to arrange for the establishment of self-supporting drawing-schools throughout the district. Thanks were voted to the deputation and the Mayor at the termination of each meeting.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.—On the 28th ult., an interesting ceremonial, in connexion with the cause of education, took place at the inauguration of the spacious new premises lately erected for the Brighton School, at the Clifton-road, Brighton. The proprietor of this excellent educational establishment for young gentlemen, Mr. Winter, three years ago commenced a training institution, which was soon found inadequate to accommodate the number of pupils entrusted to his charge; and hence the necessity for providing the commodious and e-gant range of buildings whose opening was celebrated by the festival of the 28th ult. The company, consisting of the friends and parents of the pupils, assembled in the lecture-hall of the school, where the Rev. Joseph Sortain delivered an appropriate address; after which a handsome piece of plate, subscribed for by the pupils and masters of the establishment, was presented to Mr. Winter as a testimonial of their respect for his high character and affectionate bearing. Mr. Winter made a very feeling reply, and the National Anthem having been sung, the clergy and friends were conducted through the school premises, and after an inspection of the class-rooms, dormitories, &c., expressed themselves highly gratified with the arrangements of the institution. A *déjeuner* followed in the dining-hall of the school.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE OF EDUCATION.—The friends of voluntary and religious education concluded their conferences at Manchester on Tuesday evening, and afterwards had a great public meeting in the Free-trade Hall. Mr. James Sidebottom presided; and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. George Smale, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, and Mr. G. W. Alexander, London; Mr. Edward Baines, Leeds; Rev. J. E. Giles, Sheffield; Rev. R. Parsons, Leeds; Rev. Dr. Raleigh, Manchester; and Rev. Dr. Acworth, Bristol. The first resolution avowed that the meeting entertained a high sense of the importance of education, and cordially elded to none in readiness to adopt and encourage any method which could be legitimately employed for its more general diffusion. The next resolution was—"That, without regarding in a captious spirit the schemes proposed by the National Public School Association on the one hand, or the Manchester and Salford School committee on the other, as undeserving the promoters of them the praise due to upright and benevolent intentions, this meeting cannot but entertain strong and decided objections to them both. To the former they have the insuperable objection that it is supported by the very worst element in education—from the school routine, and abandons it to the caste-obstinate teaching. To the latter, they think it an objection not less insuperable that it extends equal patronage to religious sects—not only of adverse, but of contradictory forms. And to both they hold it as an axiom in common, that they avail themselves of public taxation for an object which, whether religious he or be not included in it, is not the function of any Government, nor properly within the sphere of legislation." One of the speakers said the money sunk in free schools in England at this moment was fifteen millions sterling; and so great was the perversion of the whole places from their original design that only 400 scholars in them all received a thorough free education. The proceedings lasted four hours and a half.

SIR JOHN BOROUGH.—A requisition signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Mayor, and a majority of the electors has been forwarded to Charles Towne-ley, of Towneley, Esq., requesting him to stand at the next election. It is supposed that Mr. Towneley will consent; and, if so, no doubt appears to be entertained of his return in the room of the present member, Mr. J. P. Somes.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER, 1852.—The works are making very favourable progress, and even now afford a very great and secure shelter to the numerous shipping which take shelter in the bay. The works are carried out to a distance of 7750 feet from the original line of shore into about 9½ fathoms of water.

GLASGOW CHESS CLUB, AND READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS CLUB.—We are glad to find, in the reports of the annual meetings of these two societies, that each may be considered successful and consolidated. The number who accepted the challenge of members to the Glasgow Chess Club since February last amounted to 139; and the the number of members enrolled at the Berkshire Club last year was not less than 80.

THE "AMAZON."—At a meeting of the Portsmouth Borough Council, on Monday, it was resolved that a letter of thanks be transmitted to the French Vice-Admiral at Brest, for the humanity and sympathy evinced by him in so prompt y dispatching a steamer to the assistance of the unfortunate passengers and crew of the ill-fated *Amazon*. On Tuesday the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of this vessel, which has been going on for some days, was brought to a conclusion. Captain Chappell's testimony went to show that the *Amazon* left Southampton in most excellent condition, and with a most efficient crew. Evidence respecting provisions, water, &c., was also given, however, yet to be taken before the report to be sent to the Board of Trade is made.

CURIOUS CASE OF FORGERY.—A young man named John Burton was examined at the Liverpool Police-court on Wednesday on the charge of forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange for £191. The prisoner represented himself as having been engaged in the malting business. In August last he was in Denbigh, North Wales, where he purchased two horses. He appears to have had some transactions with an innkeeper of the town, Mr Edwin Hughes, who, on one occasion, he observes, to place some money in a cash box. In a few minutes after this he proceeded to give Mr. Hughes £10 for the cash-box with its contents, whatever might be the amount. Mr. Hughes assented, and the cash-box was handed over to Burton. There proved to be within the box between £6 and £7 in cash and some memoranda, among which was a bill drawn by Manders and Co., porter-brewers, of Dublin, on Mr. Edwin Hughes, for £191. The bill was, however, not accepted. About five o'clock on the afternoon of the day Burton called upon Mr. Ashe, spirit merchant, of South Castle-street, Liverpool, to whom he presented the bill to be cashed, but he was told it was not accepted, and therefore not negotiable. At the same time he accepted bill was drawn by him, as he appeared ignorant of the required form. Two hours after this Burton presented the same bill, now purporting to be accepted by Jonathan Hughes, of Denbigh, to Mr. Roberts, tea-dealer, Royal Bank-buildings. The account he then gave of himself created Mr. Roberts's suspicion, and he was handed over to the police. On Wednesday Mr. Jonathan Hughes, who is the father of the original possessor of the cash-box, proved that the acceptance was not executed by him, as it appeared to be. Burton was therefore committed for trial.

A[illegible] DISCOVERY OF A [illegible] character of a [illegible] ed to bring them to [illegible] January he had the leader of the gang apprehended and safely lo[illegible] gaol, upon charges which he himself will be able to establish. The gang had their treasurer, armourer, and even an account of the [illegible] two or three of them kept horses and carts.

FIRES IN CUMBERLAND.—In consequence of the heavy falls of rain [illegible] Monday in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, the river Eden and all its tributaries have swollen to an extent beyond the recollection of any living person, and it is feared the largest damage has been done to adjoining property.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—In conformity with the final determination of the Government to increase the number of men in the regiments of the line to the extent of 5000 men, instructions have been forwarded from the Horse Guards to different corps to send recruiting parties immediately to different parts of the country, particularly Ireland. The mode of augmentation will be by raising the strength of regiments from 750 to 1000. It is expected that, when the army estimates for 1852-3 are brought before Parliament this session, a vote will be asked for of 5000 men additional to be added to the Royal Artillery and Cavalry Regiments. The recruiting parties have been already very successful in Limerick, Cornet, Nenagh, and generally in Munster, where few have appeared. In some places, many ragged labourers, who had availed themselves of the union workhouses as a temporary refuge, have gladly enlisted. The peasantry exhibit still more alacrity than in former years to adopt a military life. Notwithstanding the great decrease of the population, from famine and emigration, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the required addition to the army, or even a much larger augmentation, if needed.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—The colonelcy of the 39th Regiment has been vacant since the 1st of January; since then that of the 96th is also vacated. It is still believed that Major-General Conyers will succeed to the 39th Regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The experiments hitherto carried on with a less charge of powder when firing 32-pounder shells have proved so satisfactory, that the following has just been issued.—

"GENERAL ORDER.

"Deputy Adjutant-General's office, Woolwich, Jan. 29, 1852.

"The Master-General and Board having, on the recommendation of the select committee, directed that the higher charge of powder for firing 32-pounder shells with ever description of fuze shall in future be 8 lb., instead of 6 lb., as at present, the same is notified for the guidance of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. "H. D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant-General."

CAPE STAFF.—First Lieutenant Greville, of the 2d battalion 60th Rifles, is appointed an aide-de-camp to the new Cape Governor, Major-General Cathcart.

WOOLWICH.—ROYAL ARSENAL.—Fifteen thousand shells have been ordered, to be immediately packed ready for service, and sent away to the different ports throughout England. A still larger order is daily expected: many of the men work overtime, and additional men and boys to be entered to complete the supply required. Some engineers, fitters, &c. are to be entered to complete the orders just received for machinery, &c. Large orders for powder bags have been received, and on Saturday last a large quantity was sent away. An order is expected for 5000 guns more. A member of the engineers "on strike" have applied for employment in the Arsenal

NEW GUNS FOR THE SERVICE.—There have lately been despatched for the Cape 320 new double carabines, which are nearly one-third lighter than is necessary. They are bored at the side of the chamber, by a square, nearly long communication with the charge, and with the left cock so far away as to simplify a very large hand. In consequence of these defects in this new arm, Colonel Hawker sent to Messrs. Tipping and Lawden, of Birmingham, the model for his carabine on a better principle, and which weighs under 7 lb., instead of 8 lb. as usual. It is ignited by putting the seat for the nipple on the centre instead of at the side of each barrel. This carabine is the just now received, and taken to the Ordnance. Colonel Hawker advises that all the new muskets should be bored in this way, so near, at least, as the life of aim on a single barrel will admit of, by which means the locks bent inwards (like the French ones), as the angles produced by what he calls the "Enfield bunion" are only receptacles for caustic fluid and rust, liable to choke up, to shoot slowly, and to miss fire in actual service. He recommends servula to all the lock springs, and the use of larger-grained powder; also that the conical ball shall not exceed the weight of the present ball, by which the arms might be made lighter and with a smaller calibre.

FLENCH ARMY HORSES.—The following are the official prices fixed by the Minister of War for horses and other quadrupeds for the service in the army Horses for the reserve, 800f.; for the line, 950f.; for the light cavalry, 1,000f.; do. for Africa, 350f.; for artillery and waggon train, 600f.; draught horses, 850f.; trained horses for the military schools, 1000f.; officers' horses, 1,500f.; mules, 500f.; donkeys, 200f.; camels and dromedaries, 200f.—*Galignani.*

MILITARY LEGACY.—Captain John Stanley, of Prescot, Lancashire, has bequeathed for the use of her Majesty's Royal Military College at Chelsea upwards of £1800.

Rear-Admiral J. B. Reynolds, C.B., ex-Commander-in-Chief from the Boards, having succeeded to the flag-lieutenancy at the ensuing dock-vacancy, the Admiralty have promoted Lieutenant Fred. Wood-combe (1840) to the rank of Commander

Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. have just completed machines for boring guns upon the Lancastrian principle. A piece is now undergoing the process, and, if it is found to answer, in all probability a large number will be made at the establishment. They are also about to contract for manufacturing an improved shell. It is of an oblong shape, about two feet long, with a spring at the end communicating with a cap near the middle of the shell, and beneath the improvement.

It is now stated to be in contemplation to place the other Dragoon Guards upon the same footing as the 1st Dragoons, the regiments are said to have eight troops each. Six of the regiments of Light Cavalry will, it is understood, be armed as the rifle carabine. Four regiments of the same will, in all probability, be selected as rifle corps; and the light companies of all the regiments are also to be armed with the rifle—a necessary measure, as all our Light Corps are now in India, the Cape, and Canada.

In consequence of the continued distress in the Highlands of Scotland, the Admiralty have countermanded their order for the *Conway* to proceed to return to Cork. She is to remain at the disposal of Sir John M'Neil and the relief committee.

On Tuesday a return to Parliament was printed showing the condition of the coast-guard service for the last ten years. In 1841 there were 50 cutters and 31 tenders. The mounted guard was 1426, and the total force numbered 5044, and the expense was £268,282 2s. 7d. In 1851 there were 18 cutters and one tender The mounted guard was only 14, and the force 3[illegible] the expense was reduced to £160,963 19s. 6d

Twenty-five first-class boys left the *Figard* flag-ship at Woolwich, for Portsmouth, on Monday, to join the *Britannia*, 120, screw, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral J. W. D. Dundas, C.B., for the Mediterranean station. These boys were raised on board the *Figard* flag-ship at Woolwich, having been selected to serve as first class boys from a great number of applicants made on Monday afternoon.

THE "ORINOCO" STEAM-SHIP.

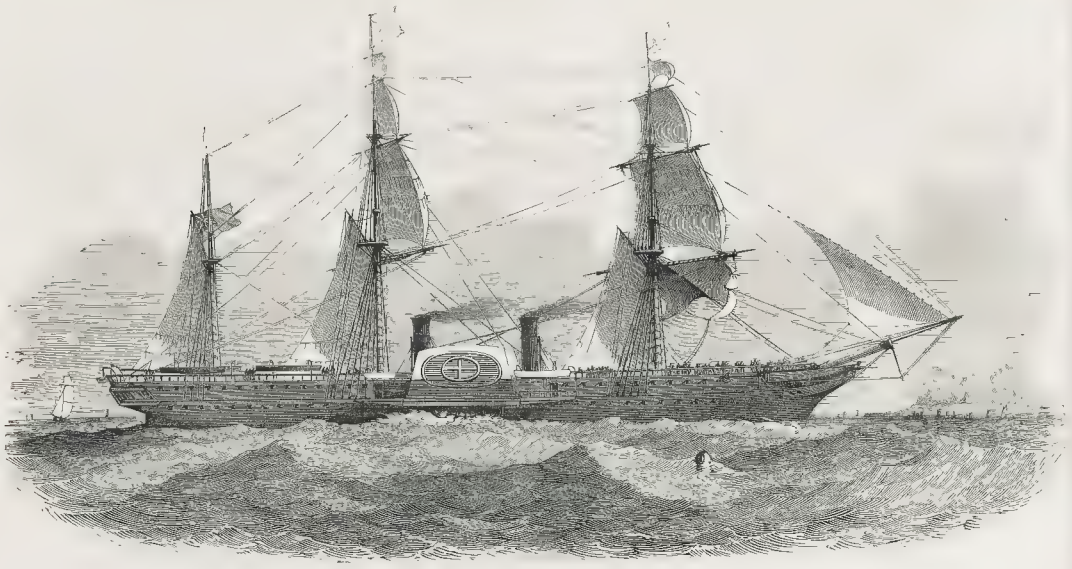
THIS splendid steam-ship, recently built for the Royal Mail Company, left her moorings at Southampton on Monday afternoon, and proceeded on her voyage to Chagres. She carries about 80 passengers, the greater portion of whom are gentlemen. There are besides on board a company of Cornish miners, sent out under the auspices of the Ave Maria Gold Company to Chagres, *en route* to California by the Isthmus of Panama. She has a full cargo of Manchester and other goods, and a very large quantity of quicksilver and specie. Captain Chapman, who was to have commanded the unfortunate *Amazon*, has been selected to take charge of the *Orinoco*. She is manned with a fine set of officers and crew.

The *Orinoco* is of 2300 tons burthen. She was built by Mr. W. Pitcher, of Northfleet, and left Blackwall on Friday, the 23d ult, for the trial of her machinery, &c. Her engines, which are of the direct-acting power, 500 horses, have been manufactured by the eminent firm of Maudslay, Sons, and Field, upon their patent double-cylinder principle. The paddle-wheels are by Pitcher, and fitted with patent feathering floats. The construction of the machinery was pronounced by the judges on board to be perfect in every respect, and the whole of the arrangements connected with the engine-room were the theme of general admiration.

The figure-head, sculptured by R. Hall, of Rotherhithe, is spirited and characteristic.

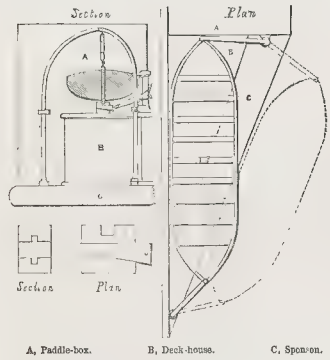
A peculiar interest appeared to attach itself to this vessel in the minds of every one on board, from the recollection of the calamity that has so recently befallen the unfortunate *Amazon*. Attention was almost immediately attracted to the manner in which the life-boats were secured, so much having been said and written on the subject of the iron cranes that were fitted to the *Amazon*. The plan adopted on board the *Orinoco* was much admired for its extreme simplicity and efficacy: it consists of two wooden chocks or wedges placed on the top of the deck-house, and supporting the boat's keel from opposite sides, in the manner shown in the accompanying Sketch. To one of the wedges a small line is attached, the other end of which is made fast inboard; by means of this line the wedge can be withdrawn, and the boat is then free to be swung off without interruption.

During the passage down the Channel an experiment was made to ascertain how quickly the boats could be cut loose and got clear of the sponsons. The operation was performed in less than three minutes from the sound of the men being called on, but without previous notice being given to them. The pumps were next looked at with much interest; and it was observed with satisfaction, that, in addition to the fire-pump fitted between decks, as in the *Amazon*, the *Orinoco* carries another powerful force-pump on her spar-deck, which can be made use of at times when the other might be unavailable. On reaching Gravesend, as it was evident that the machinery was all in perfect order, not an hour's detention was necessary; and, accordingly, the vessel at once proceeded to try her seaworthiness in a trip to Southampton. A number of gentlemen who had started with the intention of witnessing only her performance in the river now also decided on going round with the vessel, having little idea of the buffeting they were to meet with before reaching their destination. After passing the Foreland, the *Orinoco* encountered one of the severest gales that has been known in the Channel for many years: it lasted several hours, but the good ship held her way, and reached Southampton on Sunday, shortly after noon



THE ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL NEW STEAM-SHIP "ORINOCO."

having perfectly satisfied every person on board that a safer or an easier sea boat could not be met with, and that she may be reckoned as possessing the highest combination of the unrivalled skill in naval architecture and engineering in which this country excels. The average



A, Paddle-box. B, Deck-house. C, Sponson.

LIFE-BOAT APPARATUS OF THE "ORINOCO."

speed of the vessel through the water, as tested by several runs at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, was proved to be 12 040 knots per hour; the engines making 13¾ revolutions per minute, with 12 lb. steam.

The dimensions of the *Orinoco* are as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	270	0
Length on spar-deck	276	6
Length on main-deck	270	0
Length over all, i.e. from figure-head to taffrail	30.	0
Breadth from out to out of paddle-boxes	71	10
Breadth extreme	41	10
Breadth for tonnage to a 6-in. bottom	41	6
Breadth moulded	40	6
Depth in engine-room, at shaft	26	1
Depth from under side of spar-deck	33	6

Burthen in tons (builders' measurement), 2245 31-94ths.

The accompanying Engraving shows the plan of the chock and wedge for sustaining the weight of the life-boats when stowed on the deck-houses.

WRECK OF THE "AMAZON."

Portions of the wreck of this ill-fated vessel continue to be found. The Illustration shows some remains which were washed ashore a few days since at Swanpool (about a mile from Falmouth), and were placed in the possession of R. R. Broad, Esq., Lloyd's agent. This portion consists of five stanchions and six planks, secured together as a bulkhead, and having a number of large spike nails in it, to one of which was attached a piece of lace, such as is used for ladies' caps. The length is 21 feet; width, 6½ feet; stanchions 9 inches by 5 inches. The timber is red pine, not painted on either side. One end of the stanchions and the upper part of one side are quite burnt through. In the distance of the Sketch are shown Pendennis Castle and St. Anthony Lighthouse.

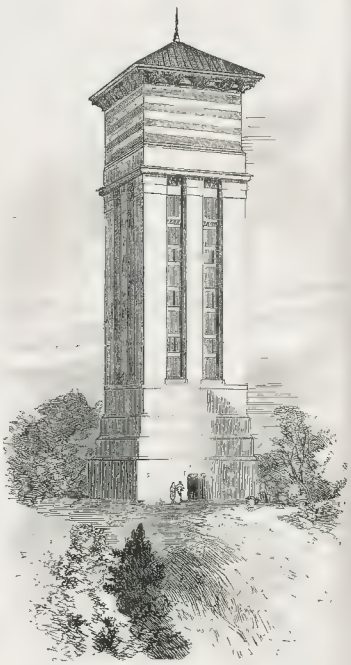
RUGBY WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

On Saturday the new works of water supply and drainage for the sanitar improvement of the town of Rugby were inspected by the Commissioners of the General Board of Health. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Southwood Smith, attended by some officers of the General Board, arrived shortly after noon. They were received by the chairman and the members of the local board, who accompanied them over the main works, which are now just completed. The most conspicuous work is a high water-tower, containing a large tank of a capacity sufficient to give a supply to the town during the Sunday, or in case of fire, or in the night; and intended to give pressure in the distribution of the water, and to avoid the necessity for continuous pumping. This tower, tastefully built in the Italian style, in various-coloured glazed bricks, manufactured by a new process, is in itself a pleasing feature in the town. The next work inspected was an underground reservoir, covered with groined arches, into which the party descended, when the water was admitted in full

PORTION OF THE WRECK OF THE "AMAZON," WASHED ASHORE AT SWANPOOL, NEAR FALMOUTH

orce. The following is the explanation given in the course of the inspection as to the peculiar mode of collecting the water. The tab e area consists of a bed of gravel and loam, resting upon a substratum of clay, which, being impermeable, prevents the further downward passage of the rainfall readily received into the porous upper medium, which consequently became charged with water. Deep drains have been cut into the gravel, by the operation of which the water has been liberated, and such is the arrangement, that it may be drawn off at will, as from an ordinary storage reservoir, for the supply of the town. It is delivered from the drains cool and clear, as if issuing from perennial springs. The property of the water, in respect of hardness, was said to be equal to eight degrees, while that of the existing town wa.s varies from 15 to 20 and even 30 degrees, and that of the streams in the neighbourhood is generally of 18 degrees. The drainage works were afterwards inspected. The sewers, it appears, are entirely of impermeable stoneware tubes, and the main lines, which converge upon a single distant outfall into the Avon, are laid at a depth to drain the basement of every house.

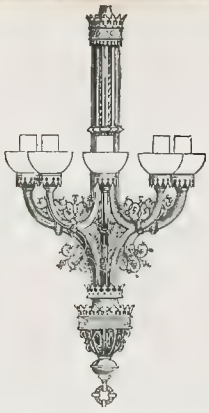
The total charges to be levied on account of the new works, in the nature of special district rates and water-rate, it was said, will be 1d. in the pound annually; that is to say, upon a house of £5 rental the charge will be 5s. 5d. a year, or 1¾d. a week; upon a house of £10 rental, 10s. 10d. a year, or 2¼d. a week; and upon a house of £20 rental, £1 1s. 8d. a year, or 5d. per week. The



WATER-TOWER FOR THE SUPPLY OF RUGBY.

average charge per house will be 19s. a year, or 4¼d. a week; and the average charge per head of population, 3s. 3d. a year, or ¾d. a week. It was stated, that in the case of Rugby, owing to the absence of natural advantages, both the works of water supply and of drainage had been more expensive than would be the case in towns of similar size under ordinary circumstances. The water supply was rendered unusually costly by reason of there being no elevated ground in the neighbourhood on which to construct a service reservoir, and the consequent necessity for building a tower, and by the artificial means which had to be resorted to to obtain water of pure quality. The drainage works were expensive on account of the distance of the outfall, and the great length of circuit which the drains had to take in order to accumulate at the sewage upon that one point. The works have been laid out on a scale to meet a very considerable increase in the size of the place; and it was said, that, with a very slight additional expenditure, they would serve for double the present population.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE, MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.



CHANDELIER OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS
(SEE PAGE 121.)

RIGHT HON. LORD LEIGH, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

HER MAJESTY ENTERING THE ROYAL GALLERY FROM THE ROBING-ROOM.—(SEE FIRST PAGE OF SUPPLEMENT.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE THOMAS KEPPEL, sixth Earl of ALBEMARLE, third son of William Charles, fourth Earl, by Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Edward, twentieth Lord de Clifford, was born in London, June 13th, 1799; at a very early age was sent to Westminster School; entered the army, in the 14th Foot, in April, 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He served in the Mediterranean in 1816 and 1817; in the Isle of France in 1818 and 1819; and for the three following years in India, as aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General.

In 1824 he made an overland journey to England, by way of Babylon, and along the western shores of the Caspian Sea. His object was not speed, but observation. He spent a year on the way, and published (at Colburn's), on his arrival in England, an account of his route, which rapidly attained popularity, and ran through several editions.

In 1825 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis Wellesley, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, an appointment which he held until the close of 1827.

In 1829 he again set out to travel; spent that and the following year in Europe and Asiatic Turkey, and, returning in 1831, published, at Bentley's, the journey across the Balkan, which, like the former work, had a rapid sale, and saw several editions.

But his Lordship did not devote himself exclusively to travel and literary pursuits. At the great Reform Bill election, in 1832, he came forward as a candidate with Mr. Wyndham, and in opposition to Mr. Peach and Lord Cholmondeley, for East Norfolk, and, after a hot contest, was returned. At the general election in 1837 he contested Lynn, and was defeated; and in 1841 was an unsuccessful candidate for Lymington.

In 1838 he was appointed Groom in Waiting to the Queen; and in 1841, by the brevet on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales, obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel

In 1846 he was appointed private secretary to Lord John Russell. At the general election in 1847 was returned for Lymington; and on March 15, 1851, succeeded his brother in the peerage.

In the present year his Lordship has published at Bentley's, in two

SIR R. B. W. BULKELEY, BART., MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

MR. BONHAM CARTER, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

volumes octavo. "Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham," in the collection of the materials for which he has spent, and spent well (for the book cannot fail to become a political classic), a large amount of time and labour. The work consists chiefly of the papers of Lord Rockingham himself, connected by such clear commentary and details of fact as to lay bare before us every party plot and court intrigue of the eventful period of which it treats.

The book opens with the first day of the reign, and the first speech from the throne, of George the Third; traces the literal break-up and out of office of Pitt and his section of the Whig party, by the King; the continuance in power of the Tories by submission to the Royal will, until they were forced from office by popular rebuke; the steady formation of a third Whig party round the Marquis of Rockingham as leader, and the advent of this party to power. To this party, but sorely against his will, and with the innate resolve that at any cost it should be but for a brief period, the necessities of the State compelled the King to entrust the formation of a Government, and in the June of 1765 the Marquis of Rockingham became Prime Minister. His tenure of office was brief; for not only the ordinary array of parties, but most perseveringly the utmost power of the Throne, was exerted against him. The Ministry remained in office but a year; but that year shines out in all that period as one of thorough earnest honesty of purpose; showing how much, even then, might have been accomplished, had there been in any other party a like regard for the public good, and abhorrence of party servility.

During the Rockingham year the Stamp Act was repealed, the popularity of the mother country to a considerable extent restored in the American colonies, the illegality of general warrants established, the seizure of papers in cases of libel put an end to, and the practice of removing officers from the army for their votes in Parliament abolished.

In the July of 1766, this Ministry, too independent for the King, went out of office. Sixteen years afterwards the Marquis of Rockingham was again called to the head of affairs. He took office on the 30th of March, and died on the 1st of July: but even the three months were not without useful work; he established order in Ireland, and set to work upon financial reform in right earnest, by proposing to get rid of a swarm of highly-paid but utterly useless Government *employés*. If in to these two periods of office, separated by so long an interval, and both so brief, that Lord Albemarle has addressed himself. He brings to ward the subject of his volumes neither as a miracle of statesmanship, nor as the possessor of any mysterious power of speech, but in proof how much a thoroughly honestly-minded man in power may accomplish. The Marquis of Rockingham, says Horace Walpole, was a statesman in whom constancy, fidelity, sincerity, and directness were the sole instruments of his policy. His virtues were his arts. In opposition he respected the principles of government—in administration he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realising everything which he had proposed in a popular situation."

It is but needful to read these volumes to be compelled to prefer such statesmanship, in its plain, every-day, common, business-like honesty, to the cleverest management of parties, and the nicest balancing of what should be in justice done for the people with what may just serve for the day to stay the progress of agitation. Lord Albemarle has assuredly, by the publication of these memoirs, "done the state some service" by showing that in all statesmanship there is no cunning mystery of policy can cope for genuine usefulness and future fame with honesty.

We have been tempted by the high political moral of these volumes to wander a little from our direct memoir. But to return. The family of Lord Albemarle is of old and continuous distinction. The first who attracts notice in one Walter Van Keppel, Lord of Keppel, a town on the banks of the Yssel, in Guelderland He owned a stronghold there, and was founder of a monastery so long back as the year 1179; and his predecessors are traceable for some seventy or eighty years before that, as Knights of Jerusalem. From this earliest time down to the migration of the Keppels to England in the person of Arnold Joost Van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, under William of Orange, in 1618, it seems that they maintained their importance in their own land; for from the first establishment of the Netherlands as a Republic they are recorded as men of mark in the deliberations of the Assembly of Nobles.

Nor did this stirring spirit die out of them by being transplanted. Vooral Van Keppel became the prime favourite of the King, and was speedily created Baron Ashford, Viscount Bury, and Earl of Albemarle. His son, by the time he was twenty-five, had distinguished himself in the army, and was Governor of Virginia. He commanded the front line of the army at the battle of Culloden; and in 1748 was sent as Ambassador to Paris. This Governor Keppel's second son, Augustus, who had fourteen brothers and sisters, sailed with Anson round the world, starting at the very time that Smollett sailed with the expedition to Carthagena, on which he picked up the facts for his "Roderick Random." The life of this Admiral Keppel—who after various daring exploits, dangers, and victories, came to be First Lord of the Admiralty under the last administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782, and directly after Viscount Keppel—has been ably written, and was published at Culloden's, in 1842, by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, brother of the present Lord Albemarle, and who was himself, in early life, in the navy. The Admiral died in 1786, and his Peerage expired.

George, third Earl, served at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, and, next year, was sent to London of the deadliest foes Culloden, announcing the victory, and was subsequently Commander-in-Chief at Havannah. The fourth Earl, his son, died in 1817.

The present Earl married, in 1831, Susan, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart.

In moving the Address, his Lordship touched upon the calm which during every convulsion abroad during the last four years this country had enjoyed. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at that we should feel a pride in our system of government; but we were not, therefore, to deny that every nation had a right to whatever form of constitution it might please. There was no such thing, though the phrase was of old common enough, as a natural enemy. The Exhibition of last year proved the natural dependence of nations. He had spoken the hostalities of Paris on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Commissioners, and had heard Lord Granville's speech, referring to the common interest of both nations in the permanence of peace between them, welcomed with enthusiasm; and in the course of travel afterwards he found that the enthusiasm had spread even to the interior of the Mediterranean. He, therefore, had perfect faith in the assurances of peace with foreign powers set forth in the Speech. He referred briefly to the state of affairs in Holstein, the Cape war, the condition of certain provinces in the north of Ireland, and dwelt upon the evidences of prosperity furnished by the increase of exports and imports, the improved comfort and health of the people, as evidenced by the sanitary returns and the diminished poor-rates, and the increased demand for tea, sugar, and other articles of ordinary consumption. As to the proposed measure of reform, he but asked that if it came before their Lordships it should meet their calm and unprejudiced consideration.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LEIGH.

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

William Henry Baron Leigh, son of the first Baron Chandos Leigh, by the eldest daughter of the Rev. Shippan Wills, of Astrop House, Northamptonshire, was born January 19th, 1824, at Adlestrop House, Gloucestershire; in 1838 was sent to Harrow, and in 1843 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and, leaving it about the end of 1845, travelled over Europe and in the East, and having made some stay at Constantinople, returned to England in the beginning of 1847, and at the general election in that year came forward as a candidate for North Warwickshire, in the Free-trade and Liberal interest, in opposition to Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate; and although his opponents had been for several weeks in the field, and his Lordship came forward only on the day of nomination, he had, therefore, the honour of the prosperity furnished by the increase of exports and imports, the improved comfort and health of the people, as evidenced by the sanitary returns and the diminished poor-rates, and the increased demand for tea, sugar, and other articles of ordinary consumption. As to the proposed measure of reform, he but asked that if it came before their Lordships it should meet their calm and unprejudiced consideration.

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SIR RICHARD BULKELEY WILLIAMS BULKELEY, BART., M.P. FOR ANGLESEA,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

The honourable Member for Anglesea, eldest son of the tenth Baronet was born at London in the parish of Marylebone, in 1801. In 1830 he entered Parliament for Beaumaris, which he continued to represent until the Reform election of 1833, when he was returned for Anglesea. At the general election on the death of William IV., in 1837, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the same place, but was returned at the general election of 1841 for the Flint district, a seat which he retained until the general election of 1847, when he was elected for Anglesea without opposition. In 1847 he took the name of Bulkeley, and in 1851 was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire.

It is this twenty-two years since the hon member first came into the House. He has been, throughout, a constant supporter of the Liberal party; but, nevertheless, in moving the Address, made his maiden speech, in the course of which he said, that, during the period that he had been an active and independent member of the House, he had seen every most cherished institution of the country strengthened and extended, he had seen commercial monopolies extinguished and commerce enlarged, and never was the throne more secure and the country so great and prosperous as now. The Church revenues were better managed, its duties more strictly enforced, the number of churches increased, education had become something o: a system, and was fast extending. We had long enjoyed perfect peace with every European state and the material condition of the people was improved—the first and allimportant step to their moral advancement. These blessings he attributed to the sound policy of the Liberal Administration from the time of the introduction of the Reform Bill by Lord Grey; and, as a Reformer, he claimed for the noble Lord at the head of her Majesty's Government a large share of the merit of the happy changes to which were due our present prosperous position. To his unflinching advocacy and strong constitutional and liberal sympathies he ascribed the success of those measures which first extended the political rights and then improved the social condition of the people. With these facts before him, he was an uncompromising supporter of the Government. The hon. Member then dwelt upon the several heads of the Royal Speech. The wish of the people of this country was for peace. It was not possible we should not sympathise with the oppressed of every nation, and it was our duty to give, not merely asylum, but a welcome, to political refugees, spite of all remonstrance, from wherever they might come. We might advise and remonstrate with those Monarchs whom our blood and treasure had secured on their thrones: but we must go no further; we must have no armed intervention; we had had enough of war—wanted no addition to the debt, and were thoroughly tired of the income-tax. He looked, under the new Governor, and through the increased force placed in his charge, to the speedy settlement of affairs at the Cape, and trusted that then our troops would be withdrawn from the forts and garrisons, and the defence of the frontier be left to the settlers, who formerly had shown themselves will able to take care of themselves. It appeared preposterous to him that this nation, so large a landowner as it was, and commercial marine, twice in extent that of any country in the world, should dream of having its territory possessed by any nation upon earth, but, perhaps, the addition of a few thousand men to the army, and a fleet in the Channel, would be sufficient to allay the alarm of the present fears, and arrest the epidemic. He viewed as of the greatest moment the promised law reforms. During the last twenty years our criminal code had been greatly improved—punishment made milder, and convictions increased in proportion. The state of Ireland, he said, had been no change; that Court continued to be one of the great misfortunes of the country; in a single case connected with his own family, costs had amounted to £70,000; and, unless through Parliament, he saw no hope of relief. These results could never be accomplished. As to Free Trade, from the time of Huskisson down to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he had heard prophecies of ruin, but now we had an increasing revenue, our people well employed, and peace and contentment throughout the land. In conclusion, he then referred to the mention of reform in the Royal Speech, declared that he was opposed to the ballot, opposed to triennial Parliaments, but in favour as a measure for the improvement of the people of a large extension of the franchise

The hon. member married, first, in 1828, Charlotte Mary, daughter of the first Lord Dinorben; and, secondly, in 1832, Maria Frances, daughter of Sir J. T. M. Stanley, Bart.

JOHN BONHAM CARTER, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

The honourable member—eldest son of the late John Bonham Carter, who from 1818 to 1832 represented Portsmouth in Parliament—was born on the 13th October, 1817. He received his preliminary education from a private tutor, in 1836 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently studied for the bar, but was not called.

In 1841 he came forward as a candidate for the borough of Petersfield, but retired without going to a poll. In the following year he visited Norway, and has since travelled through the principal countries of Europe

At the general election of 1847 he was invited by requisition to contest Winchester, and in 1848 was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Hants. The candidates were Sir James East, Mr. Melville Portal, now M.P. for North Hampshire, and Bickham Escott, one of the ablest of the Peel party and one of the first of them that became a Free-trader. Mr. Portal retired almost immediately, and at the close of the poll the numbers were—Carter, 563; East, 313; Escott 245.

Previous to his seconding the Address the honourable member, except on matters of committee business, had not spoken in the House, but he has always been a consistent supporter of the Government, careful of the interests of his constituents, a diligent attender in the House, and has served in every session on important public and private committees, amongst which may be mentioned that on the Kaffir war, the Friendly Societies, and Turnpike Roads.

In seconding the Address, Mr. Bonham Carter dwelt upon the proofs of prosperity afforded by the facts of trade. The great national barometer was rising; the exports of the year showed an increase of nearly £3,000,000. Spite of the dismal auguries as to the Navigation Laws, our shipping had not failed: where, in 1843, we had two, we had now three ships; and every ship then of 100 tons was represented now by one of 130 tons The poor-law returns showed an improved condition of the people; but it was impossible to say one word on the subject of reform, and it was impossible to have been the content on so many thousand faces without rejoicing at the prosperity of the country. Such a period was the fitting time to consider an extension of the suffrage. He did not know the details of the proposed reform, but was glad to see it would be based on a large amount of intelligence at present excluded. The proofs of the fitness of the people for such extension were abundant The increase of letters by post from 75,000,000 per annum in 1832 to nearly a million a day, the number lately established of the institutions of the people, good publications, of which those of the Messrs Chambers alone amount to about 10,000,000 sheets per annum; the prodigious increase of books read in mechanics' institutes, the extension of friendly societies, the increased amount of deposits in the savings-banks, were some such evidences; and he trusted that, under the new measure, no class would be left in a position to show, that, being fitted to appreciate the trust, it was to remain without participation in the franchise.

Mr John Carter, grandfather of the honourable member, was knighted by George III., for his eminent services in preserving the public peace, at the time of the mutiny at Spithead, in 1793, and which he was enabled to do by the universal esteem in which he was held. His father was the leading Liberal of Portsmouth and the surrounding district for several years, and in the preparation and carriage of the Reform Bill through Parliament, was constantly consulted by the Government.

His maternal grandfather, Mr. W. Smith, for nearly forty years represented the city of Norwich, and was for several years the father of the House. The hon. member married, in 1848, Laura Maria, youngest daughter of George Thomas Nicholson, of Waverley Abbey, Surrey.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday 8.—Septuagesima Sunday.
Monday, 9.—Sun rises 7h. 29m., sets 5h. 1m.
Tuesday, 10.—Queen Victoria married, 1840.
Wednesday, 11.—Washington born, 17..
Thursday, 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.
Friday, 13.—Dr. de Foe arrested, 1731.
Saturday, 14.—St. Valentine. Old Candlemas-day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE SATURDAY.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.
4 10	4 35	5 0	5 25	5 50	6 15	6 39
5 14	5 40	6 5	6 30	6 56	7 20	7 45

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN. On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and the Pantomime Puss in Boots. To conclude with the Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime. On TUESDAY, Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 12, Shakspeare's Comedy of the Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 13 Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 14, To Parents and Guardians, The Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr WYATT. On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, and during the week, will be presented the grand Oriental Spectacle, of BLUE BEARD. To be succeeded by Equestrian SCENES in the CIRCLE. The whole to conclude each evening with the rich Equestrian Burlesque, entitled the BLUE BEARD of the BLUE RIBBONS, or Peach-a-Fenwick Tickets may be had at the Box-office [illegible] Mr I Thompson

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand. First Night of a new Operetta. First Success of the Neapolitan Grotesque Divertissement, No 1, On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, and during the Week, will be performed, for the First Time in England, a Comic Lyric Drama, in one Act, entitled LE DOCTEUR AMOUREUX, or ARLEQUIN PRETENDU [illegible] Lyre to open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock. A MORNING PERFORMANCE on Wednesday and Saturday next. Doors to open at half-past Two, and commence at Three o'Clock. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of all the principal Librarians and Music-sellers.

MRS. JANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS of SHAKSPEARE, [illegible] Mr. BEALE, Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT
Just published, in two vols. 8vo, cloth gilt, price One Guinea, with Portrait, now first collected, and translated in a complete form,

THE POLITICAL WORKS of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; with an ORIGINAL MEMOIR of his LIFE, brought down to the present day, drawn from Authentic Sources. Critics. Notes &c

Those volumes will possess great interest at the present moment. Amongst the most important works of the Prince will be found his well-known pamphlet "Political Reveries," with the scheme of a Constitution, published in 1832, "Ideas of Napoleonism," "On the Extinction of Pauperism," "Historical Fragments from 1688 to 1830, &c, &c

Office, 247 Strand.

SOCIETY of the FRIENDS of ITALY.—The FIRST CONFERENCE of the SOCIETY will be held in the Great Room, 10 FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th INSTANT, at Half-past Seven o'clock. The Lecture, by Joseph Mazzini, at Eight o'Clock. Tickets of admission—for gentlemen, 1s 6d; for ladies and gentlemen, non-members, 2s 6d; may be obtained at the Society's Offices, 6, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Publications of the Society are as follows:—1. Monthly Record, 1d; Trattato Non Intervento, 1d; Terremoto in Sicilia, 2d; Lettera pubblicata nell'Isola di San Brandano, 2d. The Record of Messrs. KENT and CO. Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street; and all Booksellers. Also, at the Society's Offices.

MARYLEBONE.—IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of the parish of Marylebone will be held in the Princess' Concert Room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 12th February, 1852 for the purpose of considering the best means of securing to the parish a speedy constant and abundant supply of wholesome, soft, bright spring water at a reasonable cost, and to receive the propositions of the London (Watford) Springs-water Company upon that most important subject. BENJAMIN BOND CABBELL, Esq., M.P., has kindly consented to preside. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—(Supported by Voluntary Contributions.)—The ELECTION of CHILDREN will take place on FRIDAY NEXT

Children of those once in prosperity are eligible, whether orphans or not, and from all parishes

Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee, or
2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house. E F LEEKS. Secretary

ART-UNION of LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—EVERY SUBSCRIBER will have an Impression of a large and costly PLATE, of a thoroughly national character.—"An English Merry-making in the Olden Time," by W Hall, after W F Pitch, A R A., now delivering at the Office, on payment of the Subscription Each Prize-holder will be entitled to select for himself, as heretofore, a work of art from one of our Public Exhibitions.

GEORGE GODWIN } Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK } Secretaries.

444, West Strand, January 3 st, 1852

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS
EASTGATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, a Private Establishment for the residence of a limited number of Ladies of the upper and Middle Classes Conducted by Mr R GARDINER HILL, M R C S Eng., originator of the system of "Non-restraint in Lunacy," and Mrs Hill Physician, R Embrey, Esq., M D, Cantab

PRIVATE TUITION.—A married Clergyman, Graduate in Honours, M.A. Oxon, receives a few Pupils to educate for the Universities, or to prepare for Holy Orders. His house is large and commodious, beautifully situated, standing in its own grounds, twelve miles from London. The highest references can be given. Address, the Rev H R Craven, Ave-station, Southampton-street, Strand

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (private ly) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Classes, on moderate terms. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which department (if preferred Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr Smart, as above

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—DUBLIN.—Mr. G. W. STONE will continue his SERIES of wonderful EXPERIMENTS, at the Mechanics' Institution, Dawson-street, every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENING. Practical instruction given in this interesting science at his residence, 199, Great Brunswick-street. He will return to London in April next

GREAT LONDON DRAINAGE COMPANY, for the conversion of the Sewage, and for rearing and conveying the contents of the metropolitan sewers into a guano An Act of Incorporation has been applied for and will be passed this session. Prospectuses may be had at 20, Throgmorton-street, and 17, Fenchurch-street.

CITY of LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, for Indisputable Deposit (or Accumulative). Self-Protecting Low Premium Assurances Policies Assigned. Immediate Loans
DIVIDENDS NOW PAYABLE after the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum
E. F LEEKS Secretary.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1852
ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, empowered by Act of Parliament 1805 NEW BRUNSWICK-STREET, Hoxton-square.

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	J P Harrison, Esq	

The Bonus Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th of April next. Policies issued on the participating scale on or before that date will be included.

The Bonus can be applied either to increase the sum Assured, or to reduce the future premium, or may be received in cash

LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE FOR ALL CLASSES.
LONDON AND COUNTY ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chief Office, 484, Oxford-street, London.

Policies laid upstairs and not liable to forfeiture.
Credit given for payment of premiums Small policies issued.
No stamp duties on assurances or on the receipt of claims.
Unhealthy lives accepted. Subsidiary titles of one life for another.
Remunerative mode whereby expenses of probate, &c, is saved. Deposits received on a plan uniting the interest of the assurance and savings-banks, with £5 per cent. interest.
Ordinary Fire Insurances taken at 1s 6d per cent., and loss of rent and business insured at 2s 6d.
Agents and Medical Referees wanted.
A liberal commission allowed to all who introduce business
Prospectuses, Shares, and every information may be obtained.
W NEWTON, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES. ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue as Agents for the Government to grant Annuities, to her immediate or deferred, of from £4 to £30, to persons not possessed of an annual income of £ 50

Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their being called to attend

Our pub.e, especially females, will derive great advantage in purchasing Annuities through the medium of this Office

Prospectuses and Tables of the cost may be had upon application at the Office of the Institution, 40 Norfolk-street, Strand, or by letter, post paid. Open for granting Annuities daily from 10 till 3

The amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities granted through this office during the year ending 30th October is £19,319: the total amount paid to the Government exceeds £97,697 19 6d

Savings Banks open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday Evenings, from 7 till 9; and Tuesday Mornings, from 11 till 1

Interest pay able to depositors at £3 per cent per annum

February 1852. W T WOOLLCOT, Actuary

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION—Established A.D 1720, by Charter of K ng George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Office—ROYAL EXCHANGE. London. Branch—29 Pall-Mall.

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FIRE and MARINE ASSURANCES granted on liberal terms.
LIFE ASSURANCES for any sum not exceeding £5,000 on one life, with, or at lower rates without, participation in Profits
The reversionary Bonus on participating Policies (apportioned with reference to age) has ranged from 1l to 3l per cent. per annum upon the Sum Assured or from 32 to 63 per cent. upon the Premium paid.
The whole may be taken in reduction of Premium, if preferred.
The position and character maintained by the Corporation during more than a century and a quarter afford a guarantee that the large Bonus has been declared out of realised surplus, and not by anticipating future profits to the cost and danger of future participants.
Loans may be effected in a form providing at once for the Assured a old age, and for his family in case of his premature death
LOANS are granted on unencumbered Policies to the extent of their official values, without levity in law charges
Persons assured with this CHARTERED CORPORATION are exempt from the liabilities of Partnership involved in the Mutual system; and have the security of a large Capital, a check unattainable to the Provisional Fund.
ALEX GREEN, Secretary

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

THE Government has given assurances of a desire not to let the grass grow under its feet in bringing forward the business of the present Session. On Monday next Lord John Russell is to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting for members of Parliament, and to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people. On the Friday following his Lordship will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the militia; on the same day the President of the Board of Trade will bring under the notice of Parliament the recent treaty of international copyright with France; and on Monday, the 16th instant, the Solicitor-General will bring forward a motion for the reform of the Court of Chancery; and Sir George Grey will move the disfranchisement of the notorious borough of St. Alban's. This seems like earnest, and the country will await with interest, but without anxiety, the further details upon all these important subjects which will forthwith be offered.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is difficult to please. He has quarrelled with Lord Palmerston for approving of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon; and on the night of the opening of Parliament he quarrelled with, or at all events reprimanded, the English press, for disapproving of it. What would his Lordship have? "Under which king, Bezonian?" In those times the Prime Minister of Great Britain should be a man who knows his own mind, and who, forming a clear idea of future events, should pursue a defined line of policy regarding them. But it seems to us that Lord John Russell, not alone in his quarrel with Lord Palmerston, but in his speech on the address, has shown himself to be somewhat confused, perplexed, and bewildered. At one moment he exhibits a courage, which might almost be called rashness, in ridding himself of his ablest and most popular colleague; and at another moment he manifests what we may not, perhaps, be justified in calling cowardice, but which looks very like it, in wishing to repress the freedom of discussion in this country, lest the unrestrained expression of opinion by the press upon the acts of the French President should precipitate a war between the two countries, or, as a minor evil, lead to ill-feeling between them. His Lordship is "convinced that there was no time when peace between Great Britain and France would more contribute to the cause of civilisation throughout the world than the present." In this conviction every sensible man participates. His Lordship, however, is equally convinced, "from assurances that he has had, that the present ruler of France is desirous of keeping on terms of amity with this country." In this comfortable belief his Lordship will not find so many to support him. The assurances of Louis Napoleon are not to be weighed by the natural meaning of his words. Whenever he finds it, or supposes it, to be his interest to employ his immense army in war, he will forget all his assurances—just as he forgot his oath to the Constitution of 1848. But whether or no, we would ask the Prime Minister whether England is not to remain a free country? The press of England comments upon and criticises the public events of the world. Shall it, for fear of the anger of Louis Napoleon, be prevented from criticising his words and his acts, his breaches of faith, and his outrages against the liberties of his countrymen? If it be for the interest of civilisation throughout the world, as his Lordship alleges, and as every sober-minded politician will admit, that Great Britain and France should remain on terms of amity with each other, it is equally evident that the man who enslaves France, and prevents the expression of that free public opinion which is the surest bond of the cordiality and good understanding of nations, and not the press, which, in the interest of the French people and of the great cause of civilisation, animadverts with great severity upon his treachery and tyranny, is the great impediment to a right understanding between the nations, and the real fomenter of war and of warlike ideas. Between constitutional England and a military despot reigning in Paris there never can be cordiality, however desirable it might be. There can be no real peace in Europe as long as Louis Napoleon is what he is, and surrounds and supports himself by a greedy, unscrupulous, and overwhelming army. That the English press, for the base fear of offending such a man as this, should consent to muzzle itself, and abdicate its high prerogative and privilege, would, indeed, be a national disgrace.

Come the eleventh plague rather than this should be—
Come sink us rather in the sea!

Let the Government, as is its duty, avoid the expresion of hostility to the French Government, though Lord John Russell, by a strange fatality, has, by dismissing Lord Palmerston, done the very thing which he reproaches the press for, let the press, as is its duty also, express itself with the liberty which is our boast and our safety, upon the acts of those who temporarily rule the destinies of that generous and long-suffering nation. The English people and the English press have no feeling of hostility towards the French. On the contrary, they have the keenest sympathy with them, and look with indignation upon the attempt, for the present successful, which has been made to deprive them of the commonest and most sacred rights—earned not alone by their intelligence and refinement, but by the arduous and sanguinary struggles of three generations. As Cowley, in the vigorous poem from which we have already quoted, said of England in his day, we would say of France in ours—

O gracious God! let never more thine hand
Lift up such rod, against the land.
A tyrant is a rod, and serpent too,
And brings worse plagues than Egypt ever knew.
* * * *
What croaking sects and vermin has it sent
Th'unhappy nation to torment;
What greedy troops, what armed power,
Of flies and locusts to devour
The land!

It is because the English people respect the French—it is because they earnestly desire them to be a free, an industrious, and a happy people; and it is because they wish, in the interest of all humanity, to remain in a firm and lasting alliance with them—that they approve of the conduct of the leading organs of public opinion in daily striving to denouncing the unprincipled acts of Louis Napoleon. If Lord John Russell be afraid of the result, we are sorry that he should be so timid; but we hope that he will stand alone in his want of courage. We shall not only grant a safe refuge to exiled men, as his Lordship is willing we should do, but we shall also give a home and allow a tongue to exiled ideas. A successful invasion by the French—an invasion which we are tolerably confident will never be attempted, could scarcely reduce us to a more degrading subjection than Lord John Russell on this one point would impose on us. The public opinion of England will not be fettered, however powerful and however angry the French President may be. In the liberties of this country reside at present the best hopes of Europe. The people of England will speak their minds through the press, come what will of it; and among those who will hereafter have most reason to be grateful for their frankness, will be the people of France. For their sakes, as well as for our own, we shall denounce the unprincipled acts of despotism. Their liberties are too closely connected with our own safety, to render us indifferent.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. Charles Crompton, the wisely-chosen successor of Mr. Justice Patteson, has for many years been one of the most eminent lawyers on the Northern Circuit and in Westminster Hall. He is of a well-known Liverpool family, distinguished for its adhesion to and advocacy of Whig principles. Mr. Crompton was called to the bar in 1821, and has always enjoyed a large amount of what is called junior practice, which in reality is the most learned and laborious part of the profession. He has been for a long time Judge of that important court for the trial of civil actions at Liverpool called the Court of Passage; and no doubt the present popularity and repute of that tribunal are mainly owing to his able and impartial administration of justice He now vacates that appointment; and it is to be seriously hoped that the Government, taught by experience, will be particularly cautious in the choice of an efficient barrister to fill this new vacancy at Liverpool. Some leading and experienced counsel should be selected, without regard to bias, interest, or favour, otherwise the court will be undone.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

The Court arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle at one o'clock on Monday last. At half-past two her Majesty left Privy Council, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Lord Seymour, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Duke of Norfolk.

The Right Hon. Henry Lord Cowley (her Majesty's Ambassador to Paris) and Mr. Justice Patteson were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their seats at the board.

The list of Sheriffs for England and Wales was pricked for by her Majesty.

The Queen's Speech on the opening of the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon.

Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, and Earl Grey.

On Tuesday the Queen went in state to the House of Peers, to open the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

The state procession was formed at Buckingham Palace in the following order:—

The first carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying three Gentlemen Ushers, Captain Green, Mr. Heneage, and Mr. De Vesci and the Exon of the Yeoman Guard, Captain Phibos.

The second carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Groom in Waiting to the Queen, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore; the Groom in Waiting to the Prince, Colonel Wylde; and the Pages of Honour in Waiting, Messrs. Gordon and Cameron.

The third carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey; the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Arthur Gordon; and the Groom of the Robes, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour.

The fourth carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Silver Stick in Waiting, Colonel Hall; the Clerk Marshal, Lord Alfred Paget; the Field Officer in Waiting, Colonel Sir Ord Hamilton (Grenadier Guards); and the Comptroller of the Household, the Earl of Mulgrave.

The fifth carriage, drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Lord Waterpark; the Lord in Waiting to the Prince, Lord George Lennox; and the Treasurer of the Household, Lord Marcus Hill.

The sixth carriage, drawn by a set of black horses, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Marchioness of Douro; the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Westminster; and the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Marquis of Londonderry, K.C.B.

The State coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G.; the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland; and the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

The Royal procession quitted the Palace at ten minutes before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal *cortège* returned to Buckingham Palace at five minutes past five o'clock. The Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Master of the Household received the Queen and Prince on their return.

At four o'clock the Court returned to Windsor Castle, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are continuing their hospitalities. Yesterday (Friday) the play of "King John" was represented in the Rubens Room, in the presence of a distinguished audience.

POLITICAL BANQUETS.

The commencement of the Parliamentary session was heralded on Monday last by political banquets given by the three great leaders, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and the Earl of Derby. Lord Lansdowne's party was given to a circle of forty Peers, supporters of the present Government, including the mover and seconder of the Address. The noble Marquis was too unwell, from a sudden attack of gout, to be present at the dinner, and the chair at the table were shared by his son, the Earl of Shelburne, and his son-in-law, the Hon. J. K. Howard. After dinner her Majesty's gracious Speech on the opening of Parliament was read to the guests.

Lord John Russell's dinner was given at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street to a large party of members of the Lower House, including the mover and seconder of the Address in the Commons.

The Earl of Derby, as the head of the country party, entertained a distinguished circle of Opposition Peers at his mansion in St. James's-square, including the Dukes of Rutland, Beaufort, Montrose, Northumberland, and Cleveland, the Marquises of Exeter and Salisbury; the Earl of Eglinton and Jardwicke, &c. The noble Earl's table presented a magnificent display of gold and silver plate. The centre piece was a superb gold centre-piece, presented to his Lordship's father as Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire; and upon this he has worn several beautiful pieces of racing plate won at Goodwood and Doncaster by the late Premier. On this occasion a dessert service of the most superb description, manufactured by Messrs. Daniell, of New Bond-street, and purchased out of the Great Exhibition, was used for the first time, and greatly admired

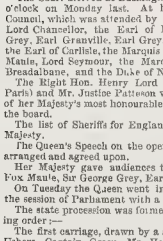
The Countess Grey's reception on Monday evening was honoured with the presence of a very brilliant circle of the aristocracy.

The Marquis of Bath has arrived in Paris from a tour in the East. His Lordship will come of age on the first of the ensuing month, when the event will be celebrated by the usual rejoicings on his Lordship's estates in the counties of Wilts and Somerset.

M. Thiers has returned to town from visiting Lord Ashburton at the Grange, near Alresford.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ROBERT GRAHAM, BART., OF ESK, COUNTY CUMBERLAND



THIS venerable Baronet, whose death occurred a few days since, at the age of 82, was the male representative of a distinguished branch of the border family of Graham. He was the great-grandson, Sir Richard Graham, of Esk, gentleman of the Horse to King James I., was created a Baronet, 24th March, 1629. He subsequent y purchased Netherby, of Francis Earl of Cumberland, and became, at the outbreak of the great Civil War, a gallant Cavalier commander. At Edgehill he was particularly distinguished, and was so severely wounded as to be left among the slain for an entire night. His grandson, Sir Richard, third Baronet, Ambassador at the Court of France, was advanced, in 1680, to the Viscounty of Preston, and was succeeded by his son, the second Viscount, Charles, whose aunt and cousin, Lady Widdrington, devised the family estates to the Hon. Robert Graham, Esq., grandfather of the present Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P. The ancient barony reverted, however, to the heir male, the Rev. William Graham, whose son was the gentleman whose death we record.

Sir Robert was born 1st October, 1765, and married, 25th April, 1810, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Young, Esq., of Battle, by whom he had six sons and five daughters. The eldest survivor of the former is now Sir Edward Graham, ninth Baronet of Esk.

At one time the late Sir Robert Graham put in a claim to the Earldom of Annandale and Hartfel.

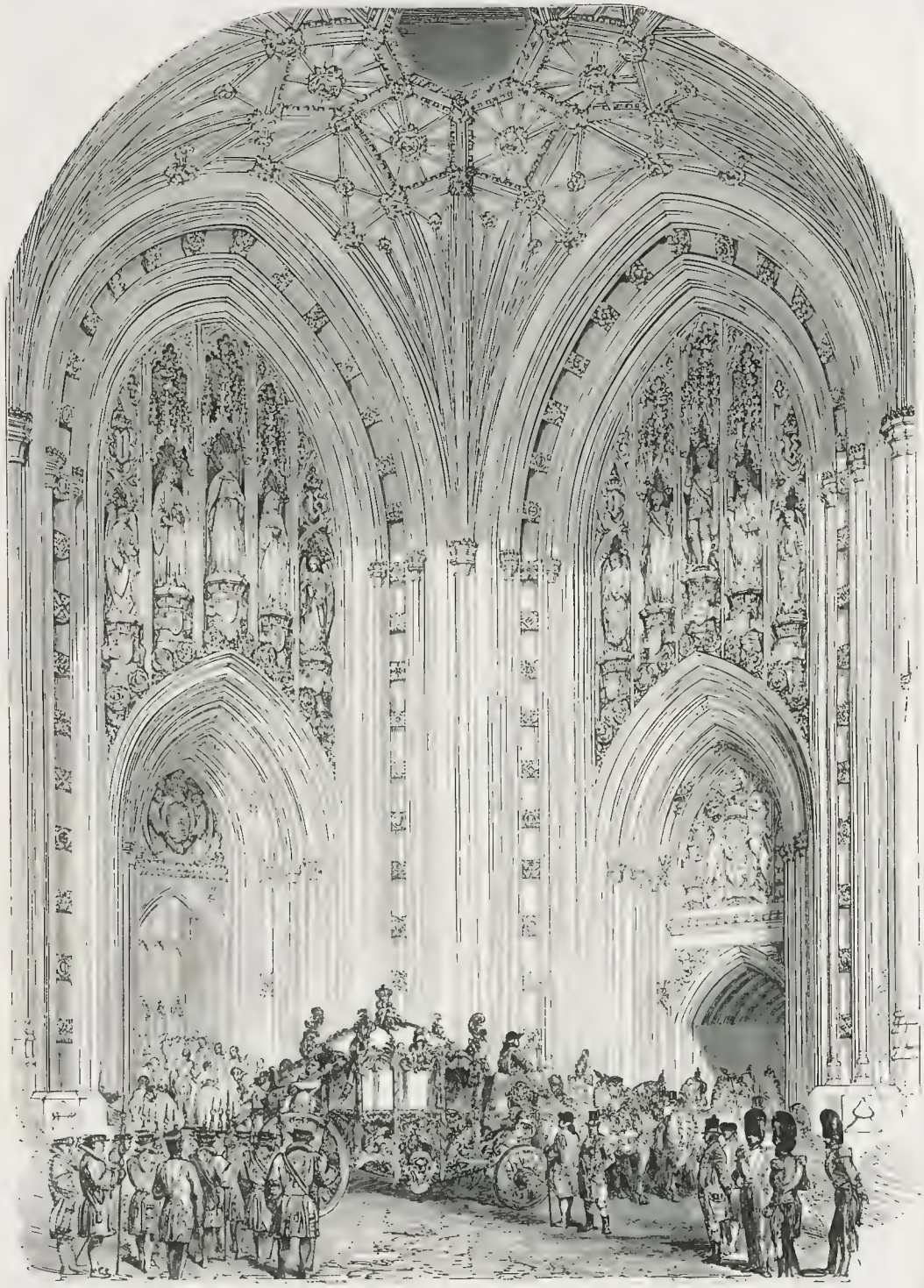
DYMOKE WELLES, ESQ., OF GREBBY HALL, COUNTY LINCOLN.

THE death of this gentleman took place on the 2d inst. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Dymoke Welles, of Grebby Hall, who claimed, in 1819, the Barony of Marmion, and represented a branch of the family of Dymoke, in which is vested the hereditary office of Champion of England. Mr. Dymoke Welles married, Anne, was daughter and coheir of Thomas Warrington, Esq., of Beckingham Hall, High Sheriff of Notts in 1797, by Anne Hurt, his wife, coheir of her uncle, Eastland Hawksmore, Esq., having died without issue, he succeeded to the heirship of his family by his brother, Edward Lionel Welles, Esq., of the Grange, West Molesey, Surrey, and of Upper Broadstone, Grosvenor-square. In 1839 Mr. Dymoke Welles petitioned the Crown to terminate the abeyance of the Barony of Kyme in his favour.

RICHARD ALFRED DAVENPORT.

THIS ingenious *literateur* died on Sunday week, at his residence, Brunswick Cottage, Park street, Camberwell, in his 72d year. Mr. Davenport wrote, for Whittingham's 100 vol. edition of the "British Poets," the biographical notices and critical prefaces. He wrote considerable portions of the history, biography, geography, and criticism in Arrington's "Annual Register" for the years 1792 to 1797. He is also the author of a "History of Greece," 3 vols.; a "Boy's school of Geography," and several volumes of the "Family Library." As editor or more than 100 volumes of miscellaneous works (among which is the "Poetical Register," in 9 volumes, containing contributions from eminent poets, and hitherto unpublished, original and translated, from his own pen), he has written innumerable articles on biography, poetry, criticism, &c. In 1830, his friend Mr. Britton wrote of Mr. Davenport:—"His laborious, critical, and classical author is scarcely known to the public, nor even to the of the literary present time. A devoted student and lover of books, he has lived in the midst of those fascinating companions, and has neglected to cultivate an intimacy with the world, which was much."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT



HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE VICTORIA TOWER.

In several Numbers of the tenth volume of our Journal, we gave Views of the gorgeous and stately chamber fitted up for the Lords in Parliament assembled, with representations of the corridors, &c., then finished, and the progress towards completion of the new Palace at Westminster. The assembling for the first time of her Majesty's "faithful Commons," on Tuesday, in their more simply decorated yet scarcely less beautiful House, suggests to us the pleasing duty of resuming our Illustration and description of this the most remarkable building of the present century.

The Views we this week give comprise representations of the Royal Entrance in the Victoria Tower; the Royal Staircase; the Entrance from the Queen's Robing-room into the Royal Gallery; and the Interior of the House of Commons.

The Royal entrance in the Victoria Tower is probably one of the most striking and effective portions of the new Palace of Westminster. The loftiness of the vaulted groining, the rich and varied bosses at its intersections, the canopied niches over the doors, and the exquisite variety of the details, all unite in producing a charming whole.

The Victoria Tower is placed at the south-west angle of the new Palace, there being two lofty arches on the south and west sides, as entrances. Entering beneath the Tower, the Royal gateway is on the north side, and consists of a beautiful archway deeply recessed, having within it a lesser archway, serving as the doorway. Over this is a panel containing the Royal arms, supported by angels, very elaborately sculptured. Above the outer arch the wall is panelled into five divisions, the three central ones having in them very beautiful niches, containing figures of the Queen, Justice, and Mercy, standing on

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS, FROM THE BAR.

short pedestals, bearing shields charged with devices, and further enriched with labels, &c.; and the two outer divisions are filled with angels holding labels. Round the outer edge of the arch is a peculiarly rich cresting of roses and leaves. On the eastern side the wall is divided, similarly to the northern, into a lofty arch containing a dwarf arch deeply recessed, which leads into a long and narrow passage communicating with the Royal court, where the state carriages wait during the Queen's stay in the House of Lords. Over this dwarf archway the Royal arms and the crest of the Prince of Wales are the decoration. There are five divisions on the main portion of the wall exactly corresponding to those on the north wall, three of them containing figures of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, standing on pedestals bearing the respective crosses used as their symbols; and the remaining two, angels holding shields bearing the Royal arms. The rose cresting adorns this as well as the other arch, and bosses of the utmost variety of design fill the hollow of the jambs in both the great arches.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons is 90 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, and 45 in height, and surrounded by galleries, which diminish its apparent size. The height of the House and the form of the roof are materially altered from Mr. Barry's original design; but though shorn of its loftiness, it is a magnificent and imposing apartment. The view we give of the House is taken from the bar, looking towards the Speaker's chair, and includes about one-half the length of the House. The ceiling is divided longitudinally into three parts, the centre division being horizontal, the others inclined downwards; and these longitudinal sections are divided by massive ribs, resting on corbels, into square compartments, which are again divided, the horizontal into sixteen, and the other compartments into twenty, small square panels; and on these are painted alternately a rose and a portcullis within floreated circles. The massive ribs are carved along the sides with a very elaborate and beautiful label pattern. The corbels rest on elegantly enriched shafts, springing from brackets having shields supported by lions sculptured upon them; and these are placed on the level of the lower part of the windows. The walls from beneath the windows to the galleries are panelled, the paneling being crested with a very beautiful brattishing.

On the east and west sides of the House there are six windows, and at the north and south ends there are three compartments to correspond with the fenestral arrangement of the sides; and these spaces are filled with a very pretty latticework of wrought brass

PANEL OF THE GALLERY OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

forming a screen to the ladies' galleries. The windows are filled with rich stained glass, displaying the armorial insignia of twenty-four of the English boroughs.

The galleries are particularly effective specimens of design in Gothic wood-work; and, with their tendrils and trefoil ornament of wrought brass, are extremely fine. The side galleries are for the use of members of the House, and each contains two rows of seats. The northern gallery is for the use of the Reporters, and to it there is a separate staircase and retiring-rooms. The southern gallery is divided into two portions, one being for distinguished visitors, the other for such of the public as may be fortunate to obtain admission; and to each of these portions there are separate staircases. The galleries are supported by pillars, and underneath, forward to the wall, they are covered with panels of wainscot leather, harmonising delightfully with the warm brown tints of the oak panelling and framing to the seats, produces an air of cosiness and comfort absolutely provoking. The Clerks' table is panelled beneath with elaborately carved work, and at its southern end are brass scrolls for the Speaker's mace to rest on when the business of the House is in committee.

The Serjeant-at-Arms' seat is near the bar, at the southern end of the House. There are two doors on either side of the House, to lead into the division lobbies—very beautiful apartments, which we shall illustrate in a future Number; and there are similar doorways as entrances into the galleries. Behind the Speaker's chair is a doorway leading to retiring-rooms for the Speaker, and communicating with corridors which will give access to the Speaker's official residence, when it is completed. Of the great entrances—the Members' Entrance, the House Lobby, &c.—we purpose giving Views and descriptions.

The ventilation of the House of Commons is on Dr. Reid's principle. The fresh warm air passing upwards through the perforated floor, and the vitiated air escaping through the ceiling into an air-shaft, its exit being provided for by the panels of the ceiling not resting on the intersecting ribs, and allowing a space of about three-quarters of an inch between the ribs and the panels. The House is lighted by chandeliers of bronze and brass hanging from pendents at the intersections of the great beams of the ceiling; and a specimen of these is the subject of one of our Engravings. The chandeliers are for gas, and they are on Faraday's principle, which we explained in Vol. X., when describing the House of Lords. In our view of the House the chandeliers are shown as hanging at their usual places; but they can be lowered by machinery in an upper chamber almost to the level of the first row of seats in the body.

THE ROYAL STAIRCASE.

The Royal Staircase is entered from the Victoria Tower, and is a very beautiful one. There are three flights of eight stairs each, leading to a vestibule of exquisite beauty, having clustered columns, supporting a very elegantly-groined roof, with bosses of great variety of design at the intersections of the ribs. Groups of pedestals are at the bases of the columns, and these are intended for statues at some future period. In this vestibule there are doors of entrance into the Queen's Robing-room. This latter was temporarily fitted up for the occasion; but will, when completed, be furnished and decorated in the richest manner

In our Engraving of the Queen entering the Royal Gallery, the statues represented on either side of the door were merely placed there for the occasion; for, though there will be statues in the niches, as yet no commissions have been issued for them

The several passages, offices, and committee-rooms are laid with Gough and Co.'s indiarubber floor-cloth; and the Victoria tower with their indiarubber pavement.

THE ROBING-ROOM.

The Robing-room is a lofty and spacious apartment, with a canopied throne (a temporary erection) at the further end, opposite to which is the only pictorial illustration the apartment has yet received, Mr. Dyce's fresco, from the "Legend of King Arthur." There are two doors to this room, one close upon the porch, the other near the throne; and the Majesty, entering at the former, comes forth at the latter into a noble hall, 110 feet long, 45 wide, and 45 h gh. This is called the Royal Gallery, and will be decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of England, with windows filled with stained glass, and with rich decoration in gilding and heraldry. This hall afforded to great numbers of her Majesty's subjects an admirable opportunity of viewing the procession to and from the House of Lords, rows of seats rising one above another being placed on each side, and their occupants were all contributing greatly to the interesting character of the scene. The Royal Gallery was opened on Tuesday for the first time; it leads to the magnificent apartment immediately behind the throne, and of which we gave Illustrations in our tenth Volume.

To Mr. Barry are due our best thanks for the ready access he has given our Artists to the whole of the New Palace, for the purpose of making the Sketches for our Journal; and our thanks are also due to Mr. Quarm, the clerk of the works, for much information received from him.

LIST OF SHERIFFS APPOINTED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1852.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire.—Sir John Montague Burgoyne, of Sutton, Bart.
Berkshire.—John Samuel Bowles, of Milton-hill, Esq.
Buckinghamshire.—Charles Robert Scott Murray, of Danesfield, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire.—William Parker Hamond, of Pymlico, Esq.
Cumberland.—George Henry Gilpanit, of Broadfield House, Esq.
Cheshire.—George Holland Ackers, of Moreton, Esq.
Derbyshire.—Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, of Chaddesden Hall, Bart.
Devonshire.—James Cornish, of Black Hal., Esq.
Dorsetshire.—Augustus Foster, of Warmwell, Esq.
Durham.—John Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, Esq.
Essex.—Sir Charles Cunliffe Smith, of Suttons, Bart.
Gloucestershire.—Wrightonb Henry Howard Hartley, of Sodbury, Esq.
Herefordshire.—William Perceval Hood, of Wigmore, Esq.
Hertfordshire.—Wynn Ellis, of Pontsbourne Park, Esq.
Kent.—Sir John William Lubbock, of High Elms, Down, Bart.
Leicestershire.—Sir George Thoroton Hawkins Boothby, of Colerton, Bart.
Lincolnshire.—George Tomline, of Riby Gr ve, Esq.
Monmouthshire.—William Hunter Little, of Lanvare Grange, Esq.
Norfolk.—Francis William Petre, of Ingworth Hall, Esq.
Northamptonshire.—Lanchan Christie, of Preston-Deanry, Esq.
Northumberland.—Thomas Wood Craster, of Craster Tower, Esq.
Nottinghamshire.—Henry Frederick Wallace, of Blyth Hall, Esq.
Oxfordshire.—John Henry Aubrey Langston, of Sarsden House, Esq.
Rutlandshire.—William de Capel Brooke, of Martinsthorpe, Esq.
Shropshire.—Robert Burton, of Lenamer Hall, Esq.
Somersetshire.—Nicholas Gorre, of Barrow Gurney, Esq.
Staffordshire.—John Aysliford Wise, of Clayton Hall, Esq.
County of Southampton.—Francis Jervoise Enis Jervoise, of Herriard House, Esq.
Suffolk.—James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, of Huntlesham Hall, Esq.
Surrey.—George Robert Smith, of Selsdon, Croydon, Esq.
Sussex.—Philip Sackville, of Buckhurst, Esq.
Warwickshire.—Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, of Ansley Hall, Bart.
Westmoreland.—Richard Brown, of Orton Hall, Esq.
Wiltshire.—John Bird Fuller, of Neston Park, Esq.
Worcestershire.—Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, of the Rhyd, Bart.
Yorkshire.—Sir John Henry Lowther, of Swillington, Wakefield, Bart.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Evan Lloyd, of Maes-y-porth, Esq.
Breconshire.—Paul Middmay Pell, of Tymawr, Esq.
Carnarvonshire.—Martin Williams, of Penamser, Esq.
Carmarthenshire.—Charles Hamlyn Williams, of Derllys Court, Esq.
Cardiganshire.—John Ingis Jones, of Derry Ormond, Esq.
Denbighshire.—Francis James Hughes, of Acton House, Wrexham, Esq.
Flintshire.—Henry Potts, of Glan-y-afon, Esq.
Glamorganshire.—Griffith Llewellyn, of Baglan Hall, Esq.
Montgomeryshire.—Edward Salisbury Rose Trevor, of Trawscoed, Esq.
Merionethshire.—George Casson Prichard, Esq.
Pembrokeshire.—Henry Loach, of Corston, Esq.
Radnorshire.—Sir Richard James de la Bere Lydgoe, of Boultibrook, Bart.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at Lansdowne House, Berkeley square, the Marquis of Lansdowne being detained with an attack of gout. The council was attended by Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Seymour. The council sat two hours.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONVOCATION.

The *pro forma* meeting of the Convocation of the Clergy, which is usual at the commencement of each session of Parliament, was held in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was present, attired in his full archiepiscopal robes, attended by Sir John Dodson, Kt., Queen's Advocate and Vicar General of the province of Canterbury; Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., Her Majesty's Proctor and Principal Registrar of the province of Canterbury; Felix Knyvett, Esq., his Grace's secretary; and his chaplains. The members of the Upper House present were, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Bishop of St. Asaph

The Lower House assembled at the same hour. Amongst the members present were the Venerable Archdeacon Denison, M.A., the Archdeacon of Bath, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, the Archdeacon of Bristol, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Revs. J. Sharp, Dr. Moore, &c.

As soon as his Grace the Archbishop had taken the chair, the Lower House was summoned to prayers; and after the usual Church service had been read by the Bishop of Oxford, a Latin prayer was read by the most reverend chairman.

Prayers having been concluded, the inner and Lower House left, and proceeded to its own chamber.

The Bishop of London laid on the table seven petitions. A great many petitions were also presented by the Bishops of Exeter, Chichester, Llandaff, and Oxford

In the Lower House nearly 30 petitions were presented, praying for the restoration of the Synodical functions of the Church.

A very animated discussion, in which the Bishops of London, Exeter, Chichester, Winchester, St. Asaph, Oxford, and Lichfield took part, occurred, it being suggested that an address to the Queen praying for license to meet for despatch of business should be presented to her Majesty; but after about an hour's debate,

The Archbishop of Canterbury was opposed to this subject being pushed forward at a time when so few of Convocation properly understood its functions. He was sure, in the present state of the Church and its multitudinous divisions, the petitions would never be granted.

The Very Rev. William Rowe Lyal, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor of the Lower House, then presented an address agreed to by the Lower House, to the effect that the House had numerous petitions praying for the Royal Licence of Convocation. The very rev. Prolocutor, in addressing the Archbishop, said that the Lower House entirely concurred in the prayer of the petitions, and he desired by the unanimous request of the House that the Upper House would take the subject into its consideration. After hearing the address read,

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the subject should receive their best attention

The members of the Lower House then retired from the bar, but they were afterwards summoned to appear at the Upper House. A document was subsequently read to both Houses, proroguing Convocation until Thursday, the 19th of August next. At the reading of this document the greatest surprise was expressed, and many of the assembled members did not hesitate to say that the proceedings were illegal; but of course there was no appeal.

CAMBRIDGE.

Moral Sciences Tripos, 1852.—The examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos will begin on Monday, Feb. 9 at nine o'clock a.m., in the Senate House. The order of the examination will be as follows: Monday, Moral Philosophy; Tuesday, Modern History and Political Economy; Wednesday, General Jurisprudence and Laws of England; Thursday, Mixed Questions. The special subjects for the examination in Moral Philosophy are: Paley's "Moral Philosophy;" Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics," B. I.; Cicero's "De Officiis;" Sanderson's "De Obligatione Conscientiæ," B. I.; Locke's "Treatises of Government," Cousin "Philosophie Morale au Siècle XVIII." (on Locke)

Proposed Bishopric at Borneo.—On Thursday evening (last week) a large number of the influential members of the University of Oxford, on the invitation of the Rector of Exeter, met Sir James Brooke in the hall of Exeter College, for the purpose of hearing a statement from him respecting the mission at Sarawak, and the propriety of at once founding a bishopric in Borneo. The hall was crowded. Among those present were the Rector of Exeter, in the chair; the Warden of Wadham, the Master of Balliol, the Provost of Oriel, the President of St. John's, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, the Warden of New College, the Principal of Brasenose, the Regius Professors of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Gladstone, who was followed by the Rector of Exeter, who reminded those present that in the year 1847, when Sir James Brooke received the honorary degree of D.C.L., a fund had been raised (which amounted to £3000), with the view to the establishment of a bishopric for Borneo at some future time, as some expression of the feeling with which the Rajah's visit had been received by the University. Sir James Brooke, who was received with great applause, gave an interesting account of the peculiar position which he occupied as Rajah of Sarawak, proceeded to state that the mission had been a great blessing to Borneo, and spoke in the highest terms of the Rev. F. T. Mac Dougall, late principal of Bishop's College, and as he remarked, risen to his position, and had successfully overcome many trying difficulties. What he now looked to was the giving to the mission its full development by the establishment of a bishopric; there might be a respectable head with whom he might deal, and a valuable friend whom he might consult. This would give to the Church unity of action, and to the mission the advantage of permanence. The whole of the revenue which

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

C[illegible]ton has resigned the office of President of the Board of C[illegible]s, as announced by the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.

The Right Hon. Vernon Smith has been appointed Secretary at War, in the room of the Hon Fox Maul[illegible].

[illegible]rompton, of the Northern Circuit, is to be the new judge in the room of Mr. Justice Patteson, who retires, and who was on Monday made a Privy Councillor by Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The remains of Mr. Sheil, which had been expected by her Majesty's ship *Geyser*, to arrive on board the *Merlin* war-steamer from Malta

Mr. J. William Dickson is appointed to the situation of third paid *attaché* to her Majesty's mission in Persia.

Lord Stanley has sent £50 to Mr. R. Bagge, the mayor of the borough of Lynn, to be distributed amongst the poor.

The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whose publications have been suspended since 1845, are about to recommence publishing.

The inhabitants of Winchcombe and its neighbourhood, headed by Lord Ellenborough and a few other residents of the district, are exerting themselves to get up a local rifle corps for the support of the military means of the county.

M. Thiers was last week on a visit for a few days at Lord Ashburton's seat, the Grange, Hants. On his return towards town, he went over Winchester Cathedral.

The new Foreign Secretary intends to follow up the long-continued exertions of his noble predecessor to procure a reduction of the duties levied in France on English wines. In a letter addressed by Lord Granville to Mr. Matthew Bell, M.P., on the 23d ult., he states he "shall send instructions to her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to press the matter as strongly as possible on the French Government."

Intelligence has just reached Amsterdam that M. Scheffler, a young Dutch Catholic missionary in Ceylon China, has been put to death for preaching Christianity. He was denounced by the mandarins, arrested, bound hand and foot, conveyed to the capital, tried and condemned to death by a sort of judicial commission. He was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. More than 10,000 troops attended the execution, to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the numerous Catholic converts.

The Indian Archipelago Company have forwarded to the Manchester Commercial Association two samples of cotton grown in Labuan. It [illegible]s harsh feel, but is of good colour, and the fibre strong and of fair length.

Between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning last, a small craft, belonging to Gravesend, ran into a barque, in ballast, off Whitby, which sank a most instantaneously. The barque (name unknown) is supposed to have been about 300 tons register; and the crew 10 consist of twelve or fourteen souls, all of whom have perished.

The South-Eastern Railway extension to Tunbridge and Hastings was opened throughout on Saturday.

On Saturday the Earl of Derby received at dinner the following politica[illegible] friends:—The Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Colchester, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, M.P., Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. B. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, M.P., &c.

The jury impanelled to try Francis Kelly, at the special commission in Monaghan, on a charge of being a party to the murder of Mr. Bateson, who was murdered some months back by Ribbonmen, were unable to agree in a verdict, and, consequently, were discharged on Friday week, after having been locked up all night. The prisoner was tried before a second jury on the following day, but as they also disagreed as to their verdict, they were likewise discharged.

On Friday week a Lincolnshire miller, who bears the scriptural appellation of Zebaruah, was fined for grinding corn on a Sunday!

A luggage-porter attached to the Great Western Railway station at Windsor having been accidentally knocked down and killed by a train of empty carriages, her Majesty, on learning the fact, liberally presented the bereaved family, consisting of a widow and five children, with a £5 note.

It is said that King Leopold received the news as to the confiscation of the Orleans property with extraordinary stoicism and made an observation to the effect that this unfortunate circumstance had occurred before it pleased the Almighty to take the Queen, she would have suffered much As to my children, however, may the future never bring them a greater calamity."

The form of the decoration of the Legion of Honour in France has been re-established as adopted by the Emperor.

A Parliamentary return has been printed, from which it appears that the ordinary of the navy for the year, exclusive of debt to Government incurred before the 7th May last, amounted to £378 147.

Colonel Vaudrey, Aide-de-Camp to the President of the French Republic, is named Governor of the Tuileries, with the rank and title of General of Brigade.

M. Dupin, late Procureur-Général at the Court of Cassation (France), has enrolled himself in the list of advocates of the Court of Appeal at Paris.

The celebrated preacher, Father Lacordaire, Superior of the order of Frères Prêcheurs in France, has been requested—or rather ordered—to quit Paris for some time, in consequence of a sermon recently preached by him in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and of the scheme for the establishment of a community of Capuchins, and in which he made some pointed allusions.

Colonel Laborde, Commander of the Legion of Honour (France), formerly Colonel of the Emperor Napoleon's Old Guard at the Island of Elba, has been appointed Governor of the Palace of Fontainebleau.

Mr. John Bigham, a member of the Liverpool Town Council, is a candidate for the office of head constable for the town. He is recommended highly by the Watch Committee, and is likely to be chosen by the council. The salary is £500 a year.

The members of the Paris bar propose holding a meeting, and adopting some resolution relative to the decrees confiscating the Orleans property, and the successful application on appeal of M. Dupin. The latter object is said to be to bring the matter for judgment before the tribunals on the ground of illegality.

The Duc de Molé, the Duc de Broglie, M. de Tracy, and MM. Beugnot and de Favigny have resolved to retire from public life, notwithstanding the offers made to them by several electoral colleges to give them seats in the *Corps Législatif*.

Mr. Robert Stephenson sailed from Alexandria for England in his yacht *Theonia*, on the 15th ult., having previously visited the bed of Lake Timsah, and the Bitter Lakes on the Isthmus of Suez, with a view to determine a most geological question, which has not been entertained. Mr. Stephenson states that evidence enough exists to show that, at a period by no means remote, Africa must have been an island, and the Mediterranean and Red Seas united. A second scientific question matter of considerable interest, and interest, and his researches will, doubtless, be given to the world in one shape or other.

Several steam-vessels have been to Upper Egypt this year with travellers; and it is intended they shall ply regularly each month during the winter season in future years from Cairo.

The Pasha of Egypt, it is understood, has intimated to the representatives of the great European Powers, that, owing to intelligence he has received from Constantinople of the intention of the Vizier to enforce the proposed Tanzimat in Egypt, and particularly the clause withdrawing from the president of the Ulemas of Egypt the power of inflicting capital punishment for any crime whatever, he entertains serious fears for the tranquility of the country, and he feels he cannot guarantee to persons and property the safety hitherto enjoyed.

At a meeting of the City of London Tradesmen's Club, held at Anderton's Hotel last week, with the object of securing the return of Lord Palmerston for the City at the next general election, a reply was received from his Lordship to a communication that had been made to him of the resolutions passed by the club. His Lordship said, that, if he had no previous obligations, of honour representing the city of London would be an object of first and legitimate ambition; but he had been for many years connected with the borough of Tiverton, where he had formed many dear friendships, and, unless the constituency of Tiverton should be disposed to sever the political connection between them, he should be extremely loth to consent to accept of even the high honour which the City of London Tradesmen's Club had expressed a desire to confer upon him.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, it is said, is to be immediately raised to a dukedom, by the title of Duke of Kerry.

About ninety members of the Stock Exchange have signified their intention of becoming up a proposed Rifle Club.

The investigation into the circumstances of the assault upon Mr. Erskine Mather, in Pascany, is now going on. It is, however, regarded as a solemn farce to be played by the local functionaries of Florence for the satisfaction of the English Government. The Austrians give out that the [illegible] to be in favour of the officer who committed the outrage, and that Mr. Mather [illegible] his brother would be sent out of the country.

Three fires occurred in the metropolis on Monday night simultaneously. One occurred in Cannon-street, City, the second in Parliament-street, and the third in Camberwell. Considerable damage was done at each.

It appears from a Parliamentary document printed by order of the House of Commons, that in the year 1850 the aggregate of brandy by the coast-guard and revenue cruisers numbered 5122 13-32 gallons, of which 1 [illegible] 20 gallons were captured by the coast-guard, 4,046 31-32; of rum, 5 2-32, and of [illegible] 12-32; of tea, 4th, 1202 1-32 of tobacco, 4,9[illegible]-5, 14[illegible]; and of [illegible] 80 lb.; and of soap, 248 lb. The conveyance was made in thirty-five vessels, fifty-seven boats, and one horse and cart. The smugglers numbered 248 men, nine women, and six boys.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that for the future no person resident within the limits of any town shall be allowed to send daily to [illegible] or to any other town within the limits either a private box or private bag, [illegible] to under pay a fine.

Birch, the proprietor of the late *World* newspaper, in Dublin, was, on Tuesday, arrested on a bench warrant for libels which appeared in the [illegible] number of the defunct journal against Mrs. French, daughter of Mr. Brewster, the eminent Queen's Counsel.

CHESS.

[illegible]

Problem sent.—You are quite right.

G M—The fact of an illegal having been in check does not deprive a player of the right to [illegible]

A [illegible]r [illegible]. A Tyro—Your best plan at first is to procure a merely rudimentary work, such as Jones's Manual, Jaffreson's Amusements in Chess, or Brown's Popular Introduction to Chess. With any of these and a set of the "Staunton Chessmen," with the new and square pieces described, you will soon make sufficient progress to enable you to more profitably work

D W H, Sheffield.—If your challenge to [illegible] is not accepted, we will send it to another train which has been, like yours, laid aside. 2. You may address her Queen with the first or the last.

G W Hatton, Wigan.—Such a challenge, would feel a pleasure in paying a friendly game of Chess by correspondence.

R Z, and others—Nuvella's treatise has been out of print this twenty or thirty years. The new edition, to be published at the Hague, can be obtained, the publishers inform us through Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

Surrey Sir.—The games of the Tournament are now at press, we hear. For "forfeit regulations" you must apply to the publisher, Mr Bohn

J C Hall.—There is no advantage on either side, as White can exchange Rooks, and then take the Q Kt Pawn.

P, Shrewsbury.—A second examination of your game tends to confirm us in the opinion we expressed. Pray observe that if White for his fifteenth move had played P to Q R 4th, not 5th as was played, Black in three moves on the 1st, 3d, and 5th would have been mate. We shall not this time be glad to see some further specimens of Shrewsbury play when you have leisure to record them

J C W—We doubt its practicability. How do you play if Black move—2. R to Q B 5th, assuming a check?

R W—Is admits of another solution.

R T, S, Adam—[illegible]. A very instructive end-game. 2 See notice to "Subscriber"

Philo-Chess 1 Pretty, but much too obvious. 2. The subscription to the St George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum. There is no entrance fee or other expense of any kind

The Originator of th. Oxford Hornet Chess Club.—There is no exception to the law, that on rounding a pawn, you must play it. If you have touched your King, you are as much bound to play him, as, under the same circumstances, you would be to move another piece

P Q, Wakefield.—It is impossible to decide. If you do not play "touch and move," it is better not to play at all.

Fergus, Soho, Birmingham. You should not omit the opportunity of the Liverpool Chess Congress, which [illegible] Mr Löwenthal is engaged to be present, and there is every probability of a great muster of Lancashire

Q T—Better than the last, but not up to our standard

W W, 3 G, Birmingham. Such positions are nothing problematical about them but the name. Connon yourself at present on playing the invasions of others

P S, Beccles.—When the Bishop in the Evans gambit retreats, instead of taking the Pawn, he first plays pawn move P to Q B 4th, or Castles at once. See the "Handbook," p. 127

Solutions of Problem No 418, by R T, Judy, M P, Phiz-Chess, T H W, S P Q R, Tyro, Sidney Jack of Shrewsbury, St Edmund, H D M, H R of Ashford

Solutions of Problem No 419, by Deveron, H R of Ashford, Judy, Solway, J T, G R, Vernon, Vida, are correct. All others are wrong

*** Any amateur of moderate strength, wishing for a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing R P W, Post-office, Holywell-street, Oxford

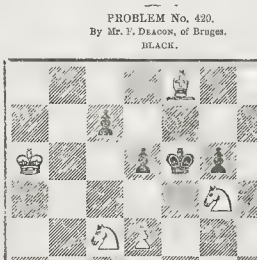
PROBLEM No. 419.

The addition of a White Pawn at White King's 6th so materially increases the interest of this stratagem, that, as the author's request, we submit it with that slight alteration, and reserve the Solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 420.

By Mr. P. Deacon, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Brilliant game, in which Mr Löwenthal gives the Q Kt and the first move to Mr. Fodils, of the Doncaster Chess Club.

(Remove White's Queen's Knight from the board.)

(Counter Gambit on the K B's opening.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q to R 3d	Q R to K B 3d
2. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th (a)	22. P to Kt 3d	Q R takes P
3. P takes P (b)	Kt to K B 3d	23. K R to K sq	K R to K 3d
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th	24. P to Q B 4th	B to K B 2d
5. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	25. P to Q 6th	P takes P
6. B takes Kt	P takes B	26. P takes P	K R to K 4th
7. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	27. Q to her sq	B takes Q P
8. B to Q Kt 3d	Q to her 2d	28. P to K B 3d	R to Q B sq
9. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q B 3d	29. Q to her 4th	B to Q B 3d
10. Kt to K R 3d	B to Q 2d	30. Q takes Q R P	P takes P (c)
11. Castles on Queen's side (d)	Q R to K sq	31. Q to her R 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
12. Q R to K sq	K to Q sq	32. Q to her R 5th (ch) (f)	K to Q B sq
13. Q to K R 7th (e)	P to K R 4th	33. R takes R	Q takes R (g)
14. Q to K Kt 6th	Q R to K 3d	34. R takes Q	P to K B 7th (ch)
15. Kt to his 5th (d)	B to K sq	35. K to his B sq	R takes K Kt P (c.)
16. Q Kt takes K P	P takes Kt	36. K to his 2d	P to 8th, becomes a Q (ch.) and wins
17. B to K B 7th	K R to K B 3d		
18. Q to a Kt 8th	P takes Kt		
19. Q takes K B	R takes B		
20. Q to K Kt 8th	Q to a 2d		

(a) The first occurrence of this ingenious counter move is in one of Greco's admirable games. It has subsequently been examined by Cozio, Allgaier, Lewis, Jaenisch, and in the German and the English Handbook

(b) This is not so advisable as playing 3 P to Q 3d. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," page 227

(c) Why endanger the Queen by marching her unsupported into the enemy's encampment?

(d) After this specious but impolitic play his poor Queen is fixed as the Consul at the Cascades. Forks

(e) The termination from this point is finely played by White

(f) This appears at first sight to be a winning move for Black but he had not looked to the end, it is evident

(g) The winning move, play as Black may

THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.

In the Illustrated London News of January 10 we announced that Louis Napoleon had taken up his residence in the ancient palace of the Sovereign of France; we also publis ted in the same Number an Illustration of the reception of the constituted authorities at the Tuileries, where the President of the Republic received a grand deputation from the Senate, magistrates and delegates of the departments. We now engrave the Courtyard of the Palace, as it appeared on the night of the Ball, and take this opportunity of reviewing the history of the Tuileries, and portraying some of the principal personages who, at different periods, resided in the celebrated building.

Towards the close of the 13th century the Tuileries (*tile-fields*) was famous for furnishing the inhabitants of Paris with tiles and bricks; and those were made on the spot where it by the Champs Elysées. The Place de la Concorde, the gardens, the terraces, and the arcades of the Rue Rivoli were then neither erected nor thought of. The ancient lodge, which had witnessed the snow drops, was destroyed in a period of two hundred years and a continual tile-making, had, towards 1564, fallen into so ruinous a state, that Catherine of Medicis, the widow of Henry II., was induced to pull down the edifice and form a new one. In a few years after the [illegible] same, had it pulled down, as well as several adjacent barns, and laid in the space they had occupied the foundations of a new Royal palace, to be erected by the celebrated architect Philibert de Lorme. But, upon the death of Catherine de Medicis, who never resided in the Tuileries, Henry III. being unable to advance more than a few hundred crowns towards the continuance of Catherine's design, the building was stopped, then scarcely raised above the first floor. For the place itself, it had not, as may be readily understood from the preceding description, either its spacious and beautiful courtyard, its noble Arc de Triomphe, by Regnaur; its gardens, the *chef d'œuvre* of Le Nôtre; its terrace by the side of the river Seine; its fountains in the Place de la Concorde; its Egyptian obelisk, which, according to Pliny, had been erected by Pharaoh Rameses in the city of Luxor, and thence brought to Paris by order of Louis Philippe, who placed it in the Place de la Concorde, where it stands since 1834. Besides, it had not at this period its richly decorated chapel, twelve great halls, its *grand escalier*, its thirty-two staircases, and thousand chambers; for Henry IV., who effected so much in the few years of his reign, had not been enabled to add that extensive gallery by the side of the river which joins towards the south the old palace to the Louvre.

Under the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. the building erected by Philibert de Lorme was yet but a vast and comfortable hotel, in which the grand officers of the King's household, in names of state, councillors, &c., enjoyed the most sumptuous hospitality; for it is well known that at this time the Court resided at Versailles, in the splendid *château* upon which, for more than [illegible] years, Louis XIV. had exercised the talents of both the French and Italian school [illegible] of Louis XV. increased their size as

Louis XIV. [illegible] in XV. on every few occasions visited, when young, the Tuileries. The youngest monarch of whom the French records, in 1750, that the King, Louis XVI., should reside in Paris, the Château des Tuileries seemed rather unfit for a Royal residence. In consequence, some subsequent alterations were made within and without the building of Philibert; but those mean and shabby repairs were soon destroyed by the fury of the factions; the noble building fell into such a wretched state, that General Bonaparte, First Consul, and Le Brun, Third Consul, who both had taken up their residence in the Tuileries, found it necessary to alter it at once. Accordingly, several houses which obstructed the admirable *façade* were pulled down. The courtyard was given of by a high iron gate, with a triumphal arch at its principal entrance. The Place de la Carrousel, largely increased, became an area upon which numerous bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery could display their brilliant manœuvres. With regard to the inside, the princes, the chief of the cantages in the Pavillon de Dane, were repaired without altering either the form or the subjects represented.

Among the most curious and interesting marvels to be remembered in the palace of the Tuileries, even in the celebrated Salle de Spectacle. At the time that spacious and Royal hall was considered as the largest in Europe, the theatre in Paris (Italy excepted. Above 6000 stalls and boxes were provided for the same number of spectators. It must be added that the splendour of the hall, the ground-plan of the so well-known Pavillon de Marsan

In 1793 the Royal playhouse underwent a strange metamorphosis. It became the hall of the National Convention. All emblems, names, and inscriptions reading the *ancien régime* were effaced and changed into Republican devices. So, the Pavillon de Marsan was to be called the Pavillon de l'Égalité; the Pavillon de Flore, the Pavillon de l'Unité; and the Pavillon de Flore was the Pavillon de la Liberté. The adjoining apartments were fitted up for several boards of the Assembly. The formidable Public Safety Committee was lodged in the Pavillon de Liberté, as well as the Board of Treasury. Assignats and Money, Navy, and Colonies. The Board of War held its meetings in the Pavilion of Unity. The Board of Legislation, Agriculture, and Trade occupied the Pavilion of Equality.

An outer staircase led from the Terrasse des Feuillants to the Hall of the Convention. The hall itself, according to the descriptions of the time, was an odd mixture of grandeur and gaudy architectural outlines. All around ranged an amphitheatre, where the public could sit to say, countless numbers, hurried throngs—had free and daily admittance during three years. It has been a matter of great surprise, that such a curious place, which was supported by only one column of nine cubic yards, did not give way when both the *sections* and the *tricoteuses* applauded Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, not only with their hands, but also with their feet—when a regular battle-field was fighting, murders, and assassinations were unfortunately the *ultima ratio*.

From the opening of the National Convention to the Thermidorian reaction, we may reckon more than two millions of people entering the hall of the National Convention. It should be added, that at the batchaus of the *levée en masse* that is to say, fourteen armies, with arms and baggage—made their [illegible] defile in the front of the Assembly, and passed over the vast amphitheatre.

In Germinal (April, 1797), as well as in Prairial (May of the [illegible]), so dense was the multitude urging all ranks towards the Convention, that it filled the adjacent streets; and, radiating from one common centre, the vast mass was seen ascending the Tuileries, grouping themselves among the pieces of timber in the courtyard, clinging around the columns and the roof, winding along the outline of the walls, appearing at the windows of the Royal Pavilion, in a word in a manner that each casement seemed to be up with heads. It was the populace which, led by the *Montagne*, loudly demanded an insurrection against the Royal at counter-revolution. In its fury, the sanguinary mob had already stabbed the representative Ferraud, who had in vain done his best in order to protect the national representation. Suddenly the *sections* sprang up in the hall. A general battle took place, the result of which was sentence of death passed upon five representatives who had joined the populace; besides which several other members of the Assembly were transported.

In Vendemaire the *sections* in arms, led by the Royalists, after having possessed themselves of the avenues leading to the Convention, were at length torn dispersed by General Bonaparte. On that day the French Republic narrowly escaped the greatest dangers to which it had hitherto been exposed. Finally, on the 4th of the following month of Brumaire, amidst silence incomprehensible to those who had witnessed the preceding outbursts, the National Convention announced solemnly that their mission was at an end. Accordingly the representatives left the Tuileries, where they had held their sittings for a little more than three years.

In the *Cent-dix Anciens*, who had taken the place of the Convention, was soon formed out from the hall of Napoleon and his grenadiers, on the 18th of Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799)

On the 9th of February, 1800, the First Consul left the Palace of the Luxembourg at noon to take his residence in the Tuileries. The Third Consul, Cambacérès, was lodged in the Pavilion of Flora, in the *petit appartement* which the Queen Marie Antoinette had fitted up for her own temporary accommodation in her private visits to Paris. The Consul gave up to the Pope his Royal residence when the Holy Father came to Paris to crown the Emperor.

With regard to the Consul Cambacérès, he refused to enter the Tuileries, preferring to accept for himself the splendid Hôtel d'Elbœuf, in which he resided until the end of the Empire.

The First Consul came to the Tuileries in state, preceded and followed by an imposing *cortège*. On that occasion the crowd was extremely dense. At the gate of the Carrousel the Consuls were saluted from their carriages, and were received by the colossal guard arrayed in the courtyard. The ground was enclosed with poles and boards, which presented a rather gloomy appearance. On their arrival, the Consuls could read the following inscription posted up on the principal entrance:—"On the 10th of August Monarchy in France has been for ever subdued, it will never be restored." On the second day of Ventose the inscription had already disappeared. Besides, orders were given to cut down the two trees of liberty which had been planted in the courtyard four years before. On the 10th of August a large quantity of cannon-balls had been lodged in the walls of the Façade. Around these were written these words—"10th of August." The cannon-balls disappeared as well as the inscriptions when the Arch of Triumph was erected on the Carrousel.

Let us now give some additional details. It was, in fact, important that the power of the state should be confided to an energetic mind; and it was still more important for the tranquility of France that the new Government should inherit rather the sword of the Conqueror than the sceptre of Charlemagne.

Historians, chroniclers, and painters all agree upon the intense expression of the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon, describing them as emitting an incessant lustre, and investing him with the character of something magical. He was the man who had succeeded in the Château of the Tuileries to Royalty and anarchy

The Imperial Court soon displayed its splendour and magnificence in the Château des Tuileries. Let us stay for a moment in the gorgeous and imposing Salle du Trône. It was in the deep casement of the centre window that you could see standing up, and their hats off, the group of *Grands Dignitaires*, the members of which, loaded with decorations, ensigns, diamonds, *trembled in the presence of the little man*. On the other side the host of the Princes of the Blood Consecration—a the foreign ambassadors at Germany, Austria, Poland, Italy, Denmark, Spain, all Europe, in one word, England excepted, had sent to Paris.

Let us also say, the most attractive marvel in the Château des Tuileries was the remarkable beauty of the ladies of the Court. Such a phenomenon that not one of the Courts on the Continent could offer at the time is easy to be explained, the generals of the French army and the high officers of the Imperial Guard having, for most of them, married out of love, either in France, or in foreign countries. On the evening of the grand concert, the Salle des Maréchaux presented the fantastical and amusing *coup d'œil* of three sets of young, handsome ladies, adorned with flowers, diamonds, and shining feathers, and the gold laces of the immense and gorgeous hall. Behind them, and standing upon an imposing line formed by the officers of the Emperor's and Princes' household. Here and there you see a woman with their military uniforms and decorations. All ranks flocking towards the Tuileries. The eyes of all, from every quarter, were intently fixed upon that part of the palace where the Empress was confined. Above the noise and the confusion of the numerous persons present, a [illegible] courier, accurred to destroy or excite hope, every salute falling on the hearts of the people. The twenty-second sound, its vibrations faintly faded on the ear, and a loud noise echoing from the middle of vaults, proceeded to the evening, the watch had revealed "*C'est un garçon !*" ("It is a boy!"), that is to say, we have a Napoleon II. Madame Blanchard ascended in a balloon inaugurated, so great was the interest of the moment. The cannons roared in fervent on the 22d of March, 1814, at ten o'clock in the morning, a other event took place in the Imperial building—Maria Louisa and Napoleon's son left for ever the Château des Tuileries.

The Empire gone and Royalty restored, Louis XVIII. made his entrance in Paris on the 3rd of May, 1814, and took up his residence in the Palace of the Tuileries, wherein he signed the treaties of the 30th of May.

We could occupy as many columns as we can afford ones, were we to narrate, even briefly, the principal events which took place in this celebrated building, under the reign of the Bourbons and Louis Philippe, we will, therefore, content ourselves with stating that it has been lately decided that the Palace of the Louvre is to be connected by additional buildings with that of the Tuileries. Besides, the national library is to be deposited here. The entire plan will thus form the largest museum and library in the world.

THE GRAND STATE BALL AT THE TUILERIES—THE COURT-YARD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE CATHCART

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE subject of our memoir, third son of the late Earl Cathcart, was born in London, May 12, 1794. He was sent at an early age to Eton, subsequently entered the University of Edinburgh, at the same time was placed under the tuition of the late eminent Bishop Sanford, and afterwards of Robert Buchanan, present professor of rhetoric and logic at the University of Glasgow.

In 1810 he commenced his military career in the 2nd Life Guards; in the following year became Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon, or Carabineers; and in 1812 accompanied his father as aide-de-camp, when that distinguished general and diplomatist, who had been Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and Ambassador to Sweden, was sent as plenipotentiary to Russia to conclude a peace with the Emperor Alexander. He arrived at St. Petersburg, when, after the battle of Borodino, on the 7th of September, 1812, the French were in occupation of Moscow.

In January, 1813, the Emperor Alexander took the field in person. On the 2d of March—the day after the signing of the treaty of Kalisch, which united the King of Prussia with the allies—Lord Cathcart joined him, and about the end of the month the subject of our memoir, then a Lieutenant in the 6th Dragoons, and in his nineteenth year, joined the Imperial head-quarters, and throughout the whole of the eventful campaigns of 1813 in Germany, and 1814 in France, was with the grand army, and had thus the advantage of being present at the battles of Lützen on the 2d, Bautzen on the 20th and 21st of May, Dresden and Culm on the 27th and 29th of August; the battles round Leipsic on the 16th and 18th of October, and subsequently the battles of Brienne, Bar-sur-Aube, Arcis-sur-Aube, as well as numerous minor incidental affairs, and finally at the taking of Paris.

In five of the above battles, and with various fortune, Napoleon commanded in person. General Cathcart published in 1850, at Murray's, a volume of commentaries on these campaigns, which proves that, though at the eventful period so young an officer, he was an earnest observer of the lessons in the art of war furnished in the several hard-fought fields from May to November, 1813, when Napoleon (with the broken remnant of the vast army which, to the amazement of all Europe, he had brought into Germany after the terrible disasters of the Russian campaign) was compelled, with the shadows of his coming fall gathering thick around him, to recross the Rhine. The volume is especially interesting from the fact that it follows solely the strategic line of operations on which the two grand armies stood opposed to each other; and by help of the diagrams not only of the relative positions of the armies at critical periods, and the order of the several battles, but also of the strategic errors of Napoleon which sealed his ruin in that campaign, the quite unprofessional reader is enabled to follow the forces through all the movements and fortunes of the war. The work is rendered the more valuable by a few introductory pages, which explain the several systems of discipline amongst the various nations of the Allies and their enemies, and exhibit the influence of the national character of the different corps under the several circumstances of attack, defeat, and during long and arduous marches. The rapid movement and large reserve system of Napoleon is contrasted with the slow movement and line system first formed by Gustavus Adolphus, and acted upon in all the armies of the world until Napoleon was driven upon the new system, partly by the fraternity and equality notions, so adverse to discipline, but universal among his multitude of conscripts—partly by the impossibility of bringing into perfect order such enormous masses of troops as his ambition and impetuosity rendered essential.

The book is a plain soldier-like chapter of history, written by an eyewitness, who never in a single instance allows himself to be tempted by opportunities for brilliant description from the force of purely professional narrative. The facts were noted at the time as a sailor would note them in his log-book. The author had peculiar advantages as to plans of action, strategic intentions, &c., and has only at length published his commentaries, because this German campaign, the true field of Napoleon's fall, has been hitherto well-nigh hidden from historic sight between the terrible disasters to the French of the winter of Russia, and the glories to the Allies of the hundred days.

After the peace of 1814, the subject of our memoir accompanied his father (who was one of the three plenipotentiaries charged with the interests of the British empire) to the Congress at Vienna; and, being in that city when Napoleon escaped from Elba, he was appointed extra aide-de-camp by the Duke of Wellington, and in that capacity, accompanying the field-marshal to Brussels, was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and on the day after the battle was appointed by his Grace full aide-de-camp, in succession to one of those who fell on that ever-memorable occasion. He continued on the staff of the Duke to the end of the service of the Army of Occupation, and was reappointed when his Grace accepted the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, under the Liverpool Administration. The young officer having now attained the rank of captain, accompanied his Grace to the Congress of Aix in Chapelle, in 1818; Verona, in 1822; and to Prussia, 1826. But, during the twelve years that he held the post of aide-de-camp to the Duke, he was almost constantly engaged on regimental duty with the 7th Hussars, which he entered in 1819. In 1828 he was gazetted to the command of the 57th Foot, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and for about seven years served in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica. In 1834 he retired on half-pay; but in 1837, in consequence of the outbreak in Canada, was again called into active service, and it deserves mention that on that occasion he left England on a three days' notice. In 1848, two cavalry regiments, the King's Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars, were sent out: Colonel Cathcart was appointed to the command of the former regiment, and subse-

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE CATHCART, THE NEWLY-APPOINTED GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET

THE ROYAL THEATRICALS, IN THE RUBENS ROOM, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

quently as senior officer was placed in command of all the troops, regular as well as irregular, south of the river St. Lawrence, amounting to about 5000 men. Here he was called upon for incessant activity, in protecting the whole line of frontier of Lower Canada, towards the States of Vermont and New York, from the perpetual inroads of the refugees and sympathisers, who, very much after the present manner of the Kaffirs, employed themselves in sudden burning and plundering expeditions. Nor was it only as commander, but also as magistrate, that Colonel Cathcart was instrumental in carrying out the views of Lord Seaton, then Governor of Canada, and by which the disturbed districts were tranquillized and rendered secure.

Having thus commanded the King's Guards for upwards of six years, and brought the regiment with a large portion of their horses back to England, Colonel Cathcart, in 1844, again retired on half-pay. In 1846, a vacancy occurred in the establishment of the Tower; the Duke of Wellington, as Constable, recommended him to her Majesty for the post of Deputy-Lieutenant, an appointment which still holds. His services in Canada probably promoted him the unsolicited and altogether unexpected offer of the Governorship and command at the Cape, which, notwithstanding the present perplexing aspect of affairs, both of war and state, is at once accepted. His work to which we have above referred proves his an officer of great military ability; and the struggling Canadian frontier was no bad school of practice for the Cape. Our Portrait shows that the General, not yet past his prime, is still active, hale, and full of energy; and we can but wish him the speedy establishment of a peace which, after a long, harassing, and wasteful contest with savages, the laurels of war must at best be few. He takes his departure this day (Saturday) in H.M. steam-ship *Hydra*, Captain Belgrave.

Major-General Cathcart married, May 12, 1834, Lady Georgiana Greville, daughter of Louisa, Countess of Mansfield.

WINDSOR ROYAL THEATRICALS.

ON Friday week the fourth dramatic performance took place. The play was Mr. Planché's "Jacobite," followed by Mr. T. H. Bayly's "Swiss Cottage." The parts were filled according to the following programmes:—

THE JACOBITE

Sir Richard Wroughton	Mr. Ryder.
Major Murray	Mr. Alfred Wigan.
John Duck	Mr. Buckstone.
Ralph (a servant)	Mr. Clark.
Corporal	Mr. Cox.
Lady Somerford	Miss Murray.
Widow Petre (Landlady of "The Crooked Billet")	Mrs. Stanley.
Patty (her daughter)	Miss Robertson.

Soldiers, &c.

THE SWISS COTTAGE; OR, WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

Nate Tiek (a young farmer)	Mr. Keeley.
Max (a Swiss soldier)	Mr. Alfred Wigan.
Lisette Gelerstein (Sister of Max)	Mrs. Keeley.
Louise	Miss Vivian.
Janet	Miss Daly.

Swiss Soldiers—Mr. Daly, Mr. Rolleston, Mr. Collis, Mr. Haines, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Parsloe

Swiss Peasants Miss Desborough, Miss E. Lovel, Miss Walstein, Miss Murray, Miss Smith, and Miss Newman.

About eight o'clock her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the elder Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, entered the Rubens Room from the north corridor, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Truro, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Aberdeen, Field-Marshal Count Nugent, the Countess of Shelburne, Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon Fox Maule and the Hon. Mrs. Fox Maule, Colonel Count A. Nugent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty was attened by the Lady in Waiting, the two Maids of Honour, the Lord in Waiting, the Master of the Household, the Groom in Waiting, and the Equerry in Waiting.

Prince Albert was attended by his Equerry in Waiting, and the Duchess of Kent was attended by her Lady in Waiting and the Baroness de Speth.

In addition to the visitors staying at the Castle, a large party of the nobility and gentry had the honour of receiving invitations to witness the performances.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

There was an immense auditory assembled on Tuesday night, for the second representation of Auber's "Fra Diavolo," with the new cast of characters. A scene had been anticipated, and the reception of Mr. Sims Reeves was not unmixed with sounds disagreeable to "ears polite;" but his excellent singing and acting entirely restored good humour before the close of the opera, which, being also spiritedly sustained by Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss P. Horton, and Mr Whitworth, went off brilliantly. Mr. W. H. Payne having assumed the part of *Beppo*, the addition of that character to the cast was valuable.

On Wednesday Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was given for the fifth time, with Mdlle. Eva na Garcia, Miss Crochon, M. Fédor, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Drayton.

Next week we shall notice the production of the new ballet, "Vert-Vert," in which Mdlle Frankett makes her *début*.

Balfe's new opera is in active preparation. The new *prima donna*, Miss Crochon, and Mrs. Sims Reeves will sustain the principal parts.

ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

The reading of Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," on Tuesday night, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, was a high intellectual treat. To each character individuality and vitality were imparted, by the tact, taste, and judgement of the fair reader. The stately dignity of *Theseus* was nobly depicted; the attributes of *Hermia* and *Helena* were no less admirably developed—their quarrel scene, in the third act, was inimitably given; *Lysander* and *Demetrius* were no less skilfully individualised. But the most surprising points in the reading of Mrs. Fanny Kemble, in both the lofty tragedian's powers are so intimately associated, were indicated in the comic situations of the play. The illustrious weaver, *Bottom*, was thoroughly Hibbike. It is scarcely to be conceived how the droleries of *Quince* and *Flute* could be more vividly and graphically presented to the mind's eye by a lady, seated at a table, simply reading from a book; but so it was: Mrs Fanny Kemble by a judicious change of voice, variety of expression, and perpetual change of action, managed to identify her hearers with the dramatic colouring of the entire comedy. The fairy world passes before you, in "dale, forest, and mead," in charming revelry; *Oberon* and *Titania*, glorious *Robin Goodfellow* and the frolicsome *Puck* are vividly conjured up; the imagination runs riot in their contemplation without being shocked by the stage delineations of gauze, so annoyingly of the "earth earthy;" the poetry of the immortal master-piece is not classically conspicuous in its own purity, in its simple and symmetrical solemnity.

The admiration of a numerous auditory, deeply impressed with the mental grasp of her subject by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, was testified earnestly and frequently. One striking novelty in the reading was, that it was accompanied with Mendelssohn's music. At the age of sixteen the immortal composer wrote the overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." In 1843, eighteen years afterwards, he completed the music to the play, comprising the exquisitely psaylful scherzo, the fairy march of *Oberon* and *Titania* and their train; the charming two-part song and chorus, "Ye spotted snakes;" the lovely andante describing *Oberon* squeezing the flower of *Titania*'s eyebrows; its interlude, *Hermia* seeking *Lysander* and losing herself in the wood; the allegro, *Puck* listening to *Bottom* and players; the romantic and tender nocturne, *Lysander*, *Hermia*, and *Helena* sleeping; the andante *Oberon* awaking *Titania*; the gorgeous wedding march; the allegro to the prologue and play; the dance of clowns; the allegro vivace and chorus, "Through the house." Of this wondrously enchanting music, the musical public are only familiar with the overture, a hornpipe, nocturne, and wedding march. Mr Lucas conducted a band of about 35 players, including Tolbecque, Pilet, Howell, Pratten, Stephenson, Barrett, Baumann, Lazarus, C and T Harper, Cusby, Handley, and Antoine. The orchestral pieces were pretty steadily executed, the march being encored; but the chorus of 16 female voices was weak, and at fault at times. We fear it had not paid due attention to *Titania*'s advice:—

> First rehearse this song by note;
> To each word a warbling note,
> Hand in hand, with fairy grace,
> Will we sing, and bless this place.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Stirling Coyne had a new farce on Saturday, entitled "A Duel in the Dark," produced. The interest lies between Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Buckstone, and the scene in Cooper, where the latter, *Mrs. Greenfinch* as a traveller in the gentleman in a fit, and the lady a domestic reformer, who undertaker of [illegible] assuming herself as a French countess, a virago, who [illegible] Mr. [illegible] a reliable parish, proves attract to it a traveller in [illegible] son. Under this lady's terrible influence *Greenfinch* is afraid [illegible] his wife soon as he reappears in her own person. Soon after *Mrs. Greenfinch* assumes a fresh disguise, pretends up to be her own husband, and in that character challenging *Mr. Greenfinch* to a duel, which he insists shall be in the dark, purposing to protect himself by a Dutch attorney. However, *Mrs. Greenfinch* pretends to be wounded; and, after the situation has been fully exhausted, a series of amusing and humorous horrors is terminated by the requisite explanations. The piece was perfectly successful, and elicited much merriment.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

A new Neapolitan grotesque *divertissement*, under the title of "Arlechino Fortunato," has been added to the amusements—a puppet copy of an Italian pantomime. *Columbina*, *Arlechino*, *Pantalone*, and *Pierrot*, with *Fata Benefica* and *Fata Malefica*, assisted by sprite *Saltarello*, went admirably through the usual stage tricks and transformations; and the last executed some astonishing performances with a hoop, in a manner to secure public approbation.

MUSIC.

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett commenced his eighth annual series of classical pianoforte evenings on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He performed with harmonic result and Piatti (violoncello) in Beethoven's trio in D, Op. 70; with Sainton in J. S Bach's duo in A; with Piatti in Beethoven's sonata in C, Op. 102; and with Sainton and Piatti in his own trio in A, Op. 26. Besides these pieces, Mr. W. S. Bennett played pianoforte *soli* by Mozart and Mendelssohn. There was nothing novel in the above selections, which have been heard at his concerts in former seasons: the execution, as usual, was admirable. Miss Laura Baxter was the vocalist. For the next meeting, on the 24th inst., we are at length promised a new work by an eminent composer, being a MS. sonata duo for pianoforte and violoncello. He will also play for the first time in J. S. Bach's concerto in A minor, for pianoforte, violin, and flute obligato, with quartet accompaniments, aided by Molique, Piatti, and Pratten.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union had a third concert at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night. Mrs Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Land, Travers, and Phillips, were the vocalists.

Mr. W. Binfield gave his first recitation of Chamber Music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Saturday afternoon, by the Misses Pyne, Misses Marwarez and L. Messrs. W., R. H., and A Binfield.

Miss Julia Bleaden, the vocalist, gave her annual concert at the London Tavern on Thursday.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper commenced his annual series of pianoforte *soirées* on Thursday.

Last night the Sacred Harmonic Society performed Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Mrs. Endersohn singing the principal soprano part: the other vocalists were Miss Amy Dolby, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Walker, Mr. A. Novello, Mr. Smythson, and Mr. Phillips.

Next week's musical arrangements will comprise the fourth and last meeting of the Musical Institute, Hanover-square, on Monday; the third of Mr. Aguilar's *soirées classiques*, the first of M. Billet's pianoforte performances at St. Martin's-hall, on Tuesday; the City Wednesday Concerts, on the 11th, and Mr. Hammond's concert on same evening; and Mr. Ella's second Musical Winter Evening, on Thursday. M. Sala will perform at the last-mentioned concert his new pianoforte trio, with Sainton and Piatti; and Gounod's compositions, the "Songs of France," will be sung by Mr. Swift, the new tenor.

DEATH OF MISS ANNIE ROMER.—This promising young vocalist died last Sunday, at the house of Mr. Hogg, the surgeon, of Gower-street, where she was on a visit, after an illness of only a few hours. Miss A. Romer was daughter of Mr. Thomas Romer of Liverpool, cousin of Miss Romer of Drury-lane Theatre, and sister of Mr. Travers and Mr. Charles Romer, the tenors. Having at an early age displayed great talent for music, and being possessed of a remarkably fine voice, Miss A. Romer was placed in the Royal Academy of Music. She made her first appearance on the London stage at the Princess' Theatre, as *Adalisca*, to Miss Bassano's *Norma*. She subsequently became a member of the Haymarket establishment. Her last engagement was at the Surrey Theatre. It is scarcely twelve months since she was married to Mr. William Brough, the elder of the Brothers Brough, the well-known dramatic authors, and it was at the christening of her child that she was seized with inflammation of the chest, which terminated so fatally, at the age of 24.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The history of the brothers "Ricci" continues to be a comedy of errors. It was first announced that Luigi Ricci was dead; and then the notice was corrected, and it was stated that it was Frederick Ricci who had expired on his way to Russia. Now it turns out that Frederick Ricci, who was left for dead, has recovered, and both the brother composers are still alive, to delight the musical public with more operas. Luigi Ricci is Director of Music at Odessa, where by the sons Frederick has joined them.

M Servais, one of the most accomplished violoncellists in Europe, is expected in London during the season. He is now at St. Petersburg, giving farewell concerts. His fine Amati violoncello, and his command of the instrument wonderful. Another great violoncellist, M. Franchomme, of Paris, is also to come to London.

M. Leonard, an accomplished violinist of the Belgian school, and one of the most finished players of chamber music, is going to Russia, after giving a concert in Paris. He is the friend of Vieuxtemps, Artot, Servais, and the cousin of Vieuxtemps.

Malibran, whose singing of Spanish romances, a few seasons since, was so much admired. Beethoven's Fidelio" was produced last Saturday night, at the Théâtre des Italiens, with Mdlle. Cruvelli, who has greatly increased in skill. Corbari delighted the public in *Adina*, in the "Elisir d'Amore."

Halévy's "Juif Errant" will be produced at the Grand Opera in a few days.

Mdlle. Alboni is now in Madrid. Mdlle. Vera is *prima donna* at Barcelona.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The coming fixtures for the ensuing week are more numerous than interesting. They commence on Monday with the Newmarket Club Meeting, which, with a new and untried judge, promises three or four days sport. Blackpool and Worcester races fall on Monday; Tuesday is the last day at Warwick (Whitsy) and Newhallcross (Nantwich), on Wednesday; Baldock, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Everley (Amesbury), on Thursday and two following days. The Carmarthenshire flat and steeple races take place on Monday and Tuesday, and the Fylde steeplechases on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting ranged over a variety of events, but was of importance only in its results on the Chester Cup and Derby horses, several of whom will be found to have improved on the previous quotations. We give the closing prices:—

LINCOLN TRIAL STAKES.

2 to 1 agst High Sheriff (t)	9 to 2 agst Iantho
3 to 1 —— Lady Agnes	5 to 1 —— Maid of Lincoln

Offers to take 50 to 1 about Rose Hambury.

LINCOLN TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES

5 to 2 agst f Horton Lass Jam	8 to 1 agst Foote s
3 to 1 —— Broughton	

LINCOLN STEEPLECHASE.

50 to 1 agst Rose Hambury.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Offers to take 50 to 1 about Rose Hambury.

DERBY.

17 to 1 agst Nancy		40 to 1 agst Nicaham (t)	
20 to 1 —— Gondolier	33 to 1 —— Eglestone (t)	50 to 1 —— High Sheriff (t)	
30 to 1 —— Grand Duke (t)	33 to 1 —— Black Looker (t)	50 to 1 —— Merry Bird (t)	
33 to 1 —— Arcosta (t)	33 to 1 —— Gardevoir (t)	50 to 1 —— H Homburg (t)	

50 to 1 agst Hippolyta (t)

DERBY

8 to 1 agst Robbie Noble (t)	15 to 1 agst Greyhouse (t)	20 to 1 agst Pilot	
12 to 1 —— Augur	20 to 1 —— Lapdog (t)	25 to 1 —— Homebrewed	
14 to 1 —— Orelia (t)	20 to 1 —— Sir Hugh the Drt (t)	30 to 1 —— C'Baron Nonsleon	

50 to 1 agst Ambrose.

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 7 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Pilling's High Sheriff (Charlton), 1. Mr. Morris's Hungerford (Basham), 2

FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Taylor's Bedford (A. Taylor), 1. Captain Little's Bullfrog (Basham), 2

LINCOLN STEEPLECHASE of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr Rourke's Carrig (Wynne), 1. Mr. Higgins's Johnnie Barrie (Thrift), 2.

HUNTERS' STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Lamplough's The Rover (J. Lamplough), 1. Mr. Lane's The General (Oliver), 2

WEDNESDAY.

TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added: Mr. Wright's Broughton (Charlton), 1. Mr. J. Dawson and Antoverta (Arnold), 2

HANDICAP, of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added.—Mr. G. Simpson's View Halloo (Charlton), 1. Mr. Morris's Hungerford (Basham), 2

SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 24 added.—Mr. E. R. Clark's Edward of York (T. Smith), 1. Mr. Whiting's Dame Tattle (Aspinal), 2.

MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Cunningham's Little Queen (Frisby), 1. Mr. Gordon's Ex-Minister (Goodman), 2.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Mr. Kilburn has recently had the honour of attending at Windsor Castle, by command of her Majesty, to execute Daguerreotype portraits of the Royal children.

FREE ADMISSION INTO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The public will be admitted, gratis, to view the House of Lords every Saturday during the session, between the hours of 1 0 and 4 o'clock, by tickets, to be obtained at the Lord Great Chamberlain's office any Saturday, from 11 ol. 4 o'clock.

A number of Dominican friars, having a long white dress covered with a black cloak, were on Wednesday seen walking in the streets of the metropolis. The strangeness of their costume attracted general notice. It is to this order that the Abbé Lacordaire belongs.

The sergeants and men of the police force doing duty in the vicinity of Woolwich were drilled on Wednesday for one hour, on the docks and batte parade-ground, and they are to assemble three times in each week for the same purpose until further orders.

The Queen's speech, telegraphed to Holyhead, was received in Dublin, notwithstanding the extreme boisterousness of the weather, at a few minutes past eleven on Tuesday night.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the thirty-first annual meeting of the governors and patrons of this institution, which offers a refuge for sick and diseased seamen of all nations on board the *Dreadnought*, off Greenwich, was held at the society's offices, 74, King William-street, City; Mr. John Wild in the chair. The report stated, that the provision in the act, by which a sum not exceeding £350 was to be paid by the Board of Trade for seven years, had been duly carried out, and the quarterly payments received. Among the legacies bequeathed during the past year was one of £100 from the executors of Vice-Admiral Bouverie; and the successful exertions of Mr. R. Green, the committee's late solicitor, of Blackwall, to add to the funds of the society, by bobbing a fancy fair on board two of his ships, the receipts from which amounted to £1000, were gratefully acknowledged. The number of patients admitted during the past year has been 2413, out-patients, 1642; entire number from the formation of the hospital in 1821, 69,587; of whom 3159 were in the Royal navy, and 1798 in the East India Company's service, while no fewer than 60 630 belonged to merchant vessels of different nations. The financial account showed the receipts for the year to have been £2929s 4s 8d, and the disbursements £3056 2s. 1d.; and £3000 of the society's funds had been invested in the purchase of stock. It was stated that Prince Albert, though debarred from becoming president in the room of the late Lord Melville, had subscribed 101 guineas to the funds, her Majesty also being a subscriber to a like amount. A vote of thanks to the auditors, Messrs. Soames and Walton, and a similar compliment to the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

RELIEF OF HIGHLAND DESTITUTION.—At a meeting of the Highland Industrial Relief Committee, held at 18, Parliament-street, on Tuesday last —Sheriff Gordon in the chair—the treasurer was authorised to exhaust the existing balance at the banker's by forwarding to the destitute districts upwards of £300 to be applied in immediate relief; and arrangements were made for opening a depôt in London for the exhibition and sale of goods received in return. Among those present at the meeting were, Sir James Clarke, Bart., M.D.; Col Sir Duncan M'Dougall, Bart.; Charles Forbes, Esq (of Aslown); Capt. A. M'Donald; George Bain, Esq., Hon Secretary of the Highland Society of London, and Chas. Bond, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Patriotic and Industrial Society of Scotland. The latter gentleman produced a report which confirmed the existence of severe distress

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the governors and committee of this useful charity, which was founded in the year 1847, for granting pensions and giving relief to deserved members of the building trades, was held on Monday at their offices, New Oxford-street; Mr. George Bird, treasurer, in the chair. The report stated, that there are now on the funds of the society eight males and four females, and that the directors intend to hold another election in May next, owing to the large number of pressing applications.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a general meeting of the proprietors, held on Tuesday, at the Royal Exchange offices—Mr. Lothian Glennie in the chair—it was announced that the works between Liverpool and Hull and between Leeds and Newcastle were being rapidly proceeded with, and it was expected that a considerable portion of the line would be opened in March The company's bill would be brought into Parliament in a few days. The old Electric Telegraph Company and the Midland company had severally petitioned against the British Electric Telegraph Company, the old company alleging that they had made agreements with various railway companies for the space at purposes of excluding them and keeping up a monopoly. The Midland company were large shareholders in the old Electric Telegraph company. There was also a petition from the South-Eastern company against the bill. A resolution was agreed to authorising the directors to borrow from time to time, under the powers of the act, such sum or sums as might be required for the purposes of the company.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.—A public meeting, convened by the Patent Law Amendment Association, was held on Monday evening, at the Belle Sauvage Hotel, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of receiving a report of the progress of the question. Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., occupied the chair. The report stated that the large sum of £5000 was required to be paid by the inventor before he could secure his property in his own invention for the United Kingdom; whereas an outlay of less than £10 would secure a patent in either France, Belgium, Holland, or America. It was announced, in a letter written by Mr. James Booth from the office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill into Parliament early this session for the amendment of the law of patents. Resolutions enunciatory of the object of the society were agreed to.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE.—On Monday the general meeting of this society for general life assurance was held at the offices, 167, Fleet-street: Colonel Thompson in the chairman. The report stated that the premium fund amounted to £457,229; that the new policy premiums during the year had amounted to £13 159; renewal premiums, £229 137; profits and loss account, less commission, £2,491; making in the year £405 911, which, added to the assurance fund of £3,122,388, made a total of £3,528,299. The claims and payments during the year (including management, £6458; claims on deaths, &c., £142 [illegible] surrendered policies, £7359; law charges, £721; bonuses, £38,526) amounted to £195,152. Balance of assets, £3,333,146 6d., as assets invested on mortgages, stock, &c.; besides £27,855 surplus assets belonging to the general fund, and £19,146 for the bankers, also included in the investments. The directors would be enabled to give a further bonus of 2s. 6d. a share in addition to the septennial bonus and the usual dividend. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and thanks voted to the directors and officers for their able management

WEST LONDON FREEHOLD LAND ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held on Monday night by the members of this association, and other persons, at the Commercial-hall, Knightsbridge; Mr. T. Gaskell, president, in the chair. It appeared, that, although the association has been scarcely six months in existence, 709 shares, of £20 each, have been taken up by 263 members. At the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gaskell, the treasurer, and Mr. Sadler, M.P., in support of the establishment of such societies.

HOME COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of explaining the principles of the above society; Lord D. Stuart, M.P., presided. Resolutions supporting the principles of such societies, as being well calculated to promote the elevation and improvement of the industrious classes, were unanimously agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Several meetings have been held during the week in the metropolis for the purpose of promoting a comprehensive measure of Parliamentary reform. In the important parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras the meetings on the subject took place on Monday. At the former the chair was taken by T. K. Pritchard, Esq. Amongst those present were Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Sir Charles Napier, &c. Resolutions were passed, requesting their members to use their endeavours to obtain such a reform of the House of Commons as was embodied in the principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and a petition upon the subject was agreed to. At St. Pancras the meeting was presided over by Mr. T. E. Baker, one of the churchwardens, when similar resolutions were adopted.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the meeting on Tuesday evening—J. Simpson, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair the discussion was renewed on Mr. Jee's paper "On the Cast Iron Viaduct erected at Manchester, forming part of the line and station of the London and North-Western, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways." Mr. Hawkshaw described a similar structure which had been erected at Salford in 1842, forming a junction between the Liverpool and Manchester and the Bolton and Leeds, and Bolton Railways. Some interesting experiments on the strength of the girders were given, and the ingenious steelyard lever testing machine was described. The question then arose, how to protect upon the regular forms of the wrought-iron girder-bridge over Store-street. From minute calculations which it appeared that this bridge was, foot for foot, as strong and stiff as wrought-iron, cellular-plate, tubular girders of the ordinary form; and though, in this instance, the size of the cylindrical tube which would be large enough to admit a man for painting the inside, and for necessary repairs, might seem disproportioned to the depth of the girder, yet this would not be the case if the span and depth of the girder were greater, as the cylindrical tube would still remain of the same size. Doubts were raised as to whether painting was the best mode of protecting wrought iron from oxidation; and it was suggested, as an improvement, that the iron should, in the first instance, be thoroughly cleaned, and plunged at a low heat in common oil, and then dried. An alloy of cast iron, containing a small portion of tin, was also said to prevent effectually the injurious effects of oxidation. The method of covering wrought with cast-iron, by Stirling's process, was also described, and the great tenacity and strength of the metal was fully admitted. At the monthly ballot the following candidates were duly elected:—Capt. Owen Stanley, R.N., Capt. Fraser, R.E.; Lieut. Kendall, R.E.; Capt. Owen, R.E.; and Mr. Peter Paterson, as Associates.

BANKING INSTITUTE.—EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The third monthly meeting of the members of this institute took place on Tuesday, at their rooms, in Threadneedle-street; Sir Moses Montefiore in the chair. Mr. Dalton, the honorary secretary, read a paper upon the subject of the recent discoveries of gold in California and Australia. In the absence of fixed incomes arising from the funds and other securities bearing interest. A discussion took place on the course of which Mr. Tennant expressed an opinion that many of the gold lately come from America had they been duly thrown open to the public competitions, as was the case in regard to the mine discovered in Brazil in 1824. He believed, from what he had seen and heard, and from the specimens which had lately come from America, that they were duly throwing away more valuable articles than they [illegible] many of the specimens he [illegible] [illegible] and, during these [illegible] presents, diamonds with the ore. Mr Cashenwood said that there were from 180 000 to 200,000 per cent engaged in the gold-mining districts in California, whose average earnings did not amount to more than 7s or 8s a day. After some further conversation, the business of the evening terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Dalton and the chairman.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, the annual court of the governors of this hospital was held in the board-room: Sir Robert J. Inglis, Bart., in the chair. The income of the charity exhibited a falling off of £600 as compared with the preceding year, and had been exceeded by upwards of £230 0. The number of patients at present in the hospital was 295. The report was adopted, the officers for the ensuing year appointed, and some routine business transacted.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The late John Reeves, Esq., has left a legacy of one hundred guineas to the above-named charitable institution.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the London Tavern: John Saunter, Esq., presiding, when a report was presented, which stated that the net profits for the half-year ending 31st December, 1851, amounted to £1,691 14s. 9d. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, or one per cent., both free from income-tax, for a bonus of £5, to be carried to the contingent fund, which would thus be increased to £38,447 2s 6d. During the past year, an arrangement had been entered into for the transference of the business of the Bonar Union Banking Company to the London and County Bank, and which had been established at Carlisle. Six minor branches, which were not considered profitable, had been suppressed. The report was adopted, the dividend declared, and the retiring directors re-elected.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this charity was held at the London Tavern; W. Cotton, Esq., presiding. The report stated that during the past year 3450 women had been delivered by the medical officers of the charity, being an increase of 150 in the corresponding year, a decrease being caused by the tickets being issued to each governor instead of eight, in consequence of a debt existing against the charity. The receipts for the year amounted to £2699 2s. 10d.; and the expenditure, including the purchase of £876 in the Three per Cents, and the extinction of the debt of £377 17s 11d., to £2276 18s. 3d., leaving a balance of £422 10s 7d to the credit of the charity. The superannuation fund for the midwives amounted to £295, and there were now five pensioners upon it, receiving £5 a month each. The report was adopted

ALMSHOUSES FOR DISTRESSED FOREIGNERS.—On Thursday a special meeting of the governors of the Society of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress was held in the offices, London-wall (John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair), when it having been reported that £5 0 had been expended in the purchase of a site for the almshouses, on Knight's Hill, Norwood, it was resolved at once to proceed with the erection of three groups of houses, which will cost £3500. The available funds at present in the hands of the society amount only to £2700.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—On Thursday a meeting of this society took place at the residence of the treasurer, Sir Alexander Morison, M.D., in Cavendish-square, when Edward Wyndham, Esq., was elected president in the room of Sir Peter Laurie, deceased. Five cases awards were given to George Pratt and Jane Gotts, who have been respectively 19 and 28 years in Bethlem Hospital, for long and meritorious service. Second-class awards were given to Ann Wright, for 24 years in the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, and — Bell, for 26 years' service at Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, Salisbury. To a ward of the prize of 20 guineas for the best essay on the "Personal Restraint of the Insane" was left over for the decision at the next meeting of the society, when it will take place.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE CLUBS.—A body of influential gentlemen, at the West-End, have for the last few days been busily engaged in forming an association having for its object the establishment of rifle clubs in the various districts of London. A numerous meeting was held on Thursday evening last at the Thatched House tavern, St. James's, when various resolutions were carried, and a committee formed for the purpose of carrying them into effect. It was stated that it is the intention of the committee to raise subscriptions for the purpose of procuring rifles for the use of such members as may be unable or indisposed to purchase them. Among the first subscriptions received for carrying out the object was one of £5 from Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, and another of the same amount from the Poet Laureate himself.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE TO THE PUBLIC.—On Saturday the building passed formally from the hands of the Commissioners into those of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors; and all the articles remaining outside became the property of the Royal Commission, and such as are not claimed will be sold, as a national museum will be established, and their proceeds added to the guarantee fund. The gratuitous admission of the public commenced on Monday, by ticket, to be obtained on application from the Royal Commissioners, the concourse of the number to be limited till after the visits of the Queen and members of Parliament.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening a library presented by Mr. Apsley Pellatt was opened by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, before a numerous audience, at this institution. Mr. Pellatt, by the aid of numerous diagrams and models in various stages of preparation, exhibited the whole process by which flint glass, vase, jug, bowl, or vessel was brought into shape and pattern in which it came into domestic use. He also showed some account of works which he had seen at Venice and Bohemia; and, whilst contrasting the rate of wages in Bohemia and in England, stated that where expense was not objected to, and expedition required, the English workman excelled in the fine art department, could be obtained here as elsewhere.

LETRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—Deputations from the parishes of Marylebone and Paddington waited upon Lord John Russell on Saturday, on the above subject. They were headed respectively by Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., and Lord Duncan Stuart, M.P. Memorials were presented to the Lord ship praying for the introduction of a bill for the purpose of empowering the parish authorities to raise money and to levy rates for the purchasing of sites for intramural interments, for the appointment, likewise, of a chaplain; and for the establishing of a burial-ground for the poor of the parish under local control. Lord John Russell, in reply, said that the general principle of the measure to which reference was made was agreed upon by the Government, and that Lord Seymour was charged with the duty of preparing the bill. Notwithstanding many difficulties in the way, he trusted that the measure about to be introduced would prove successful. So far from its being the object of the Government to have any control in these matters, they felt that they had quite enough to do already. It was, therefore, far from their wish to be mixed up with them.

THE MUMMY FOUND IN ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT.—On Saturday a minute examination of the mummy found a few days since took place in the presence of a deputation of members of the Antiquarian Society, amongst whom were Dr. Lysons, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Franks, of the antiquarian department of the British Museum, Mr. Prior, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Akerman, the secretary of the Antiquarian Society. Mr. Barry, the architect, was in attendance. The mummy was first considered to remain in the body, which was removed from its narrow cell and placed upon a bench. An incision having been made down the centre of the abdomen, and in a lateral direction round the skull, a layer of five thick canvas cloths was removed from off the face. A second series bound round by string having been presented themselves, they were in due course loosened, and the face was disclosed in a most remarkable state of preservation. A marriage of the nose was not at all disturbed, and the teeth, hair, and other portions of the face, remained perfectly flexible to the touch. Even the expression of the countenance was in a degree retained so that it was manifest that identity of the individual would not have been impossible had any coroner of his venerable age been present. The stomach was found to have retained from the cloth, and to have become a mass of adipose matter, in which state the legs and arms were also found. No writing of any description was discovered in the folds, nor was any mark leading to an identity of the individual found. The body measured 5 feet 4 inches in length, ranging from the front teeth remaining, three or four of which, in the lower jaw, were the most perfect. It was then cut of a very aged man. The mouth was filled with tow, which had evidently been steeped in wax; and a small quantity of hair remained on the chin and upper lip. The crosier was found curving from the left shoulder, and the crook—the whole measuring six feet two inches in length. It may be stated that the gentleman present unanimously agreed that the presumption of its being the crosier of St. David's, who died almost immediately on the discovery century, was almost indisputable. The examination having been completed, the remains were placed in a strong case and screwed down.

RAILWAY OPERATIVES' LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—At a special meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, held at the Vestry Hall, Camdentown, on Wednesday, a report was read having reference to the recent proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, in connexion with the rating of the London and North-Western Railway. The report complained that the reports in the public press were one-sided, and that, so far from the vestry being chargeable with immorality and injustice, the charge was more properly applicable to the railway company. The figures in the award were found to be wrong, and that there was a reduction made of 36 per cent. in the gross estimated rental, which was an injustice on all the rest of the ratepayers, who were only allowed a reduction of 10 per cent. When the company were summoned before a magistrate for non-payment of a subsequent rate, even their own counsel admitted that the arbitrator had made a mistake in the award, and had exceeded the scope of his authority. The report censured the conduct of Lord Campbell, stating upon his judicial bench, making the observations he did upon an *ex parte* case, and declaring that the Court erroneously assumed that the vestry desired to deny or attempt to escape from the agreement. It was therefore their duty, as ratepayers, to the Western Railway Company exercised an influence of a formidable character; but still it would be for the vestry to decide whether it should succumb to this influence, or continue in the line it had taken. The report was adopted in a manner injurious to the interests of the general body of the ratepayers.—Mr. Thomas E. Bacon, the senior churchwarden, and chairman on the occasion, addressed the meeting at some length, and moved—Having been followed by several other gentlemen, the report was unanimously adopted.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of deputies from the metropolitan parishes took place at the Marylebone Court-house, to adopt measures to secure a reform in the administration of the sewerage and drainage of the metropolitan districts: Mr. Nicholay in the chair. A resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting be adjourned for a week, and in the meantime the committee already appointed proceed with the duties of the bill prepared, and report thereon to the meeting for their approbation, and that the delegates should wait upon Lord John Russell, to call his attention to the subject upon the attention or the Government. It was further resolved that Sir B. Hall be requested to make an appointment with Lord John Russell to receive the deputation as early as possible after Wednesday next.—The meeting then terminated.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—At a meeting of the Commissioners on Tuesday the Lord Mayor in the chair—the new commission was opened, and the minutes of the last court were confirmed. A petition was presented from the owners of premises in a portion of Newgate-market, praying permission to a sublet cattle thereto, the buildings to be furnished with an abundance of water, and in every respect to be adapted to the requirements of the act. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

NEW RIVER COMPANY.—The very rare occurrence of the offer to public competition of an entire share in the property of this company took place on Tuesday, at the Auction Mart, by Daniel Smith, Esq., when a very much larger number than the property of the company was divided into 72 shares, on which for the last four years an average dividend of £850 had been paid, exclusive of the redeemed land tax of £200 a share paid by the company to the shareholders, making a total of £900 per share per annum, and the dividend for the last 25 years had been regularly and progressively increasing, with the exception of the year 1800, when it fell £30 per share, by reason of the large amount expended on the improvements of the works; the company supplied 80,000 houses with water, and its gross income was £160,000, and in the course of a few years, from the falling in of leases, a immense rental would be derived from its estates. There being no offer made for the whole share, it was offered in quarters, the first of which realised £4200, the second £4350, the third £4400, and the fourth £4450. A purchaser paying £4250, secured on four shares in the property of the company, was sold for £4500.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT LAMBETH.—On Tuesday the parish church of Lambeth, which has been entirely rebuilt, was opened with much ceremony by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by a large number of the local clergy. The new edifice is built upon the old foundations, and follows the ancient ground-plan. It consists of a nave, with aisles, a chancel, porch, and a tower, and is built throughout of Kentish rag, in the early decorated style of architecture. The roof is open and of handsome construction; that of the chancel is vaulted in oak. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop, that in the evening by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple.

M. Cabet, the famous chief of the Icarians, has arrived in town from Paris. He was accompanied to the steam-boat at Calais by the police agents. His absence from France is not voluntary.

FIRE.—At half-past five o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Joseph Addison, known as the Broadwall Steam Saw Mills, situate at 1176, Broadwall, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road. Several engines were speedily upon the spot, and a ready supply of water easily procured, but, from the inflammable nature of the materials, and the hold which the conflagration had attained upon a large mass of sawn deals, the firemen were unable to prevent the total destruction of the saw-mills, together with nearly the whole of the contents, in less than an hour. The origin of the fire is unknown; but it is surmised that a spark must have fallen upon the sawdust or shavings on the premises, even upon the most cautious precautions being taken by labour, and, after smouldering during the night of the night, suddenly burst into a flame in the morning. The amount of property destroyed in the present instance must certainly, even upon the most moderate calculation, be very large.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, January 31, were—males, 822; females, 794: total, 1616. In the seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 the average was only 1415. The deaths during the week were—males, 501; females, 501: total, 1002. The official report states that the deaths from all causes registered in the metropolitan districts have shown throughout the four weeks of January a tendency to decline, the numbers returned for those periods having been as follows:—1111, 1096, 1061, and in the week which ended last Saturday, as stated above, 1002. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1842-51, the average number was 1171, of which 0.9 per cent. is stated to be the proportion for the increased amount of population now in London, it will become 1178, compared with which the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 176.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was 29.716 in. The mean temperature was 42.1 deg., or nearly 4 degrees above the average of corresponding weeks in years. The mean daily temperatures was above the average of corresponding days on every day of the week except Wednesday. Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday it was about 6 deg. above the average. The wind blew generally from this south-west. The amount of rain which fell during the week was 0.64 in.

THE PROTECTIONIST PARTY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the members of the Country party who are members of the House of Commons took place at the mansion of the Earl of Derby, St. James's-square. The noble Lord expressed at considerable length his views upon the leading questions that must immediately be discussed in Parliament. The speech of the noble Lord was, on the occasion, as nearly as possible the same as that delivered by him in the House of Lords the same night.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—A committee of employers has been sitting for the last few days to consider the time when, and the condition under which, the shops should be re-opened, but nothing has transpired with respect to their decision. The position of the workmen remains unchanged. They appear resolved to maintain their present attitude. The number of men out of employ in the metropolis is nearly the same as last week; viz., 3000 at Messrs. Maudslay and Co.'s, 1000 at Messrs. Penn's, and 1000 at the Atlas Works, Shadwell. Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill's, Blackwall, and Messrs. Rennie's, Lambeth, remain fully employed. The Mare-end-road and are now actively employed on their own account. According to a letter written by Henry, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at Manchester, dated January 30, it appears that the sum paid on that day to cabmen, non-cabmen, and agents amounted to £7382 17s. 6d. The writer goes on to say that the trades were with Lock, and that they were getting more money from them; that there were five public meetings to be held that night in various large towns in the neighbourhood, at each of which deputations from the society were to attend; and that the men were in excellent spirits. The proposed grant of £10,000 for co-operative purposes is said to be affirmed, and measures are being quickly taken towards carrying out the propositions of the executive council of the society. Mr. Thomas Hill, City-road, has offered to advance 5s. to each labourer by way of loan, to be repaid shortly after entering to work. Messrs. Maudslay and Co. intend to divide their men to work by relays of eight men each week. Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill have by agreement by turns out of about 40 to watch their lower factory by night, so that each man may only for one night's pay per fortnight. At their upper factory they give employment three days each week to 15 labourers out of about 40 or 50, so that each man may look for one day's work on an average in three weeks. There are, however, about 600 men with no other resource but public benevolence. An appeal to the public is put forth on behalf of the unskilled labourers in the iron trade now suffering through the pending claims of the operative engineers. The Amalgamated Engineers at the railway shops refuse to open up a dispute with its engineering workmen, and in the course of a week there will be 200 men turned out, being members of the Amalgamated Society. At a meeting of the operative engineers, Messrs. Maudslay, and the employers of Operative Engineers, &c., held on Tuesday at their office in Bucklersbury, it was resolved to open their establishments on Monday next to any of all the operatives required, on each signing the following declaration:—"I do hereby honestly declare, that I am neither now, nor will I during the continuance of any engagement with my present employers become, a member of or support any society whatever, or any of its rules, meetings, or funds, professes to control or interfere with the arrangements or regulations of any business in connexion with my present employers' establishment, the hours or terms of labour, the agreements of employers or employed, or the qualifications of persons to work with me. I do also further declare, that I will not, while in my present employment, call in question any rule or act of any man to follow any honest calling in which he may desire to engage, or of any employer to make such arrangements, and engage what workmen he pleases, upon whatever terms they choose mutually to agree." In Manchester there are about 70 trades societies, and of these about 30 or 40 sent delegates to a meeting at the Brewers' Arms, Oldham-road, a few days ago, where it was resolved to support the engineers in "the present strike against the tyrant employers." The engineers in employment in Manchester and Salford contributed last week nearly £200. The labourers' funds are, however, coming in very sowly. It was stated on Tuesday that Messrs. Galloway and Son, of Manchester, had taken 40 or 50 society men on, upon the understanding that pending the strike they were to work over-hours when emergencies occurred, receiving double wages for extra hours. With an allowance of one hour and a half for refreshment during the night: the agreement to be void should the strike not result in favour of the operatives.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Weld Blundell, of Ince Blundell Hall, Esq., to be sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for the ensuing year.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Opening at the closing quotation of Saturday, the English Market as the day advanced showed a greater tendency to firmness. The first price of Consols was 96¾, and the last quotation 96⅞; but no business was done in them on Monday, although after the publication of the Queen's Speech it was registered for a short time. The closing quotation was 96¾ ⅝ for Money. Great activity prevailed on Wednesday, and the unusually large money balances induced an advance of ¼ per cent., the last quotation being 96⅞ ⅝ for Money and Account. A steady business was done on Thursday, at a trifling decline in prices. The Unfunded Debt has increased, and India Bonds are firm. India Stock is rather heavy. The closing quotations of the week are—for Bank Stock, 216; Reduced, 97; Consols, 96⅞; New Three and a Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 99; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 1-16; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 6 13-16; India Stock, 259; India Bonds, under £1000, 70 prem.; Consols for Account, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 62 prem.; £500, ditto, 62 prem.; Ditto, Small, 63 prem.

Considerable activity occurred in the Foreign Funds on Monday, Spanish, Grenada Deferred, and Equador quoted 4, Grenada ex December 1851 and 17, and Mexican 31¼ to 32¾. A less animated market prevailed on Tuesday, but the value of Mexican firmly maintained its previous rise, and on Wednesday the market was generally firm. Spanish Stock declined on Thursday, in consequence of an attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain. The Actives receded to 22⅝ 23. Mexican bonds are firm at 32 to 32¼. The voting of the indemnity money is under the consideration of the United States Legislature. At the close of the week's business the market was a shade firmer, the last prices being for Equador Bonds, 4; Grenada Bonds, ex Dec., 1845, Coupons, 17; Ditto, Deferred, 5⅝; Mexican, 5 per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 32½; Russian Bonds, 114; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 100¾; Sardinian Bonds, 87⅛; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1841 Account, 22⅝; Ditto, Passive, 5; Ditto, 3 per Cent. Account, 40⅛; Ditto, New Deferred, 17⅛; Venezuela Bonds, 83; 3 per Cent, 36; French Rentes, 3 per Cent., 64f.; Exchange, 25f. 30c.; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 58¾.

Railway shares have been tolerably firm during the week, but without any active business doing. The numberless new companies for working gold mines are the means of depressing the value of the shares [illegible] although the Australian Agricultural, 10; Australian Mining, 2½; Australian Royal, 2½ pm., Anglo-Californian, 2 [illegible] Ditto, New, 1½; Australasia, 1½; Australian Gold Company, 2½; [illegible]

RAILWAY SHARES AND SCRIPS AND [illegible] Ashburton, 1½; Amboy, Camden, and Perth, 1½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 1½; Boulogne, Amiens, and Calais, 1½; Bristol and Exeter, 1½; Buenos Ayres and Ensenada, 1½; Caledonian, 1½; Cambrian, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 1½; Eastern Counties, 1½; Eastern Union, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1½; Great Northern, 1½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 1½; Great Western, 1½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1½; Leeds and Bradford, 1½; Leeds, West Riding Union, 1½; London and Blackwall, 1½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 1½; London and North-Western, 1½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 1½; London and South-Western, 1½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Matlock, 1½; Midland, 1½; North British, 1½; North Staffordshire, 1½; ex. div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1½; South Midland, 1½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 1½; South Wales, 1½; Stockton and Darlington, 1½; West Cornwall, 1½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 1½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; York and North Midland, 1½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 1½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Eastern Counties, 1½; Eastern Union, 1 and C., 1½; East Lancashire, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow 1½; Great Northern, 1½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 1½; Great Western, 1½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1½; Leeds and Bradford, 1½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 1½; London and Blackwall, 1½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 1½; ex. div.; London and North-Western, 1½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 1½; London and South-Western, 1½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Matlock, 1½; Midland, 1½; North British, 1½; North Staffordshire, 1½; ex. div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1½; South Midland, 1½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 1½; South Wales, 1½; Stockton and Darlington, 1½; West Cornwall, 1½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 1½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; York and North Midland, 1½.

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PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian (£3 10s.), ¼; Ditto (£7 17s. paid), 1¼; Eastern Counties Extension, New's per Cent., 1⅛; Great Northern, 1¼; Manchester, Sheffields, and Lincolnshire, £5 shares, 3⅛; Norfolk, Extension, 1½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, ¼.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 1 ex div., ; Luxembourg (£13 paid), ¼; Northern of France, 1⅝; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 3.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrivals of English wheat up to our market, eastward, and coastwise, have been extreme y small, and greatly out of condition, arising from the continued wet weather. The amount of foreign coming in, therefore, has been small, but no change can be noticed in the quotations. From abroad, the imports of wheat continue very limited. The few qualities have moved off free y at full prices. In damp parcels have commanded very little attention. Barley has ruled active, at la per quarter more in y, whilst malt has been held at the same amount of money. Canada peas, Indian corn and flour, have sold at full currencies, with a fair inquiry.

English Wheat, per 70 lbs.—Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 42s; Ditto, white, 42s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 44s; Ditto, white, 42s to 47s; rye, 28s to 29s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; chevalier ditto, 24s to 27s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 52s to 56s; brown ditto, 42s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 56s; Chevalier, 56s to 60s; Hertford and Lincolnshire ditto, 52s to 56s; Scotch malt, 48s to 52s; Peterboro' and Yorkshire ditto, 48s to 52s; Irish ditto, white, 40s to 42s; ditto, brown, 38s to 40s; Tuscany and Cork, black, 34s to 36s; Egyptian beans, 34s to 36s; ditto, white, 36s to 38s; ditto, grey peas, 36s to 40s; ditto, boilers, 38s to 40s; harrow peas, 34s to 36s; Canada flour, 38s to 40s, Suffolk, 32s to 36s; Norfolk and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s per sack. Foreign: Amsterdam flour, 20s to 24s per barrel; French, 30s to 36s per 280 lbs.

The Seed Trade.—There is rather more business doing in most articles, at prices quite equal to those obtained last week.

Linseed, English, [illegible] to [illegible] per quarter. Foreign, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 50s; Bombay, 38s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 11s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s, white ditto, 8s to 9s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last or ten quarters. Linseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 2s to £4 4s per ton. Canary, 37s to 38s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 10d; barley 26s 6d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 29s 10d; peas, 29s 6d.

The Corn Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 39s 2d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 28s 0d; beans, 29s 2d; peas, 29s 7d.

Indian.—Wheat, is 6d; barley, is 6d; oats, is 8d; rye, is 6d; beans, is 6d; peas, is 6d.

Flour.—The sale for home business is doing in country and town, at late rates. Canada, 32s to 35s per bl. At other kinds of flour, with which the markets is well supplied, moves off lowly, at barely late rates.

Sugar.—Dealers continue to purchase only for immediate wants, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower than last week. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at 36s to 36s 6d; grainy ditto, 30s to 34s; good yellow Mauritius, 32s to 34s; fair ditto, 30s; yellow Madras, 24s to 28s 6d, good to fine white Benares, 34s to 36s, and white brand, 34s per cwt. Refined goods are in narrow request, at 41s to 42s per cwt. English crushed is selling at 36s 6d to 37s, and Dutch, 32s to 32s 6d.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon is dull in sale, at [illegible] Plantation kinds have given way 6d to 1s per cwt.

Rice.—At 14s 6d, barley, is 6d; oats, is 8d; rye, is 6d; beans, is 6d; peas, is 6d.

Tea.—A fair average business is doing in consumption, at former quotations. Congou, at 8½d to 9½d per lb. At other kinds of tea, with which the markets is well supplied, moves off lowly, at barely late rates.

Spices.—Dealers continue to purchase only for immediate wants, and, in some instances, prices are a shade lower than last week. Fine pepper Barbacoes has sold at 3½d to 3¾d; grainy pepper ditto, 3½d to 3¾d; good yellow Mauritius, 3¾d to 4d; ditto, pale yellow Madras, 2¾d to 3¼d, good to fine white Benares, 3¾d to 3¾d, and white brand, 3¾d per cwt. Refined goods are in narrow request, at 41s to 42s per cwt. English crushed is selling at 36s 6d to 37s, and Dutch, 32s to 32s 6d.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon is dull in sale, at [illegible] Plantation kinds have given way 6d to 1s per cwt.

Rice.—At 14s 6d, barley, is 6d; oats, is 8d; rye, is 6d; beans, is 6d; peas, is 6d.

Provisions.—Irish butter is dull in sale, at barely late rates. Carlow, Cork, Limerick, and Kilkenny, 76s to 80s; Cork, 76s to 78s; Limerick, 66s to 68s; and Irish, 64s per cwt. Foreign has advanced 2s per cwt., the Baltic Friesian being quoted at 96s to 100s. No change has taken place in the value of English qualities. Bacon is in moderate request, at 52s to 54s; Waterford, 54s to 56s; heavy, 48s; Limerick, 48s; Kerry, 50s per cwt. Fine Irish bladdered lard, 60s to 56s, fine kegs, 46s to 50s; and Hambro', 42s to 46s per cwt.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, at further reduced rates. New P Y C on the spot, is selling at 36s, and the 56s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Common fish oils are the turn dearer, with a good consumptive demand. Linseed, 28s 6d to 29s, cocoa-nut, £1 12s to £1 16s; and palm, £1 7s to £1 10s per cwt. Sperm is quoted at £84 to £86; and Southern, £23 to £25 per ton.

Spirits.—Rum is in good request, and prices have improved. Leeward and Jamaica rum have changed hands, at 1s 4d to 1s 8d, and East Indies, is 3½d per gallon proof. Brandy is in fair request, and quite as dear as last week. Cognac, 2s 2d to 2s 3d. Britishe-made ex. [illegible] at 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £3 3s; clover, £3 3s to £4 7s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 7s per load.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 19s 6d; Chester Main, 18s; Ord's Main, 19s 6d; Tanfield Moor Hutes, 18s 3d; Wylam, 18s 6d; Gosforth, 18s 6d; Eden Main, 16s; Hetton, 16s 9d per ton.

Hops.—There is a fair show of stock in all of which is very moderate, the demand is firm at full prices. Yearlings are quite as dear.

Wool.—In pressure to sell, about an average business is doing in most kinds of wool, the prices of which are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supply is very large for the time of year, the general demand consequently heavy, at barely late rates; viz, 55s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield.—Beef has met a dull sale, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. Otherwise, the trade has been in a very heavy state.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 30.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut J Jones to be Cornet, vice Mills.

6th Dragoons: Assist Surg S Moore to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Cameron.

8th Light Dragoons: Ensign R Poore to be Cornet.

9th Foot: Ensign J W D Anstey to be Lieut, vice Beatty; Sergeant-Major J Clarke to be Ensign, vice Anstey.

13th Foot: Lieut W Hall to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign J Lumley to be Lieutenant, vice Bonsier; Ensign J G M'Donald Talloch to be Lieutenant, vice Hall; Ensign W G Hussey to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkins. 36th: Captain H Goate to be Captain, vice Fleury. Lieutenant G L S Bersesty to be Captain, vice Isaac. Ensign A Cuthbert to be Lieutenant, vice Bersesty. 40th: Capt A G Moorhead to be Captain, vice J W Graves. 57th: Lieut W A Foster to be Captain, vice Worthington; Ensign H Le Keyroff to be Lieutenant, vice Foster.

BREVET.—Major-general the Hon G Cathcart to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General at the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies. Captain H Goate to be Major in the Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY: First Lieut C W Gi [illegible] Lieut Thomas Wright, from the 2nd Battalion, to be Captain, vice Kennedy;

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE ROYAL PROCESSION SKETCHED FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—(SEE FIRST PAGE OF SUPPLEMENT.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 7, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. [GRATIS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday her Majesty in person opened the fifth, and, as is generally presumed, the last, Session of the present Parliament.

The day was unusually bright, warm, and cheerful, the sun shining out with a brilliancy which is so usual on the occasions of her Majesty's Royal pageants, that these pleasant exceptions to the general gloominess of our climate are fondly known in popular parlance as "Queen's days."

The throng of orderly well-dressed sight-seekers in the Park, Whitehall, Parliament-street, and the entire line of the Royal procession from the Palace to the Houses of Parliament, was accordingly very great, and has not been equalled in numbers for many years past. Crowd pressed on crowd of persons of all ages and sexes, until the throng became one dense swaying living mass, jammed into every spot available for a view of the *cortège*, which passed slowly along between the countless thousands in the narrow avenue, which was kept by the Royal Guards, cavalry and infantry. Early in the day the Fusiliers marched into Abingdon-street, and occupied the whole length of the parapet in front of Victoria Tower. Later the Horse Guards arrived, and took up their positions so as to form an avenue from Bridge-street up to the Victoria Tower. A large company of the Yeomen of the Guard entered the building by the temporary way made close to the tower, and they formed themselves along the passages through which the Queen would have to pass from the grand entrance to the House of Lords.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. The *cortège* consisted of eight carriages. A squadron of Guards led the procession, and the last, the Royal state carriage, was immediately preceded and followed by other parties of the Guards. The Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Yeomen of the Guard, and the running footmen were in their usual places, and presented an *ensemble* of the invariable gorgeousness. Her Majesty and the Prince were warmly cheered on emerging into the park; and this greeting was continuously hearty the whole length of the route.

At the foot of the grand staircase, under Victoria Tower, the great officers of state, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, were in readiness, shortly after two, to receive the Queen. As the Royal carriage came in sight, the Fusiliers' band played the National Anthem; and, as the Queen and her Consort were alighting guns were being fired, and St. Margaret's bells were being rung, and the people were cheering.

Her Majesty, on the present occasion, entered her new Palace at Westminster by the grand staircase beneath the massive and magnificent Victoria Tower, which rears its gigantic dimensions at the south-west corner of the Palace in Abingdon-street.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House was thrown open at twelve o'clock, and was quickly filled by Peeresses, visitors, and all who had the *entrée*. The interior presented the brilliant and variegated spectacle usual upon these occasions. The attendance, however, appeared to be larger than ordinary, and the ladies had completely occupied the benches allotted to them at an earlier hour than usual. The Peers also mustered in no common force, and additional seats had to be provided. Among the earliest was the venerable Duke of Wellington, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, and who conversed with several of his friends in a sonorous tone, which could be heard all over the House. The judges speedily assembled: among them the amiable and excellent judge whose services the country is about to lose—Mr. Justice Patteson. The foreign Ambassadors came down in their glistening and magnificent array, and the episcopal bench was well represented. Towards two o'clock a polite official might be observed gliding from rank to rank, and urging upon aristocratic ladies that cloaks and shawls must now be taken off; and he was obeyed. The first gun was heard at ten minutes past two.

Shortly afterwards the procession entered, and her Majesty, who was looking exceedingly well, conducted by Prince Albert, took her seat upon the throne. His Royal Highness took his place on the chair of state at her Majesty's left. Her Majesty wore a robe of silver tissue, with a tiara, stomacher, and necklace of brilliants; her robe and train were composed of dark crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. The Prince wore a field-marshal's uniform.

The Usher of the Black Rod having been ordered to summon the Commons, the members of the Lower House, headed by the Speaker, quickly appeared in the place assigned them below the bar.

The Royal Speech, presented by the Lord Chancellor, was then delivered by her Majesty, who, in her usual clear and distinct elocution, made every word audible in the remotest corner of the House. The Speech was as follows:—

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can again avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country may require.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers.

"The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention. I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the year before last, will, in a short time, be fully and completely executed.

"I regret that the war which unfortunately broke out on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, more than a year ago, still continues. Papers will be laid before you containing full information as to the progress of the war, and the measures which have been taken for bringing it to a termination.

"While I have observed with sincere satisfaction the tranquillity which has prevailed throughout the greater portion of Ireland, it is with much regret that I have to inform you, that certain parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description. The powers of the existing law have been promptly exerted for the detection of the offenders, and for the repression of a system of crime and violence fatal to the best interests of the country. My attention will continue to be directed to this important object.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you.

"I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service.

"Where any increase has been made in the present over the past year, such explanations will be given as will, I trust, satisfy you that such increase is consistent with a steady adherence to a pacific policy and with the dictates of a wise economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The improvement of the administration of justice in its various departments has continued to receive my anxious attention, and, in furtherance of that object, I have directed bills to be prepared founded upon the reports made to me by the respective Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts of Law and Equity.

"As nothing tends more to the peace, prosperity, and contentment of a country than the speedy and impartial administration of justice, I earnestly recommend these measures to your deliberate attention.

"The Act of 1838 for suspending the operation of a previous Act conferring representative institutions on New Zealand will expire early in the next year. I am happy to believe that there is no necessity for its renewal, and that no obstacle any longer exists to the enjoyment of representative institutions by New Zealand. The form of these institutions will, however, require your consideration, and the additional information which has been obtained since the passing of the acts in question will, I trust, enable you to arrive at a decision beneficial to that important colony.

"It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to you that the large reductions of taxes which have taken place of late years have not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the national income. The revenue of the past year has been fully adequate to the demands of the public service, while the reduction of taxation has tended greatly to the relief and comfort of my subjects.

"I acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God, that tranquillity, good order, and willing obedience to the laws continue to prevail generally throughout the country.

"It appears to me that this is a fitting time for calmly considering whether it may not be advisable to make such amendments in the Act of the late reign relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which that law is founded.

"I have the fullest confidence that in any such consideration you will firmly adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured."

As soon as her Majesty had finished reading the Speech she rose, and the Royal procession left the House in the same order in which it had entered, and the brilliant assembly gradually broke up.

On the return to the Palace, her Majesty and the Prince were greeted with the hearty cheers of crowds who still thronged the line of route.

Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having read her Majesty's gracious Speech from the throne, which was again read by the clerk at the table,

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, in answer to the Royal Speech, and in the course of his observations the noble Earl reviewed in approving terms all the topics mentioned in that document. He had no apprehensions, he said, of invasion, sudden or deliberate; but he recommended the country to provide against such a contingency.

Lord LEIGH seconded the Address, alluding mainly to the financial position of the country.

The Earl of DERBY said that the Speech from the Throne consisted of fifteen paragraphs, and, as there were fifteen Cabinet Ministers, that one paragraph was contributed by each, after which they drew lots to know which should have precedence. He commented on the absence from the Speech of all allusion to the depressed state of agriculture, and also to the omission of any allusion to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and touching *seriatim* on the various topics it referred to, from the Kaffir war down to the special commission on the north of Ireland, he asked the Government if they believed the Ecclesiastical Titles Act had been sufficient for its purpose. For his own part he believed that it had not—that it had been, in fact, a dead letter, and was even ostentatiously violated. He was glad to be informed that we were in a state of amity with foreign powers; but, if such were the case, he should like to know why it was that it became necessary to sacrifice the ablest Cabinet Minister they possessed because he was carrying out the foreign policy of the Government. After highly eulogising the ability of Lord Palmerston, the noble Earl proceeded to say that he had the most perfect confidence in the Prince President, whose interest it was, as it was also the interest of the French people, to maintain peace with this country. But, although admitting the intentions of the Prince President to be amicable, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the French army was such that the smallest spark might set it in a blaze, and it therefore behoved us to be on the defensive. If, therefore, the Government should think it necessary to augment the supplies, neither himself nor those with whom he acted would refuse them to the Government.

Earl GREY, in replying to the observations of the Earl of Derby, contended that there was no such agricultural distress as to call for special notice in the Speech from the throne. The British farmer, in most parts of the kingdom, had had the advantage of excellent crops in all descriptions of produce, and had an ample return for his outlay, except perhaps in wheat alone. The farmer had, therefore, no right to be discouraged. He denied that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act was a dead letter, and said that the Roman Catholic prelates were taking the greatest pains to avoid committing themselves to the penalties of that act. The noble Earl gave an explanation with respect to the dismissal of Lord Palmerston similar to that given by Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons.

The Duke of RICHMOND expressed his belief that the tenant-farmers of England and Scotland were suffering greater privations than any other class of the community. He thought the policy of this country ought to be to place a duty on the import of foreign corn, and to protect native industry. As British labourers could not live in the same way as the serfs of Poland, he thought they must have protection.

Lord BROUGHAM said that even if he had agreed in every respect in the opinions which had been so strongly pronounced against the late proceedings in France, the manner of discussing these proceedings, and the personalities with which they had been accompanied, could not have met with his approval.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA called their Lordships' recollection to the fact, that with regard to one measure of last session, the Papal Aggression Bill, the Government had not dared to put it in force, although its provisions had been violated in more than one instance. With regard to the subject of protection, he was fully prepared to give his hearty support to any measure for imposing a duty upon foreign corn.

The Earl of YARBOROUGH said he would be glad if the Earl of Derby would inform the farmers what he meant by an import duty on foreign corn for the purpose of revenue? Would he say whether he meant that the duty should be imposed for the sake of revenue only, or whether he intended that it should be equivalent to protection?

The Earl of DERBY would answer the noble Earl's question by asking another. What did the noble Earl consider was a protective duty? Because he, for one, was quite unable to say when a duty ceased to become a duty for revenue and became a duty for protection. What he considered a revenue duty he also considered a protective duty; and his opinion was, that any duty they could impose for the purpose of revenue was to some extent a protective duty, though the exact amount of protection must of course be measured by the amount of the duty. In principle the two duties were the same, though in the details they might be different; and he was desirous of placing a duty upon the importation of foreign corn, not for the purpose of revenue alone, but for the purpose of revenue combined with the correlative object of protection.

The Earl of HARROWBY protested against a doctrine which had been laid down by the noble Earl at the head of the Colonial-office, relative to the discussion of foreign affairs. It was of the highest importance that both individuals, as well as the press, should always enjoy the privilege of discussing the acts of foreign powers, so long as they did so temperately; and he certainly did think expressions had fallen from noble Earls on both sides of the House tending to deny that right. They were accustomed there, as elsewhere, to hear the acts of the Emperors of Austria and Russia discussed with freedom; and why should they not exercise the same privilege in reference to the doings of other foreign powers? It would be a dangerous thing if they were now for the first time to lay it down that people in this country must not discuss the subject of foreign affairs; and he hoped that opinion would be withdrawn for the sake of removing the bad example which would otherwise seem to be held out to other nations not quite so liberal as our own.

Earl GREY confessed that the language he had used, which had been repeated to him by a learned friend, went a great deal further than he intended. Both the press and the Parliament of this country had a perfect right to discuss with temperance the acts of foreign powers, and he never intended to deny that right. What he intended to do was, to deprecate any intemperate discussion upon the acts of foreign Governments, upon which, after all, we may seem to have been ill-informed.

The Earl of MALMESBURY felt, with the noble Earl who had reverted to this subject, the value of a free press, and that was one of the reasons why he regretted the language which had been addressed to France by some of these newspapers.

The Address was then put, and agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned, at nine o'clock, until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House was opened at noon, and the members began to drop in immediately afterwards. Before half-past twelve fifty or sixty members were present, and by one o'clock nearly a hundred, examining every part of the magnificent apartment, and scrutinising and criticising the various fittings, useful and ornamental, and interchanging the greetings usual at the opening of a session—greetings often not the less cordial, apparently, on account of the most decided differences in political opinion.

With respect to the aspect of the House, the various decorations, which were incomplete at the close of the last session, have been perfected during the recess; some lamps of very elegant design have been suspended from the ceiling; the Speaker has got a new chair of oak, tastefully carved; the galleries for members and visitors have undergone some desirable alterations, and the chamber generally has an appearance of elegance and beauty, from which the only drawback is that which is occasioned by the lowness of the roof, which, however, conduces much to the facility of hearing.

The Speaker entered the House before two o'clock, prayers were forthwith read, and soon after the process of making out the lists by ballot of the members to accompany the Speaker to the Lords commenced, the names being drawn from the box by the chief clerk, and written down by the second clerk as he read them. This process took so much time, that it was scarcely concluded when Mr. Pulman, the deputy usher, arrived, and summoned the House in the usual terms to the House of Lords. The deputy usher having retired, the Speaker, who sat at the chief clerk's seat, arose, and walked out, attended by the serjeant and the chief clerk. The members all remained quietly standing in their places, even after the Speaker had left the House (in striking contrast to the unseemly rush which we had been wont to witness), while the second clerk proceeded to read over the names from the list which had been made out for the purpose. So long had the reading of the names occupied, that not many minutes elapsed after the last member left the House when the Speaker reappeared; and having taken the chair *pro formâ*, and made the usual announcement of a "gracious Speech," the House adjourned for a short time.

The House resumed at a quarter to four o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Milligan (for Bradford), Capt. Duncombe (for the East Riding of Yorkshire), Mr. Hardinge (for Downpatrick), and Sir J. Emerson Tennent (for Lisburn), took the oaths and their respective seats.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Mr. HATTER, it was ordered that new writs be issued for the following places:—East Retford, in the room of Mr. Arthur Duncombe; the county of Perth, in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, appointed to the office of President of the Board of Control; Northampton, in the room of the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, appointed to the office of Secretary at War; Kinsale, in the room of Mr. B. Hawes, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds; Greenwich, in the room of Rear-Admiral Dundas; and East Kent, in the room of Mr. Plumptre.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.—THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. HATTER said, that, as it was desirable that the House should be apprised of the order in which the Government proposed to take some of the more important measures which they intended to introduce, he had been authorised to make the following announcement:—On Monday, the 9th of February, the noble Lord at the head of the Government would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting, and to amend the laws relating to the parliamentary representation of the people. (Hear, hear.) On Friday, the 13th, the noble Lord would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the local militia; on the same day the President of the Board of Trade would move for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect certain pro-

visions contained in the treaty between the [illegible] on the subject of copyright; on the 10th, the house [illegible] would move for leave to bring in a bill to remedy certain abuses in the Customs [illegible] (Hear, hear); and on the same day the right hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department would move for leave to bring in a bill to exclude the borough of St. Alban's from the privilege of sending burgesses to represent it in Parliament. (Cheers.)

CLANDESTINE OUTLAWRY BILL.

This bill was brought in by Mr. Hayter, and laid upon the table.

At half-past four o'clock Lord Palmerston entered the House, and took his seat on the front bench beyond the gangway, on the Ministerial side, close to where Mr. Roebuck usually sits. He was warmly received by several hon. members. Lord J. Russell entered shortly afterwards, and as he proceeded up the House Mr. Feargus O'Connor ran over, and, to the utter astonishment of the noble Lord, shook him earnestly by the hand, amidst the laughter of the crowded benches.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER observed that at an earlier period of the day the House had been summoned to the House of Lords, where they had had the satisfaction of hearing her Majesty deliver a most gracious Speech from the Throne. For the sake of greater accuracy, he had procured a copy of that Speech, and he would do himself the honour of reading it to the House. The right hon. gentlemen then read the Royal Speech, for which see Lords' report.

Sir RICHARD B. W. BULKELEY then rose and moved the adoption of the Address. During the period he had sat in Parliament he had seen the most cherished institutions of the country improved and strengthened. The Throne never stood firmer in the affections of the people; the Church of England had been greatly extended; the revenues more equally divided; education had been reduced to something like a system; commerce had been extended, and monopoly abolished. The country had been preserved from European wars, and blessed with domestic tranquillity; and, above all, the condition of the people had been greatly improved. All these beneficial changes he attributed to the sound policy and enlightened views of a reformed Ministry. Alverting to our foreign relations, the hon. Baronet remarked that it was impossible for England not to sympathise with other countries struggling for liberty; and to the unfortunate of all nations it was England's duty and privilege to extend an asylum. Should remonstrances be made against such protection and hospitality, they must be disregarded, let the remonstrants be who they may. Beyond that point, however, this country must not go. While admitting the propriety of enlarging and strengthening the national defences, he could not sympathise with that alarm which had been expressed for the safety of our country. To him it appeared preposterous that a nation which six weeks ago deemed herself the mistress of the sea should be so seized with a panic about the invasion of her shores. The hon. Baronet proceeded to express his satisfaction at the announcements in the Royal Speech, on the subject of the reform of the Court of Chancery and the extension of the suffrage. He concluded by reading the Address, which, as usual, was a mere echo of the Speech.

Mr. BONHAM CARTER seconded the adoption of the Address. England had long ceased to entertain hostile feelings towards other countries, but it was her duty to take care that she was in a position to hold her own. With regard to the internal prosperity of the country, it was in a satisfactory condition, as was shown by the increase which had taken place in our mercantile marine, and the state of the home market.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.—THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir B. HALL said he did not rise to oppose the Address, but in the present aspect of foreign affairs, and considering the important changes which had taken place in the Administration of the country, he thought the noble Lord was called upon to give some explanation to the House upon matters of such grave importance. He alluded to the cabal which was reported to have existed some time ago for the purpose of driving Lord Palmerston from office, and which it now appeared had at last succeeded through his policy had been approved by the House and had received by the public generally. There were circumstances connected with the retirement of Lord Palmerston that deserved great attention, as regarded [illegible] as the result of a cabal. The noble Lord's resignation or dismissal was announced in London on the 24th of December, and yet on the same day the fact of such dismissal was printed in the *Breslau Gazette*, and Vienna was placarded with the news by the direction of the Austrian Government. He hoped, therefore, that the noble Lord would not refuse to give the House the requisite information on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I am quite willing to answer the appeal made to me by my hon. friend. I cannot do so, however, without entering into a good deal of statement and of detail, both with respect to the particular occurrence to which my hon. friend has alluded and with respect to the state of parties. I hope, therefore, the House will give me its indulgence, that, if other topics may be referred to on which any explanations are required, I shall be allowed to offer them. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I will now proceed to answer the questions of my hon. friend. I am entirely ready to admit that which he has stated, that in the debate of 1830, with respect to Greek affairs, I expressed the utmost confidence in the administration of foreign affairs by my noble friend. I will say more: it is not in words only that I have shown my sense of the energy, ability, and knowledge of the interests of this country in all parts of the world, which are pre-eminently the qualifications of my noble friend for that office. (Hear.) I have borne testimony otherwise than in words; and I will state that, when the Administration of 1835 was formed by Lord Melbourne, the most proceeding of Lord Melbourne was to send for me, and ask me to what office I should wish him to recommend me, and added, that he supposed the office I wished to accept was that of Foreign Secretary. My answer was, that I did not propose to take that office—that I did not propose to take that office unless it suited the convenience of my noble friend; that Lord Palmerston, who was then out of Parliament, was eminently qualified for that post, and that I was prepared to take that office if he did not. Again, when, in December, 1845, and in July, 1846, I was called upon by her Majesty to submit a plan of administration for her Majesty's sanction, I earnestly recommended to her Majesty to place Lord Palmerston in the situation of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as the person best qualified to hold that office. The House well knows that her Majesty was pleased to appoint him, and that from that time the noble Lord has continued to hold that situation. It was with deep regret that I found circumstances had occurred such as in my mind made it impossible for me to act any longer with my noble friend in that situation in which he had shown such distinguished ability. But before I enter into those points it is as well that I should state what I conceive to be the position which a Secretary of State holds as regards the Crown in the administration of foreign affairs, and as regards the Prime Minister of this country. With respect to the first, I should state that when the Crown, in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, places its constitutional confidence in a Minister, that Minister is, on the other hand, bound to the Crown to the most frank and full detail of every measure that is taken, and is bound either to give a special case (as we understood) or to leave to the Crown its full liberty, a liberty which the Crown must possess, of saying that the Minister no longer possesses its confidence. Such I hold to be the general doctrine. But, as regards the noble Lord, it did so happen that in August, 1850, the precise terms were laid down in a communication on the part of her Majesty with respect to the transaction of business between the Crown and the Secretary of State. I became the organ of making that communication to my noble friend, and thus became responsible for the document I am about to read from. I shall refer only to that part of the document which has reference to the immediate subject:—

"The Queen requires, first, that Lord Palmerston will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her Royal sanction. Secondly, having once given her sanction to a measure, that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister. Such an act she must consider as failing [illegible] the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that Minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign despatches in good time; and to have the drafts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off. The Queen thinks it best that Lord John Russell should show this letter to Lord Palmerston."

I sent that accordingly, and received a letter in which the noble Lord said:—

"I have taken a copy of this memorandum of the Queen, and will not fail to attend to the directions which it contains."

I believe those directions were entirely in conformity with the relations that exist between the Foreign Secretary and the Crown. And now I will state what is the duty of the Prime Minister, and I will state it not in my own words, but in words used by Sir R. Peel, with reference to the appointment of the official salaries committee. The words are:—

"Take the case of the Prime Minister. You must presume that he reads every important despatch from every foreign Court. He cannot consult with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and exercise the influence which he ought to have with respect to the conduct of foreign affairs, unless he be master of everything of real importance passing in that department."

I believe to that statement also there can be no contradiction: it lays down just principle with respect to the position of a Prime Minister, and makes him responsible for the basis [illegible] I may say, likewise, that I was informed both by her Majesty and Sir R. Peel, that Sir R. Peel had always been ready to consult and to take my advice on all matters relating to foreign affairs. Such, then, being the state of the relations which I held towards the Crown and towards my noble friend, I must say that I found the situation in which I was placed one of very great [illegible] (as we understood). When the noble Lord was first appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs he was placed under Lord Grey, a statesman of age and experience, to whom my noble friend, then young in that office, would readily listen. When Lord Melbourne was at the head of the Government, Lord Melbourne's long intimacy and connexion with my noble friend would give him also influence with my noble friend. Without either of those advantages I certainly have found from time to time that relations have those were difficult to acquire. Sometimes I felt great responsibility. I will now refer to events which occurred in the autumn of last year. There was a meeting of the Cabinet on the 2nd of November, and I happen to have my memory more impressed with what I stated on that occasion, having in that instance only taken a note of what my own statements were. (Cries of "Speak out.") I stated that I thought the situation of Europe was exceedingly critical; that I thought we were on the verge [illegible] as in 1848 (and there I was mistaken)—of seeing either what is called social democracy triumphant in other countries [illegible] absolute power, on the other hand, prevail. I said that in either case the situation of England would be one of some peril; that we could not expect that a social democratic republic in France would observe the faith of treaties or refrain from attacking our allies. I said, on the other hand, that if absolute power should prevail, there was a danger, this country being an exception in the form of its government from other countries of Europe, that there might be combinations on the subject of refugees [illegible] which this country, with its notions of [illegible] which it has always maintained, could not consent to. I stated that, in [illegible] state of affairs, it was [illegible] our duty to observe strict neutrality. (Hear, hear.) I [illegible] against giving any just cause of [illegible] would be to exert the utmost [illegible] (Hear, hear.) I think my colleagues generally, and my noble friend in particular, entirely concurred [illegible] to the course which I proposed to the Cabinet on the subject, but there was a general understanding as to the desirableness of adopting such a course. Now, it happened, as I think too unfortunately, a very short time after the events of the 2d of December had taken place, that my noble friend had received at the Foreign-office deputations from certain districts of the metropolis presenting to him addresses containing terms of a most offensive nature to the Sovereign of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I was fully persuaded at the time, and I still fully persuade my noble friend had not exercised due caution in that respect—that although he had not taken the precaution of seeing those addresses at the time they were presented to him, and although he had not taken the further precaution when the deputations came into his room at the Foreign-office of taking care that his words were accurately reported, yet I was entirely persuaded that my noble friend had fallen into an error that, wholly from oversight, arising from the quantity of business with which he had to deal. I was persuaded, likewise, that there were great misrepresentations with respect to the words which my noble friend had used in reply to those addresses. I was ready, therefore, and I declared it at once, to adopt with my noble friend the whole responsibility of his conduct on that occasion, although I could not forbear seeing that an error had been committed. I did hope that after that my noble friend would have treated me with that fairness to which I think I was entitled; that he would take no important step—that he would make no important communication to foreign Ministers, without giving me information, without enabling me to give an opinion upon any step taken; in short, without that full and complete communication to which Sir Robert Peel alluded. The next transaction which occurred is that from which the whole of this unfortunate circumstance has arisen. It has relation to the events which took place in France on the 2d of December last. On the 3d of December a despatch was received from the Marquis of Normanby containing a question as to the diplomatic relations which were to be maintained by him with the Government of the President of France. A meeting of the Cabinet was held on the subject, and there existed a generally prevailing opinion among its members that the Government of this country had nothing more to do than to abstain from any interference whatever with the internal affairs of France. (Cheers.) My noble friend entirely represented the views of the Government in this respect in the following despatch:—

"Foreign-office, Dec 5, 1851.

"My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch No 365, of the 3d inst., requesting to be furnished with instructions for your guidance in the present state of affairs in France. I am commanded by her Majesty to instruct your Excellency to make no change in your relations with the French Government. It is her Majesty's desire that nothing should be done by her Ambassador at Paris which could wear the appearance of an interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France. I am, &c., PALMERSTON."

There was this solemn and formal decision of her Majesty's Government, approved of by the Queen, communicated to her ambassador at Paris, and, as I conceived, carried out in the following manner. What was to be pursued by the English Government, whether here or at Paris.

Mr. GOULBURN: What is the date of that despatch?

Lord J. RUSSELL: It is dated the 5th. It was sent to her Majesty on the 6th, it came to Paris on the 7th, and arrived in Paris at five days afterwards, among the despatches from the Foreign-office which came to my hands, there was one from the Marquis of Normanby to Viscount Palmerston, dated December 6, 1851, and which was received December 8. The despatch ran thus:—

"Paris, Dec. 6, 1851.

"My Lord,—I this morning received your Lordship's despatch No. 400, of yesterday's date, and I afterwards called on M. Turgot, and informed him that I had received her Majesty's commands to say that I need make no change in my relations with the French Government in consequence of what had passed. I added, that if there had been some little delay in making this communication, it arose from material circumstances not connected with any doubt on the subject M. Turgot said that delay had been of less importance, as he had two days since heard from M. Walewski that your Lordship had expressed to him your entire approbation of the act of the President, and your conviction that he could not have acted otherwise than he had done. I said I had no knowledge of any such communication, and no instructions beyond our invariable rule, to do nothing which should have the appearance of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of France, but that I had often had an opportunity of showing, under very varied circumstances, that, whatever might be the Government here, I attached the utmost importance to maintaining the most amicable relations between the two countries. I added that I was sure, had the Government known of the suppression of the insurrection of the Rouges at the time I had heard from them, I should have been commissioned to add their congratulations to mine. I have thought it necessary to mention what was stated about M. Walewski's despatch, because two of my colleagues here mentioned to me that the despatch containing expressions precisely to that effect had been read to them in order to show the decided opinion which England had pronounced.—I have, &c., NORMANBY."

Now, I own it did not appear to me that any serious difficulty would arise from that despatch. I wrote to my noble friend to ask an explanation of it, which I felt convinced he would be able to give, and that, without denying what had been stated with regard to the communication made by a foreign Ambassador to M. Turgot, my noble friend would have explained that he had done nothing more than stated to M. Walewski what appeared to him to be on the whole the best for the interests of France; and not that Lord Normanby was the less to be guided by the instructions which were forwarded to him by his Government, or that he was to rest entirely upon information derived from other sources; but that in all the communications with the representatives of the various Governments of Europe at Paris he was to let it be understood that the Government of England expressed no opinion with regard to the internal affairs of France. (Cheers.) I own that appears to me the only wise and the only safe course that could have been adopted. However, I have nothing—I received no information from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to the meaning of this declaration at Paris that England had pronounced in favour of the act of the President. Let me here say what is the view I take of this case. If England were to allow her Foreign Secretary to pronounce an opinion of that kind, it could no longer be said that she had no interference with the internal affairs of France (Hear, hear); for in pronouncing such an opinion by her Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a moral support, a moral sanction, and a moral influence would be given and exercised in favour of the course which had been taken by the President. (Hear, hear.) Not having received any communication from my noble friend of any kind, but being at Woburn Abbey on the 13th of December, a messenger arrived, bringing to me a communication from her Majesty, making inquiries respecting the said despatch of December 6th, and asking for an explanation. The next morning (the 14th) I sent a messenger to the noble Lord, and my communication must have arrived in London at an early hour, but I received no answer from the noble Lord on that day; on the 15th I received no answer whatever. On the 16th I wrote a note by the early post to the noble Lord expressing my opinion that silence was not respectful to her Majesty, and asking for a reply. However, neither on the 16th nor on the 16th did any communication reach me, but the same disdainful silence was observed. The inquiry of the Queen as to what was the meaning of the alleged conversation between her Foreign Secretary and the Ambassador of a foreign country was left entirely unnoticed. But on the morning of the 17th I received copies of two despatches—one from the Marquis of Normanby to Lord Palmerston, and the other from Lord Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby. The former despatch was in the following terms:—

"Paris, Dec. 15, 1851.

"My Lord,—In my despatch No. 472, of the 6th instant, notifying my communication of my instructions to M. Turgot, I reported that his Excellency had mentioned that M. Walewski had written a despatch in which he stated that your Lordship had expressed your complete approbation of the course taken by the President in the recent *coup d'état*. I also reported that I had conveyed to M. Turgot my belief that there must be some mistake in this statement, and my reasons for that belief. But, as a week has now elapsed without any explanation from your Lordship on this point, I must conclude M. Walewski's report to have been substantially correct. That being the case, I am perfectly aware that it is beyond the sphere of my present duties to make any remark upon the acts of your Lordship, except inasmuch as they affect my own position. But within these limits I must, with due deference, be permitted to observe, that if your Lordship, as Foreign Minister, thought fit to express yourself in language such as is described in it, without giving me any intimation that you had done so, prescribing afterwards a different course to me, namely, the avoidance of any appearance of interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France, that

may deem best, without continually referring himself to the Crown. But, in a matter which was of the utmost importance—namely, the influence and the moral support of England to the act of the President of the French Republic—it seemed to me a measure so grave, that the opinion not only of the Prime Minister but of the Cabinet should have been taken, and that no such question should have been decided upon without their interference, and without the sanction of the Crown. (Cheers.) What was the act to which that despatch referred? It is a question, certainly, of the utmost delicacy; but it is, nevertheless, one upon which I cannot refrain from saying a few words. The act of the President was not merely that of dissolving the Assembly; it was an act which, in the first place, dissolved that Assembly, and put an end to the existing constitution; it was an act, in the next place, which anticipated the elections of 1852, which were to take place according to that constitution, but with respect to which great apprehensions had been entertained. In the third place, it was an act putting an end to Parliamentary government in France—(Hear, hear)—an act which, together with Parliamentary government, suspended the right of freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, which are considered the usual accompaniments of Parliamentary government. I am not going to enter into any dispute whether that was a fit thing to be done; that was entirely a question for the French people themselves to decide (Hear.) The French people might say, that their history entitled them to say, that what we call in England Parliamentary government has produced such evils in France, that [illegible] the State, and is so incompatible with the peace of society in that country, that it ought at once to be abolished, and a different system established in its place. If the French nation choose to say that, who has the right to say that pretence to contradict it? (Hear, hear.) But it is another question to give the moral approbation of England—to place the broad seal of England upon that doctrine with respect to so great a question. If France has so resolved, let us acquiesce in that decision. I shall do nothing to prevent it. I may lament that those great qualities of human nature which are brought out by Parliamentary government, by free discussion, and by a free press, and those great qualities could not Lenceforth have full development and display. But with respect to our position, it was to be remembered that during the existence of the present Administration, with my noble friend as its organ, we have given the moral support and the moral sympathy of England to constitutional government. We have done so in Spain, we have done so in Portugal, we have done so in Piedmont; and none was more ready than your Majesty's noble friend to impart that moral influence. But if we were at once to side with a deviation from constitutional government, and to give our sanction to the act of the President of France, how can we tell any other country that we advise them to continue Parliamentary government? It therefore appeared to me a departure, a signal and wide departure, from that policy which the Government had supported and pursued, and which my noble friend had especially advocated. When this took place—when, as I conceived, the authority of the Queen had been set aside—it appeared to me that I had no other course than to inform my noble friend, that he, while I held office, could no longer hold the seals as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Later in the day, and after I had formed that resolution, I received a long letter from my noble friend, stating the reasons why he approved of the act of the President of France. But it appeared to me that those reasons no longer touched the question. The question then was, whether the Secretary of State was entitled, of his own authority, to write a despatch as the organ of the Queen's Government, in which his colleagues had never concurred, and to which the Queen had never given her Royal sanction? It appeared to me, that, without degrading the Crown, I could not advise her Majesty to retain that Minister in the Foreign department or her Government. I at the same time informed her Majesty that a correspondence had gone on between Lord Palmerston and myself with respect to the matter. That was on the Wednesday. I think; and I waited till Saturday in order to consider and to reconsider the matter before I sent the whole correspondence to the Crown. I think on Thursday I informed my noble friend I would be at home (as we understood), thinking he might propose some course by which a separation could be avoided; but nothing of the kind took place, and I, being fully resolved then as I had before been of what I should do, wrote on Saturday, the 20th, to Mr. Wyndham, the [illegible] and I waited till Saturday in order

important or not, not as the organ of the Government, but an opinion which he had formed himself at the moment, then such a restriction on the intercourse with foreign Ministers would be extremely injurious and prejudicial to the public service. (Hear, hear.) Now, I expressed this opinion to which the noble Lord has referred to the French Ambassador on the 31 of December; but was I the only member of the Cabinet who did thus express an opinion on passing events? (Hear, hear.) I am informed that on the evening of that very day, and under the same roof as I expressed my opinion, the noble Lord at the head of the Government, in conversation with the same Ambassador, expressed his opinion. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I cannot tell what that opinion was, but, from what has just now fallen from the noble Lord this evening, it may be assumed that that opinion was not very different even from the reported opinion which I am supposed to have expressed. (Cheers.) Was that all? On the Friday, and in the noble Lord's own house, I have been informed that the French Ambassador met the noble Lord the President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Loud cries of "Hear.") The noble Lord again expressed an opinion (Hear, hear); and the President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer also expressed an opinion (Cheers and laughter): and be it remembered, that the charge was not the nature of the opinion, for the noble Lord distinctly told me, "You mistake the question between us; it is not whether the President was justified or not, but whether you were justified in expressing an opinion on the matter at all." (Hear, hear.) I believe that the noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies did also in those few days express an opinion on those events, and I have been informed also that the then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and now the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, also expressed his opinion. (Cheers and laughter.) Then it follows that every member of the Cabinet, whatever his political avocations may have been—however much his attention may have been devoted to other matters—is at liberty to express an opinion of passing events; but the Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs, whose peculiar duty it is to watch those events, who is unfit for his office if he has not an opinion on them, is the only man not permitted to express an opinion ("Hear," and laughter); and when a foreign Minister comes and tells him that he has news, he is to remain silent, like a speechless idol, the mute of some Eastern Pacha? (Cheers and laughter.) Now I am told, "It is not your conversation with M. Walewski that is complained of, but your despatch to the Marquis of Normanby." What had I stated in that despatch, in reference to which a great parade was made, as if I had been guilty of breach of duty to the Crown? [Lord J. RUSSELL: To the Prime Minister, in sending it without previously communicating with the noble Lord? (Hear.) No man can lay down the matter more strongly than I have in reference to the obligations of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I have always admitted that if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has an opinion to express to an Ambassador abroad, without ascertaining the opinion of the Prime Minister or the Crown, he is guilty of a breach of duty. But there are many cases in which it is perfectly well known that he is only expressing the opinion of the Government, and inconvenience might arise from delay. There are many cases in which a sedulous and careful observance of the strict rule is attended with inconvenience to the public service, and has exposed me to imputations of neglect and delay in answering the despatches I received. But what was the despatch from the Marquis of Normanby, and what was my answer? Lord Normanby, in his despatch of the 31st, said that the French Minister had reported that I used certain expressions which Lord Normanby represents as inconsistent with the instructions not to interfere in the internal affairs of France. Now, if those expressions had been used, I do not see that they are inconsistent with the instructions not to make any alteration in our relations with the French Government. But what does Lord Normanby proceed to state? He says, that after making that communication to M. Turgot to which the noble Lord has alluded, to do nothing which should have the appearance of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of France, he added that he was quite sure that if the Governments had known the events of Paris on the Thursday and Friday they would have joined their congratulations to his. That was a greater apparent interference in the internal affairs of the French nation than any conversation of mine with M. Walewski. However, Lord Normanby having reported the expressions of the French Minister to me, I did not think it necessary to go into any explanation on the subject; but ten days afterwards, on the 15th of December, the Ambassador at Paris, rather inverting, I think, the positions of Ambassador and Secretary of State ("Hear, hear," and a laugh), calls on the Secretary of State to give him an explanation as to the language the Secretary of State was supposed to have used to M. Walewski. In my despatch, in answer, I repeated that neither the Secretary of State nor the Ambassador at Paris was entitled to pronounce judgment on the affairs of France; but I stated the nature of the opinions I expressed on the 31 of December. Therefore, it is a misrepresentation of the facts of the case, to say that in answering Lord Normanby's letter, I was giving instructions inconsistent with the relation of our general intercourse with the French Government. It was no instruction. I did not give the opinion of the Government or of England. It was my own opinion; and, whether right or wrong, it was shared by numbers in France. Therefore, the charge which the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) has brought against me, founded on a despatch, has no foundation in justice or in fact. (Hear, hear.) That is the state of the case as between the noble Lord and myself. As for the letter of the noble Lord, giving reasons for advising the Queen to appoint a successor to me, that was a step which it was perfectly competent for the noble Lord to take without assigning any reason to me. But he chose to assign a reason, and that reason was, that I did, in conversation with M. Walewski, that which he and other divers members of the Cabinet appear also to have done in conversation with the same person. (Hear.) I do not dispute the right of the noble Lord to remove any member of the Government whom he may think it better to remove than to retain in the Cabinet. With respect to myself, the noble Lord has done no injustice by saying that the course of foreign policy of which I was the instrument had received too constant support and approval of the sense of Parliament. I think that course of foreign policy was the proper one for this country to pursue. (Hear, hear.) I always thought it was the duty of the Government of this country to make the interests of England the polar star to guide our course (Cheers), and that it was my duty to be, as the noble Lord describes me in 1850, neither the Minister of France, nor of Russia, nor of Prussia, but the Minister of England. (Cheers.) I have felt it my duty to maintain the interests of England, to afford protection to British subjects abroad in all parts of the world, to protect their commerce, their persons, and their property. (Hear, hear.) It is not to be expected that, in pursuing that course, the giving that encouragement which our own disposition and wishes stimulated us to give to the progressive diffusion of constitutional government in other countries—it is not to be expected, I repeat, that such a course could be pursued without meeting with opposition from persons and Governments who either aimed opposite opinions, or who have happened to be wrongdoers, from whom redress might be demanded. But I am happy to say, and my statement is confirmed by what has just fallen from the noble Lord, that, after having for a considerable time had the good fortune and honour to be the instrument to guide the foreign relations of this country, I have left the country in a state of most friendly relations with respect to every part of Europe, and that there is no question, no political question of any importance, creating a difference between this and any country. (Cheers.) It is not always that that could have been said. There have been periods when, unfortunately, differences existed; but, at all events, the "firebrand," as I have been called, that individual was embroiled the relations of England with all other countries, as it has been said by me, after having found the country involved in difficulties, left office with no question of differences between this and other nations, but with amity subsisting between this and all other countries. (Cheers.) For instance, there are our relations with Russia. The time has been when we have had serious differences with that power. But between England and Russia there now exists the most cordial understanding upon the very questions on which formerly differences prevailed—namely, with regard to Persia and Turkey. A short time ago, questions arose in which Prussia was concerned, which seriously affected the peace of the north of Germany, and which we succeeded in arranging; and it was some satisfaction to her Majesty's Government, that, by our conduct in according the proper and just pretensions of Denmark, we succeeded in wiping out the recollections of former differences which had embittered the relations of those two countries, and that we were enabled to establish between England and Denmark relations of the most friendly and confidential nature. (Hear, hear.) Sir, no one will be prepared to underrate the importance of this consideration, that, whatever may have been the nature of the Government in France of late years, the nations of France and Great Britain have remained upon terms of the most complete friendship and good understanding. (Hear, hear.) During all the changes which took place in France during the year 1848, whoever was at the head of the Government, and whatever form of government was adopted by the French nation, we abstained from all interference with the internal affairs of France. Our principle has been to treat the authorities of the moment as the Government of the French nation, and with those authorities our relations have always been those of cordial amity. (Hear, hear.) Then, with regard to the United States. The United States constitute a power between which and this country in former years the most serious difficulties existed. But these countries are now upon a more cordial footing, and a better understanding prevails between them than has ever before prevailed between those two great and kindred powers. (Hear.) This is a state of things which I must say is very much owing to the abilities and conciliatory manners of our late Minister to the United States, Sir Henry Bulwer, and very much also to the manly, straightforward, frank, and conciliatory character that distinguished person who represents the United States at this Court. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, with the Spanish states of America our normal condition, I may almost say, has been that of demanding redress for injuries done to British subjects. But these points of dispute are now either settled or in a train of adjustment; and our relations with those states are as good as (if not better than) ever we have a right are likely to be. (Hear, hear.) I come now to Brazil. With Brazil we are now co-operating with the great object of the suppression of the slave trade. That object has been attained with such success, that, whereas in former years the number of slaves imported into Brazil had been 54,000, 16,000, and 17,000, the number of slaves brought during the last year was less than 3000, of which a certain number were seized by the Government for the purposes of emancipation. (Hear, hear.) And, Sir, if the measures now in co operation between England and Brazil, and the measures now being taken upon the coast of Africa are well and unanimously followed out, the people of this country will in a short time have the satisfaction of accomplishing the great and noble object which for so great a length of time has been the aim at which they have directed their efforts. (Cheers.) I do not think the people of England desire the suppression of the slave trade because they believe they will gain thereby in reputation and renown, because it is not to gain reputation and renown that those sacrifices have been made and those exertions have been continued. (Cheers.) They have desired the extinction of the slave traffic, not for fame, but for "virtue's better end;" and the people of this country, whenever that great object is accomplished, will look for their reward, not to the tongues of men, but to the dispensing award of a just and retributive Providence. (Cheers.) I now come to Spain. Our relations with Spain are now more cordial than they ever have been, notwithstanding our recent differences with that power. With the states of Italy we have had questions relative to losses sustained by individuals, but these have been settled in the most satisfactory manner. With Turkey our relations have been perfectly amicable. Austria is, perhaps, the only power with which our relations have not been quite so cordial as in some former periods of our history. But with Austria, so far as Government and diplomatic relations are concerned, we are upon friendly terms. With regard to Austria, I must observe, however, that great differences of opinion and principle have existed between the English and Austrian Governments. England has supported the diffusion of constitutional government, whilst the Austrian Government, on the contrary, has preserved the despotic system. In Portugal, Sicily, and the north of Italy, the two Governments were at variance in their opinions, and also in their views upon some difficult internal questions, and upon the action of Turkey with regard to the treatment of the refugees from the Hungarian territory. But these differences ceased for the reason why the British and Austrian Governments should not co-operate with each other upon any matter on which our opinions and our interests may agree. (Hear, hear.) Why, Sir, England and Austria had differences with each other in the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, with regard to the affairs of Portugal and Spain, but that did not prevent co-operating with them in 1840; and when we found that their objects and views were identical with our own. (Hear, hear.) And whatever irritation may have been introduced, and whatever differences of policy may have existed, that irritation was sure to subside; and I am therefore justified in recalling Austria among the countries with whom we have satisfactory relations of friendship and interest. Sir, having conducted the affairs of this country through periods of considerable difficulty, it was my good fortune to be the instrument of peace, and to combine therewith the not unsuccessful assertion of the interests of England. (Hear, hear.) And I think I may say, in quitting office, I have handed over the foreign relations of the country to my successor with the honour and dignity of England unsullied, and leaving her character and reputation standing high among the nations of the world. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Muntz said he had, like many others, received and entertained Kossuth because he was an ill-used man, who had exerted himself for his country, and it never once entered into his head to receive him because he was a Republican.

Mr. Baillie said, after the explanations which they had heard, he could come to no other conclusion than that Lord Palmerston had been offered up as a sacrifice for the whole Government.

Mr. Geach said he had not entertained Kossuth because he was a Republican, nor had he ever heard him ask for intervention. On the contrary, he had condemned intervention, which had been the cause of the destruction of the liberties of his own country.

Mr. M. Milnes regretted the policy of Lord Palmerston, and, as an humble supporter of the Government, regretted that it had so weakened itself by its summary dismissal from office.

Lord Dudley Stuart said he thought that the nobility and gentry of England did themselves no credit by hanging back, as they had done, when Kossuth was so enthusiastically received by the great mass of the people.

After a few words from Sir H. Verney,

Mr. B. Osborne, in reference to the paragraph of the Speech respecting Ireland, suggested that in the disturbed districts in Ireland the police system of Sir Robert Peel should be introduced, according to which the locality of the jury might give the verdict.

Mr. Roebuck contended that the Government, now deprived of its right arm in the loss of Lord Palmerston, had nothing left in it to entitle it to ask for the confidence of the House. The hon. gentleman referred to the misdemeanours of the Administration in the colonies, and other departments of the administration, in order to establish beyond doubt the want of capacity in those who presided over them.

Mr. Naples dwelt upon the confederacy existing in Ireland against life and property, and urged upon the Government the necessity of taking stringent measures to suppress Ribbon societies in Ireland.

Mr. E. B. Roche could not consent to again resort to the system of coercion, however he might deplore the murders which at once affected and disgraced his country. Those murders were attributable entirely to land [illegible], which the Government had always shirked and avoided.

Mr. Disraeli said he had listened with great attention to the explanations given that night; but he must say, that he could derive but little information from either of the noble Lords. He had always felt it his duty to object to the policy of the noble Lord who had been removed from office; but he had never separated the policy of the Foreign Secretary from that of the Cabinet. As that policy was, he believed, still to be pursued, he would rather it should be pursued by the noble Lord, who was admitted on all hands to be a most able Minister, than by any other member of the Cabinet. With respect to the new Reform Bill to be brought forward, he felt certain that a measure of real improvement would not be opposed by any one gentleman on this side of the House; but if they were to be favoured with a bill to throw the balance of numbers on the side of any particular party in that House, or to lessen the influence of the landed gentry in the House, he would oppose it, even at the hazard of being considered opposed—which he was not—to any measure of reform whatever. He felt himself called upon to remark on the omission from the Speech of all allusion to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act—an act which no Minister would be justified in passing unless he intended to act upon it; but, although the noble Lord had made such a flourish last year about the insult offered to our Queen by the Vatican, he now made no allusion to the subject, notwithstanding the conduct of the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, as well as in this country. He also adverted to the omission of all notice of the condition of the agricultural classes; and for this omission, as well as the former one, he thought the noble Lord was bound to assign his reasons.

After a few observations from Mr. H. Grattan,

Lord J. Russell said he had communicated with the French Ambassador in consequence of what had fallen from Lord Palmerston; but that gentleman had said that he could not recollect any particular expressions made use of by him (Lord John Russell), but that he had a general impression that the result was satisfactory. With respect to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, he believed that it had not been violated, and therefore it was unnecessary to refer to it in the Speech from the Throne. The honourable and learned member for Sheffield had charged Ministers with incapacity. He would not reply on that occasion further than to say that they would at any time bow to the declared opinion of that House; but, until the House should withdraw its confidence, they would exercise their best abilities for the benefit of the country.

After some observations from Colonel Sibthorp,

Mr. Whiteside said the arm of justice was paralysed in Ireland, and inquiry was requisite with a view to devise a remedy.

Sir G. Grey defended the Irish Government.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Captain Fitzroy inquired whether, under the Smithfield Market Act of last session, which allowed the City six months to signify if they would undertake the new market, the corporation of London had signified such an intention?

Sir G. Grey replied that on the 29th of January, a few days before the expiration of the six months, he did receive from the corporation formal notice that they desired to undertake the new metropolitan market, and to defray all the expenses incident to it out of the corporation funds. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. O'Brien asked whether it would be under the present act, or some other bill?

Sir G. Grey said the act of last session gave all the powers requisite to erect the market, which powers were to be transferred to the corporation in case they gave the notice referred to; and he was not aware whether another measure would be necessary for that purpose. He could not say, however, whether an act might not be necessary in order to procure a site for the market.

THE COLONIES.—THE KAFFIR WAR.

Sir W. Molesworth gave notice that he should, so soon as the papers upon the subject were produced, call the attention of the House to the state of the British dominions in South Africa, and move resolutions respecting it.

MONEY VOTES.

On the motion that the usual sessional orders be agreed to,

Mr. Hume complained of the practice of voting away money after twelve o'clock at night; and moved, as an amendment, that after that hour no vote of public money should be brought forward.

After a short conversation the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 146 to 64.

THE KITCHEN.

Mr. Stafford then moved that a standing committee be appointed to control the arrangements of the kitchen and refreshment rooms in the department of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House; to consist of Lord Marcus Hill, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Alderman Humphery, and Mr. Stafford—three to be a quorum.

Mr. F. French objected to some of the charges made for refreshments. He did not think hon. members ought to be charged 6s. a bottle for sherry. (A laugh.) The hon. member for Southwark had been told by the first merchant in London, that he would supply any kind of wine at more reasonable prices. The charges ought to be so reduced as that hon. members might be induced to dine at Belamy's instead of at their clubs.

Mr. Anstey suggested that this culinary question should be discussed in the proposed committee, and, in the meantime, he would propose an alteration in the constitution of the committee. Last year the Earl of Arundel and Surrey was on the committee, and now it was proposed to substitute for him the name of Mr. Dawson. As, however, on fasting days it was probable that Roman Catholic members might suffer somewhat in the hands of their Protestant providers, he proposed that Mr. Serjeant Murphy—a good Catholic, a liberal, and a first-rate table companion—should be nominated in the place of Mr. Dawson. (Laughter.)

After a few words from Mr. French and Mr. Stafford,

Mr. Anstey gave notice that he would move the addition of Mr. Serjeant Murphy's name to the committee.

Lord M. Hill then stood forward, *carte* in hand, and proceeded, amid general laughter, to justify the reasonableness of its charges. A portion of soup could be had for 1s., and mutton broth and a chop followed for 6d. (Laughter). Soles were 1s., and a whiting 6d.; turbot and cod fish were to be had for 1s. 6d., and salmon and lobster sauce for 2s. (Laughter). To come to more substantial items: a cutlet was to be had for 6d.; and if hon. gentlemen did not like to pay 6s. a bottle for sherry, they could have it as low as 4s. In tea and coffee he feared no reduction could be made. (Laughter.)

The motion was then agreed to.

The sessional orders, including that which prescribes the hours of session for the House on Wednesdays to be from 12 o'clock at noon to 6 o'clock P.M., were then agreed to.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

On the bringing up of the report on the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne,

Mr. Hume strongly complained of the construction and ventilation of the House. The latter was so bad, that on the previous evening he was obliged to quit it, owing to the excessive heat, and was too ill to return. He thought, after all the money which had been spent on the Houses of Parliament, they were entitled to a house in which they could assemble without prejudice to their health.

Mr. B. Osborne also complained of the fittings of the House. On the previous day one of the candelabra fell, and went through the floor; while another of them baked, to the serious damage of the clothes of those hon. members who sat beneath it. The quarrel between Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid had now lasted five years, and the latter gentleman said that the House could never be properly ventilated until that quarrel could be adjusted. He hoped they would call Dr. Reid to give evidence at the bar of the House.

Mr. Fitzroy said the state of the House on the previous evening was intolerable, a constant stench prevailing the whole night, with alternate puffs of hot and cold air, which rendered it insupportable. He suggested the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject.

Lord Seymour also recommended the appointment of a committee. The conversation then dropped.

REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

The report upon the Address was agreed to, and it was ordered that such members of the House as were in the Privy Council should present the Address to her Majesty.

Mr. Hume asked, if there was any objection to lay upon the table a copy of any reports which had been made respecting changes in the Royal Mint?

Mr. G. Lewis said there was no objection.

Adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of Westmeath called the attention of her Majesty's Government to the painful state of certain parts of Ireland, and also to the failure of the special commission that had been recently appointed to try a number of offenders. He wished to know whether the Government intended to take a new view of the subject, and whether

it was intended to strengthen the law for the repression of crime and outrage?

EARL GREY understood the question to be, whether, in consequence of the failure of the Special Commission, the Government intended to introduce any measure for the alteration of the law. The proceedings of that Commission had only just terminated, and he had not yet communicated with the Secretary of State for the Home Department; no decision on the subject had, therefore, yet been come to.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord LYNDHURST wished to know whether the Bill for the amendment of the practice of the Court of Chancery, to be brought into the other House on Monday week, would carry into effect fully and completely the recommendations of the Commissioners?

The LORD CHANCELLOR said the notice given applied to a measure which would undoubtedly carry out the recommendations of the Commission; but, until he had seen the bill fully drawn out, he could not say whether he would be fully authorised to recommend its adoption. That bill would go to the practice, but not to the jurisdiction of the Court; but there would be another bill laid on the table on Friday night to carry out the other objects contemplated.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his gratification that these measures would be be brought on so soon, as nothing more important could be brought under the consideration of Parliament. In the main recommendations of that Commission he most entirely concurred, and he hoped it would pave the way for the abolition of the Masters in the Court of Chancery.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER stated, that, in obedience to the commands of the Houses, the Lords with white staves had waited upon the Queen with an answer to her Majesty's Address, and had been most graciously received. The following was her Majesty's reply—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address, and it will be at all times my earnest desire to co-operate with you in measures calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of my people."

THE WAR AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would take that opportunity of expressing his sense of the policy of Sir Harry Smith, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Harry Smith was an officer of such high reputation in the service, that he did not require any commendation from him. But having been entrusted with a high command, and engaged in extensive military operations, and having been recalled by her Majesty's Government, it was but just to him to say that he (the Duke of Wellington), who was his commanding officer, entirely approved of all his operations, entirely approved of all the orders he gave to the troops, and of the arrangements he had made for their success. He also approved entirely of the conduct of the officers and men, and was fully sensible of the difficulties under which they laboured, and of the gallantry with which they got through them. It was his firm belief that everything was done by the General commanding and the officers under his control to carry into effect, so far as was possible, the orders of her Majesty's Government. He (the Duke of Wellington) had had the honour of conducting the command of her Majesty's army, and had superintended the conduct of different operations in the same part of the world, under three separate Governments, and he was sorry to say that he observed a palpable error in the whole of those operations, and certainly how gallantly they had acted as others had acted before him. The Kaffirs occupied extensive regions of what was called jungle or bush, but which was in reality thickset—and such thick wood could be found nowhere else. The Kaffirs retired to these fastnesses with the plunder, on which they subsisted; they were attacked at great odds, and necessarily with great loss. They moved away sometimes with their plunder, and sometimes it was taken from them. The troops, however, did not occupy these fastnesses; they could not, because they could not live in them. The moment they retired the Kaffirs returned again, and the consequence was, that, to his certain knowledge, under the last three governors, these fastnesses had been attacked three or four times over, on every occasion with great loss to the assailants. There was a remedy for that state of things: the fastnesses should be destroyed as soon as they were taken. He had experience of this kind of warfare, and he would say that the opening of roads, as had been shown from the earliest times, was the only mode of freeing the country from that description of enemy, as it would at once admit of the movement of regular troops. He would say, therefore, that it was absolutely necessary that roads should be immediately made into these fastnesses. He had communicated these opinions to the Secretary at War, and hoped they would be acted upon. The only objection that could be urged was that it required a great length of time, and would occasion no little expense. The truth was, that the war at the Cape had now come to that point, that unless such a measure was adopted there could be no peace in that part of the world—there could be no enjoyment of the social comforts of civilized life. The whole of the native population had revolted, and it could not be expected that depredations would not be carried on when Kaffir chieftains with 10,000, 20,000, or 30,000 followers had established themselves in these fastnesses within the boundaries of her Majesty's territories. The expense could not be one-tenth the cost of a single campaign; and if it was not done, and effectually done, there could be no peace in that part of the world.

In answer to Lord LYNDHURST, Earl GREY said that the papers from the Cape of Good Hope were in two sets, the one exclusively referring to the operations of the war, and the other to legislative matters and the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the number of which had recently been filled up.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained that there was at present no member of the Government to represent the Board of Control, although he had some important questions to ask relative to the proposed measures of the Government contingent upon the expiration of the East India Charter.

Earl GREY said, if the noble Earl had given notice of his questions, some member of her Majesty's Government would have been ready to reply to him.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH would put the questions on Tuesday next.

Lord CRANWORTH brought in a bill for the amendment of the Municipal Corporation Act.

Lord MONTAGGLE moved for returns connected with the consolidated annuities upon land in Ireland.

Lord CAMPBELL, in answer to a question from a noble Lord, said it was the intention of the Master of the Rolls early in the session to bring in a bill for the registration of assurances in Ireland.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock

Mr. COWAN presented a petition from Edinburgh in favour of an extension of the suffrage.

Mr. ADDERLEY presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, complaining that the Constitution which had been promised to them had not been carried out.

Mr. W. MILES presented a petition from a place in Somersetshire, praying that insane pauper lunatics should be placed in other than lunatic asylums.

Mr. MILES moved for returns showing the date and terms of the contract for preserved meat for the use of her Majesty's navy.—Agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. Whitesides, respecting the constitution of juries in Ireland, Sir W. SOMERVILLE said he hoped the question would be postponed until the Attorney-General for Ireland was in his place.

Mr. FORBES MACKENZIE obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating public-houses in Scotland.

Mr. FRENSFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the assessment and collection of county rates in England.

THE ADDRESS.

The answer to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne was then considered and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. C. LEWIS it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to-morrow, to consider and report on the supplies to be granted to her Majesty.

The House then adjourned, at five minutes past five.

THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BY FRANCE:
PROJECTS AND ALARMS FROM 1792 TO 1852.

I.—EXPEDITION TO BANTRY BAY, IN 1796.

THE possible invasion of Britain by the French was spoken of on both sides of the Channel in the first year of the revolutionary war, 1793; so also in 1794. In 1795 the Directory Government threatened it emphatically. In England the threat caused little real alarm; partly because it was assumed to be published to deter Britain from sending her armies to the aid of the European monarchies, and partly because the aggressive energy of the Republican armies was yet unlevelloped.

In 1796 preparations were made at Brest for nine months to send out a naval and military force to effect a revolution in Ireland. From various causes the armament was not ready before the middle of December; or, if ready, it was delayed, in hope of making the passage of the Channel under cover of a fog. It consisted of twenty-five ships of the line, fifteen frigates, besides brigs, sloops of war, and transports. The army consisted of 25,000 men, and was commanded by General Hoche, an officer who had been successful in subduing the loyalists of La Vendée. They sailed on the 18th of December. On going out of Brest, some of the largest ships struck upon the rocks, and became unfit for service in that expedition. On the 19th a violent storm arose; it dispersed and damaged several of the ships. On the 24th Admiral Bouvet anchored, with seven ships of the line and ten others, in Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork, Ireland. A boat was despatched to the shore with a party to reconnoitre; but it was captured, and on the beach numbers of people appeared to oppose a landing.

After lying some days in that bay, the violence of the weather, which had never abated to moderation, increased so much that the Admiral resolved to leave his unsafe anchorage and proceed to sea. The officers of the land forces insisted on his awaiting the expected appearance of Hoche, who, with other superior officers, was in a frigate which separated from the fleet on the night of the 16th, immediately after leaving Brest; or, that he would land the troops, that they might at once begin the campaign. But the Admiral refused to comply, alleging that General Hoche alone possessed the plan of the expedition. He accordingly set sail for Brest, where he arrived on the 31st; the other divisions of the fleet reached that harbour also, with the exception of two ships of the line and three frigates. One of the ships and two frigates foundered at sea; one frigate was captured by the English; and the other ship only escaped capture by being run ashore near Brest harbour, where she became a wreck.

Thus, notwithstanding the superior navy of England, Ireland was only saved from a very formidable invasion by the assistance of the wintry elements. The address of General Hoche to his army before leaving Brest proved that he contemplated Ireland only as the readiest means of invading England. He told his soldiers that they were to treat the Irish as friends, and not as a conquered people; and that they were republicans, and were ripe for revolution.

II.—INVASION OF DEVONSHIRE AND WALES BY THE FRENCH, IN 1797.

During the month of January, 1797, the ships and regiments which had returned from Bantry Bay were reformed by repairs and by additions of men and stores, to renew the expedition. The middle of February came, however, and it was still delayed. On the 18th of February a corps of about 1400 men (some accounts say 1200) was embarked at Brest in four vessels, three of them frigates. On the 20th they entered the Bristol Channel, and anchored in the harbour of Ilfracomb, on the north coast of Devonshire. They scuttled several merchantmen, and probably would have destroyed all the shipping there had they not been apprised that a body of troops was marching against them. This was the North Devon Regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Orchard.

Leaving Ilfracomb, they stood over to the headlands off St. David, in Pembrokeshire, and anchored in a bay near Fishguard. Here they disembarked, but with great difficulty. Being unacquainted with the country, they went ashore at a place defended by rugged rocks, which they were obliged to climb with much labour.

On the 23d, their whole force being landed, they advanced into the country, expecting, it is said, to be joined by English revolutionists. But of these none appeared. The inhabitants (a mingling of Welsh and English) gathered from all parts of the country, for many miles round, to receive them as a gallant enemy was bound to be received. In the course of the day 3000 men were collected, all armed with such weapons as came readiest to hand. Amongst them were 700 well-trained militia. Lord Cawdor put himself at their head, and marched directly against the invaders. But, instead of attempting either attack or defence, the French commander entered into a treaty, conveyed by an officer, that the circumstances under which the French troops had landed rendered military operations unnecessary. He said such operations would only lead to bloodshed and pillage, and that the officers under him had intimated their desire to negotiate for a surrender.

To this message Lord Cawdor replied by requiring them to surrender immediately as prisoners of war. This they did the following day. They had no artillery, but had a quantity of powder and ball sufficient to load seventy carts. About half of them were veteran soldiers, the other half were picked convicts from the galleys and prisons. The semi-nakedness of the latter suggested this surmise at the time; afterwards it was confirmed. As soon as these people were landed, the ships sailed away. The most probable design of this expedition—an historical enigma which no French historian has satisfactorily solved—was to attract the defensive attention of England to the south-west coast, while a more formidable descent was made elsewhere. Circumstances not revealed may have postponed the greater scheme of invasion.

III.—LANDING OF A FRENCH FORCE IN IRELAND, 1798.

During the whole of 1798 England was alarmed with reports of an intended French invasion. It was known that emissaries from Ireland were in France, on behalf of the "United Irishmen," soliciting armed assistance for an intended insurrection in that country. An insurrection occurred, but too prematurely to be aided by the French. The rebellion of 1798 was suppressed during the summer. On the 22d of August three French frigates and a brig came into Killala Bay, on the coast of the county of Mayo, and landed in a creek of the bay a military force. It has been variously stated at eleven, fourteen, and eighteen hundred men. Unless a considerable part of it subsequently escaped to sea, it could not have exceeded 1400. It was commanded by General Humbert. It had a few pieces of field artillery and a troop of mounted riflemen.

Having advanced upon the town of Killala, a small detachment of militia were defeated. The Bishop's palace was occupied as French head quarters. From thence a proclamation was issued by General Humbert, headed "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! Union!" From which it appeared that other troops were expected, and that several unsuccessful attempts at invasion had been made. This proclamation also indicated the ultimate purpose of the French. To be London, although landing in Ireland. They advanced upon Ballina, a market town five miles inland; from thence they approached and took a position at Castlebar, after a march of fifteen hours. The space had been over not more than twelve miles in a direct line; but the absence of roads delayed their progress. At Castlebar a considerable force, under the orders of General Lake and Hutchinson, was stationed. But the Irish militia regiments were infirm in discipline, and disposed to "fraternise" with the enemy. Through them a panic arose among the other troops. On the first appearance of the French advancing from the positions above Castlebar, they broke; and all the efforts of Lake and his officers could not rally them before reaching Athlone, a distance of about thirty miles. This inglorious affair was long after known in the British army as "Castlebar races." In General Humbert's despatch to the French directory from "the army of Ireland," dated Castlebar, the action is described as having been better contested on the part of the British.

In another despatch from Castlebar, General Humbert wrote for reinforcements, namely, 2000 men, 15,000 firelocks, and 1,000,000 of cartridges. "I will venture to assert," said he, "that in one month after the arrival of this reinforcement Ireland will be free." He directed the fleet to anchor in the bay of Sarboy.

The General's next care was to "organise an administrative power for the province of Connaught." The government was to be composed of twelve members named by him. "Citizen John Moore" was appointed president. This person was shortly after tried for high treason, hanged, and beheaded, at Castlebar. Clothes and arms had been distributed to the Irish peasantry at Killala. Eight regiments of infantry, of 1200 men each, and four regiments of cavalry, of 600 each, were now to be organised.

Some of the Irish militia which should have opposed the French at Castlebar, joined them, and were speedily equipped as French riflemen. Ninety of these were afterwards hanged.

Of the French officers in Castlebar, Sir Jonah Barrington records, that, "They immediately set about putting their persons in the best order, and advertised a ball and supper that night (after the action) for the ladies of the town. This, it is said, was well attended. Decorum in all points was strictly preserved: they paid ready money for everything, and hanged some rascals who attempted to plunder. In fact, the French army established the French character wherever they occupied."—Vol. ii., p. 280.

Lord Cornwallis, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, collected about 25,000 men, and advanced westward of the Shannon in search of the French. They had been led by Irishmen of the insurrection to the county of Leitrim, with the purpose of reaching the north of Ireland. There they expected assistance from the Presbyterian Protestants, who had originated the "United Irishmen," and hoped to receive reinforcements from France at Lough Swilley, or probably at Belfast itself. To cross the almost trackless morasses and mountains was deemed undesirable after an attempt. They therefore turned their faces to the south, and would, probably, have made a bold dash upon Dublin, had they not been unexpectedly met in the county of Longford. Forty thousand Irish were to assemble at the Crooked Wood, in the county of Westmeath, to join them; but a strong body of the King's troops intervened. At the village of Ballynamuck the French surrendered; they were conveyed to England. At Lichfield, General Humbert wrote to the "citizen directors" of France, relating his surrender to an army of thirty thousand men, and stating that he was a prisoner of war upon parole. The French officers were allowed to return to France on condition of not again serving against Britain. At Dover, General Humbert wrote, October 23d, 1798, to the Protestant Bishop of Killala, in whose house he had made his first head-quarters, expressing his high esteem for his character, and regretting that his own profession and duty as a soldier had imposed on him the necessity of disturbing the repose and peaceful labours of so good a Bishop.

IV.—COMMODORE BOMPART'S EXPEDITION TO IRELAND, 1798.

On the 20th of September Commodore Bompart sailed, by order of the French Directory, to the relief of General Humbert, who had, however, surrendered three weeks before. His force consisted of one ship of the line and eight frigates, with 3000 soldiers. Another vessel sailed on the 16th with most of the leading "United Irishmen," who had been at Paris. Among these were James Napper Tandy, who, on reaching the island of Raghlin, ascertained the fate of Humbert, and landed only to scatter some proclamations. Re-embarking, they proceeded to Norway.

Bompart intended to land in some bay in the north-west of Ireland. On the 11th of October he reached the mouth of Lough Swilley. Before he could land the troops, Admiral Warren was ascertained to be bearing down upon him with six sail of the line, one razee of 60 guns, and seven frigates. The French frigates were ordered to escape through the shallow water. The ship of the line could not make the attempt. After an action of great energy on both sides, though it was exceedingly irregular in manner, the French vessels were all captured except three frigates. Wolfe Tone, one of the leaders of the "United Irishmen," was on board the ship of the line. He had been counselled, it is said, by the French officers to leave that ship and attempt his escape in one of the lighter frigates, but declined. He was not recognised as an Irishman when the officers surrendered. Next morning the officers being invited to breakfast at Admiral Warren's house, near Letter Kenny, Sir George Hill, who had been a fellow-student with Tone, recognised him. He was conveyed a prisoner to Dublin, tried and condemned to execution, but anticipated his sentence by suicide.

The alarms of invasion continued during 1799 and 1800; indeed, until the peace of Amiens. In 1801 a flotilla was formed at Boulogne, which, if not intended for the invasion of England (the French have always said it was not), had the beneficial effect of making England prepare for an invasion which, two years after, was seriously intended. In the autumn of 1801 the forces of Britain were stated to be 143 ships of the line in commission (this number is doubtful, if it mean effective ships of the line), 624 ships of other classes in commission, 42 regiments of cavalry, 147 of infantry, 130 regiments of fencibles and militia, and 72 battalions of invalids. On the 1st of October, 1801, preliminary articles of peace were signed. On the 10th General Lauriston arrived with the ratification of the treaty between France and England, and was drawn through the streets of London by the populace, so great was their joy at the return of peace.

V.—THE ENGLISH PRESS AND NAPOLEON, IN 1803: THE RUPTURE AND THREATENED INVASION.

The speeches of the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, and other members of the British Legislature, on the first day of the session, February 3, 1852, in which they deprecated the language in some of the London papers directed towards President Louis Napoleon, recal to mind the incidents of the rupture of the peace of Amiens. Lord John Russell remarked that the Prince President has an advantage not possessed by the uncle Napoleon. The latter was ignorant of England, of the laws, of liberty of speech, and of society in this country; whereas the nephew knows England well, and knows that society is not always represented by some of these exceptional newspapers. Without expressing any opinion of approval or censure on the papers hinted at, we may point to the very material difference between the attacks on Napoleon and his family in 1803, and the animadversions on the policy of the President of France in 1852.

The attacks of which the former complained, if M. Thiers states the case truly, were not the animadversions on his policy, but gross personalities, too atrocious to be written, all of them tending to cover him with infamy. M. Thiers says, that in England those foul attacks were rightly attributed to the malice of French refugees, and obtained little credence. But Napoleon, knowing that he was living for history, feared them. He complained, and the English Ambassador promised redress; yet the attacks continued. In vain the Ambassador sought to show that they were harmless, and that in a country with a free press they could not be suppressed, except by a process of law which might fail, and which, in any case, must give them greater publicity. There were some other incidents of disagreement. Ostensibly the rupture arose about the British retention of Malta, which, in the articles of peace, they engaged to evacuate. They accused Bonaparte of aggrandisement, which those articles did not allow. But these differences might have been removed, had there not been bitterness of a personal nature which destroyed the hope of friendly negotiations. M. Thiers depicts with graphic force that scene of personal irritation, which ended in the departure of the British ambassador from Paris, and directed Napoleon to his grand scheme of invasion. There was to be a *levée*, and the company was arriving. "In awaiting the moment of audience, the First Consul was with Madame Bonaparte, in her apartment, playing with the child which was then his heir, the new-born infant of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnois." This was the eldest of the three children of whom President Louis Napoleon is youngest. Intimation was given that the British Ambassador, Lord Whitworth, had arrived. Bonaparte immediately proceeded to the public apartment, and addressed his Excellency in reproachful language loud enough for the company to hear. He complained of the reports in England, that he was secretly preparing for an invasion; complained that his honour was not trusted, and that he was grossly misrepresented and calumniated. He more than once used the words (so we learn from another source than Thiers') that every word printed against him in the English newspapers was a word of blood. Lord Whitworth retired, and sought some explanation or apology. It was refused. The rupture was speedily completed; and, says Thiers, "from that day the soul of Napoleon was filled with anger against England. To conquer that country, to humiliate, to abase, to destroy it, became the passion of his life." He began his

flotilla, which should avoid the necessity of employing large ships. To transport an army of 150,000 men to England, with all the requisite stores, would have required what he did not possess

"A ship of the line," says James, "can hold on an average about 600 or 700 men, supposing the voyage occupies several days. A large frigate can hold only half that number. Two hundred ships of the line are then necessary to embark such an army—that is to say, a chimerical naval force, and which the alliance of France and England for a common object can alone realize imaginable. It would then, consequently, have been an impossible undertaking to land 150,000 men in England, if England had been at the distance from France of Egypt or the Morea. (He states the difficulties encountered in transporting the forces to Egypt under Napoleon, and to Algiers in our own day.) But there were only the Straits of Dover to be crossed. For such a passage there was no need of employing large ships; nor could they have been used had France possessed them: for there is not from Ostend to Havre a harbour capable of receiving them, and there would not have been found on the opposite coast a single port where they could have been landed."

The flotilla of small vessels was designed because of these obstacles, both of which, happily, exist in 1852 as they did in 1803, although by the appliance of steam they might not be so nearly insurmountable as then.

The first class of vessels in the flotilla were five hundred gun-sloops, contracted to convey four large guns, from 24- to 35-pounders, two in the bows and two in the stern. Five hundred sloops thus armed were estimated as equal to twenty ships of 100 guns each. They had two masts, a crew of twenty-four sailors, and were to carry a company of infantry of 100 men.

The second class of vessels, called gun-boats, were to carry two guns, one in the bow, one in the stern; a covered waggon, with ammunition, and two artillery horses, or a company of men. Of these from 300 to 400 were to be for the artillery exclusively.

A third kind of boat was called a *prame*, though why is not clearly ascertained from its shape. It was about sixty feet long, was to carry a company of seventy-five men, to have on board a howitzer and 4-pounder gun, and be capable of landing anywhere. These three classes of boats were to be from 1200 to 1500 in number altogether. It is said Bonaparte calculated that 100 boats, with 10,000 men, might be lost if attacked at sea on the passage. The basis of this opinion must have been a vague conjecture. The boats were to assemble at Boulogne, and were thus supposed to be capable of transporting 120,000 men. A squadron of transports at Brest was to carry from 15,000 to 18,000 troops and their stores, and that in the Texel 20,000. "Surely," exclaims the historian who is now a refugee upon our free shores, "this was enough to conquer and subdue this superb nation!"

The manner in which they would have been received by that nation which values its freedom too highly to accept an invasion of military despotism, is a problem of the past upon which we might dilate at any length; but we pass on. The years 1803 and 1804 passed, and still the flotilla was incomplete. The middle of 1805 came, and with it the incident at sea which deranged Napoleon's plans. He designed that the combined fleets of France and Spain should draw the British blockading squadron to the West Indies; then, reloading adroitly, recross the Atlantic, overwhelm the British Channel guard-ships, and act as a cover to the flotilla as it crossed to England. Lord Nelson fell into this trap, so far as the pursuit of the French was a part of it. The author of the memoirs of Marshal Ney says of Napoleon—"Master in this way of a preponderating force, riding irresistibly in the Channel, he would have embarked on board his flotilla the troops with which he would have made himself master of London and revolutionised England before that immense marine, which he could never have faced when assembled together, could have collected for its defence."

But, on re-crossing the Atlantic, to oppose the Channel fleet when Nelson was seeking them thousands of miles away, the French and Spanish admirals were attacked, 22d July, 1805, by Sir Robert Calder, and after an action which was severe though not decisive as to absolute victory, they took refuge in Ferrol and Cadiz. Admiral Calder, owing to bad weather, the encumbrance of some prizes, and disability of some of his ships, did not pursue and renew the action. But he prevented their going to the British Channel. Meanwhile the results, which time has revealed, operated on the two sides of the Channel very differently. Napoleon, chafed and vexed at the delay of his combined fleet, worked himself into a fever. The grandest scheme of his life was frustrated by their delay—that delay caused it to be abandoned. The memoirs of Ney say, "the conquest of England was postponed to another age." In England, the disapprobation of Sir Robert Calder was so strong—so vehement for not having risked a second battle with the combined fleets, that he was brought to a court-martial. The court acquitted him of cowardice, but pronounced him deserving of a severe reprimand for his grave error in judgment. He answered not a word, but quitted his ship, his head bowed down with sorrow, and retired from the service. In 1810 he was recalled to professional life for a season, and became a post-admiral, but he soon after died.

A writer in *Blackwood* after justly praising the sagacity of Lord Collingwood (who, in a memorial to the Admiralty, which they did not, however, profit by, suggested what Napoleon's plans were) says,—"It is a still more singular instance of the injustice and pre-judgment of public opinion, that the British Government were compelled to bring the Admiral (Calder) to a court-martial, and dismiss him from the service, because, with fifteen ships of the line, he had maintained a glorious combat with twenty-seven, captured two of their line, and defeated the greatest and best combined project ever formed by the Emperor Napoleon." *Blackwood*, vol. 34, p. 664.

The battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October following, rendered this project of invasion hopeless.

The more recent alarms of French aggression upon our shores, arising from the once probable ruptures with France upon the Syrian and "Pritchard" questions; the hypothetical plan of invasion by the Prince de Joinville; and, lastly, that now troubling the nation, call for some remarks, particularly as regards the difference of armaments which a project of invasion would now involve, and the different means of meeting it. But space does not at present allow us to proceed.

WATCH OF KING CHARLES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

SIR, You have favoured us with an engraving of a watch given by King Charles I. to Sir Thomas Herbert, on the morning of his execution. It doubtless, a most interesting relic of that Monarch, from its being one of his *last gifts*; but you may not be aware of the fact, that there is in the possession of the family of Worsley, in the Isle of Wight (as an heirloom), also a watch which was given by the King to Mr. Edward Worsley on the morning of his removal from Newport to Hurst Castle (November 30th, 1648), which the King "took out of his pocket as a token of his remembrance" (see Sir Richard Worsley's "Isle of Wight," page 134), no doubt for services and adherence to his Majesty in assisting him in the attempt to escape from Carisbrooke Castle.

The outside case of this watch is of silver, and, although about the common size in diameter, is much thicker than watches of the present day. Its inside case is very richly ornamented in filigree and engraved work, with *fruit* and flowers. The dial is of copper, and it has one curious peculiarity, viz. a repeater; the bell of which is of singular clearness and sound; the maker's name, "Johannes Bever, Londine, fecit." The key attached to it is of brass, the handle being formed in the shape of a crown, with a rose engraved underneath. I have merely mentioned the fact, that your readers may know that the watch which you have given us a drawing of is not the only one which is *in existence and can be authenticated* as once the property of that unfortunate King.

WORTS.

February 2, 1852.

The following extract from "Memoirs of the two last years of the reign of that unparalleled Prince of ever blessed memory, King Charles I.," p. 132, has reference to this watch. *On the morning of the fatal day*, "some time ere his Majesty was private, and afterwards taking the good Bishop by the hand, looking upon him with a cheerful countenance, he said, 'Come, let us go,' and, bidding Mr. Herbert with him, he passed through a suite of rooms, and coming to the door, Hacker had given us a second warning.' Through the garden the King passed into the park, where, making a stand, he asked Mr Herbert the hour of the day, and, taking the clock in his hand, gave it him and bade him keep it in memory of him; which Mr. Herbert keeps accordingly."

THE DISCOVERY RELATIVE TO COLUMBUS.—(To the Editor.)—It may be as well to state, that, in addition to the account in the old edition of voyages alluded to by your correspondent in last Saturday's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the circumstance of Columbus having committed to the waves, during a storm, a sealed-up copy of his discovery, is a fact too certain to be denied. It is recorded by Herrera, Dr. Robertson, and Washington Irving. The only question now will be the genuineness of the discovered document, which, if it be genuine, will certainly be amongst the greatest curiosities this wondrous age is unfolding.

THE FRENCH SENATE;

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The French Republic, according to the new Constitution, is composed of the Senate, the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, and the Ministers. The number of Senators is not limited, but their number is, however, limited during the first year to eighty. In addition to these, the Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals of France office ully form part of the Senate. The recent list of senators promulgated by the President amounts to above seventy names. Adding the names of the official members to these, we find that, of the whole, four are Cardinals, six Marshals, and two Admirals; thirty-five have been members of the former Legislative Assembly, thirty have been former peers of France, eighteen have been or are generals, fourteen are ex-ministers, three are vice-Admirals, five are judicial authorities, and five are members of the Institute.

The President of the Senate is JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, youngest brother of the late Emperor Napoleon, and uncle of the President of the Republic, born at Ajaccio, the 15th November, 1784. Jerome Bonaparte, who, in early life, was a distinguished naval officer in the French service, was made an Imperial Prince on the creation of France into an Empire. Having subsequently taken an active part in the conquest of Silesia, he was, on the 15th August, 1807, named sovereign of the new kingdom of Westphalia. His monarchy fell with the fortunes of his brother, in 1814. On his return, however, of Napoleon from Elba, Jerome joined him in Paris, became a member of the Chamber of Peers, and, in the same capacity, assisted at the meeting of the Champ de Mai: he shared the Emperor's last struggles, and fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After that, he retired with his consort, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, to the *château* of Hambourg, in Austria, where they bore the titles of Prince and Princess of Montfort. Jerome, with his family, for many subsequent years, was a wanderer upon the continent of Europe. His wife died in 1833, and his eldest son, by her, in 1847. These afflictions rendering his exile insupportable, Jerome addressed a petition to the French Chamber of Deputies, begging to be allowed to go back to France. This request was refused by a small majority; but the Government of Louis Philippe stepped in, and granted its sanction to Prince Jerome's return, and he came accordingly in September, 1847. The new fortunes of the Imperial House have raised this last survivor of the brothers and sisters of Napoleon to eminent rank again. He became Governor of the Invalides the 23d December, 1848; a Marshal of France the 1st Jan., 1850, and on the 29th December he was declared President of the Senate.

The Cardinals members of the Senate are the following:—

His Eminence Cardinal LOUIS JAMES MAURICE DE BONALD, born at Milhaud, Aveiron, the 30th November, 1787, son of Louis Gabriel Ambroise Vicomte de Bonald, by his wife, Elizabeth de Gabiol de Combescoro. Of noble origin, and of great natural ability, the Abbe de Bonald rose gradually in the Church. At one time he was Clerk of the Closet to the Emperor Napoleon; in 1817 he was named Vicar-General of Chartres, where he distinguished himself by his eloquent preaching. In 1823 he was consecrated Bishop of Puy; and on the 27th of April, 1840, he succeeded, as Archbishop of Lyons and Vienne, and Primate of Gaul, Cardinal Fesch, Napoleon's maternal uncle, who died at Rome the 13th May, 1839. Archbishop de Bonald became a Cardinal the 1st March, 1841.

His Eminence Cardinal JAMES MARIE ANTONY CELESTIN DU PONT, born at Villa France, near Nice, February 2, 1792; son of Benoit du Pont, a naval commissioner; educated at the seminary of Nice; eminent as a Latin poet, a theologian, and a preacher; made Bishop of Somaste *in partibus* in 1823, Bishop of St. Die in 1830, Archbishop of Avignon in 1836, and Archbishop of Bourges the 24th of January, 1842; named a Cardinal June 12, 1847.

His Eminence Cardinal THOMAS GOUSSER, born at Montigny-les-Charttreux, in the department of the Haute Saône, May 1, 1792; the son of a farmer, and early in life a labourer himself. His successful studies at Besancon led to his future elevation. He became Bishop of Perigueux in 1835, and Archbishop of Albens May 26, 1840. He was named a Cardinal Sept. 30, 1850. Cardinal Gousset is a theological author of very high repute

His Eminence Cardinal JAMES MARIE ADRIEN CESARIO MATHIEU, born at Pars Jan. 24, 1791, son of a silk-merchant, and brother of Captain Mathieu, one of the most distinguished officers in the French navy; made Bishop of Langres in 1833, and Archbishop of Besançon June 22, 1834, named a Cardinal Sept. 30, 1850.

The Marshals are—

Maurice Etienne Count Gérard, born April 4, 1773, at Damvilliers, Meuse; an old soldier of the Republic and the Empire; made a Marshal of France Aug. 17, 1830

Henry Charles Michael Joseph Count Baille, made a Marshal of France Sept. 15, 1804.

Jerome Bonaparte, President of the Senate. (See above.)

Henry Joseph Isidore Excelmans, a distinguished General and faithful adherent of Napoleon: made a Marshal of France March 10, 1851.

Marshal Magnan.

Marshal Vaillant, who have very recently received their *bâtons*. They are eminent officers of the present army of France.

The Admirals are Admiral De Rousin and Admiral De Mackau, both distinguished naval officers—the former made Admiral the 30th October, 1840; and the latter the 23d December, 1847. Admiral Roussin held one corner of the pall at Napoleon's re-interment in the Invalides.

The other members of the Senate are the following:

General Achard, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

Count d'Argout, formerly Minister of Finance, Governor of the Bank of France.

The Marquis d'Audiffret, representative of a noble French family, a lawyer of repute, President of the Court of Accounts, which is one of the chief tribunals of France.

General de Bar, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers, formerly Ambassador, and particularly known from the quarrel that he took in the name and subjection of Rome, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, a Vice-President of the Senate.

M. de Beaumont (de la Somme), a French noble, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

Prince de Beauvau, an ancient noble, and ex-Peer of France.

The Marquis de Belbeuf, formerly First President of the Court of Appeal at Lyons.

M. Charles Berthier, Duke and Prince de Wagram; son of the famous Marshal Berthier, Duke of Neufchatel, and Prince of Wagram; married to a niece of the Dowager Queen of Sweden, and of the late widow of Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers.

M. Boulay (de la Meurthe), ex-Vice-President of the Republic; an old adherent of Napoleon. M. Boulay has been on all occasions an ardent advocate of the reversal of the proscription of the Bonaparte family, and of its being permitted to return to France.

Count de Breteuil, an ancient noble, ex-Peer of France.

M. de Cambacérès, Senator, ex-Peer of France, son of the famous John James Cambacérès, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and Prince of Parma.

Count de Castellane, General-in-Chief of the army of Lyons; representative of a noble French family.

Vice-Admiral Casy, member of the Council of Admiralty.

Count de Caumont-La Force, a member of the old ducal family of Caumont La Force.

M. François Clary, of the comital family of Clary, that of the Queen Do vager of Sweden, the widow of Bernadotte, and of the late widow of Joseph Bonaparte. The family of Clary is connected by marriage with that of the Prince of Wagram.

The Marquis de Croi.

Baron de Crouseilhes, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

Napoleon Count Curial, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; he was born in 1809, and is son of the General and Senator Count Curial of the Empire, who became a Peer of France under Louis XVIII.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; a Vice-President of the Senate.

M. Dumas, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, member of the Institute.

M. Charles Dupin, member of the Institute, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Elie de Beaumont, member of the Institute, of the noble family of Beaumont.

M. Achille Fould, late Minister of Finance, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Fouquier d'Herouel, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

Baron de Fourment, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Gauthier, formerly Minister of Finance, Regent of the Bank of France.

Count Ernest de Girardin, an ancient noble, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

Count [illegible]

Edward de Lobau, [illegible] in the Grange (Gironde), ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, representative of a very old Parisian family, son of the General Marquis de la Grange, who was a veteran of the Republic and the Empire. The present Marquis has also a son in the French army, and latterly has filled some high diplomatic appointments: he is married to the only daughter of M. de Caumont, Duke de la Force.

Alphonse Henry, Count d'Hautpoul, formerly Minister of War, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, a General and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Count d'Hautpoul was distinguished in the Peninsular War: he was taken prisoner at the battle of Salamanca, and remained in England till 1814. He has since held various high offices in the State. In 1849 he was Minister of War. M. d'Hautpoul, who is in his 64th year, is Grand Referendary of the Senate.

Vice-Admiral Hugon.

General Husson, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Lacrosse, formerly Minister of Public Works, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, Secretary of the Senate.

The Baron de Ladoucette, representative of a noble family, ex-member of the Leg islative Assembly.

General de la Hitte, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Committee of Artillery.

Horace Charles Casimir, Count de Lariboisière, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; born the 21st September, 1783, son of the celebrated Imperial General of artillery. By his marriage with Eliza, daughter of Count Roy, M. de Lariboisière (who has no children) is the possessor of an enormous fortune.

General Count de Lawestine, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris.

M. Lebeuf, Regent of the Bank of France, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

Count Lemarrois, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; born in 1891, son of Napoleon's friend and companion in arms, John Leonard Francis Lemarrois, who was a General under the Empire.

Count Lemercier (Louis), ex-Peer of France.

General Leroy de St. Arnaud, Minister of War.

M. Leverrier, member of the Institute, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Lezai de Marnezia, ex-Peer of France.

General Magnan, Grand-Cross and Chief of the Army of Paris.

M. Manuel (de la Nièvre), ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Marchant (du Nord), ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Mesnard, President of the Court of Cassation, First Vice-President of the Senate.

M. Molard, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

Joseph Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moscowa, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly; born at Paris, the 8th May, 1803; eldest son of the gallant and ill-fated Ney—"the Bravest of the Brave"—who was so foully murdered the 23d March, 1815. The present Prince de la Moscowa is married to a daughter of the late James Laffitte. He, as well as his two brothers, Michael Ney, Duke of Elchingen, and Count Edgar Ney, are officers of high repute in the French army.

Prince Lucien Murat, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, and son of the famous Marshal Joachim Murat, King of Naples, and of Caroline, youngest sister of Napoleon. Lucien Murat was born the 16th of May, 1803. After his father's execution he took refuge in the United States, but came for a few days to Paris during the reign of Louis Philippe. Since the revolution of 1848 he has been French Ambassador at Turin.

General Ordener.

General Count d'Ornano, a Corsican noble, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly. Napoleon Ornano was with Prince Louis Napoleon in his attempt on Boulogne, and was tried with him, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

General the Duke of Padua, John Thomas Arrighi, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, a Corsican, and chief of an ancient family of that island, was born in 1777. He was a distinguished soldier of the Republic and the Empire, and was created Duke of Padua by Napoleon after the battle of Friedland. He was one of the Emperor's most faithful adherents, and was exiled by the Bourbons.

Vice-Admiral Parseval Deschênes.

General Pelet, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly

The Duke of Piacenza, ex-Peer of France, son of Charles Francis Lebrun, who was the Third Consul when Napoleon was the First, and who was Prince and Arch-treasurer of the Empire, and afterwards Governor-General of Holland. He was made Duke of Piacenza by the Emperor.

M. Poinsot, member of the Institute.

The Marquis de Pontis, ex-Peer of France.

Count Portalis, First President of that high tribunal, the Court of Cassation.

Count de Pretal.

General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, formerly Minister of War, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, son of the Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely who was one of Napoleon's most staunch supporters. The present M. de St. Jean d'Angely acted under Oudinot in the expedition to Rome in 1849.

General the Duke de St Simon, ex-Peer of France.

M. Happey, ex-Deputy, ex-Councillor at the Court of Accounts.

General Count de Schramm, formerly Minister of War, President of the Committee of Infantry.

Raymond Count Ségur d'Aguesseau, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, brother of Eugène Count de Ségur, and nephew of the Count Philip de Ségur, the historian of the Russian campaign of the Imperial army and Empire. M. de Ségur d'Aguesseau has assumed his latter illustrious surname from his mother, who was the heiress and last representative of the ancient Marquisate of D'Aguesseau.

Count Sussoon, ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly.

M. Amedée Thayer, member of the Municipal Commission of the Seine.

M. Thibaudeau, ex-Councillor of the State of the Empire.

M. Troplong, a lawyer, First President of the Court of Appeal at Paris, a vice-president of the Senate.

Adrien de Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza, the representative of one of the oldest noble families of France, eldest son of Napoleon's faithful Minister, Armand de Caulaincourt, made by the Emperor Duke of Vicenza in 1808. The present Duke succeeded his father the 19th of February, 1827.

M. Vieillard, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. M. [illegible] Advocate, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, as [illegible] religion in district parishes."—We are of opinion that such marriages [illegible] in Ireland, if [illegible] Act, and that the [illegible] marriage in the manner required by it, to parties resident in the new parish a certificate of marriage by the minister of [illegible] district, dated [illegible]

C. H. N., Gloucester, is thanked, and will, perhaps, allow us to see the Sketches

R. Y., Kingston, Jamaica.—Appreciation is best [illegible] may be suggested

J. [illegible] Bristol.—[illegible] the kind [illegible] of your agreement.

J. [illegible], Islington.—[illegible] we have not room for [illegible]

T. P. Brown, Hobart [illegible] we cannot do otherwise [illegible] favour

F. W. B., Southampton.—We shall be glad to receive the Sketch and details

[illegible] Stanton's "Christ [illegible] Sermons."

[illegible] Manchester.—We [illegible]

[illegible] Lady to know and [illegible] is proper [illegible]

[illegible] Powell, D.D., [illegible] We have a [illegible]

[illegible] Alexander [illegible] late Mr. Selby, R.A., has not appeared in a volume

[illegible] Apply to Hole [illegible] Co., Conduit-street. Every specification [illegible] a model or [illegible] [illegible] was subscribed at the last meeting of [illegible]

L. Oldham.—The back Numbers may be had by order.

E. M., Boston.—The abstract will be announced shortly.

[illegible] Subscriber.—The Grand March [illegible] of no value, and neither is the [illegible] Portrait of the Emperor which Adam [illegible] to the [illegible] of St. Barbadoes, and M. Duprez [illegible], now in Paris, played [illegible] Bonaparte in the name of the Crystal Palace, during the [illegible]

C. W. P. [illegible] of the value to which [illegible] would be [illegible]

A SUBSCRIBER.—"Blagg" is not an Armiger [illegible] Apply at the Heralds' College

HEREDITARY BLOODHOUND.—No arms [illegible] W. M. C.—We can find no name to the [illegible]

[illegible] apply at the Institution [illegible] F. P., Wrexham.—Apply to the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

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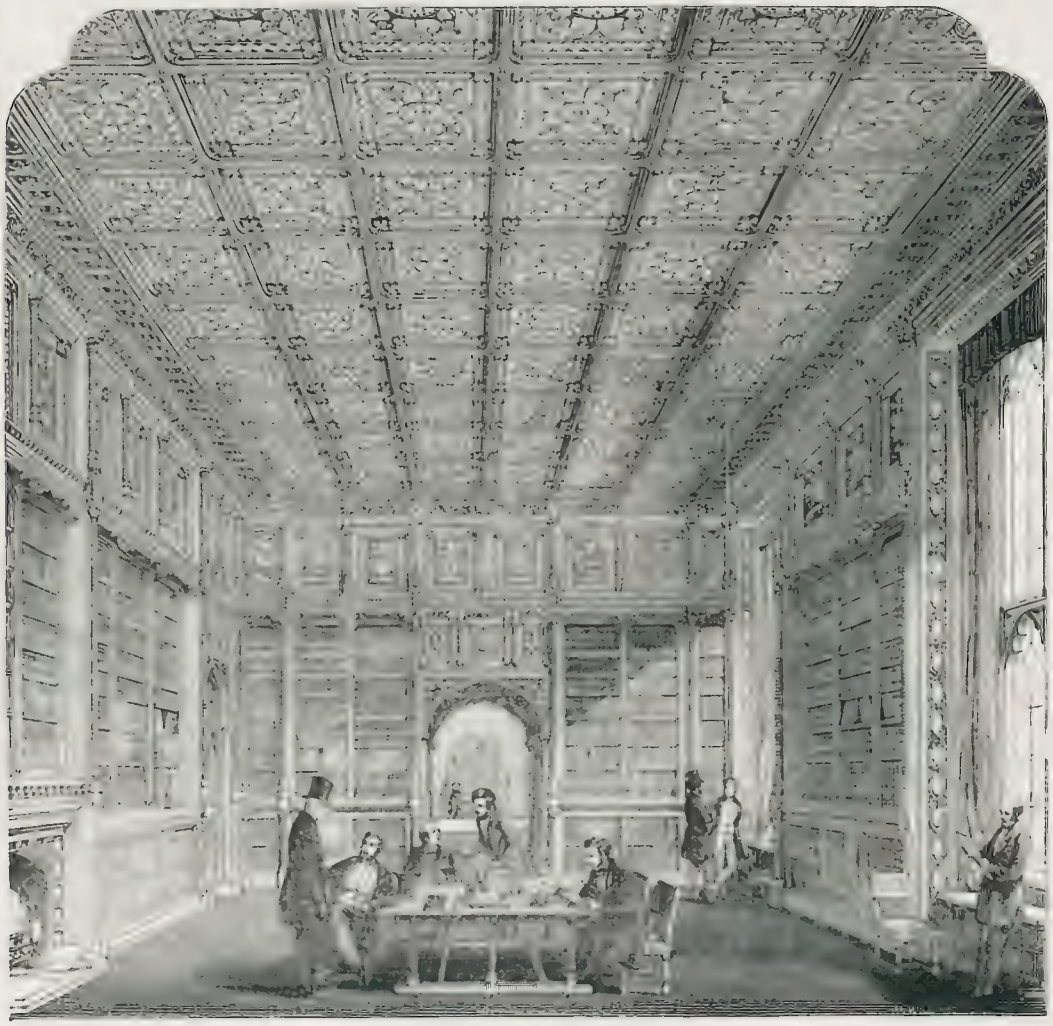
—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 545.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.

TWENTY years ago, when Lord John Russell carried his original Reform Bill, the word "Reform" was a word of power. A palpable idea was attached to it, and it rang in the ears of the multitude like the old ballad of "Chevy Chase" upon those of Sir Philip Sydney, "stirring their hearts as with the sound of a trumpet." But those days passed, and "Reform" lost its charm. Too much was expected of it; and, when the fever heat of enthusiasm cooled down, the people discovered that they had been expending their energies in a vain pursuit. The desire of Reform, which never can be utterly extinguished in any nation claiming to be intelligent and free, took a more practical direction, and the Anti-Corn-Law agitation of the party independent of Whigs and Tories, succeeded to that which the Whigs had thriven upon for a whole generation. The common sense of the country found that, with all the defects, anomalies, absurdities, and injustices which the Reform Act had been insufficient to cure, the English people were both practically and theoretically free; and that Parliament, as the Reform Bill had constituted it, was powerful enough to remedy any real and proved abuse. It was felt that the questions of most importance in our time were economical and fiscal—not doctrinal and philosophical. The sad experience of the oppressed nations of the Continent showed, at the same time, that bran new constitutions were somewhat like the pedlar's razors—showy but useless—capable of cutting and wounding, but not of doing the particular work for which they were intended. The uneducated classes, having the boon of a cheap loaf, were contented with the Government, and did not trouble themselves, while with the cheap loaf they had good wages, about forms and principles of legislation. The classes



LIBRARY OF THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

immediately above them lost faith in the principle of a greatly extended suffrage, when they saw how pliant an instrument universal suffrage might become in the hands of despotism. All classes, with a few individual exceptions, came to the conclusion, that, defective as our parliamentary system might be, its results were, upon the whole, satisfactory. It was true that Sudbury, Harwich, St. Albans, and other such places were scandals and nuisances, but it was equally true, in law and in fact, that an Englishman's house was his castle," which was more than could be said of the house of a German or a Frenchman. It was absurd and unjust, no doubt, that Lymington, in Hampshire, a mere stagnant village, should return two members to Parliament, and that such great, wealthy, and growing cities as Manchester and Glasgow should return no more; but then it was comfortable to think that no attack could be made upon the life, limb, or property of a British subject without a remedy. It was not, theoretically, very sound that Calne should return a member, and Birkenhead none, or that a venal ten-pounder in a trumpery borough should have the privilege of a vote, while a professional man, living in lodgings or chambers in the metropolis, and paying twice the amount of the £10 rental in direct taxation, should not enjoy a similar right; but, in balancing advantages and defects, the people, though they might laugh now and then at the old patchwork Constitution of Great Britain, entertained a sincere respect for it, and were very thankful for the privilege of living under its protection. And so Parliamentary Reform went out of date as a party cry, and the most energetic reformers devoted their attention to such general reforms as Parliament could accomplish—the reform of the law, the reform of our fiscal system, and scores of less prominent, but equally important matters.

In the session of 1851, annoyed by a chance defeat, and with a view to a party triumph at a future time, the author of the Reform Act of 1832, and the author of the famous "finality" phrase, announced a new Reform Bill for the present year. It seems highly probable that the party gain to be derived from the fulfilment of the promise will be nothing, or next to nothing. It is not improbable even that damage, and not advantage, will be the result. The promise of a new Reform Bill excited no gratitude and no expectation. Nobody cared one farthing about it; and if Lord John Russell instead of introducing it on Monday last, had quietly postponed it for another twelvemonth, or to the Greek kalends, no living creature would have taken the disappointment very greatly to heart. There would have been a running fire of ill-natured commentary in and out of Parliament, but nothing more serious would have happened. The world would have wagged as merrily as before, and the Russell Administration would have died of its decrepitude, at its appointed time—neither sooner nor later—with no greater number of friends or of enemies than if its new Reform Bill had never been dreamed of.

And yet, the measure, as sketched by Lord John Russell, on Monday evening, to his very unsympathising auditory, contains many provisions for which the country might well be grateful. The enfranchisement of two such places as Birkenhead and Burnley is a tribute to the growth of trade and manufactures which is worthy of commendation. The extension of the right of voting to all persons living without the limits of boroughs, who pay direct taxes to the amount of forty shillings per annum, is surely a step in the right direction. The abolition of the property qualification, hitherto exacted from English members alone, and which was notoriously of no avail for the purposes for which it was intended, is equally entitled to respectful mention. The reconstruction of the oath, framed centuries ago, to exclude the adherents of the exiled House of Stuart, but which, in the present day, when there is no House of Stuart to trouble us, has the effect of excluding men in whom the first constituencies of the empire place their confidence, and who may be ranked among the most loyal and devoted subjects of the Crown, is also a real, a substantial, and a necessary reform. It will also be very generally admitted that there is no real necessity why a member of the Ministry, in vacating one office and accepting another, should, at the same time, vacate his seat. The new Bill, in putting an end to this inconvenience, will generally be acknowledged as useful to this extent. The other portions of the measure are of less positive value; yet it can scarcely be denied, that the men who are considered fit to serve their country in the responsible and honourable capacity of jurymen, are fit to serve it in the capacity of voters. All impartial persons will, we think, feel disposed to admit, that, in this respect, Lord John Russell has done wisely in lowering the county qualification to include this class. Whether Lord John Russell, in admitting that the original Reform Act, which requires a ten-pound qualification for voters in borough-, had placed the suffrage rather too high, did not admit rather too much, is a different question, and one on which in default of data we do not feel disposed to hazard an opinion. Whether, in praising the intelligence of the new five-pound householders, to whom he proposes to extend the suffrage, he does not somewhat exaggerate, or paint "*en couleur de rose*," is another point on which it seems to us that more positive information would be desirable. But on neither point is it right for us while we dwell. The Bill, as it stands at present, fresh from the mintage of its author's brain, may be a little bill, but, little as it is, a greater was not expected. Professed reformers will doubtless sneer at it; while the opposite party will find fault with it, not because it attempts little or much, but because it attempts anything, and stirs a question which, in their opinion, would have been better left alone. Yet we think that moderate men, who are not wedded to either party, and who form a reasonable estimate of the public necessities, will wish that Lord John Russell's bill may be carried without loss of time, with such amendments of detail as the majority in Parliament may see fit to engraft upon it. The fear is, that the measure may "stop the way," and impede the more important business of the Legislature. If the business is to be done, the sooner it be done the better. The circumstances of Europe and of the world are critical; and, without feeling any great enthusiasm for, or any particular hostility against, the measure itself, the country will be apt enough to grow impatient if a protracted discussion, leading to the neglect of more urgent matters, should be the result.

There is, however, a contagion of indifference as well as of enthusiasm; and we feel that in considering the new Reform Bill, we have caught the prevailing sentiment of the people. Nevertheless, we must admit, that after all there is something noble and instructive in the spectacle which England at this moment presents. While civil war is only restrained in the fairest portions of Europe by the iron grasp of a merciless military despotism, while liberty lies prostrate and bleeding, and justice is outraged every day, the great English people are freely occupied with their own business; and the first Minister of the Crown, uncoerced, even unasked, is quietly endeavouring to extend the basis of the popular liberties. This is one view of the subject which should not be lost sight of. The military tyrants of the Continent, whether friends or foes of an English alliance, will be wise if they read the lesson aright, and turn it to the proper account.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Election Petitions Act (1848) the Speaker of the House of Commons has appointed the following members to serve on the general committee of elections during the present session:—Lord Seymour (Totnes), Sir George Clerk (Dover), Mr. J. W. Patten (North Lancashire), Sir R. A. Ferguson (Londonderry), Mr. Thornely (Wolverhampton), and Sir J. Y. Buller (South Devon).

THE HOUSE OF LORDS LIBRARY.

The river front of the new Palace at Westminster may be divided in to five parts: the centre portion on the principal floor consisting of committee and conference-rooms; the parts south and north of this centre being occupied with the libraries of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the extreme end portions of the building containing the official residences of the Speaker, Black Rod, &c.

Our Illustration this week shows one of the four spacious apartments, communicating with each other, set apart for the Library of the House of Lords. The Library is entered from a corridor leading from the centre of the building, and has communication through the Bishops' corridor with the House of Lords. Two of the four rooms are of equal size, but the others considerably less, though all are of uniform height. In arrangement of cases, panelling, bookshelves, &c., they all correspond; and from their fine proportions, the peculiarly elegant design, and beautiful character of the workmanship of the carved woodwork, the *real example* is rich, sumptuous, and palatial in the highest degree. Our Illustration conveys a faithful idea of the style of decoration of these superb apartments; but the painter's skill is needed to convey the rich brown tints of the carved oak, the gilded and various-coloured bindings of the books, the rubricated and beautifully painted ceiling, and the varied hues of the armorial bearings in the panels above the bookshelves, in order to make the picture complete in its *ensemblance*. The panels are destined to represent the armorial bearings of the Lord Chief Justices of England from the earliest period.

The carved-work of small shields and oak foliage at the windows is particularly beautiful, as are also the panels above the two doors, in the central one of which a clock is introduced. The spandrils in the doorway, of stone, are also of great delicacy of workmanship. The fireplaces are lined with Minton's encaustic tiles, and the grates are of mediæval machinery and general appearance, of admirably wrought iron and brass work. The shelves for books recede somewhat from the general front of the panelling, and by this arrangement great picturesqueness is obtained. The furniture will correspond with the fittings in the room, and is covered with morocco leather. The carpet is of very fine design—in general style similar to one which hung in the Mediæval Court in the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations. The Library is lighted in the evening by lamps placed on the centre tables, but which are omitted in our Engraving.

We should mention that the whole of the painted and heraldic decorations are due to the taste and skill of Messrs. Crace.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Lord Brougham hoped the Government would extend the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill so as to provide for the personal examination of members of Parliament, with a view to the prosecution and punishment of bribery.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the subject had been long under the consideration of the Government. In the Lower House on that very night notice of a bill on the subject would be given.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of this bill. The measure provided that where a judgment had been obtained without the consideration of facts, precisely stating what was claimed for debt and costs. Technical and formal objections were in general to be abolished. If the defendant did not defend, judgment would be signed in eight days, and the costs would be reduced to one-fourth what they at present amount to. The bill would also abolish all cases of special demurrer. It required proceedings to be taken on the first stage, or not at all, and allowed no writ of error to be brought unless the objection had been made in the court below.

Lord Lyndhurst did not object to the second reading of the bill, as all the objections to it related to matters of detail and would be best discussed in committee. He could not, however, understand, as the machinery of the county courts had worked so well, why the same machinery should not be applied to the superior courts in all cases not exceeding £200 or £500.

Lord Brougham thought the best course would be to read the bill at once a second time. He also agreed in the suggestion of Lord Lyndhurst as to the application of the county court machinery to the superior courts.

The Lord Chancellor remarked, that, before he acceded to Lord Lyndhurst's suggestion, he should be glad to have his positive assurance that the county court machinery was adapted to the superior courts.

The bill was then read a second time.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

In reply to a question from Lord Strangford, Earl Granville said, that Lord Palmerston had not sent any reply to the remonstrances of foreign powers with respect to the reception given here to certain political refugees. Had it, a noble Lord remained in office, he had no doubt but he would have sent the same reply as he (Earl Granville) had done.

After a short conversation on the Patent Law Amendment Bill of last session, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Sheriffs of London, Messrs. Cotterell and Swift, appeared at the bar, and presented two petitions from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, in favour of the City Improvements Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Adderley, Mr. W. Cubitt, Mr. Ord, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Greene, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr. Aglionby, Captain Jones, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. E. Denison, and Mr. Henley were nominated the committee on standing orders.

On the motion of the same hon. member, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. E. Denison, Mr. Sotheron, Sir J. Y. Buller, and the chairman of the committee on standing orders, were nominated the committee of selection.

RE-DIVISION OF PARISHES.

The Marquis of Blandford gave notice of a bill for a redivision of parishes, with a view to the better apportionment of ecclesiastical duty.

SIR HARRY SMITH.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. J. Williams as to the recall of Sir H. Smith, intimated that the same rule of submitting for her Majesty's approval every dispatch from the Colonial-office did not apply as in the case of the Foreign-office. The despatch recalling Sir H. Smith had been submitted to and received the sanction of the whole of the Cabinet.

THE "AMAZON."

In reply to a question from Lord Naas, Sir F. Baring said, if a motion for that purpose were made he would not object to lay on the table all the correspondence which had taken place with the Admiralty on the subject of the loss of the *Amazon*.

THE LIGHTING OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. Manners begged to ask the noble Lord (Lord Seymour) whether, within the last two months, he had not received from Dr. Reid an intimation of the insecure state of the lamps which then hung over their heads? (Laughter.) It may be mentioned that during the past hour the House had exhibited no cut a alarm at the falling of some of the plaster from which the lamps suspended from the ceiling. In several directions the glass funnels gave way, and here and there large pieces fell upon the floor. The Serjeant-at-Arms narrowly escaped one of these missile frozens as they fell directly over his head, but he valiantly kept his official chair, and with uncovered head defied the storm. Many hon. members more circumspectly put their hats on.]

Lord Seymour, in reply, said "that he" had received no such intimation from Dr. Reid; and repeated the statement of the clerk of the works and the workmen employed as to the safety of the lamps.

Lord J. Manners said "that he" had not asked for an opinion on the subject, and it was quite essential that something should be done in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

The Speaker acquainted the House with the fact that he had received a letter from the Police-court in Bow-street—(Laughter)—to this effect:—

"Sir,—I understand it is the practice of this commission to inform the House the arrest of any of its members: I beg leave, therefore, to report to you that Mr. Feargus O'Connor having assaulted a police-constable, I have committed him to prison for seven days, upon the provisions of the law.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, Thomas Henry."

This intelligence occasioned considerable laughter.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE OF PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord J. Russell rose amidst a very crowded House to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting for members of Parliament and to amend the laws relating to representation. The noble Lord commenced by urging the circumstance of the tranquility of the country as rendering the present session peculiarly fitted to the consideration of the subject. He denied that it was merely on the spur of the moment, when pressed last year, that he resolved to propose a measure of parliamentary reform. In 1848, while opposing Mr. Hume's motion, he stated that the period was probably approaching when it would be well to consider whether some extension of the suffrage was not necessary. The question was discussed in the cabinet in 1849 and 1850, but on both occasions there were reasons sufficient for its postponement. But while admitting the necessity for an extension of the suffrage, he held the claim untimely which asserted the right of every individual to the franchise. He then drew an historical retrospect of all the measures of reform proposed, from that of Mr. Pitt in 1781 down to the bill of 1832, the main provisions of which, so far as they limited the franchise in counties and boroughs, he called attention to, and urged, that, if the counties and large towns only returned members, it would be impossible to say that we had a fair system of representation. Where representation depended solely on numbers, as in the United States, it had been found necessary to arm the executive in the person of the President with powers far beyond those held by the Sovereign of this country, viz. to appoint his Ministry without any reference to the opinions of Congress. It would be unwise, and destroy the balance of the constitution, if in this country the representation were confined to the town and large towns. He saw no reason, nor was it intended to propose, similarly to absolute disfranchisement in the case of the small boroughs. It was only proposed to disfranchise those boroughs which there was proof of corruption, to be ascertained by means of a commission similar to that appointed in the St. Alban's case. It would be for the House to consider whether the limits in the representation occasioned by the disfranchisement of a borough under such circumstances should not be filled up as he now proposed in the case of Sudbury and St. Alban's, by giving the vacant seats to populous and growing towns like Birkenhead and Burnley. Holding that disfranchisement was correct in itself in placing the right of voting on household suffrage at a £10 qualification, he thought the time had come when it might safely be lowered. He proposed to introduce a rated value of £6 in boroughs for the exist nce of £6 franchise. In point of numbers, he calculated that ten properties of occupiers between £5 and £10, as compared with those of £10 and upwards, was about six to ten. The proposed change, therefore, would add materially to the number of voters in boroughs. He proposed to maintain the distinction between the county and the borough franchise established by the Reform Act. The 40s. freehold franchise would not be disturbed; but, with regard to the occupation franchise, he thought the same qualification was built entitled a man to sit on juries might safely be taken as that which should give the right to vote for members of Parliament; and, accordingly, he proposed to reduce the occupation franchise in counties from £50 to £30 rental value; and with regard to copyhold tenures and long leaseholds, the qualification was to be reduced from £10 to £5. Besides these, it was proposed to give a new right of voting under ministerial to persons residing either in counties or boroughs—those residing without the limits of the borough to vote for the county, and those within, for that borough that was, the right for all persons to vote who paid direct taxes in the shape of assessed or income-tax to the amount of 40s. a year. Such new qualification, however, was not to extend to persons who paid merely for licenses. This would obviate the objection frequently and reasonably urged, that while persons holding freehold or copyhold property, and even more occupying tenants, had the right of voting, a large class of educated men, possessing property and every qualification for the exercise of the franchise, had not that right. With regard to the small boroughs, he thought on principle they should be maintained. He did not find, although there was now an outcry against them, that Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, or any other statesman who had propounded or supported measures of parliamentary reform, had ever suggested the total destruction of the small boroughs. It was a mistake to suppose that all these boroughs were infected with corruption more than some of the larger constituencies. In many of them the elections were conducted in as pure a manner with regard to some as it was said with truth that the influence of property control of the elections, and it was desirable that that represch should be removed, he proposed where such influence prevailed to extend the constituencies by adding neighbouring towns in the same or the adjoining county. In framing forward the Reform Act he had stated that no electoral borough under that act would have less than 300 voters; and while that was the case generally, it appeared that 14 had less than that number, about 30 more had less than 400, and several others less than 500. He proposed to abide by that standard of 500, and to add places in the neighbourhood to those which had less in order to make up that number. The number of boroughs to which this principle would apply in England and Wales would be 67. These small boroughs (except some few in Yorkshire), being in the southern and western counties, were principally in agricultural districts; and the places it was proposed to add to them would apply the same character, of course the balance of interests established by the Reform Bill would be preserved, the object being not to interfere with those interests, but to leave them as they were. Last year he had intimated that no change was to be attached as value to the property qualification of members, and that he was willing to see it abolished, and, acting on that opinion, a clause would be introduced into the bill repealing so much of the acts from Anne downwards as to that subject, so that in future the English and Irish members would in this respect be placed on a footing of equality with those of Scotland. Another subject he proposed to deal with in the bill—after the necessary provision of the House on the subject should be taken—was the oaths taken by members. He saw no advantage in maintaining invidious distinctions between the oaths of Protestants and Roman Catholics, nor in calling upon members to abjure James II. and his descendants. In the new form of oath he proposed the words "on the true faith or a Christian" should be omitted words which had never been introduced to confirm the right of sitting in Parliament to Christians, but for the purpose of different purposes. The oath he would suggest was a simple one, which all members could take alike, merely binding them to allegiance to the throne and fidelity to the succession. There would be no alteration in the oath or other clauses in regard to members accepting offices under the Crown. At present, not only when the member first accepted office, but when he changed office, his seat became vacant. He did not propose to alter the law as regarded members accepting office for the first time, but he thought that when a member who had been a Cabinet office merely changed to another under the same Administration, there should be no necessity for a re-election. As to the Irish franchise, and to the several alteration in respect to the county franchise. But, with regard to the city and borough franchise, the qualifications would be reduced from £8 to £5, it having been found that that £8 franchise great y restricted the number of voters in Ireland. The very small number on the lists of some of the boroughs had disposed Government to reject the proposition placed before the House when the Irish bill was before it. It was not advisable to add to the number of those boroughs, it was not advisable to add the neighbouring towns, and thereby secure larger and more independent constituencies. With the question of the franchise settled, Parliament would be in a position to consider one from which the name, viz. the education of the people. In another session, he trusted they would be prepared to concur in a general measure on that subject.

Mr. Hume complained of the omissions of the noble Lord's scheme, especially as to the ballot and triennial parliaments. As far as the bill went, he approved of it.

After some observations from Sir J. Walsh and Sir R. Inglis against the measure, and Mr. H. Berkeley and Mr. P. Howard in favour of it,

Mr. Bright observed, that, judging by the intelligence displayed by the ratepayers in the case of those between £5 and £10 a year in local matters, he believed there was no danger of the electoral body being deteriorated in character by the noble Lord's plan; but he regretted that care was not taken to prevent the exercise of a settlement of property by large manufacturers by large employers who had many of these smaller voters dependent upon them, by introducing the protection of the ballot. He saw no reasons for lowering the county franchise to £30 which did not apply with equal force to lowering it to £50 in favour of that to £10. What reason was there for saying that the man who occupied a £10 house in the country was not as intelligent and as respectable as the man who lived in a £5 house in a borough? If a noble Lord had talked about maintaining the balance of interests; but merely a noble Lord had talked about maintaining the balance of interests; but the preponderance of the representatives of the land and appendages of the settled question of Free Trade, which he supposed he meant, was not a balance of interests, but merely a question of numbers. He wanted to know why such places as Thetford and Harwich should send two members, while such boroughs as Manchester, Finsbury, or Westminster sent no more? A settlement on such a basis could not be permanent, nor ought it to be so. He urged the noble Lord to consider before the next stage of the bill the propriety of withdrawing the members from those small boroughs he proposed to disfranchise, and apportioning them to the large constituencies, or to new constituencies raised from more populous districts. On the subject of the ballot, he thought it would be far better to abolish them altogether, as substituting, if necessary, a system of voting papers.

Mr. H. Baillie taunted Lord John with not providing for the repeal of the Septennial Act, if he meant to make the measure a democratic one; and expressed his decided opinion that no measure of reform would give satisfaction which did not propose to shorten the duration of Parliament.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Roche, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Trelawny, Sir J. Walmesley, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Anstey, Sir J. Tyrrell, Colonel Sibthorpe, and Mr. W. Johnston spoke.

Lord J. Russell having stated that the second reading would be taken on Friday next,

Mr. Disraeli demanded a longer interval for reflection, the more especially as it was understood the bill would not be on the table until Thursday. Judging from the Minister's statement, he did not think the project was calculated to confer that lasting peace of mind and satisfaction to any great extent; therefore he should not be prepared to go into committee on the bill and on

Lord CRANWORTH desired to know whether it would be the bill as introduced by his noble and learned friend, or as passed by the House of Commons? For the difference was rather important, seeing that the bill originally consisted of 10 clauses, of which 13 had been struck out, and of the remaining two one had the word "not" inserted, which of course totally altered its meaning—(A laugh) and 17 new clauses were introduced. (Laughter.)

Lord BROUGHAM said it was true the House of Commons had made alterations in the form of the bill, but had adopted its principle and object (which was the attaching to the courts an equal le jurisdiction; or, at all events, enabling the judges to act as Masters in Chancery); and the House had only altered the mode of carrying out the principle of the measure. (A laugh.) The chief provision inserted by the Commons, and which had been omitted by their Lordships, was the one to the effect of which he had a strong opinion, notwithstanding it had been disapproved of by their Lordships, enabling barristers to practise in the county courts without the intervention of attorneys.

NEW ZEALAND.

Earl GREY, in reply to a question from a noble Lord, said that a bill for granting a constitution to the colony of New Zealand would be introduced in the House of Commons as soon as the state of public business would permit.

RIBBONISM IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

The Earl of RODEN asked if it was the intention of the Government to take any extraordinary measures for the punishment of the perpetrators of the detestable outrages in the north of Ireland, and in order to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the Government was most anxious to take every means for the preservation of life and property. Although the steps already taken had not been so successful as was desired, yet he could not admit that they had altogether failed. He did not think that any extraordinary measures should be taken until all the legal means at the disposal of the Government should have been exhausted.

A conversation followed, in the course of which

The Earl of RODEN regretted that more stringent steps had not been taken by the Government.

The conversation then dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—IRELAND.

Mr. KNOX wished to be informed whether Ireland would be provided for by a separate bill, or by the measure introduced by the noble Lord the right hon. Lord? In Ireland there was a general feeling that that country should be included in the English bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that a separate bill would be introduced for Ireland, although there were some parts of the measure brought in the night before—those relating to oaths, for—which would be applicable to Ireland.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.

In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Mr. E. BAINES said it would not be practicable, owing to the business already announced, to bring in a new Law of Settlement bill early in the present session, but he had authority to state that the Government were prepared with a bill upon this important subject, if there should appear to be any probability of legislating upon it during the present session.

TENANT RIGHT.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better securing and regulating the custom of tenant right as practised in the province of Ulster, and to secure compensation to improving tenants who may not make claim under the said custom, and to limit the power of eviction in certain cases.

Mr. KNOX seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY said that as the House had on former occasions given the hon. gentleman leave to bring in measures on this subject, he should not therefore oppose the bringing in of the present bill; but it was only fair to the hon. gentleman to say, that if the bill contained the same principle as that of the bill of last session, he could not promise to aid it any assistance in its future stages. The question was one of great importance, and he would not stand in the way of its fair consideration by the House. He did not believe, however, that an Act of Parliament could remedy the evils the bill professed to touch, and he considered that all combinations to obtain, by force, a reduction of rents ought to be put down by the strong arm of the law.

After a discussion, in which Mr H. Grattan, Mr. Hume, Mr E. B. Roche, Mr. Moore, Sir J. Young, Mr. Sadleir, and Mr. B. Osborne took part,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it appeared to him that the bill was an attempt to impose wholesale upon the south of Ireland the customs of the north. Legislation upon the subject was a task of great difficulty, and he should not feel justified in assenting to leave to bring in a bill which might contain some clauses of a valuable character.

Mr. KNOX said that the noble Lord had pledged himself to legislation on this subject, which now appeared to have altogether abandoned.

Mr BRIGHT said he had paid great attention to this subject, and had thrown his views into the shape of a bill, which, however, he had not brought forward, because it had not met with the general approbation of the Irish members, or of those whom they represented. He would vote for the first and second readings of the bill, believing the subject one which could not be too much considered. The bill, as it now appeared to him, seemed to be open to many objections, and also to a Parliament of landlords, which was not very surprising, for it was too much to expect that cats could legislate properly for mice.

Mr. WHITESIDE regretted to observe, from the hon. gentleman's observation, that cats could not legislate well for mice, for the landlords of Ireland were not the tyrannical cruel class they had been so often represented to be. He agreed that a bill of a different description from that before the House would be the landlord; but it appeared as if the Government would attempt nothing, for the noble Lord at its head had abandoned a good and a sensible bill, according to his own showing, because it was objected to by some agitators who had waked upon him, and who, doubtless, would not be satisfied with anything.

After a few words from Mr. AGLIONBY,

Mr. LEWIS opposed the measure as dangerous to the rights of property. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

RAILWAYS—IRELAND.

Mr. M'COLLAGH obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable grand juries in Ireland to make presentments in aid of railways in certain cases.

THE SALE OF BEER.

Sir J. PAKINGTON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the sale of beer.

COUNTY FINANCIAL BOARDS

Mr. M. GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish county financial boards for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

COPYHOLDS.

Mr. AGLIONBY obtained leave to bring in a bill to effect the compulsory enfranchisement of copyhold and customary tenures.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

On the motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the select committee of last session, appointed to inquire into the constitution and management of the Board of Customs, was re-appointed.—Adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon.

Mr. F. MAULE, who was introduced by Mr. Hayter and the Lord Advocate, took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for Perth.

EDUCATION IN MANCHESTER.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved the second reading of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill, the object of which was to give facilities for the education of the humble classes of the community.

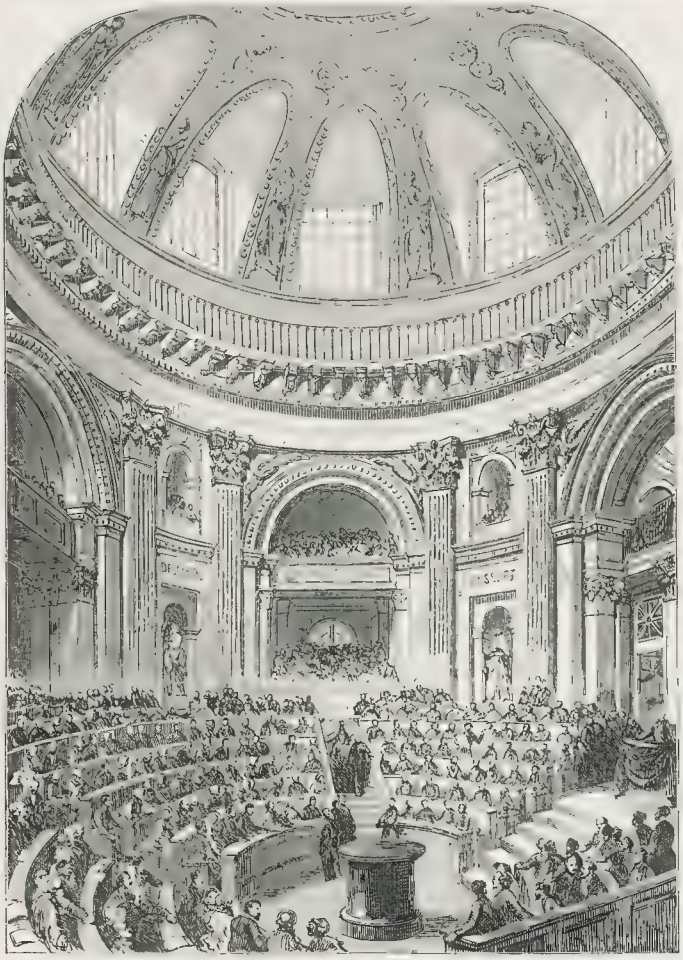
Mr. W. BROWN seconded the motion.

Mr. GIBSON moved as an amendment that the consideration of the bill be postponed until the 25th instant, as the corporation of Manchester were about to meet on the 18th of this month, to take its provisions into consideration. Should disapprove of the bill, it would be too late to oppose it if it should be now read a second time.

Mr. W. PATTEN supported the second reading of the bill, which did not interfere with any of the schools now in existence.

Mr. BRIGHT hoped the second reading would be postponed until the sentiments of the corporation of Manchester should be ascertained.

Mr. CARDWELL said the difficulty which



SITTING OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY, AND RECEPTION OF M. DE MONTALEMBERT

all things, and to protect nations from it by efficacious guarantees. But, that fact and that principle even admitted, the character and general effect of the institutions which had prevailed over the national influences exist notwithstanding. Though the whole of the errors of Royalty and of the church in France should be pointed out and noted, the history of France will not be changed. The Church and Royalty still remain the tutelary influence, which has protected and directed society in France through all its glorious development. When the Revolution broke out in 1789, Royalty in our country was represented by a Prince of excellent qualities, though none of them very superior. * * * * * * *

The Church in France, at the same period, could not boast, it is true, of that distinguished piety and genius which had constituted its power and its glory during a long period of time. The effect of the ideas and principles of the age had penetrated into its ranks, much less deeply, however, than has been frequently asserted. The French Church has two replies to make to those who too severely reproach it with a laxity of morals and a mundane spirit. It supported unexampled adversity with heroic courage and devotedness; and as soon as the ground became somewhat firm it rose again from its ruins, and in a few years it has restored to Christian France a clergy worthy of its respect. A church which gave for a quarter of a century so many pious martyrs to the scaffold, and so many holy priests to the altar, was certainly not infected with an incurable disease, nor had it fallen into certain decay. I do not wish to disclose the entire truth. I have no desire to recal hideous and afflicting recollections. I wish not to excite the bursts of indignation and of pity, which, thank Heaven, are always called forth by the simple mention of the uncontrolled passion for crime and the last extremity of misfortune. I shall only allude to one single great fact of our past revolution in its calm and naked simplicity. On one side I place all the services which the Christian Church and the Monarchy rendered to France during fifteen centuries, and what King Louis XVI. and the Church of France really were at the commencement of our revolution. I place, on the other hand, what the revolution has made of the Monarchy, of the Church, of Louis XVI., and of the Christian clergy. Who can

M. DE MONTALEMBERT.

hold the scales, and not acknowledge with profound grief, that, treating as it has treated the Monarchy and the Church, Louis XVI. and the Christian clergy, the revolution trampled under foot justice and common sense, moral and political right: that it was at the same time ungrateful and iniquitous; that it violated and outraged the eternal laws of God and the vital conditions of society, and all the noble instincts of that very people in whose name it was accomplished? The lesson derived from what is passing before our eyes, our own experience, the hand of God made manifest in the destinies and the actions of men—your hon. predecessor, sir, heard and comprehended them; and, therefore, he wrote the 'History of Louis XVI.,' and he died a Christian."

LAUNCH OF THE "AMAZONAS" STEAM FRIGATE.

On Thursday week this fine frigate was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons, at Blackwall, for the Peruvian Government. Her principal dimensions are:

	Ft.	In.
Length between perpendiculars	197	0
Breadth extreme	43	0
Depth in hold to spar-deck	27	6
Burthen in tons 1679 42 94.		
Length of gun-deck	194	6
Height between decks	7	8
Port sill from load water-line	8	0

The cabins are arranged so as to give excellent accommodation to a her officers, and are built of handsome mahogany and wainscot oak French-polished. The magazines, store-rooms, &c. are arranged similar to a frigate of her class in the Royal navy.

The *Amazonas* is to be fitted with a pair of engines of 300 horses collective power, with tubular boilers made by Messrs. Penn and Son, of Greenwich, on their much-approved trunk principle, which was so much admired, and obtained a prize at the Great Exhibition. The screw will be of gun-metal, with apparatus to raise it on to the deck in case of need.

The vessel is built of oak for the timbers, with East India teak for the planking, both inside and out.

She is to be supplied with a complete outfit of masts, yards, sails, anchor and chains, boats, and spare stores of suitable dimensions for a vessel of her class. She has been nine months building, and is to be finished in three months, whilst the engines are being erected on board.

LAUNCH OF THE "AMAZONAS" PERUVIAN STEAM FRIGATE, AT BLACKWALL YARD.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN IN THE LONG GALLERY OF THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BARNES, SURREY.

This small and picturesque Church, one of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, supposed to have been erected about the close of the twelfth century, was re-opened on Sunday week, after undergoing extensive repairs and enlargement.

The accompanying View shows the interior of the south aisle and chancel restored to their former primitive character. During the progress of the works there was discovered a triple lancet window in the east wall of the chancel, it having been filled up and plastered over. The centre opening had not been originally of the length of the two side ones, but has now been cut down to the level of the others. It was also discovered that the roof, as seen in the View, west of the chancel arch, was constructed in a semi-hexagonal form of oak timbers, moulded on the inner edges, but which was wholly obscured by plastering and whitewashing. This roof has been repaired, scraped, and varnished, and with much care restored, together with other features of the ancient part of the fabric.

The northern aisle is entirely new and capacious, and has a gallery over the same, extending also over the west end of the Church. The style here adopted is the perpendicular, as being in accordance with the date of the old west tower; the discovery of the lancet windows not having been made until the works were too much advanced to admit of following out that style. This will account for the anomalous effect of the eastern elevation, as presenting the two styles in the same frontage.

The enlargement and restoration of the Church has been effected by private subscription—from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. George Legg, architect, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The triple window of the chancel has been filled with rich stained glass by Mr. Wailes, and other windows by Mr. Powell, from the contributions of friends.

The Lord Bishop of London preached in the morning, from the text, Exodus xx. 24: "In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." And the sermon in the afternoon was preached by the rector, from Psalm 122, verse 1: "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." Collections were made at both services.

A View of the exterior of this interesting Church appeared, with an historical account of the edifice, in No. 51 of the Illustrated London News.

INTERIOR OF BARNES CHURCH, RESTORED.

THE HON. JOHN MORPHETT,

FIRST SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The meeting of the first Legislative Assembly marks an epoch in the history of the important colony of South Australia: and the election of Mr. John Morphett to be the first Speaker is an event of no small significance in regard to the state and prospects of the settlement.

THE HON. JOHN MORPHETT, FIRST SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

John Morphett derives his descent from a Kentish family, and was born in England in 1803. Although of an energetic temperament, it became evident, as he advanced, that the warmer climates with which travelling had made him acquainted best suited his constitution, and he fortunately selected for his home that region which has proved to possess the finest climate in the world. He had, indeed, been attracted towards the settlement by the lively interest which he, as well as several of his friends and relatives, took in the system on which the colony was founded, and which has rendered it the best imitation of English society yet offered in any of our colonies—sound English society, with an active prosperity in every class, and a lovely climate over all. The first Governor and his party arrived on the shores of Gulf St. Vincent in February, 1836, and among that party was Mr. Morphett. His intelligence contributed greatly to the example which the educated settlers gave to their companions of assiduity and judgment in forming the settlement; his enterprise set the example which has encouraged South Australia to supply England with wool of the finest quality, and with wheat unsurpassed in the British market; while its products already rival the south of Europe in wines and fruits, rendering it a kind of England on the Mediterranean. Selected as a non-official member of the Governor's Council, he distinguished himself for his sagacity and his independent devotion to the interests of the colony.

On the carrying out of the Constitution recently granted under Earl Grey's act—which makes the Assembly a House of Lords and a House of Commons sitting in one chamber—Mr. Morphett was offered a seat by more than one district of the colony; but he was nominated by the Governor as a Crown member. It was to have been anticipated that the old disputes between the Government and the colonists would have made the majority in the Assembly choose a Speaker from among the elected members; but when the day came for the choice, on the 20th of August last, it fell unanimously on the Hon. John Morphett. This act of the legislative body not only proves the personal and well-merited confidence in Mr. Morphett's character, but also it shows that the breach between the colonists and the Government has been removed, and it

TRIUMPHAL ARCH ERECTED AT HOBART TOWN, TO WELCOME THE GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

signifies that henceforward parties are prepared to act together for the welfare of their country.

Mr. Speaker Morphett is a strong advocate for the connexion with the mother country, which many able men in the Australian colonies are doing their best to weaken. One source of discontent is the non-recognition in this country of colonial station, official or social. The loyal John Morphett himself, for instance, would here be stripped of his "Honourable" style and title, if he visited his native land. It is not only individuals that feel this disparagement; whole communities feel insulted by the slight to their representatives. How easily might a little just courtesy and attention correct that feeling and cement the conn[illegible] by [illegible] the natural affection and pride which all colonists are [illegible] to feel in their parent land! No step could more strengthen that affectionate pride than the crowning of colonial worth and dignity by their full recognition in the British metropolis.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT HOBART TOWN.

Amidst the discontent which, unfortunately, so often characterises intelligence from our colonies, it is gratifying to record a very marked testimony to the popularity of the Governor of Vand Diemen's Land, which manifested itself at Hobart Town on the 26th of August last, in the erection of an Arch of Welcome to his Excellency—"a welcome," says the *Hobart Town Advertiser*, "unprecedented in the Australian colonies." The streets were filled with spectators; and foremost among the commemorations in Elizabeth-street was the Triumphal Arch we have engraved—a very effective structure, adorned with emblems of the various products of the colony. The design by James Thomson consisted of a centre arch, flanked by two smaller arches, externally filled in with evergreens, and [illegible] decorated with flags of all nations. The side supports of the central arch were the jaws of a whale, with bales of wool for bases, emblematic of the staple resources of the colony. On the top of the arch were sheaves of wheat, a third staple of the island, while the Royal standard of Great Britain floated over the whole. The smaller arches were surmounted with bales of wool and the French and American flags. On the centre arch was the word "W[illegible]" surrounded with roses, and underneath, on a Roman banner, were [illegible] the arms of his Excellency, and the legend, "Presented to his [illegible] Sir W. T. Denison, with an address, by the inhabitants of Hobart Town [illegible], 1851." On the centre of the small arches was "V. R." in variegated letters.

The Governor entered the town in grand procession, and on his arrival at the Arch was presented with an address of congratulation, to which his Excellency replied.

SPAIN.—THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

The attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain, which we briefly noticed by telegraphic dispatch last week, as having been made on the 2d instant, has not proved so dangerous as was at first apprehended. The 2d was the day fixed for a grand State procession of the Queen and Court from the Palace to the Church of [illegible] in Madrid, for the [illegible] of her Majesty returning thanks in public for her safe delivery, on the recent occasion of the birth of a Royal Princess. The assassin was an old friar, sixty-three years of age, named Martin Merino y Gomez, of bad moral character, who had at his own request been secularised so far back as the year 1821, and who was well-known as an advocate of extreme Revolutionary doctrines. He was a native of Arnedo, province of Logrono, in the Rioja, and was cousin to the friar of the same name who was infamously conspicuous in the late civil wars in Spain for his sanguinary ferocity.

The hour for the commencement of the Royal festival (*fiestas Reales*) as the pageant was denominated, had been announced in the *Official Gazette* to be half-past one o'clock P.M. on the 2d inst., and, as the day was very fine and the sun shining brightly, almost all the population of Madrid was out of doors. The streets through which the Royal procession was to pass were lined with troops, and the houses throughout the line were dressed out with the gayest coloured silks, velvets, &c. The balconies were thronged with spectators, an immense crowd assembled at all points long before the appointed time, and people waited with great patience till about three P.M., when the troops began to move off and take up different positions, and a rumour was soon spread that something had occurred at the palace, and that the visit to Atocha would not take place. The news of the treasonable attempt soon spread through the city, and the indignation of all against the cowardly assassin was violent in the extreme.

The numerous accounts of the affair vary in some slight particulars. The Queen, who had not made her appearance abroad since the birth of the Princess, was to leave the palace shortly before two o'clock, accompanied by the King and the high functionaries of the court. Her Majesty had just heard the mass of childbirth (*misa de parida*) in the Chapel Royal, and was proceeding along the gallery towards the great staircase, when her progress was arrested by Merino, who, being dressed in clerical attire, and being, as was supposed, about to present a memorial, met with no obstacle from those around. He immediately struck at the Queen with a dagger, which grazed her arm and entered her right side, penetrating through several folds of her mantle of velvet and gold, and cutting through the stays, the whalebone of which diminished the effect of the blow, which it is now understood has not injured any vital organ: the fear was that the liver [illegible]. The assassin at the moment of striking exclaimed, "T[illegible] tienes bastante" (Take it: you have now got enough)! The Queen's first thought was for her child. "Mi nina!" she exclaimed: "Que cuiden á Isabel" (My child!—let them take care of Isabel)! There was a moment of c[illegible]. The King-Consort drew his sword. One of the Royal halberdiers str[illegible] the assassin, who let fall the dagger, and was secured by the Duke of Tamames and other members of the Royal suite. The Queen leant against the wall of the gallery, her hand pressed against her side, which was covered with blood. The King and the other members of the Royal family rushed to support her. She was instantly carried to her apartment, when she swooned, and remained in the faint for a quarter of an hour. The whole scene passed very quickly.

Another account says that the moment when the Queen extended her hand towards Merino, meaning to receive the petition that she supposed he wished to present, he seized her hand with his left, and stabbed her with his right. The Queen instantly uttered a shriek so piercing that it was heard from one extremity of the palace to the other. The poignard had been so vigorously and surely directed that it went through the thick velvet dress, the under garments, and [illegible] the last rib on the right side. Count Pino-Hermoso, who rushed up in time to parry a second blow, had his fingers almost cut off. The Princess Royal was between her [illegible] the King, carried on a cushion by the Marchioness de Povar [illegible] and fell to the ground! The nurse who followed was pressed [illegible] crowd, and sank down in a corner in a fainting fit. When the Queen [illegible] carried to her room, asked for her child, it is said that nobody about her knew where the infant was, and that it was afterwards found in the gallery in the arms of a halberdier, who had picked the poor thing up. The [illegible] of the Queen, [illegible] by so many, led at first to the belief that there must be [illegible] her Majesty as [illegible] recovered, the wound being healed, and the fever consequent on the [illegible] abated. On recovering from her swoon, the Queen said, "Que no lo maten [illegible]" (Do not let them kill him on my account).

[illegible] which supervened the Queen appeared to suffer mentally [illegible] Merino at the moment of the attack produced upon her. On the morning of Thursday (the 5th), when the fever began to abate, a smile for the first time was perceived on the lips of her Majesty. She then took in her arms the Princess Royal, and fondly embraced her.

The King, on whom the scene witnessed on the 2d had caused a strong effect, was bled on the 5th. The Queen Mother Maria Christina remained by the bedside of her daughter until she was out of danger.

The weapon with which the wound was inflicted was a poignard of Albacete manufacture, with white horn handle and iron sheath. Albacete is the Sheffield of Spain. The knife made there is the national weapon, which Spaniards know how to use with fatal precision. The manufacturers there have worked for many centuries upon the same pattern, originally taken from the Moors. They often scratch rudely in Arabic characters on the blade, without in the least understanding its meaning, the following motto, "With the help of Allah, I [illegible]."

The Ministers were all at the church of Atocha, waiting the arrival of their Majesties and the Royal family, when the event happened, but they proceeded to the palace as soon as they received information of it, and held a council in the Foreign-office (which is in the palace), where they passed the night. The President of the Council and Minister of Justice interrogated the would-be regicide previous to sending him off to the Saladero prison. The news of the attempt was despatched by telegraph immediately to all parts of the country, in order to prevent erroneous and mischievous reports from being circulated. The whole diplomatic corps, grandees, senators, and deputies, judges, generals, and, in short, all the notabilities of Madrid, immediately proceeded to the palace to inquire after her Majesty; and, during the two or three subsequent days, addresses of condolence, expressing indignation at the cowardly attempt against the Queen's life, were presented by the Chambers of Peers and of Deputies, the permanent deputation of grandees, the corporation of Madrid, the clergy, &c.

Merino was a man of tall stature and dark complexion, bald, and with some [illegible]. There was nothing remarkable in his physiognomy. He looked [illegible] younger than he really was. On being taken to the prison of Saladero he sat down with a brutal indifference near a stove, and with great [illegible] asked if the Queen was dead: and when told she was not, he expressed surprise, and said he had hit her hard enough. A great number of personages went to the prison to see him; among them the Archbishop of Toledo, whom he treated with the greatest disdain. The Abbé de la Granja called him an unworthy priest, and he replied in insulting terms. He was also very abusive to others, but his general manner was that of a cold cynical sneer. There are [illegible] *España* says that he was always of ultra-revolutionary ideas, and was in a conspiracy against the life of Ferdinand VII., and emigrated in 1823; while the *Gaceta Militar* describes him as a Carlist, saying that he emigrated as an anti-Liberal from 1820 to 1823; that he served as a captain in the Carlist army during the civil war, and came in under the convention of Bergara. He had, it was said, been acting at Madrid for some time as assistant-curate, in the parishes of San Sebastian and San Milan. It is added that he was engaged in an attempt against the life of Queen Christina during her regency, but had failed in an opportunity for carrying it out.

The *Assemblée Nationale* denies that Merino was a curate in the discharge of active duties as a priest. "He belongs (says this journal) to the category of ecclesiastics who were admitted into orders at a period which coincides with the invasion of 1808, when several ecclesiastics were violently thrown out of their course, and obliged to return to the life of laymen, and even to become soldiers; as, for instance, the notorious Merino, the namesake of the wretch who has just been guilty of so great a crime. It so happened that at the heads of some of these displaced ecclesiastics became embroiled in the strangest manner. Attachment to the Catholic faith, devotion to the country, menaced in the way it was, became confounded with the philosophical and revolutionary doctrines that have worked their way into Spain. Martin Merino appears to have been one of those in whose minds revolutionary doctrines ultimately gained the ascendancy over Christian faith. For a long time he has only been a priest in name. In 1822, yielding to demagogical doctrines, he became compromised in a design to assassinate Ferdinand, and was arrested and thrown into prison."

The following particulars of the wretched man's career are collected from various sources:—He had been in the early part of his life a Franciscan friar of the reformed order of St. Diego. The poverty of his order and the restraints of the cloister were not, however, to his taste, and in 1821 he demanded and obtained the privilege of secularisation. It is stated that at that period he gave repeated proofs of political fanaticism; was an *exaltado*; and it is added that in that epoch of great political excitement in Spain he went so far as to present himself before Ferdinand, a pistol or a poignard in one hand, and the Constitution of Cadiz in the other. When the Duke d'Angoulême entered Spain in 1823, Merino emigrated to France, where after some time he succeeded in obtaining employment as an ecclesiastic in a country parish, and occupied his leisure hours in giving lessons in Spanish. It was remarked that he soon acquired a sum of money much more considerable than he could have earned in the exercise of a legitimate occupation. Merino did not avail himself of the amnesty of the Queen Regent in 1832; he did not return to Spain until 1841. Shortly afterwards he was appointed chaplain in the parish of San Sebastian, in Madrid, and was transferred to that of San Milan in 1844. His conduct during a portion of that period was not exemplary. The funds he had acquired in France he lent at an exorbitant rate of interest to the destitute friars: and the interest he required was always in proportion to the wants of the applicants, whose miserable pittance, as compensation for what they had lost, was badly and irregularly paid by the Government. His usurious practices drew on him the censure of his superiors, and he was removed to another parish. In his character he was morose, unsocial, intolerant, irritable, a lover of dispute, and violent. His erudition was principally derived from the works of the French philosophers of the eighteenth century; and his ideas of morality were much of the same kind as those of the poor ecclesiastics in France who have recently adopted Socialist principles. All those qualities combined deprived him of sympathy with any of those who happened to come into contact with him. For the last two or three years Merino was a daily frequenter of the reading-room in Madrid known as the Gabinete de lectura de San Felipe, where he used to remain nearly the whole of the day poring over the French newspapers. His manner since the *coup d'état* in Paris of the 2d of December was [illegible] remarked by those who were in the habit of going to the same place. His aspect was of a more forbidding cast. He seldom spoke to any one, though he often muttered imprecations to himself; and the words that occasionally escaped him gave indications of a mind that was brooding over some criminal project.

The assassin was put to death on Saturday last. According to the Spanish constitution all attempts on the life of the Sovereign are brought for trial before the Senate; but the present atrocity was considered too great to admit of the honour of a trial by the Senate being accorded to Merino, and he was accordingly tried by the inferior courts and sentenced to death. He was executed at one o'clock on Saturday by the *garote vil* (strangulation), outside the Gate Toledo, the ordinary place of execution in Madrid, in presence of a great multitude. Previous to the execution he was formally degraded from the rank of the priesthood. This portion of his sentence Merino underwent on the morning of the 5th. On one of the balconies of the prison of Saladero, where he was confined, and which had been prepared for the purpose, the Bishop of Majorca, proceeded, in presence of an immense multitude, to stript the criminal of his clerical vestments, and remove his tonsure. The judge, present at this part of the execution, told Merino that, from that moment, he might consider himself to be *in capite*. Until then, the regicide had preserved a certain serenity, or rather an extraordinary insolence, constantly repeating that he had no other view in striking the Queen than to render service to humanity. The physicians who examined him declared that he had the perfect enjoyment of his mental faculties. The moment that solemn communication was made to him by the judge, his attitude changed, and he appeared downcast.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, February 15.—Sexagesima Sunday.
Monday, 16.—Sun rises 7h. 16m., sets 5h. 13m.
Tuesday, 17.—Battle of St. Alban's, 1461.
Wednesday, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.
Thursday, 19.—Galileo born, 1564.
Friday, 20.—Voltaire born, 1694. Duke of Suffolk beheaded, 1554.
Saturday, 21.—Archbishop Cranmer born, 1556.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	No	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 5	10 45	11 30	tide	0 8	0 40	1 10	1 35	2 0	2 20	2 35	2 55	2 10	3 25

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Just published, in two vols, 8vo, cloth gilt, price One Guinea, with Portrait, now first collected, and translated in a complete form,

THE POLITICAL WORKS of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE: with an ORIGINAL MEMOIR of his LIFE, brought down to the present date, drawn from Authentic Sources, Critical Notes, &c.
These volumes will possess great interest at the present moment. Amongst the most important works of the Prince which they will comprise are his "Political Reveries," with the Scheme of a Constitution, published in 1832, "Ideas of Napoleonism," "On the Extinction of Pauperism;" "Historical Parallels between 1688 and 1830," &c, &c.
Office, 227, Strand.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN, London.—Messrs. WATSON, COGGIN, and BANKS respectfully inform their Patrons and Friends that their INAUGURATION DINNER will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 18th inst. ALEXANDER DOBIE, Esq. in the Chair. Dinner to be on table at six o clock. Tickets 2[illegible] each.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS.
EASTGATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, a Private Establishment [illegible] of the Upper and Middle classes. Conducted by Mr R GARDINER HILL, M R C S, Esq., originator of the system of "Non-restraint [illegible]" [illegible] Esq, M D, Cantab.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes, no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. [illegible] Mrs Smart will attend. For terms, &c. apply to Mr Smart, as above.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H H the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF and many recent additions, are exhibited daily. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An Explanatory Description of WILKINSON'S STADIA, the PRUSSIAN MUSKET, the LANCASTER and [illegible] and ADAMS' REVOLVERS, the IMPROVED CONICAL BULLET, and other FIREARMS, will be given by Mr CRISPE, DAILY at Three o'Clock, and at Half-past Eight in the Evenings.—A LECTURE on the MUSIC of MANY NATIONS, with Vocal Illustrations, by J Thorpe Pead, Esq, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings; in addition to the usual Exhibitions, Lectures, &c.—Admission 1s, Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price. Open daily from Eleven to Five, and every Evening [illegible], from Seven till Half-past Ten.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at [illegible] on Thursday, the 4th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, at which meeting Four Directors will be elected.
Any Proprietor desirous of proposing a Candidate for the office of Director must forward the name of such Candidate to the Secretary, at least fourteen days previous to the day of Election.
The Ballot will commence at Eleven, and close at Two o'clock.
The Bonus Report, just printed, giving full details of the Fifth Division of Profits, and the New Prospectus, can now be obtained of any of the Society's agents, or by addressing a line to GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.
99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, February, 1852.

THOMAS LINTALL, Deceased.—Whereas Thomas Lintall, late of Caldecot House, Abingdon, in the county of Berks, Esquire, deceased, by his will, dated the 5th of March, 1835, gave to Trustees in his Will named £200 Reduced Annuities, upon trust for Richard Thompson, of Dover, in the county of Kent, gentleman; and Frederick Thompson, Edward Thompson, and Maria Thompson, children of the said Richard Thompson and Elizabeth his late wife. The said Thomas Lintall died on the 21st of February, 1841. [illegible] is stated to have been [illegible]. Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in two several causes of Stonard v. Pearson, and Scholock v. Pearson, the said Richard Thompson, if living, or if dead his legal personal representatives, and also the said Frederick Thompson, Edward Thompson, and Maria Thompson, children of the said Richard Thompson, and Elizabeth his late wife, if living, or the legal personal representatives of such of them as may be dead, are, on or before the 1st day of March, 1852, to come in and establish their claim to the [illegible] before Sir William Horne, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.
[illegible] New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
THOMAS PEARSON, Solicitor, 2[illegible] Essex street, Strand.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, FEB. 16, will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and the Pantomime. Tuesday, 17, Shakspeare's Comedy of Twelfth Night, The Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 18, Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 19, Shakspeare's Comedy of the Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 20, Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 21st, To Parents and Guardians, the Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime.

FRENCH PLAYS, St. James's Theatre, King-street, St. James's.—Lessee, Mr JOHN MITCHELL, 33, Old Bond-street.—FIRST NIGHT of SEASON 1852, and First Appearance of the Inimitable Actress Mdlle DEJAZET, and of Mons LAFONT. Mr Mitchell begs respectfully to announce that the present Season of French Plays at the St James's Theatre will be Commenced on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB 16, by the Production of a new Comédie-Vaudeville, entitled LA PENSION ALIMENTAIRE, Comédie-Vaudeville, en Deux Actes, par M Rosier. After which will be produced a new Vaudeville, entitled LE MARQUIS de LAUZUN, Comédie, en Un Acte [illegible], par MM Carmouch et Paul Vermont. Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o Clock, and the performances commence at Eight.—Prices of Admission: Boxes, 6s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open Daily from Eleven till Five o Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—Immense success of the present Entertainments.—LAST WEEK of the popular Christmas Pantomime of MR and MRS BRIGGS.—On MONDAY next, FEB 16, 1852, and following evenings, will be presented the highly popular spectacle of BLUE BEARD; or, Fatal Curiosity, introducing the pair of highly trained Elephants which are nightly hailed with the most tumultuous enthusiasm. To be continued by Batty's extraordinary novel SCENES of the ARENA, embracing the combined efforts of British and foreign artists. Combining with, for positively the Last Six Nights, the comic Pantomime of Mr and Mrs Briggs; or, Punch's Festival.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.—Stage Manager, Mr T Thompson.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—Triumphant success of the new Operetta.—MONDAY, Feb 16, and every Evening during the Week, an Occasional Address by Mr Albany Brown. THE MANAGER'S ROOM, with Signor Bati Tone's Commentary on Shakspeare, and grand Italian Aria, by Signora Barbiero Allen. The new Infinitesimal Opera THE UNITED SERVICES. The [illegible], ARLECCHINO FORTUNATO, with the Frolics of [illegible] and Pierrot. And, by particular desire, THE BOTTLE IMP. Doors open at Half-past Seven, and commence at Eight o'clock. A MORNING JUVENILE PERFORMANCE on Wednesday and Saturday next, Feb 18th and 21st: doors open at Half-past Two, and commence at Three o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of all the principal Librarians.

MR. LINDSAY SLOPER'S SECOND SOIREE of CHAMBER MUSIC will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, to commence at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Family tickets, to admit three, One Guinea each; single tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr Lindsay Sloper, 7, Southwick-place, Hyde-park.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS [illegible] CHAMBER COMPOSITIONS will take place at his residence, No 54, Berners-street, on WEDNESDAYS, MARCH 10th and 24th, MAY 5th and 19th. To commence at half past 8 o'Clock. Violins, M Sainton and Mr Blagrove, Viola, Mr Hill; Violoncello, Mr Lucas; assisted by other Eminent Artists. Subscriptions One Guinea. Tickets to be obtained only at No 54, Berners-street.

QUARTETT ASSOCIATION.—Under the immediate Patronage of her most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT. Mons SAINTON, COOPER, HILL, and PIATTI beg most respectfully to inform the musical Public that they will give a Series of SIX MATINEES during the months of APRIL, May, June, and July; commencing on WEDNESDAY, 28th of APRIL, at Willis's Rooms, St James's. A Pianiste of the first eminence will be engaged for each Performance. They are most happy to announce that Mr G. Macfarren has undertaken the literary part of the [illegible]. Subscriptions for the Series, [illegible]; Single Tickets, [illegible].—Further particulars will be duly announced.

EXETER-HALL.—A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL will take place on the evening of ASH-WEDNESDAY, FEB 25th, on which occasion Selections from the Works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other celebrated composers, will be introduced by the following eminent artists.—Mesdames Sims Reeves, Phillips (daughter of Henry Phillips, Esq) Rebecca Isaacs, Ransford, Alleyne, Eyles, Binckes, Anne Lascelles, and Evelina Garcia, Messrs Sims Reeves, Swift, Frank Bodda, Herr Jonghmans, H Drayton, and Henry Phillips. Instrumental solos, Miss Kate Loder, Miss Goddard, Messrs Dimmock and Richardson. A full orchestra, conducted by M Schira and Mr Frank Mori. Leader, Mr Thirlwall. Pianoforte accompanyists, Mr Lindsay Sloper and Herr Kuhe.—Doors open at Seven, commence at half-past Seven o'clock. Admission, 1s and 2s, Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls (numbered), 7s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at all the Musicsellers.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC, under the Direction of Mr JOHN HULLAH (Second Season). The Second Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'Clock, when will be performed BEETHOVEN'S GRAND MASS in C, and CHORAL FANTASIA—Pianoforte, Mr George Russell (pupil of Mr Sterndale Bennett)—and the Overture and Second Act of Weber's Opera, OBERON. Principal Performers, Miss Weiss, Miss Byers (pupil of Sir George Smart), Miss Alleyne, Miss Gibb, Miss Kent, Mr Swift, Mr Walworth. Pianoforte, Mr George Russell. The Chorus will consist of the members of Mr Hullah's First Upper School. Tickets: Area, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 5s; Stalls, 7s 6d. May be had of Mr PARKER, 445, Strand; of the Musicsellers, and at St Martin's Hall.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES & FANTASTIQUES, 232, Piccadilly.—Third Programme. Inimitable Novelties. Every Evening at Eight o Clock, M and Madame Robin will rep at their inimitable SOIREES. Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, at Half-past Two. Children under ten years of age, half-price. Places may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, Mr Sams' Royal Library, Ebers', Andrews, &c. N B.—The entertainments will be concluded with the marvellous performances of Antonio Diavolo and his Clown (two automatons of unrivalled perfection); and also the Last Moment of a Bloomer.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission 6d, per quarter, £1 1s. Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this Fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for £1 1s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY FEB. 24. Admission, 1s.

HINDOSTAN.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA is now Open Daily, at Twelve, Three, and Eight, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d.
"One of the most beautiful dioramic representations ever exhibited in this country."—Morning Herald.—"A new, beautiful, and most attractive exhibition: a combination of high talent."—Naval and Military Gazette.

PANORAMA of NIMROUD, ancient NINEVEH.—JUST OPENED, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square.—The above View comprises the recent Excavations, Temple Palaces, and wonderful Relics of Antiquity discovered by A H Layard, Esq; also the Rivers Tigris and Zab, the Chaldean, or Nestorian, and the Kurdish Mountains, with the surrounding scenery of the deepest and most intense interest. The VIEWS of NIAGARA, JERUSALEM, and LUCERNE, are also NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s each circle; or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR; or, the Crystal Palace of Regent-street, 207 to 209, and COSMORAMA.—This beautiful Bazaar fitted up in a style of elegance never before attempted in this or any other country, is OPEN DAILY, from 10 till half-past 5, and includes every Useful and Fancy Article in endless variety, together with a selected Aviary of Native and Foreign Birds; also, a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the Old and Modern Masters. Admission Free.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the CRYSTAL PALACE as a GARDEN; the Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA and TAJ MEHAL, now exhibiting daily, at Three and Eight o clock, at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street (for the production of the new Diorama, "The Achievements of Wellington").
Admission 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

THE ROYAL COLLECTION of DRAWINGS of the GREAT EXHIBITION of ALL NATIONS is now ON VIEW at Messrs DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, NEW BOND-STREET. These magnificent pictures were painted by Messrs Nash, Haghe, and Roberts, R A, for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has graciously permitted their publication, as the only imperishable record of what is passed away for ever.

Notice to Subscribers.—The back Numbers of the Illustrated London News for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

*** The Obituary Notices are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Shrapnel's Survey of London.—— Jacotot's Method.——History of a New Sperm Whale.——Wayside Gatherings.—— Horace Grantham. 3 vols.——Memorials of the Great Exhibition.——Household Chemistry.——The Half Century.
Music.—"Home."——"L'Amore."——"Io Sento che in Petto."——"Come quel Fior si Lieto."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1852.

The attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is, perhaps, the most revolting and atrocious act of intended regicide yet recorded in the annals of past or present times. A young mother with her infant by her side is a sight that a savage would respect, if he did not admire; but it would appear that not even that affecting spectacle, in addition to all the other sanctities which should surround a defenceless woman, and that woman a Queen, is not sufficient, in all cases, to arrest the murderous arm of the political maniac—the worst of all possible savages. When the treacherous deed of the priest Merino was first made known, it was not unnaturally suspected that his act might have been instigated by those who have an interest, real or supposed, in the death of the Queen of Spain; but the investigation which has taken place into the circumstances of the act itself, and the inquiries that have been made into the previous life and character of the wretched assassin, all point to the conclusion that the act was strictly his own, and that it was not even indirectly prompted by the political passions of Europe. In every civilised country it will

create satisfaction to know that the young and interesting Sovereign, though seriously wounded, is stated by her medical attendants to be rapidly recovering. The wretched maniac, not so mad as to be held unaccountable for his actions, has already suffered the extreme penalty of the law, not, however, until he had been publicly degraded from the priesthood.

It is not to be expected that every gentleman who fills a situation in the Government, whether that of a Cabinet Minister or one inferior in dignity, should be thoroughly well informed upon every public question, and especially upon questions of finance. Yet it is not too much to expect of a gentleman in such a position that he should be well informed upon every question on which he volunteers to make a statement before the public. Mr. Fox Maule has lately been addressing the electors of Perth upon a variety of topics; and among others—on which he was not called upon to speak unless he had so chosen—was the subject of the Excise Duty upon Paper. Upon that subject Mr. Maule said, "That the paper duty had been called a tax upon knowledge; but in his opinion, whether it were a tax upon knowledge or not, it was not one of large amount, and *not very* oppressive." To show that it was not "very" oppressive, he cited one of Mr. M'Culloch's bulky statistical books, published at a high price, and stated that "the Excise duty upon it just amounted to the mighty sum of three-halfpence." For this reason—and the right honourable gentleman either knew no other, or did not think it worth his while to bring it forward if he did he considered that the tax fell lightly, and ought not to be repealed, unless its repeal made part of some grand fiscal reform, which, for his part, he did not think likely to be produced. Without meaning the slightest disrespect to Mr. Maule, we think he ought not to have ventured to discuss this question at all, unless he had studied it, and knew something about it. In the case of books published for the rich, at a price of one guinea or two guineas per volume, we own that the tax is the merest trifle, and not worth speaking about. Were there no other books than these in England, Mr. Fox Maule might be left to his argument; but a gentleman who aspires to be a legislator, even in a much humbler capacity than that which he so worthily fills, ought to remember, that, in this age, and in this country, books have become, not the mere luxuries of the rich, but the necessities of the poor. Mr. Maule should know that there are such things in the world as newspapers, and cheap books and publications like those of Mr. Charles Dickens, the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, and others, which carry on the great work of popular education, by providing mental aliment for the multitude, including the middle and lower, as well as the upper classes; and that the same tax which inflicts only three-halfpence on Mr. M'Culloch's guinea or two guinea books, weighs like a fearful burden, almost amounting to a prohibition, upon the cheap periodicals. Perth is not so far from Edinburgh or London as to have prevented Mr. Maule from asking any eminent publishers or large consumers of paper how this tax affects them. He would have learned a very different story if he had simply condescended to take that trouble, and would have found reason to qualify, if not to retract, the assertions which he made at Perth. He might yet discover, if he would only devote an hour to the subject, that the tax is in the highest degree injurious to literature, and not only to literature, but to manufactures and trade; that its operation is to prevent England from being a great paper exporting country, to prevent the poor from having cheap and good literature, and to impose a whole host of taxes not originally intended, such as a tax on paper for rooms, on *papier maché* furniture, on packing-cases, and on the packing-paper used both by wholesale and retail traders, often amounting to as much as five or six per cent. on the value of the articles packed. All this, and much more, he might learn, and all this he ought to have learned before he took upon himself the task of addressing a public assembly upon the subject, and calling a heavy and oppressive tax a light and unimportant one. It is not possible to name a tax that interferes in so many ways with the industry, the trade, the comfort, and the education of the people as this particular impost; and we trust that, when the subject of its abolition comes next under consideration, the country may have the benefit of Mr. Fox Maule's more enlarged and comprehensive studies. We cannot imagine that he would support the tax, if he knew it to be even half so injurious and indefensible as it is. He has avowed himself to be a firm friend of education. We believe him to be so; and as a friend of education we trust that he will devote to this important subject the attention which it merits.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

During the past week there has been a lull in the courtly hospitalities dispensed by her Majesty and the Prince consort. The Queen and his Royal Highness are in the enjoyment of excellent health

The concluding days of her Majesty's sojourn at Windsor were passed in comparative quietude, the circle of distinguished guests who left the Castle on Saturday not having been filled up by fresh arrivals.

On Tuesday (the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage) the band of the Royal Horse Guards performed a *serenade* on the south terrace. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, went to an evening party at her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent's, at Frogmore House. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice joined the dance for a short time during the early part of the evening. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen held a Privy Council, at half-past two o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the Castle, at which her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Edward Lord Stanley of Alderley Vice-President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations. At the Court, Mr. Charles Barry was presented to the Queen, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived in town on Monday morning from her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly, and in the afternoon left Cavendish House, St. James's, for Frogmore.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose entertained a select circle at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Belgrave-square. The Duchess had a *soirée dansante* on Thursday.

The Countess Grey's party for the 14th instant is unavoidably postponed.

Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant reception on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. Almost all the rank and fashion in [illegible] and assembly took place on Wednesday evening, [illegible] mansion in the Premier, in Chesham place. The re[illegible] will give the first Cabinet d[illegible] on Wednesday next.

[illegible] Dowager Lady Ranelifte took place this week, in Paris.

The marriage of Lord Hatherton with Mrs. Davenport, of Capes Moone, in the county of Chester was solemnised on Wednesday, by special license in the private chapel at Lambeth Palace, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating

Married, on Wednesday last, by license, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. Glenda Vane, youngest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of London derry, to the Rev. F. H. Law, a nephew of his Lordship's family. The marriage took place without the knowledge, privity, or consent of her Ladyship's noble parents.

The Right Hon. Lord Dinorben died at Kinmel-park, Denbighshire, on the 10th instant, in his 78th year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The political news from Paris this week is unusually barren of interest. A few decrees respecting the formation of electoral districts, the nomination of superior officers of the new police department of the Ministry, and the costume of the new senators and councillors of state, constitute the chief acts of the Executive. The last named decree is as follows:—

Senators. Coat of blue velvet, with standing collar and cuffs embroidered, cutting close to the waist, and ornamented with embroidery on the pocket-flaps. The embroidery is to be in gold, representing palm-trees interlaced with oaks; the palm-trees in *camaïeu gris de maure* on the back of the palm leaves in bright embroidery, the oak leaves being worked *au passé*, with the lines of the leaves in bright embroidery, the whole of the coat to be edged round with embroidery, six centimetres wide at least. Council of State.—Light blue coat, with nine gilt buttons in front: waistcoat of white *piqué*, cut straight, with fine gilt buttons; trousers of white kerseymere, with gold band down the side. The Vice-President, the President of Sections, and the Councillors of State are to wear gold embroidery, composed of oak leaves and olive leaves interlaced, on the collar, cuffs, the front of the coat and coat tails, the whole each being edged with gold embroidery. The Vice-Presidents has gold embroidery above the pockets, and an edging of wide embroidery round the dress in every part. The Masters of Requests are to have the same description of gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pockets, with narrow embroidery round the coat. The Auditors have embroidery on the collars and cuffs, but no embroidery round the coat. The hat is of black beaver, with gold ornaments placed in velvet, with white plumes for the Vice-President and the Presidents of Sections, and black plumes for the Councillors of State, the Masters of Requests, and the Auditors. The sword is to be a straight one, with gilt hilt. In undress, the Councillors of State and Masters of Requests are to wear coats embroidered on the collar and cuffs, but without the gold edging, white waistcoat, and black trousers, without gold band.

The appearance of this frivalous document at a time when important measures on finance and questions of political economy are looked for at the hands of the Government, has created a mixed feeling of ridicule and contempt in the public mind.

The President of the Republic is about to appoint four new aides-de-camp

M. Cambacères has been appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry of Police.

Rumours were in circulation during the week, that M. Fould and M. de Morny were about to resume their former offices in the Cabinet; in which case M. de Persigny would take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and M. Turgot receive an important embassy. Nothing definite, however, has yet transpired on the matter.

Shots having been fired, on Saturday and Sunday night, on the sentinels on duty at some of the forts around Paris, the authorities have resolved on severe measures for repressing these nocturnal attacks on soldiers.

It would appear that the French Government do not reciprocate the apprehensions of war entertained in England, for, according to a recent decision of the Minister of War, the soldiers whose service expires in 1852, and who are now on furlough, are authorised to remain absent until further order.

On Tuesday, at the Academy of Sciences, the election of a member in the place of M. Maurice, deceased, took place. The candidature presented by the commission of the Institute were M. Delessert and M. C. Bonaparte. No other candidate obtained the requisite majority; and, upon a ballot, M. Delessert, having obtained 37 votes to 24 given to M. C Bonaparte, was declared to be duly elected, subject to the approbation of the President of the Republic.

The dulness of Parisian journalism was relieved by a controversy between M. de Montalembert and M. Lemoine, of the *Journal des Débats*, who, commenting on M. de Montalembert's late inaugural address at the Academy, affirms that the eminent orator is not a friend to freedom.

M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the *Journal des Débats Lore*, in which he expresses his intention to refuse any invitation to offer himself as a candidate for the Legislative Body.

MM. Marc Dufraisse and Greppo, ex-representatives of the people, who had been incouded in the list of persons ordered to be transported to Cayenne, have had a change effected in their destination. They are to be banished perpetually.

M. Renaud, ex-representative of the Basses Pyrenées, who was included in the decree of banishment, has obtained permission from the Spanish Government to take up his residence at Valcarlos, near his native, M. Aguirre, ex-deputy of the Cortes.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 28th ult. state that Kossuth was busy at Pittsburg making speeches and replying to deputations. His next visit was to be to Cleveland. The New York State Agricultural Society had passed resolutions welcoming Kossuth, and agreeing to present him with the proceedings of the association, from which he will have an opportunity of giving insight into the condition of American agriculture. One of the members likewise offered to present Kossuth with a first-rate plough, provided he would settle down in that State. Bitter hostilities had broken out between the Germans and Hungarians in the United States. Kinkel represents one race, Kossuth is the leader of the other. The feud had extended to the organs of each. The Kossuth papers have assailed Kinkel, and the Kinkel papers have assailed Kossuth, and threaten an exposure of "the truths and facts." They contend that Kinkel is as pure a patriot as every escaped, as his rival for popularity. A long letter from Kossuth to Consul Hodges, dated as far back as September 30, had found its way into the New York papers. The letter reproaches Captain Long for his conduct towards him on board the *Mississippi*, in refusing to take Kossuth to various ports in the Mediterranean, when on his passage from Turkey, in order to his making a "democratic demonstration" at these places.

In Congress nothing had occurred calling for special notice.

The disagreement with the Austrian Charge remains still unsettled.

The great severity of the weather all over the United States continued unabated. Navigation has been interrupted by ice at New Orleans, as well as in New York. Persons have been frozen to death at the south as Baltimore. Numbers have been forshed in the streets of New York. The quantity of ice housed by the various companies for the summer consumption and for export is immense.

Some excitement had been caused by what is regarded as an outrage on the national flag. The schooner *Midas*, arrived at Savannah from Rio, had reported that, on Dec. 21, lat. 8 deg. 40 min. S., long. 40 deg. 50 min. W., she was boarded by the Brazilian cruiser *Sendera*, and had her papers overhauled. At parting, the cruiser fired a shot across the schooner's bows.

Amongst the miscellaneous news we find noticed the termination of the Forrest (the actor) divorce case. After a trial of thirty-two days' duration, the jury had brought in a verdict on every issue in favour of the plaintiff (Mrs. Forrest), with, as a separate maintenance, an award of 3000 dollars a year.

The steamer *De Witt Clinton* sank on the 26th ult., a few miles below Memphis, on the Mississippi river, and thirty of the persons on board were drowned.

A famine was feared in the Lake Superior copper region.

A fire occurred in Fulton-street, New York, on the 27th ult., by which damage to the extent of £30,000 was done.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Louisville on the 26th ult.

A fire occurred at Springfield on the 27th ult; loss 40,000 dollars.

WEST INDIES.

The advices this week from Jamaica are to the 17th of January. The cholera had nearly disappeared in the town, and but few cases had occurred in the districts. An order had been issued by the Governor to the health officers, to place all vessels coming from places infected with cholera under quarantine.

The Legislature was still in session. Little, however, of importance had been transacted, and it was thought their labours would soon be brought to a close.

Strong hopes were entertained that a [illegible] would again be made [illegible] for the Royal Mail Company's [illegible].

A good deal of feeling still existed respecting the government of Sir Charles Grey, and it was hoped by the inhabitants that he would shortly be removed, and Lord Harris appointed his successor.

The advices from the various islands are quiet. Trade is in a very healthy state, and the weather highly favourable for the crops.

From British Guiana we learn, under date the 12th ult. that an impressive public meeting was held at George-town on the 30th of December, for the purpose of co-operating with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in an effort to bring the case of the West Indies under the notice of the Imperial Parliament at an early period of the present session: petitions to both Houses were drawn up and agreed to; gentlemen were also nominated to convene distinct meetings in various parts of the colony, for the purpose of seconding the measures adopted. The neighbouring colonies were expected to take the same course.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—An election to four scholarships now vacant in this college will be holden on Saturday, March 20. The examination will commence on Wednesday morning, March 17, at ten o'clock.

CONVOCATION OF YORK.

The following correspondence has been published

"TO THE MOST REV. THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

"My Lord Archbishop. The undersigned members of the Convocation of the Province of York have attended at the Chapter House this morning, in pursuance of her Majesty's writ of prorogation, to present petitions which have been confided to us for that purpose from the several dioceses of York, Durham, Chester, Carlisle, Ripon, and Manchester. The petitions, which are numerously signed both by clergy and laity, concur in the prayer that the Convocation would take steps to procure from the Crown the necessary license for the exercise of its constitutional functions. Finding that there is no authority from your Grace to open the session, we respectfully request to be informed at what time we shall have the opportunity of performing our duty in this respect. We have the honour to be your Grace's most dutiful servants,

"ROBERT J. WHEATHERCROFT, Archdeacon of the East Riding.
"EDWARD CHEETON, Archdeacon of Cleveland.
"GEORGE TREVOR, Proctor for the Chapter of York.
"FRANCIS R. GRAY, Proctor of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, dio. Durham.
"SAMUEL GAMLEN, Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Cleveland.
"York, Feb. 4."

REPLY

"My dear Mr. Archdeacon,—In reply to the memorial from certain members of Convocation, received this morning, I beg to say that I believe ancient precedent has been followed, and that, in the absence of any license from the Crown, to proceed to business, I can only direct and request that the petitions entrusted to the memorialists may be forwarded to me, in order that the same may be placed securely by the registrar among the records of Convocation. I am, my dear Mr. Archdeacon, faithfully yours,

"T. EBOR.

"To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cleveland."

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been recently made:—*Deanery Rural:* The Rev. Samuel Banks, to Dunsdon. *Archdeaconry:* The Rev. Robert Young Keays, to Bombay. *Rectories:* The Rev H A Bishop, to Clay-next-the-Sea, Norfo k; the Rev. F. Chase, to St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, with St. Anne, Blackfriars, London; the Rev. R. O. Hales, to St Martin Carfax, Oxford; the Rev. H. M Sims, to Himberwell-cum-Roxby, diocese of York; the Rev. Henry James Lloyd, to Solatyn, Salop. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Borlase, to Zennor, Cornwall; the Rev. P. B. Brodie, to Foxhull, near Coventry; the Rev. Edward Gillett, to Runham, Norfolk; the Rev. William Francis Gray, to Cornwood, Devon; the Rev. James Potter, to Ellington; the Rev. Samuel Siver, to All Saints, Fulham; the Rev. Jam Wilkinson; the Rev. E. Wyley, to Wigton, Cumberland; the Rev. Percival George Willoughby, to Carlton-le-Moorland and Stapleford, Lincolnshire

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and respect:—The Rev. R. Mant, curate of Chard, from the inhabitants; the Rev J. Lewel yn Roberts, from some of the parishioners of Hendrefelin, Flintshire; the Rev. G. W. Dodd, curate to the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, from the congregation; the Rev. J. T. Jagues, chaplain to Peter Ainsworth, Esq., Smith i's Hall, Lancashire, from the congregation; the Rev. N. Germon, from the teachers, scholars, and poorer members of the Holy Trinity Church, Holme; the Rev. Hensage Gibbes, from the congregation of All Saints' Church, Sidmouth, Devon.

UNITED BENEFICES IN THE PROVINCE OF YORK.—It appears by a Parliamentary paper printed on Tuesday, at the instance of Mr. Frewen, that 29 benefices, of the annual value of £2915, have been united within the province of York, under the Act 1 and 2 Vic., cap 106. Six benefices have also been united in the diocese of Chester, of the annual value of £535. There have not any unions of benefices under the same act in the dioceses of Carlisle, Durham, Manchester, or Sodor and Man.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, a trial took place before Lord Campbell, and a special jury, in which a person named Mellersh was prosecuted for perjury. Mr. Holland, the real prosecutor, was a brewer, and the defendant was an attorney at Godalming. In 1843 the defendant advanced the prosecutor £2000 upon the security of a mortgage deed, and the advance was subsequently increased by another party to £12,000, and it was alleged the prosecutor was induced to sign a deed consigning property to friends of the defendant, which the prosecutor had no intention whatever to mortgage. Immediately after this transaction the defendant became the attorney and banker of the prosecutor, and, acting upon his advice, the prosecutor left Godalming because he was in a state of ill health. He remained absent from Godalming for some time, and on his return he found the defendant in possession of his mortgaged property. The prosecutor, as he alleged, then discovered that he had signed the mortgage deed without knowing the real nature of its contents, and he filed a bill in Chancery against the defendant for the purpose of upsetting the deed, and the perjury charged in this indictment was alleged to be committed in the answer to that bill. The answer set forth that so far from the prosecutor being ignorant of the real nature and effect of the deed, it was in point of fact read over to him, and minutely explained, and he was quite cognisant of the real conditions and provisions of the deed. The prosecutor, however, denied all this; and having produced evidence to be made up of a tissue of falsehoods, he was induced to prefer various indictments for perjury against the defendant, and they, indeed, as ten, but the majority of them were thrown out by the grand jury before whom they were laid. The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant. Lord Campbell said he fully concurred in the verdict. Five indictments for perjury arising out of the proceedings in Chancery were now carried over a most scandalous extreme. He would ask the jury whether they were unanimously of opinion that no confession whatever had been cast upon the defendant? The jury, one and all, stated that they were unanimously of that opinion. This intimation was received with a burst of applause from a dense throng, who had crowded the court from the commencement of the trial. The rest of the indictments against the same defendant and others were then abandoned.

LORD BROUGHAM'S NEW COUNTY COURTS BILL.—On Saturday Lord Brougham's new bill on the County Courts was printed, by order of the House of Lords. By this bill the salaries of the judges may be increased to £1800 a year, and clerks to £700 a year. An appeal is to lie by either party to a trial any case, tried with or without a jury. The Lord Chancellor may appoint County Court Judges and commissioners and others of the Court of Bankruptcy to be officers of the Court of Chancery. The Hundred Court of Offlow is to be abolished.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF BANKRUPTS.—The Lord Chancellor has laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill (which was printed on Saturday) to abolish the office of Secretary of Bankrupts and to regulate the office of Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy. A declaration of insolvency by a trader is to be filed with the Chief Registrar. Compensation is to be given to the party holding the office to be abolished.

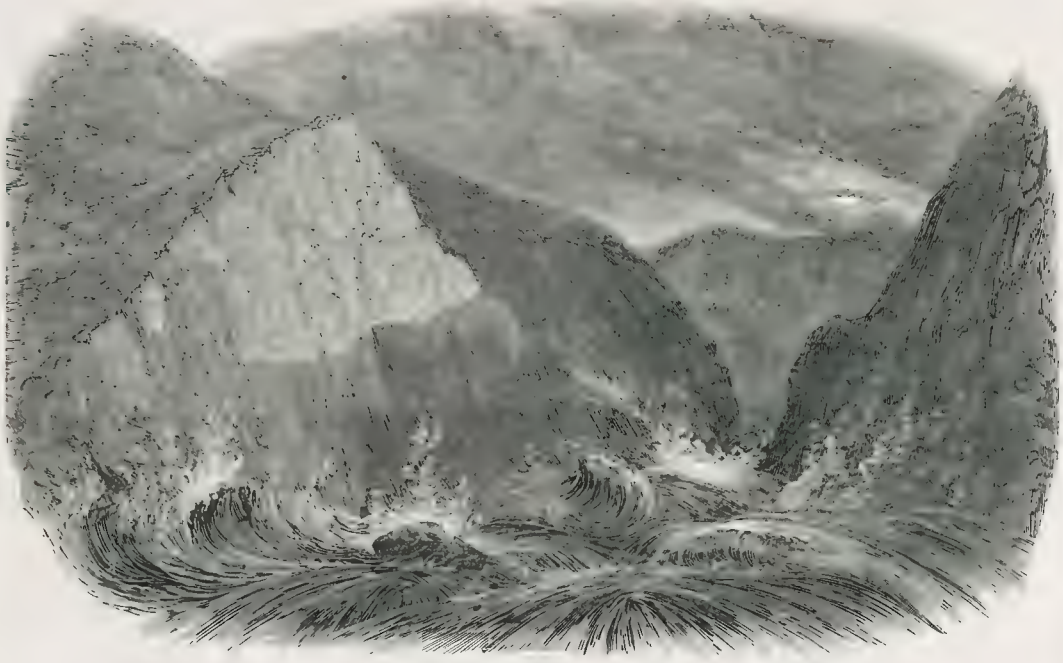
MR. CROMPTON AND THE LIVERPOOL COURT OF PASSAGE.—On Saturday morning the business of the Court of Passage was brought to a close by Mr Crompton, the present assessor, who has been selected to succeed Mr. Justice Patteson as one of the judges of the Queen's Bench. As Mr. Crompton was about to leave the bench, Mr. Blair, the senior barrister, rose and congratulated Mr Crompton upon the elevated position to which he was about being raised, at the same time expressing the deep regret which was felt by the bar at the removal from the assessorship of the Court of Passage of one so eminent as a lawyer, so courteous and kind as a gentleman. Mr. Crompton, who seemed much affected, said he was quite unprepared for so great a compliment, and he sincerely thanked them for their kindness. Before retiring, he wished to bear testimony to the admirable manner in which the business of the court had been conducted.

In the Southwark police-court, on Saturday last, Mr. Kennet, the landlord of the Hop and Grape Tavern, Queen-square, Westminster, was bound over in recognizances to prosecute the notorious informer, Thomas Stowell, who, with another person, stands charged with having conspired to procure the conviction of the proprietors of gambling places, by falsely accusing them under a highly penal statute. The subordinate culprit avowed his own guilt before the magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, and made a full confession of the way in which he had committed in aid of the conspiracy.

THE HON. JUSTICE PATTESON.—On Tuesday, just before the rising of the Court, the Attorney-General, on behalf of the bar, addressing Mr. Justice Patteson, said he was deputed to express the deep regret felt by the profession at the retirement of his Lordship from a bench which he had filled with so much honour and ability, and of which he was for many years so great an ornament Mr. Just ce Patteson returned his warm thanks for the compliment just paid him, and said that, though in the enjoyment of bodily health and strength, he felt himself constrained to resign his office in consequence of the defective state of his hearing. In conclusion, he bade the members of the bar a most affectionate farewell, and wished them all health and happiness and honour in their profession. A burst of applause followed the learned Judge's reply, during the continuance of which he courteously bowed to his compeers on the bench and the bar, and then withdrew.

LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—MR. RAMSHAY.—Lord Campbell gave judgment in this case on Tuesday. It was an application for a *quo warranto*, requiring Joseph Pollock, Esq., to show by what authority he exercised the office of Judge of the County Court at Liverpool. The grounds recited upon were, that the office to which Mr. Pollock was appointed was not legally vacant; that the evidence produced before the Chancellor of the Duchy was not given upon oath; that the Chancellor had no authority for the removal of Mr. Ramshay without affording the latter an opportunity of being heard before a jury &c. His Lordship overruled all these objections, and declared that the 9 and 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 8, being the statute in question, furnished no authority for making them.

TERRIBLE INUNDATION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HOLMFIRTH.



BURSTING OF THE RESERVOIR EMBANKMENT.—(SEE PAGE 146.)

BROADHEADS MILL.

REMAINS OF HOLME BRIDGE.

REMAINS OF DIGLEY MILL.

TERRIBLE INUNDATION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HOLMFIRTH.

WATER-STREET, AND HINCHLIFFE'S MILL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

REMAINS OF THE UPPER BRIDGE.

SCENE OPPOSITE THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

REMAINS OF BRIDGE, AND SITE OF TOLL-HOUSE.

THE FATAL INUNDATION AT HOLMFIRTH.

THE melancholy catastrophe, which we noticed in our late edition of last week, has, it appears, been much more calamitous in its consequences than was at first supposed. Scarcely recovered from the shock inflicted by the news of the burning of the *Amazon*, we are again put in possession of intelligence equally appalling of a calamity more exclusive in its character, and attended with a still greater destruction of human life. The circumstances of this disastrous occurrence were rendered awfully appalling, not only from its suddenness, but also from the great loss of life which it occasioned.

On Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at one o'clock, the inhabitants of Holmfirth were suddenly overwhelmed by a mountainous mass of water, which, bursting through an extensive reservoir, hurried them without a moment's warning into eternity. A more complete wreck, a more melancholy scene than Holmfirth presented to the thousands who visited it on Thursday, has never been beheld. The streets were filled with broken furniture, carding machines, huge iron boilers, bags of wool, and other things; and the grave-yards had their dead dislodged, and their contents borne again to the doors of the living.

Holmfirth is about seven miles from Huddersfield. The town is built in a deep val ey, with immense ranges of hills on each side; and at the lower end, in a somewhat circuitous course, through the centre of the town, winds the river Holme, which is crossed at different points by four stone bridges. From Holmfirth runs the valley of the Holme for a distance of several miles, winding amongst most alpine scenery, and forming deep ravines, with scarcely an outlet for three or four miles, when they terminate on vast tracts of moorland. Along the bed of these ravines runs a strong mountain stream, collecting the waters from the moors, by the streamlets which fall down the mountain sides, until it reaches Holme Bridge, where it meets and empties itself in the river Holme, which passes through Holmfirth. On each side of this strange scene are crowded cottages—not scribbling and fulling-mills along the whole course of the valley. As the supply of water in dry weather is inadequate for the purposes required, the idea was conceived of damming up water in huge reservoirs at the top of the highest hills, and to the bursting of one of these reservoirs the present frightful destruction of life and property is attributable.

The "Holme reservoirs" are three in number, and are formed at the top of the hills, at some distance from each other. They are called "the Bilberry," "the Holmestye," and the "Bawsaw" reservoirs. They were made under the authority of an act of Parliament, passed in 1840, and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Leather, C.E., of Leeds. The cost of the whole was £70,000 or more. The particular reservoir which has caused the present destruction is "the Bilberry." It is situated three miles from Holmfirth, at the foot of the moors, which extend from the Yorkshire and Cheshire hills, and terminate in a bluff or hill called "Good Bent." The reservoir lies between two hills, called Mobrook Hill and Lion Bank, the former of which forms its north, and the latter its south boundary. The water for this reservoir is supplied from the springs of two streams at the foot of "Good Bent" bluff, which drain the vast extent of moorland in that district for many miles. The embankment to form the other side of the reservoir is somewhat in the lower direction, where there are only one or two windows; and by this means, with two natural embankments, and the one alluded to, a vast reservoir is formed, with a surface of eleven acres or more. The depth is said to be sixty feet. The supply of water is carried off by a tunnel running under the reservoir, communicated with by a funnel or chimney behind and just below the embankment, which is worked by means of a sluice. This sluice, it has been alleged, has latterly become unworkable, preventing the surplus water from being let out, and as the heavy rains have very much filled the reservoir, its weight acting upon what has long been considered an insecure embankment, the latter has suddenly given way, and allowed the accumulated waters to rush down into the ravine, along the valley of the Holme, with a force which was perfectly resistless.

The embankment of the reservoir has always been deemed being leaky, been regarded as unsafe, and from time to time rumours have been circulated in Holmfirth that it was likely to give way. Some of the company's servants, it is said, were watching it on the Wednesday before the accident, and, in consequence of what transpired, the whole of the families removed with the Dighley Mill, which is near the reservoir, fortunately removed the night before. Had they not done so, there would doubtless have been a serious addition to the present fearful loss of life. These premises consist of a large building, one hundred feet square and four stories high; a weaving shed, with thirty-four power-looms at work; steam engine and water power; two superior dwelling-houses, one occupied by Mrs. Hirst (widow of the late George Hirst) and her family, and the other by Mr. Henry Beardsall; also cottages and numerous outbuildings; making altogether quite a small town. These premises stood in a rather wide part of the valley, and not far from a bridge which crosses the river. Nearly every one swept away but another; the whole suite of buildings were swept away, with the exception of one house, built in the embankment, and of a tall engine chimney, round the base of which the angried flood seemingly spent its force.

The rumours which induced the parties at Dighley to remove were current in Holmfirth the same evening; but, unfortunately, the inhabitants disregarded them, and retired to rest, hoping that all would be well.

It appears that the pent up waters burst their barrier a little after one o'clock on Thursday morning, and in a resistless and mighty torrent swept away all obstacles. The town has a population of about 12,000, many of whom were in bed, no doubt, at one o'clock in the morning, and the only warning given was by a few watchers, who started off when it was seen that the reservoir was really about to burst its bounds, running down the streets, and crying out the dreadful news. Many bedroom windows, and startling people from their sleep as best they could. But even this brief and imperfect warning (alas! never heard by many) only extended to the entrance of Holmfirth itself, for the flood which had already overtook the warners themselves, and was its own fearful herald of destruction and death. Two scenes which occurred along the valley never could be described in all their sickening and appalling features. The rain was falling heavily, and the streets crowded with people; while along the banks hundreds were rushing madly about in their night-dresses, seeking their friends or bewailing their loss.

The Bilberry Mill, which stood a few hundred yards below the reservoir, which was in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Broadhead, was caught by the sudden swell, and about 10 feet of it, together with its gable, were washed down the valley. Dighley Upper Mill, on the same side, which is a large stone and slate structure, a party washed away, together with the whole of the farm buildings, which at the time contained twelve tons of hay, three cows, a horse, a goat, and a duck. The property of this mill was lately valued at upwards of £14,000, and it was in the hands of the executors of its late owner, Mr. George Hirst. The whole of this mill, extensive farm buildings, and seven cottages were swept down with the torrent, and with them four valuable cows, and a horse valued at forty guineas. Fortunately the inmates of the seven cottages escaped with their lives.

Bank-end Mill and its machinery is almost wholly destroyed. The wall surrounding Holme Bridge Church has been washed away by the torrent, and the few trees planted in the yard were uprooted, and had gone down the stream. The interior of the church and the graveyard presented a most awful spectacle. Inside the church the water had risen about five feet. The floor was torn up; pews had been floating, and the floor was covered with sand and mud several inches thick. In the centre of the aisle was the dead body of the goat that had been washed from Upper Dighley Mill; and within a few feet of it, resting on the seat of one of the pews, lay the remains of an infant; and on the top of the stairs leading into the gallery in the house, for as to lift into the chamber. I ran with the rest into the garret, except my father and one child, who was expected were drowned in the house. About half a minute after we got into the garret, the whole house gave way, and we were all swept down the stream, and I saw no more of any of them. No part of the house touched me that I know of. When I got into Huplh's (Bottoms') dam, I caught hold of a piece of wood and sprung up. I got a good rest of seconds, and then went under the water and lost my hold of the plank; on coming up again I got hold of another, and again rolled over; at last I got hold of a large piece of timber and kept my hold. I got hold of a small piece of wood and paddled it towards the side. A crash of wind then came and blew me towards the land on the Austonley side. I leaped off the timber and fell on to my neck in the water; but I managed to scramble out of the water and after falling several times I got into Mannal Berry's, and stripped my trousers and shirt (all I had on) and went to bed. I was nearly exhausted.

Within a stone-throw of Victor a Mill stands Dyson's Mill, which was occupied by Mr. Jonathan Sandford. In the yard of the factory Mr. Sandford resided. His house was swept away, and with it were taken himself, his two children, and his servant.

In the factory yard of Mr. Farrar two children named Woodcock were drowned, and a little further down a third was discovered dead.

At the George Inn nine bodies, principally recovered from the stream, were laid. Amongst them were Jonathan Crossland, of Hinchliffe Mill, and his son, a young man, the latter of whom had been taken out at Upper Mill, before he had been in the water many minutes. That two men had hard work to drag him out. Amongst those unfortunates was a woman named Hellwell, and her two children.

Between Mr. Farrar's premises and Holmfirth there is a row of cottages, where a person named Hellwell, his wife, and two children resided. When the water burst into the house they were all in bed, and his wife and children were drowned. Hellwell jumped to the top of his house, where he narrowly escaped death, but fortunately the water did not quite reach the ceiling, and he remained upon his precarious perch until it subsided.

At the end of Upper Bridge was a house occupied by a man named Bailey, with a wife and two children which was entirely washed down, and the inmates, and furniture thrown into the river. Bailey himself managed to get out again almost miraculously. He was thrown with great force to the opposite side of the river, caught hold of the railings and clung to them; his wife and children all perished. All the shops in this locality have been nearly destroyed. A man, manager for Mr. Crowshaw (of Pershaw), a carrier, occupied one of these houses, and he and the whole of his family perished.

In the locality of Mill Ford the flood has taken down several houses, and all its occupants and furniture have perished. S. Hartley, engineer, of Holmfirth Mill, and all his family, are supposed to have lost their lives. The house of Richard Shaw stone was also taken down by the torrent, and both he and his wife, and seven children perished. Another house on the same side of the river, at this point, is a burial-ground attached to the Wesleyan chapel. Part of the vestry was destroyed, the interior of the chapel much damaged, and the graveyard very much torn about. Coffins were floated away by the torrent, and from the vault in which the body of the late John Harpin, Esq., of Birks House, was interred about two years ago, was torn open, and the coffin, with the remains of the deceased, was washed away. What makes this rather remarkable is the fact that Mr. Harpin was one of the chief promoters of the "Holme Reservoir" scheme.

The water swept through the lower part of the mill of Messrs. Wimpenny and Woodhead, at Thong's-bridge, and carried away the dry-house and other outbuildings. The engine-man lived in a cottage on the premises. It was filled with water and he was compelled to put his head through the window to escape, but before he left it it occurred to him to look back for his child, and on turning round it was just floating out beside him: he had only just time to catch it by a leg or an arm—thus saving both himself and child. The destruction of property is enormous.

The heavy fall of rain during Saturday night and Sunday stayed for the time further search for the bodies of the sufferers. Up to Sunday morning the scale of the destruction was not fully known, but on Monday, when the water had been identified, except three, and certificates were issued that morning by the coroner to enable their friends and relatives to inter them. A great portion of the poorer sufferers were members of the Druids, Oddfellows, and other friendly societies.

Sunday (the day of burial) was a gloomy day in Holmfirth. About sixty were removed for interment at different periods of the day, mostly in the villages on the surrounding hills or up the valley. Seven bodies were taken for interment to Holme Briggs Church, but the graves had become filled with water during the night, and the churchyard, being one which the flood had swept over, was altogether in such a state of devastation and disorder, from the disturbance of graves, the destruction of the yew walls, and other damage, that it was found expedient to place the bodies in a temporary resting-place in the church tow for some weeks to come.

Notwithstanding the rain, there was an immense influx of strangers, who had come to gratify their curiosity, upwards of 20,000 persons, it is said.

On Monday last, the wea her proving somewhat favourable, a search was made for the dead, when a number of bodies were found, which were inspected by the coroner's jury, who had appointed Friday for another meeting to identify in their power the bodies which remained unclaimed. Mrs. Eccles, Spring Hardley, had a wonderful escape, stated that her mother having heard on the Wednesday previous to the accident that the reservoir was likely to burst, had removed to the house of Mr. Hawcroft, but her family objected to this, and went to bed, and sat up to await the issue, hoping to get sufficient warning to enable them to escape, should prove correct. She sat up until one o'clock on Thursday morning, and went to bed. Her mother immediately afterwards, and the apprentice boy, who had also been sleeping in the house, being suddenly floated up to a part of the roof which just remained, caught hold of the rafters and clung to them, from which he was at length removed by persons who had succeeded in reaching the roof of the house.

The Holmfirth Ladies' Committee met on Monday evening to distribute clothing. The subscriptions raised in the town now amount to £1050. At Huddersfield a good deal of sympathy has been manifested for the sufferers. The Rev. J. G endinning preached a sermon at the Independent Chapel, which led to a collection of £30. A public meeting, held on Monday at Rudder-field for the purpose of opening a subscription list for the sufferers, an application was made to have been made to the relief committee for clothing on behalf of a family of 20 by the accident, was worth the sum of £10,000. The list was about £3000 subscribed. It was said that the Commissioners of the Holme Reservoir went a couple of seasons ago to Parliament with a bill to make them liable to the expense of repairing the necessary repairs of the reservoir. The bill was defeated in the House of Peers, in consequence of an objection raised by Lord Beaumont; and it was owing to that defeat that ... present calamity had occurred.

IN OTHER PARTS OF YORKSHIRE there has also been serious damage done from the same cause—the excessive rains. On Sunday morning an aqueduct, which carries the river Keen across the front of the Littleborough tunnel of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, immediately over the line, burst, owing to the great accumulation of water from rain during the night, and inundated the line, so as to prevent several of the morning trains from passing along it. Mr. Hall, the superintendent of the line, was one of the first persons on the ground, and, on receiving information of the accident by telegraph, hurried to the spot, and found a deep cutting of the line there converted into a watercourse. Fortunately, the accident happened before the arrival of the trains from Yorkshire, the water took an opposite direction, and the damage was easily repaired. Mr. Hall caused the passengers to be taken from the Lancashire trains across the hill to the Yorkshire side, and he himself came back on the engines of trains on that side to Lancashire, so that, except for a few hours, the stoppage did not lead to any very serious inconvenience. A great number of excavators were set to work to cut away the earth and to clear the line for the passage of trains, but before night, one line of rail was entirely restored to working order. The obstruction in the railway tunnel caused by the overflow of the aqueduct has since been removed.

IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MANCHESTER there has also been an inundation. Two large reservoirs which are constructing near Woodhead, thirteen miles above Manchester, by the corporation of that town, were burst so as to fall on Sunday. But the engineer was under considerable apprehension about the Tor-side Reservoir, the embankment of which is not yet completed, would burst, and he very prudently despatched messengers down to the inhabitants below, warning them of the danger; but by keeping the water back as much as possible in the upper reservoir at Woodhead and by employing a great number of excavators to cut an extra channel for the overflow from the Tor-side, so as to keep it off the embankment, the disaster was happily averted. The quantity of water stored in the Bilberry Reservoir, which has committed such devastation at Holmfirth, is as a bucketful compared with the water in the Woodhead and Tor-side. So great was the accumulation of water, that Mr. Bateman had to discharge during many parts of the day at the rate of 2200 cubic feet of water per second, to prevent the disaster.

The Earl of Derby has consented to fill the office of patron of the Manchester Natural History Society, in the place of his late father.

Sir Edward Belcher is appointed to the command of the Arctic Expedition. It is understood that the nominations have included Captain Kellett as the second in command, and Captain Comtock and Lieut. Sherard Osborn, late of the *Pioneer*, to one of the steam-tenders.

An accident of a very serious nature occurred on Sunday in Hyde-park, to Mr. Barnaby, a young officer of the Grenadier Guards. Mr. Barnaby was on duty, mounted on a spirited charger, and, immediately after the guard, was riding in the direction of the Magazine, when his horse, from some unknown cause, shied, reared, and fell sideways over the rails upon his rider. Several soldiers, as well as officers of the Royal Humane Society, ran to his assistance. On being raised he was quite unconscious, blood issuing from his mouth and nostrils. A litter having been procured, he was conveyed to the barracks, and medical assistance summoned. The surgeon of the regiment was fortunately on the spot, and, by the timely administration of restoratives, Mr. Barnaby soon recovered consciousness. His principal injury is in the region of the chest, where it is believed a small bloodvessel has been ruptured. On Monday Mr. Barnaby was sufficiently recovered to be removed to his father's residence, in Eaton-place.

On Wednesday morning, about eight o'clock, a serious fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Messrs. [illegible] and Co., sail-cloth makers of Paris merchants, No. 3 Wharf, Regent's-canal. The loss is said to be very great, but the sufferers are partially insured.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FLOOD AT HEREFORD.—The river Wye has from the continued rains been flooded for a fortnight, but on Thursday week it enlarged its borders to a more than common extent, and on the following morning its impetuosity reached its climax, having for several feet deep along the streets. The people of the city has been stopped, and no intercourse could be kept up with the inhabitants except by boats or waggons. The beehives of that celebrated naturalist, Dr Bevan, were swept away, and the house was wholly surrounded by water, which was several feet deep in the rooms. No aid could be rendered to the imprisoned inhabitants, as hardly a boatman would undergo the peril of putting out. Several hundred hurdles, carcases of sheep, and other animals, with farming implements of various sorts, were seen floating about on all sides. In many of the neighbouring districts a similar scene presented itself. Not one of the five daily coaches left the city for Gloucester, owing to the flood.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual meeting of the Chamber was held on Monday at Manchester. T. Bazley, Esq., the president took the chair. Mr. David Price moved that the report of the directors for the past year be received and entered on the minutes. The motion was seconded by Mr. Joseph Simpson. Mr. Henry Ashworth, of Bolton, said it was very satisfactory to notice the progress which had taken place in the trade of this country since the adoption of free-trade principles by the Legislature. To show what had been the result of this policy, he referred to the progress in the exports of our produce and manufactures. In the years 1840, 1841, and 1842 the average of the official values of the exports was £50,140,692 per annum. In the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, the average was £58,771,654 per annum; that is, he had not the whole of the returns for 1851, he had only reckoned the exports to be the same as those of 1850, though it was well known there had been an increase of £2,000,000. In the three years 1840, 1841, and 1842, the average value of the export of cotton manufactures was £53,000,000. During the three years 1849, 1850, and 1851 they were nearly £98,000,000 in average value, showing an increase of per cent. In the woollen manufactures the average of exports in the former period was £5 800,000, and in the latter it was £9,000,000, or an increase of 57 per cent. In the linen manufactures the exports during the first period were £3,300,000, and in the latter £4,600,000. The average value of the exports of the bulk of our other manufactures, including earthenware, hardware, machinery, &c., was in the former period £8,700,000, and in the latter £14,000,000, showing an increase of 60 per cent. The motion was carried unanimously, the directors and officers were appointed for the ensuing year, and the meeting terminated.

LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The council of this association held a meeting on Monday, the first time since the annual general meeting, at which the following officers were elected:—Hugh Hornby, Esq., president; Francis Strand, Esq., vice-president; Samuel Smith, Esq., treasurer. An interesting letter was read from W. Brown, Esq., M.P., on the subject of decimal currency, showing the facility with which the present currency of the kingdom could be settled on this convenient principle, such change requiring the introduction of no new coin. The object was referred to a special committee. The meeting then broke up.

HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER WORKS.—A grand explosion took place a few days ago at Holyhead, in the quarries of Mr. Smith, now in course of working for material for the formation of the extensive breakwater and pier at the new harbour. Upwards of 7000 lb. of gunpowder were lodged in three chambers in a shaft 65 feet in depth, with 65 feet of heading, and this heavy charge was fired by means of wires and a galvanic battery. The explosion was, of course, instantaneous with the transmission of the electric fluid, and proved eminently successful, dislodging and throwing down upwards of 30,000 tons of stone, many masses of which were of immense weight. Several fatal accidents have ably occurred. A day or two before the above dislodgment a lamentable occurrence took place at this quarry, whereby a man named Owen Williams lost his life, having literally rushed to death by the falling of a large block of stone, weighing about four tons, upon him. He had been employed clearing away loose stones, when he slipped and fell, and before he could regain his footing, the heavy mass rolled on him, and occasioned instant death.

EASTERN COUNTIES AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A numerously and respectably-attended deputation, consisting of the members of this association, waited yesterday morning at Downing-street, at the residence in Downing street, for the purpose of impressing upon his Lordship the necessity of considering the following objects:—1. The repeal of the malt tax; an equitable reduction of the present enormous taxation; and the present mode of conducting the county expenditure; the abolition of the game laws; and the removal or restrictions to the growth of excisable articles; and the adaptation of the local rating-page to present prices. The deputation was introduced by Lord Rendlesham. The secretary having read an address to his Lordship, Lord J. Russell said he could not at present enter into all the important matters which had been laid before him under the notice, but he would not fail to give them the fullest consideration. He might observe, however, with regard to the malt tax, it must be understood that it supplied so large a source of revenue, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could hardly afford to repeal it. With respect to the assessed taxes, he could not but be influenced whether they could make out their case that the consumption of corn was diminished by the duty on malt, because it must be remembered that the beer duty was taken off 1830, and that the malt tax duty was proportionately raised. It should not follow that the excise duties were in some degree injurious, but he thought it would be a serious thing for the Government to propose the entire abolition of the malt tax. He could not promise another tax for the present year, which must be even brought forward were well worthy of consideration, and he (Lord John Russell) promised them that they should receive the attention of the Government. Lord Rendlesham said he was sure the Premier for the very courteous manner in which he had listened to the observations of the various speakers, the deputation withdrew.

THE RIVERS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Bateman, the engineer for the Manchester Corporation waterworks, calculates that the depth of rain which fell in the Crowden valley, a little above the Woodhead reservoir, since the beginning of the month, is 9½ inches, but that that does not represent more than one-sixth of the actual quantity which has fallen on the hills, which on the highest hills must have exceeded ten inches. The quantity of water impounded in the Crowden reservoir was at one time not less than 100,000,000 gallons. From the 1st to the 7th inclusive, a period of 168 hours the quantity discharged was the enormous total of 1730 cubic feet per second; and during the rains on Wednesday and Thursday, at one time the flood attained so immense a height as to allow of 2800 cubic feet per second. It is hoped that the supply of the lowest reservoir were incessantly discharging from between 500 and 600 cubic feet per second.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT BRIGHTON.—Miss Michelson, a lady about thirty years of age, the daughter of a gentleman residing at the Grand Parade, Brighton, while seeking shelter from the rain, on Tuesday afternoon, under the portico of the Pavilion, was knocked down and dreadfully crushed by the falling of one of the ponderous gates. She was immediately conveyed in a fly to her home, where she expired in about half an hour afterwards. By the same accident, Mr. Shurcliff, of 10, Lewes-crescent, Kemptown, had his leg broken; and Miss Langridge, daughter of Captain Langridge, of Lewes-crescent, was so severely hurt at concussion of the brain resulted. She is, however, pronounced not to be in immediate danger. Several other persons who were standing under the archway at the same time escaped with slight injuries.

At a large and influential meeting of members of the University of Oxford and of several of the leading citizens, held in the hall of Exeter College, on the invitation of the rector, the bishop of Oxford in the chair, for the purpose of hearing a statement from him respecting the mission to Sarawak, and the propriety at once founding a Bishopric in Borneo, with an income of not less than £5000 per annum, the meeting was unanimous in favour of the plan. Several excellent addresses having been made upon the subject, the following resolution was agreed to:—"A fund having been raised on the occasion of Sir James Brooke's visit to England, in the year 1847, for the purpose of promoting the endowment of a Bishopric in Borneo, and it appearing from the statement made by Sir James Brooke at the meeting holden on January 29 that the time was arrived for carrying this object into effect, that a committee be formed for the above purpose, with power to co-operate with the committee already formed in Cambridge and London." A subscription was at once commenced.

EAST RETFORD ELECTION.—The Hon. W. E. Duncombe, son of Lord Feversham, was returned as member for East Retford on Wednesday, without opposition, in the room of his uncle, Captain the Hon. A. Duncombe, who is now one of the representatives of the East Rodney, of Yorkshire. At this close of the session, the number of members returned to Parliament as a Protectionist.

GREENWICH ELECTION.—On Monday the nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough, vacant by the appointment of Admiral Dundas to the command of the Mediterranean, took place. Mr. Montague Chambers, the eminent Queen's Counsel, was proposed and seconded by Mr. James Laing, of Greenwich, and Mr. T. B. Knott, of Deptford. Admiral Houston Stewart was proposed and seconded by Mr. John Pontifex, of Greenwich, and Mr. William Joly, of Woolwich. There was very little difference between the politic. sentiments of the two candidates, Mr. M Chambers, however, declared himself in favour of a very extensive franchise and the vote by ballot. Admiral Stewart was supported by the Government interest and the friends of Admiral Dundas. The poll commenced on Tuesday, and at four o'clock, when it finally closed, the numbers were—

For Admiral Stewart	[illegible]
For [illegible]	[illegible]

On Wednesday the returning officer declared Admiral Houston Stewart to be duly elected.

WRECK OF THE "AMAZON."—On Monday last, after much boisterous weather, a long piece of new timber (red pine), very much burnt, with a bolt sticking in each end, and about 18 feet long, was found by the steward; and there exists no doubt whatever but that it is part of the unfortunate steam-ship *Amazon*. It is in the possession of Mr. Henry Simmons, bailiff and mayor of the town and port, and supposed to be a portion of one of the paddle-boxes. The step of a mast, and some other charred fragments, have also been picked up in the neighbourhood. The wreck must have drifted about 130 in lea

BASINGSTOKE AND SALISBURY RAILWAY.—On Saturday the standing orders were declared not complied with in the case of the company's bill for making a railway from Basingstoke, i in the county of Southampton, to Salisbury, in the county of Wilts, at a cost of £350 000. The non-compliances were only with reference to the plans as to whether the subscription contract signed for £2,2,200, and 1 with 21 £20 paid up, was a copy of the original.

Sergeant Kinglake has addressed the electors of Bridgwater, soliciting their votes at the next election.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Layard, who was a long time attached to the Embassy at Constantinople, but who is better known by the discoveries of Nineveh, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Her Majesty has, within the last few days, presented a very splendid and elaborately-chased complete tea service to William Downing, Esq., of the East India House. This gentleman was appointed by the Company to superintend the arrangement of the interesting and valuable collection of articles shown by them at the late Great Exhibition.

We understand that Miss Burdett Coutts has purchased the series of original drawings from which Messrs. Lloyd Brothers and Co. produced the beautiful work, "Recollections of the Great Exhibition."

Prince Albert's society for promoting better accommodation for the working classes of Windsor has taken the shape of a joint stock building company, and has been provisionally registered. The amount of donations already received is very considerable, including £50 from Lieut.-General Wemyss, £50 from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., £25 from Major-General Reid, M.P., a handsome sum from the Dean and Canons of St. George's chapel, the same from the provost and fellows of Eton College. The interest payable on the share capital is to be limited to 5 per cent., and the surplus carried to the Baths and Washhouse fund.

The master mast-maker of the Portsmouth Dockyard has been sent for to examine into the efficiency of the masts of the Brazilian mail packet *Tay*, which lies at the harbor pier on Monday. This is the first time an officer of the dockyard has been desired to inspect the Southampton contract mail packets.

The Royal West India Mail Packet Company have resolved on appointing a resident superintending engineer in the West Indies, to examine into and report on the efficiency of the steam machinery of their fleet abroad.

Mr. Bickham Escott, formerly M.P for Winchester, is now in Plymouth, and has been during the week canvassing the electors with a view to the vacancy in that borough in the Liberal interest.

The Austrian Marshal Haynau is reported to be dying, and goes about the shadow of his former self, supported by two attendants. General Meiden, also, the late military governor of Vienna, is lying dangerously ill at Gratz.

Several manufacturers from Saxony, in Germany, who have been recently in Nottingham, have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied that nothing could be put to bear against the machine for speed and economy of our new hosiery machinery, especially as we have so ready a command of the raw material.

Arrangements for the laying down of the submarine telegraph between Ems and and Ireland have now been so far completed that it is confidently expected the work will be fully executed in May next.

The Governors of Harrow School have awarded to Mr. Cecil James Monro, of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Lyon Scholarship, vacated at the last Midsummer examination by Mr H. M. Butler, of the same college, on his gaining the Gregory Scholarship.

At a meeting held in Sheffield in the early part of the week, at which the Mayor presided, it was resolved that Joshua Toulmin Smith, Esq., be invited to address the electors in explanation of his political principles, with a view to nominating him as a candidate at the ensuing election, if his principles should meet general approval.

At the present time there are not 1000 quarters of foreign barley, malting or grinding qualities, in the three important ports of Hull, Newcastle, and Leith. Last year, at the same time, there were above 100,000 quarters.

A fire broke out on the 25th ult. in the printing-house of the University of Upsala, in Sweden, and before assistance could be procured the warehouse and great part of the printing-office was burnt down. The fire was the act of an incendiary. The damage done is considerable, if not irreparable. Many ancient and very precious manuscripts have been burnt among them the valuable chronicle, "Ibn et Athar," in Arabic, of which Professor Tornberg was just preparing an edition, with a Latin translation, notes, and commentaries.

The offices of Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade have been offered to, and accepted by, Lord Stanley of Alderley, who in the year 1841 filled the office of Paymaster-General.

In addition has reached Southampton, in bond, two casks of oil, one containing 50 gallons, and the other 50, have been brought into Portsmouth, picked up at sea—one off Weymouth, the other off Shoreham—and when examined to-day it was washed up from the wreck of the *Amazon*. In one head of each cask is much burnt, showing them to have been exposed to a strong fire.

There is every reason to believe that the barque which was hovering about the burning *Amazon*, and which is supposed to have picked up some of the missing Amazon people, cleared out from Cowes in ballast, and was bound for the West Indies. The chief officer of the *Trent*, which brought home the Mexican mail on Sunday, is Mr. Strutt, the brother of the unfortunate purser of the *Amazon*, who was lost.

Mr. Charles Townsley, of Townsley Hall, has announced his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Sligo at the next election.

The *Mars* steamer left Waterford on Friday week, with 130 emigrant passengers for the United States.

On Tuesday the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, the newly-appointed Secretary-at-War, was elected for the borough of Northampton by a large majority.

On Tuesday morning, soon after nine o'clock, a vessel connected with the purifiers at the Brick-lane gas-works suddenly gave way with a loud report and the gas escaping, caught fire. It was, however, shortly extinguished, but not without some damage being done. One man was injured, and immediately removed to the hospital.

Hanratty, the notorious individual tried at the Armagh assizes, 1850, for the murder of Mr. Manlevenor, and acquitted, has lately died in America. Previously to his decease he made an open confession of having been guilty of the crime of which he was charged, and, as we are further informed, made certain revelations tending to implicate several parties in the locality then and since disorganised by agrarian outrage.

On Sunday night a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Gibson, woollen draper, in Coach, county Tyrone, by which the entire premises were destroyed, and, more melancholy to relate, Mr. Gibson, with his two sons and a servant-woman, were burnt to death. Mrs. Gibson, with some others of her children, was providentially absent on a visit. The property destroyed is valued at £1000.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule was on Monday returned a representative for the borough of Perth, having been elected to a new election upon his appointment to the Presidency of the India Board. Mr. Gilpin, as a warm supporter of the ballot, was nominated as an opponent to the right hon gentleman, but he declined to go to the poll.

The *Austrian Lloyd* states that Maurice Pataki, the Hungarian who was arrested at Rendsburgh on a charge of attempting to seduce some Hungarian regiments from their allegiance to the Emperor, and of being an agent of Kossuth and Mazzini, and who on these charges had been sentenced to death by an Austrian court martial on the 30th ult., was executed on the 5th inst.

The Duke of Richmond has laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill, which has been framed, to abolish the office of messenger to the Great Seal, and for providing for the execution of the duties thereof.

During the evening tide of Tuesday and the morning tide of Wednesday no less than 38 ships for foreign ports left the Mersey, and in the afternoon of the latter day a considerable additional number. Independently of the vast multitude of steaming vessels of which no account is taken. Not one single inward bound ship entered the port during the day.

The steamer *Madrid*, which left Southampton on the 7th inst., with the Peninsular mail, was obliged to put into Falmouth on account of the strong gales from the west-south west and west, and heavy head seas. The *Madrid* anchored in Falmouth Roads at one p.m. on the 9th inst., and would wait there for a change of weather.

The Southampton Packet Company have prohibited newsagents from attending on the mail packets with the London journals.

It is said that the infamous practice of selling as waste paper the returns and schedules furnished by individuals to the commissioners of income-tax still continues.

A lady in the neighbourhood of Penrith, 58 years of age, has just cut two front teeth, which are part of the third set of teeth in the upper jaw.

An ingenious discovery has been made by Mr. Gray, of Cork-street, by which it appears that the combination of india-rubber with gutta percha may be rendered applicable to the formation of artificial features. So complete is the deception, that without the closest inspection it is almost impossible to discover that a tooth is not a sound natural tooth.

The total receipts for passengers by railway throughout the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1851 was £5,050,350 18s. 4d., against £4,910,057 8s. 8d. in the same period of 1850, and 1850 goods, parcels, mails, &c., £2,985,054 5s., against £2,945,933 12s. 8d., the total receipts being £8,035,404 18s. 4d., against £7,855,990 18s. 4d., showing a total increase of £179,413 5s. 4d.

The Conservatives in Leeds intend to unite with Mr. W. Beckett, the present Liberal member, Mr. John Gott, one of the most respectable manufacturers and merchants in Yorkshire.

The action, "Smith v. London and North Western Railway Company," which was for 1 earing on the 7th inst. on the demurrer of the 4th company named by the company paying the plaintiff £700. He had laid the damages at £2000. The escape of Mr. Smith, an accountant, residing at 14, Priory street, Camden-Town, in the railway catastrophe at Bicester, was miraculous. The six box-seats behind were all in the same carriage as he was when the disaster occurred.

The anniversary of her Majesty's wedding-day was celebrated on Tuesday, at Windsor, with the customary demonstrations of loyalty and respect. Merry peals were rung at intervals throughout the day from the bells of St. George's and St. John's Churches; and Royal salutes were fired from the corporation battery in the Bachelors'-acre, and also from Fort Belvedere. In the evening a ball took place at the town-hall, under the patronage of the mayor and other inhabitants of the borough.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHILO-JUDY.—The key moves of Solutions 695 are—1 B to Q R 7th. 2 R to K B 3d. The Problem No. 678, and Jude's previous composition, is 1. K to Q 8th. And the key of No. 69 is 1 Kt to Q R 3d.

SIR LIONEL.—The solutions from the Dublin Institute Club has been accepted by the Chess Committee which the New York Club.

W. H. C.—What are the limits of Bryce's work there publicly they would be printed correctly but correspond me who write illegibly shall not be surprised at mistakes of the kind you complain of in printing. Your solution is wrong.

J. C. W.—You must make the correction yourself on a new diagram. We do not keep copies of rejected problems.

VALENTINE.—Sorry we cannot.

R. B. BARKER, SUSSEX.—A SUBSCRIBER.—No 31. Your solution is not quite correct. See that given in our present Number.

J. E. S.—1. Your problem shall be examined. 2. Blank diagrams may be got, we believe, at the office of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*. 21 King William-street, Charing-cross. 3. You may if you also after having won in check.

L. K.—They shall be reported on in our next.

PUZZLE.—You are wrong in both instances. Examine the positions again.

D. T.—The correctness of the position was guaranteed in the first instance by a very eminent problem-maker. Whether the after emendation suggested by him and the author is *indispensable* we cannot say, not having data with us to many communications claiming our attention, to re-examine it this week. If you will address a line to the author, it shall be forwarded.

L. FRASER.—We know nothing whatever of the game.

GERSHAM.—Too pieces you have sent are, like many other sets we have seen, only bad imitations of the real Chessmen. The only genuine ones are those with the label on the bottom of the box. You will get them of Lund in Fleet-street or Meeks, of Leadenhall-street.

FIELD-JUDY.—We do not keep copies of the Nos. tens of Problems published twelve months ago; and have not time to solve them for the purpose of this work. They shall be given, if we have room, in our next Number.

L.—Advancing the Pawn to K R's 4th changes the character of the gambit, which is then no longer the "Cunningham." We have often seen the move in question made, and will let you know what writers, if any, have analysed it.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 419, by Sir Edmund, B X, Judy, Derevon, Jack of Shrewsbury, M P, R S, D D, A B, Murdock, Sisiana, Argus, Philo-Chess, Thie, L S D, and M dge, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 420, by Judy Derevon, A B, M P, Edmund, B B, Jack of Shrewsbury, P R S D D, Sisiana, and Phil. are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Sir Edmund, Sisiana Midge, Gregory True Blue, Judy, and Derevon, are correct; all others are wrong.

* * READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS CLUB.—It will be interesting to many amateurs to know that the annual soirée of this thriving society will take place at the New Hall, Reading, on Wednesday, the 10th of March.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 419.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th	B takes R (best)	4 Q takes B	Anything
2. Q to K Kt sq (ch)	K takes P (best)	5. Kt discovers checkmate	
3. Q to R 2d (ch)	K moves		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 420.

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt, from Q B 4th,	takes Q P	3. R to K 4th	K Takes Kt
2. R to K B 4th	P to Q 4th, or (b)	4. B to Q 7th Mate	

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(a) 1	K to Q 4th, or 8	3. R to K 8th	P takes Kt
2 R to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q B 3d	4. R to Q B 3d Mate	

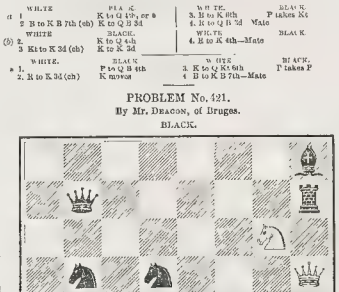
WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(b) 2.	K to Q 4th	3. R to K 4th—Mate	
3 Kt to K 3d (ch)	K to K 3d		

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK.
a 1.	P to Q B 4th	3. K to Q K 5th	P takes P
2. R to K 3d (ch)	K moves	4 B to K B 7th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 421.

By Mr. DEACON, of Drugs.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, mates in six moves.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 714

White's K at Q Kt 4th, Bs at K Kt 3d and 6th, R at Q 6th; Ps at K R 5th, K B 2d and 3d, and Q B 5th.

Black's K at Q 5th, Ps at Q 2d and 4th and Q B 3d.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Beyond the annual meeting in the Vale of Aylesbury, on Wednesday, there is nothing in England next week in the shape of steeple-chasing. The coursing calendar is more prolific, the fixtures, five in number, embracing the open meeting at Cardiston, on Tuesday and three following days; Middleton (Westmoreland) and Sundorne (Salop) on Tuesday; Cofton, on Wednesday, and the Border (Scotland) on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The movements this afternoon were limited alike in amount and importance, and require only a brief return of the market prices:—

2 to 1 agst Voyageur		5 to 2 agst Carrig	
LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP. 5 to 1 agst Alla and Jarvaise.			
LIVERPOOL AUTUMN HANDICAP.			
13 to 1 agst Ia Gazza Ladra	10 to 1 agst Cruiser	16 to 1 agst Chieftain	
18 to 1 —— Voltress	15 to 1 —— Hardwick	20 to 1 —— Bourton	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. 20 to 1 agst Horsefoot.			
CHESTER CUP.			
18 to 1 agst Confessor	20 to 1 agst Backbiter (t)	66 to 1 agst The Heriot (t)	
25 to 1 —— Nancy	30 to 1 —— The Sea Board (t)	66 to 1 —— Truth (t)	
40 to 1 —— Merry Bird	50 to 1 —— La Fenesa	66 to 1 —— Unby (t)	
	100 to 1 —— Old Dan Tucker (t)		
DERBY.			
7 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	14 to 1 agst Glenthorne	33 to 1 agst Kingston (t)	
12 to 1 —— Auber	16 to 1 —— Lapidist (t)	25 to 1 —— Hornsbrewed	
14 to 1 —— Grello	20 to 1 —— Alfred the Great		

FYLDE STEEPLE-CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE. Mr. J. Osborne's Carrig, 1. Mr. Vevey's Vendôme, 2.

INNKEEPERS' STAKES. Clatterbox, 1. Heroine, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—Saltpetre, 1. Nicholas Nickleby, 2.

CREWE STEEPLE CHASE. THURSDAY.

MATCH.—Rooney beat hair Maid of Mont.

THE EDDISTONE STAKES. Fred. 1. Talavio, 2.

HAIRBRAIN STAKES.—Harkaway, 1. Hone ty, 2.

NEWMARKET COURSING MEETING.—THURSDAY.

DERBY STAKES. Mr Buckworth's Bravo beat Mr. Hill's Hampton; Lord Stradbroke's Moss beat Mr Fyson's Frank; Mr. Fyson's Farmer beat Mr. Dobede's Dee; Mr Gillett's General beat Mr. Morley's Random.

CUP. Mr. Hill's Hopeful beat Mr. Buckworth's Beeswing; Mr. Fyson's Forerunner beat Lord Stradbroke's Merchant; Mr. King's Regard beat Mr. Fyson's Seamstress; Mr. Dobede's Dee beat Mr Morley's Regent; Mr Gillett's Gallantry beat Mr. Secretan's Midas; Mr. Dobede's Dunkeld beat Mr. Buckworth's Bertha.

OAKS.—Lord Stradbroke's Myrtle beat Mr Gillett's Geneva; Mr. Dobede's Dought beat Mr Buckworth's Brenda, Mr Fyson's Gem is beat Lord Stradbroke's Musk; Mr. Hill's Honey dew beat Mr. Secretan's Magpie; Mr Dobede's Duck beat Mr. King's Red Rose, Mr. Gillett's Gondino beat Mr. Buckworth's Britannia.

FOAL STAKES. Mr Dobede's Dawson beat Mr. Moody's Royal sir; Mr Gillett's Great Northern beat Mr. Fyson's First-rate; Mr. King's hopsie beat Mr. Buckworth's Beethoven.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—The following seven *depôts* (the service companies are at the Cape) are to be increased 150 each, viz. *depôts* 24, 6th, 43d, 2nd battalion 60th, 73d, 74th, and 1st battalion Rifle Brigade. The *depôts* of the 15th regiment (service companies at Ceylon) and of the 99th (service companies at Hong Kong) are as already intimated, to be reduced 100 each, and in future will be 200 instead of 400. This will bring the above nine regiments are to be divided as follows:—Service companies, 600; *depôt* companies, 300; total, 900. In all other respects the augmentation will, we believe, be effected as we have already explained.

MILITIA STAFF.—A circular letter, dated Whitehall, 31st ult., has been received by the Lords Lieutenants of counties, stating that her Majesty has been pleased to command that an inspection of the permanent staff of the militia in the United Kingdom should take place at the earliest possible period, and that an officer of her Majesty's regular forces, assisted by a regimental or staff surgeon, will visit the head-quarters of each regiment of militia for this purpose.

NEW RIFLE MUSKETS.—500 of the new rifle muskets have lately been sent in the *Hydra* steamer to the Cape of Good Hope, with a large quantity of the Minié ammunition.

ADMIRALTY TRIALS OF SHIPS' ANCHORS.—The committee of naval officers and shipowners selected to test the relative properties and merits of ships' anchors, having at a preliminary meeting held at Sheerness come to the following resolutions, the same are made known for the information of all parties who may be desirous of having anchors tested:—1. That the trials be open to anchors of all nations. 2. That they be made at the anchorages for these trials in the Swin, including the stock. 3. That every anchor previous to being allowed to enter into competition must be tested at Woolwich. 4. That the anchors be landed at Woolwich after testing by the 1st of May next, at Sheerness by the 1st of June, and the trials to commence on the 1st of July next. 5. That the committee will not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage that may be sustained by the anchors, nor be liable for any expense in bringing them to, or taking them from, Sheerness. The trials will take place at Sheerness. *Admiralty, Feb. 2, 1852.*—J. PARKER.

Several volunteer rifle associations have been formed in different localities throughout the country.

MARINES.—Ships of war commissioned in future will have the following reductions made in the complements of Royal Marines: First-rates will have 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 38 privates less than the complements of such ships at present in commission; second-rates, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 33 privates less; third-rates, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 28 privates less; fourth-rates, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 23 privates less; fifth-rates, 10 privates less; and sixth-rates, 6 privates less.

NOVEL AND DESTRUCTIVE RIFLE.—Experiments were made during the week in the metropolis with a new rifle, invented by an American of the name of Jennings, which fires 25 distinct shots with one loading. The rifle has the appearance of an ordinary double-barrelled gun, with the exception that the barrels are placed one above the other, and the lower barrel is rather shorter than the upper. In the lower barrel are placed 25 bullets of a conical shape, each about an inch in length. The upper part of these bullets is charged with powder, and by a slight movement of a small lever they are brought into the upper barrel one after the other, as the previous one is discharged from it. In the stock there is a small box for holding a number of detonating pills, quite on the homeopathic principle, which one by one is fed under the hammer of the trigger, and do the duty of the ordinary copper caps. The operator discharged his gun 25 times in about a minute, and he stated that he can load and reload his gun and fire it 125 times in less than five minutes. The gun has been submitted to and is under the consideration of, the Board of Ordnance.

Sir James Stirling has been appointed to the vacancy at the Admiralty Board, caused by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Dundas.

The *Agnes*, merchant brig, Foy master, sailed from the Motherbank on Tuesday afternoon for Trinidad, and in beating down the Solent-water she got on snore last night off Cowes. Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, on learning the fact, immediately ordered the *Sprightly* steam-vessel to her assistance.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WORKS OF LIVING ARTISTS.

THE Exhibition of Works of Living Artists was opened to the public on Monday. Viewing the collection as a whole, it is highly creditable to the arts of the country. A very large proportion of the works exhibited are landscapes, a school peculiarly English, and one in which, guided by educated fancy and a proper amount of the inventive faculty, native talent might, perhaps, do more than in any other to improve the public taste and inculcate a love of the pictorial art. We are not without apprehension, however, that the very facilities which our rural scenery presents—being pictures in themselves, pictures endowed with a poetry all their own—scenes of comfortable homesteads and verdant lanes, endeared to all by domestic associations we fear, we say, that, led away by the facility of such scenes and the facility of copying them, our landscape painters do not sufficiently strive to enrich them with all the glorious attributes and effects of which they are capable, and with which, in fact, they are all invested in their season. Shady lanes are good and refreshing, green fields are good and beautiful; rapid purling streams silently meandering through plain or mead, or dashing noisily over stony ways, or struggling through tangled copse—all these are good and true, and speak of the British isle in its most beautiful development. But shady lanes are nought, if there be no hot sunshine to shade away; green fields are nought, if there be no golden sun to illumine and invigorate the atmosphere; streams sparkle coldly if no sun ray dance upon their surface, and elevate the soul from contemplation of the sequestered dell through which they steal, to the bright broad firmament and to the life of the wider world without. The judicious mixture of combining, within the scope of a single landscape, the coolness of shady groves with the warmth of the life-giving sun of blending in one picture the whole world of life which results from a due adjustment of these two antagonistic principles, is undoubtedly great; but it is a difficulty which must be surmounted by those who would illustrate the art of landscape-painting in its highest walks. Titian did it often; Rubens, also, most magnificently—witness his glorious landscape in our National Gallery; also our own Gainsborough, the prince of British landscape-painters.

What we have to complain of in our landscape-painters of the present day is, that they will not qualify the more ostensible or predominating tendencies of the subject selected by those means which are legitimately at their command; and that consequently they present, not a broad, general, wholesome picture of nature, but an exceptional or one-sided view. Descending to a lower branch of art—that of portrait-painting—is not the peculiar talent of the artist shown, in his seizing upon the most prominent expression of his sitter, and inventing at the times circumstances of light and shade and attribute which may best suit and illustrate its character? And if this be the case in portraiture, why not in landscape-painting? why not, except that the natural opportunities in the latter are greater than in the former, and capable of a far wider diversity of treatment—advantages which none but a highly inspired hand and poetic judgment can turn to the very best account.

To close these general observations for the present, we remark that, as it is easier to paint green trees and dark waters under the influence of a grey sky, than to gild their varied beauties with the rays of the great orb of day, and revel in all the varied hues and effects which would result from such a combination. The landscapes ordinarily presented to us on these occasions are chiefly cool in tone, but to say sometimes absolutely chilly; whilst in the case of a few exceptions where the sun is permitted to appear, he is made to rule as sole lord of the ascendant, without any attempt to qualify the tone of the picture by the introduction of foliage or shade, which are just as essential elements as sunlight in landscape scenery. Thus, in neither case, is nature robbed of half her attributes, and art of much more than half its legitimate effect.

Creswick has two pictures, or rather a picture and a half. The "Road by the River-side" (No. 9) is entirely his own, and fully worthy of his well-earned fame. Here we have a romantic spot where the enormous stem of a tree is seen through moss-grown rocks, dark and transparent in the middle recesses, and anon dashing boldly over, its waters mingling at last with the very base of the picture. The "Dell" Halt" is a landscape of a more domestic character, in which the dell with his sheep and his white pony, are admirably introduced. Ansdell. This clever animal painter has another piece, "Deer Coming" (No 14), a wild and lonely spot, on a sheep-down, where a group of sheep and rams are looking out across the moor towards the point where the shepherd is seen approaching with some stray members of the flock. The woolly coats of the animals are achieved with wonderful truthfulness, and their general character well preserved.

F. R. Lee has two pictures, one of which, the "River Teign, Devon" (No. 25), presents a rich luxuriance of foliage, the somewhat opaque effect of which might have been happily relieved by the introduction of a few rays of sunlight.

Sir E. Landseer contributes a picture of wide dimensions—7 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 1 in. "A Deer Pass," with a group of deer perched on a perilous pinnacle overhanging a yawning abyss.

> I am monarch of all I survey,
> My right there is none dare dispute.

The animals in their treatment exhibit all the characteristic intelligence

OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MOUNTAIN SPRING PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.

and truthfulness of surface which we expect from this accomplished hand, but the landscape is unequally painted; the massive granite rocks on the left are accurately studied, but the green patches introduced on the right are thinly and carelessly laid on, and fail of their intended effect for want of aerial perspective.

H. Jutsum has three Landscapes in different styles. No. 69, "Ivy Bridge, Devonshire," is a bit of genuine English scenery, a snug little village nestling in a vale, sheltered by trees, the light smoke from some of the chimneys stealing gently upwards amidst the dews of evening. In the foreground is a group of cattle arrived just in time at the homestead, as the last ray of the evening sun is setting upon it. All is true to nature in conception, and deliciously executed. No. 331, "A Mountain Spring" (which we Engrave), represents a heath, with its variously-coloured herbage, and a sparkling streamlet bounding from the distance towards the front on one side. The effect of eventide is well developed in the treatment of the sky; and some figures of wayfarers, judiciously introduced, form, by their warmth of local colour, an agreeable point of repose for the eye. No. 404, entitled "In the Happy Month of June," introduces us to a sequestered dell, in which a deep water-course bespeaks refreshing coolness even beneath a midsummer sky. A tone of warmth is introduced into the colouring in the middle parts of the picture, which betrays the effect of the sultry heat of summer; although we cannot say that the sky tints are quite in harmony with this idea.

Middleton's picture of "Waybourne, on the Norfolk Coast" (No. 226), with an ominous distich attached

> He who would old England win,
> Must at Waybourne Hope begin—

is painted in a full, truthful style, without any attempt at affectation or trick. The subject is a good one—a fine open country, with bold sea-reach in the distance—and has been done justice to.

We wish we could speak favourably of Linton's "Scene near Naples" (No 277), but it is impossible; nor must we pass it unnoticed. Here we have an awkward group of idlers, not particularly well drawn, under a leafy shade, beneath a miserably cold and leaden sky, itself a perfect libel upon the atmospheric reputation of fair Naples. The colours are jumbled together without taste or attempt at harmony; and are in themselves signally devoid of brightness and transparency.

Holland has three pictures, in which his remarkable talent for colouring is manifested more or less successfully. "Genoa, from the East Rampart, Sept., 1851" (No 1), represents the famed bay of that name under the influence of a coming storm: the sea deep, blue, cold; the surface crisping under the breeze, whilst on the right the rampart stands out boldly in the always clear, but now preternaturally clear, atmosphere. We are not altogether satisfied with the "manner" (that is the word) in which some of the architectural details are laid in; and the ugly wreathes sprawling about on the top of the wall at the extreme right so detract from the general effect, that we could wish the artist had let them fall into the sea before he took his sketch. No. 215, "The Lagunes of Venice," is a small sea-piece, differently treated; the rich colouring of the gondolas in the foreground, and the cheerful outline of the island city in the far distance, adding a happy life-like effect, which is wanting in the last-named production. In No 109, the "Piazza Signori, Verona," the artist chooses a remarkable architectural situation a double arch standing across the street, which divides the picture, breaking the blue sky into patches, the lower part blending with various-coloured roofs, buildings, &c., in the mid distance. In the foreground some figures are introduced, but the artist is not fortunate in such subjects, and they only spoil the general effect of his work, which, though far from faultless, is yet highly creditable. What this artist appears to want in his colouring is a little more attention to harmony and a little less striving after strong effects.

Herring has presented us with two beautiful pieces of scenery. No 204, "The Castle of Betzko and the Valley of the Waag, in Hungary," and No 244, "The Island of Capri," the latter of which is most to our taste, being indeed exquisitely treated. The mountain side, glowing in the rays of the setting sun, rises boldly out of the sea, the portion of which intervening between it and the eye of the spectator is partially in the shade. More exquisite still, however, than either of the above, is the same artist's imaginative subject, "Le Salut d'Or" (No. 467). The scene is a wild, marshy district, probably in Greece, with the ruins of a classic temple palpable in the gloom, which is about to envelop the setting sun. Standing alone, most melancholy in solitude, and on the very border of a small lake, is a venerable heron, whose outline is so faintly put in, that upon a first glance at the picture his presence is hardly perceived. The colouring of this charming *morceau* is rich and transparent, and admirable for tone and keeping.

THE SHEPHERD'S DAUGHTER.—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

Marshall's little picture of the "Shepherd's Daughter" (which we engrave) is a chaste and pleasing study. The colouring being warm and genial, the figure stands out with remarkable effect against a clear blue sky. The sheep and other accessories are tastefully introduced.

We have yet several works of merit and interest to mention, but must reserve them for a second notice.

THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND HASTINGS RAILWAY.

BATTLE STATION.

This new line of railway was opened for traffic on the 1st inst. On emerging from the tunnel at Bopeep, the line curves, crossing the race-course in a direction for Grove Farm. At this spot a farewell glimpse is caught of the sea on the left, with Filsham House, the residence of Mr. E. Farncombe, standing on an elevation in the foreground. Traversing some heavy cuttings, the train soon reaches Wilton, near the farm-house of that name, and passes over the great bog before alluded to. Leaving these in the rear, an enchanting view of Crowhurst Vale, with the church, High-house, together with a distant sight of Bexhill and the neighbour hood, is obtained. This mingled scene of hill and dale, wood and village, presents one of those fair spots in nature which refresh the traveller, who, hurrying through tunnel and cutting to annihilate time and

WADHURST TUNNEL.

ETCHINGHAM STATION.

space, for a moment disregards the beauties of the country through which he is passing. On the right of the line is Crowhurst-place, the domain of G. Gatty, Esq. Further on is a deep cutting through Tellum-hill: at the top of the south embankment stands the old farm-house. We understand that a suspension-bridge will be constructed here; and from the summit of Telham-hill the best view of Battle Abbey and its vicinity is obtained. The train, after passing under the Hastings and Battle coach-road, arrived at the Battle station at five minutes past seven o'clock; it then left for Tunbridge, calling at the various stations along the line.

The stations on this line are at Fraut, Wadhurst, Ticehurst-road Etchingham, Robertsbridge, and Battle. Those at Fraut, Etchingham

HASTINGS AND THE RAILWAY STATION.

and Battle are of Gothic character, built of native stone, with Caen stone dressings, the roofs being covered with alternate bands of plain and ornamental tiles. The booking-office roofs are open-framed of stained fir, and have a good effect. The stations at Wadhurst, Tunbridge-road, and Robertsbridge, are Italian in design, of red and white brick and Caen stone. There are also several lodges for gate-keepers at level crossings, of similar character to the stations. The architect is Mr. William Trees, of Finsbury-square, who also designed the St. Leonard and Hastings stations; the latter is seen in the distance in our View of Hastings, and is remarkable for the disposition of its plan, arising from a peculiarity of situation, in an angle formed by the junction of two lines of railway; it is of pleasing Italian character. The contractors for the Battle Station were Messrs. Smith, of Rye.

"The completion of the line (says the *Sussex Advertiser*) is an important event for Hastings, since it opens a communication with an entirely new district, Robertsbridge, Hawkhurst, Tunbridge Wells, and a great portion of Kent: a district which, though not so extensive, is quite as 'foreign' as that introduced to Hastings by the opening of the Ashford branch. We think that the corn-market and trade of the town will also be benefited by the facility of transit thus established. The abbey and neighbourhood of Battle will doubtless induce a great influx of persons from Hastings and St. Leonard's, while the market established at Robertsbridge will reap benefit by being brought within reach of these parts. Hastings and St. Leonard's have now twenty-two trains daily arriving and departing from their stations; viz. South-coast eight, Tunbridge Wells branch eight, and Ashford branch six. No less than ninety-six towns are now brought into direct railway communication with Hastings and St. Leonard's."

ST. VALENTINE'S-DAY.

In honour of the very popular and propitious Saint who presides over this day (Feb. 14,) we present each of our readers with the proper flowers of the season—the true love-knot—

A BUNCH OF VALENTINES.

The time draws nigh, on fragrant wing,
Of Summer beams and bells,
But Love comes faster than the Spring,
And works with sweeter spells.

To him, upon the unsunn'd breeze,
Immortal odours float;
And they may sail o'er ice-bound seas,
Who take his golden boat.

The primrose faints within thy hair,
The snowdrop looketh pale;
There is not sunshine in the air,
Nor singing on the gale.

Look in with those beloved eyes
Upon this heart of mine,
Bloom, scent, and song will all arise,
To hail my Valentine!

Soon to the Rose the Nightingale
Shall breathe his tender lay;
But Love, that hath a sweeter tale,
Must tell that tale to-day
In sighs, which are the spirit's song,
My soul is pour'd to thine;
And time grows young, and hope grows strong,
To hail my Valentine.

Since darken'd hearts Love maketh bright,
What might he do for ours?
Make all their fancies speak in light,
Their feelings grow in flowers.
Glad fancies, flinging song about,
Like stars, the while they shine,
And feelings giving fragrance out
Because they interwine.

Wherever Love hath touch'd the ground,
It is the time of roses;
Of fairy wreaths with whose round
The sighing soul reposes.
Oh! take my spirit home to thine,
Elsewhere 'tis wintry weather.
Hearts only yield their bloom divine
When two have bloom'd together.

Now, blessed be Saint Valentine,
By whose high leave I pour
Words in this gentle ear of thine
I never dared before!
Each thing to-day, in glade or nook,
May name its Valentine,
I read out boldly from Love's book,
And, dearest, *thou* art mine!

The breeze hath found the wallflower out,
And feedeth on it's sigh,
The hunter bee now hunts about
The violet's deep-blue eye:
Escaping from its icy chain,
The river runneth free,
And so, my heart flings off its pain,
And cometh straight to thee!

A blessing on Saint Valentine!
He is a good old saint,
And taketh strong to speak to thine
My soul that was so faint.
And then he serves a spirit, sweet!
More loving than his own:
His task, to lead Love's pilgrim feet
To Hymen's altar-throne.
So, blessings on Saint Valentine,
I am his worshipper, and thine!

LOVE ON THE THRESHOLD.

Love, lady, on his own bright morn,
Hath brought me to thy door,
Thou wilt not let thy look be scorn,
And Cupid on the floor.
To-day, for old Saint Valentine,
His ringers all his bells,
And I am trusting, lady mine,
To him and to his spells.

He sits to-day by every hearth,
And sings to every heart—
In all the chorus of his mirth,
Hath only mine no part?
Oh! coldness never look'd before
From loving eyes like thine:
So, bid me, dearest, pass the door,
And claim my Valentine!

LOVE BY THE CHURCH.

The leaf is not upon the tree,
The song-bird in the grove,
Yet hear I, as I gaze on thee,
The singing of the dove.
Spring scents I cannot miss or prize,
While feeding on thy breath,
Nor do I seek for bright blue skies
While I thus art underneath.

What care I that the stream be dim,
While I thus art by the stream?
There cometh to my heart a hymn,
And to mine eyes a gleam,
From yon old church, whose merry bells
Fling up to heaven their mirth,
Yet seem to whisper, "Heaven's spells
May *here* be cast for earth."
May such be to thy soul and mine
The message of Saint Valentine!

LOVE'S HOME.

Look, love! upon the picture fair my heart hath traced for thee,
When sit to thine shall be that heart, as thou art all to me;
And if the picture to thine eyes seem sweet as unto mine,
Oh! turn thy beauty on my soul, and be my Valentine!

We two will have a summer out o'ermantled by the vine,
And by the flower-crown'd porch a bench whereon the sun may shine;
And tamed by thy fair hand will feed, all wood-wooed birds shall come—
The blackbird singing from our grove, the red-breast by our home.

And sylvan scenes shall stretch away before our windows wide;
The far-away seem beautiful whilst thou art by my side:
There hand in hand we'll wander forth where soft the daylight dies,
And I will ask no other light than that within thine eyes.

Oh! is it not a picture fair, this happy home of ours?
'Tis drawn by Love's own arrow, and its framework is his flowers;
Whose perfumes, sweeter than themselves, survive their own decay,
If Saint Valentine hath blest of them on his own auspicious day.

[In allusion to a practice familiar on Valentine's morning in the north The lover surprises his mistress, and blindfolds her with his hands.]

Guess, and guess truly, lady mine,
Who is abroad as thy Valentine:
Whose are the fingers, and whose is the vow,
That press thy forehead, and thine eyes blessith thine now?
Love for such lore hath no need of his eyes,
To the loving the lover is known by his sighs.
Oh! for a spell on thy lips of love's art!
Say, is my name, dearest! writ on thy heart?

Surely thy soul and thy brow understand
The voice of my spirit, the clasp of my hand.
Oh! if they were not, I'd not woo thee mine mate,
That hand must be widow'd, that spirit forlorn.
This is the day when in city and grove
Love is a wanderer seeking for love.
Who is the fond one now pleading for thine?
Guess, and guess truly, my own Valentine!

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL WINDSOR THEATRICALS, AND THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

We had lately occasion to remark that the illustrious example of her Majesty was calculated greatly to encourage the best theatrical efforts; and proof of it has been rendered in a remarkably perspicuous manner by the revival of Shakspeare's tragedy of "King John," both at Windsor Castle last Friday and at the Princess' Theatre on Monday. A previous attempts at getting up of this great historical drama have been crushed by the present example. Mr. Kean has manifested an unparalleled liberality and taste in the distribution of the parts, the scenic illustrations, the costumes, and whatever else conduces to the effective representation of an historical drama. Mr. Kean has also provided adequate representatives for all the *dramatis personæ*, as well as adequate representations of their whereabout and the epoch in which they flourished. His own *King John* is a part on which he has evidently thought much, and to which he has applied some of the best principles of the dramatic art. The repose and chivalrous feeling of the character are equally well preserved; and, notwithstanding the faults of the man, we are never permitted to forget the dignity of the Monarch. The struggle of emotion with which he tempts *Hubert* to the murder of *Arthur* is the touchstone of the actor's merit; and here Mr. Kean rose to the level of his father's genius. The manner in which he turned his eyes on the devoted boy, and the suppressed tones in which he suggested the assassination, were finely terrible and awfully suggestive. Equally effective, too, was his subsequent interview with *Hubert*, when reproaching him with his readiness to commit the murder, and his change of mood on finding that *Arthur* lived. His sickness and death were art-studies equally full of poetry and truth. To Mrs. Kean's *Constance* we can assign a high rank. It rose to pathos and terror; while its maternal sentiment awakened sympathy in every feeling bosom. Its beauty commanded the admiration of every judicious mind. It was exceedingly picturesque; and the manner in which she reclined on the earth, as the only fitting supporter of her great grief, was grandly conceived. Her madness was wonderful in its tenderness; and the final gust of despair heartrending in its unmitigated pathos.

We were exceedingly pleased with Miss Kate Terry's *Prince Arthur*, and Mr. Ryder's *Hubert* was of a rare excellence. Mr. Kean's *Philip Faulconbridge* was distinguished by all that artist's originality. In the comic portions he came out with great force, and exerted himself to give a gallant bearing to the character in a manner to merit the highest praise. The performance was decidedly successful, and must raise the management in the public estimation. Such efforts, so carried out, show that there is no real decline of the drama in England, and inspire the warmest hopes for the future.

DRURY LANE.

Gresset's poem, "Vert-Vert," the pet name of a parrot, suggested some twenty years since to M. Leuven and de Forges the subject of a vaudeville, in which the inimitable Déjazet greatly distinguished herself at the Parisian Theatre, the Palais Royal. The story of the ballet is in a nutshell. *Vert-Vert*, the pet parrot, dies of a surfeit of *dragées* and bonbons, and *Brancine* and the other maids of honour of the Queen transfer their affections to *Corisande*, who has for prosaic rival *Column vs. Cascade* soon introduces his boon companions, a set of merry pages, to the maids of honour, despite of the vigilance of their governess, and overcomes the scruples of *Columbine*, by making him intoxicated with champagne. After a series of adventures in the park and in the dormitory of the palace, there is a general marriage of the court ladies to the pages, and the ballet winds up with a grand ball.

The incidents of "Vert-Vert" are not very animated or ingenious, but the figures of some of the *pas* and groupings are exceedingly novel and clever. Mdlle. Plunkett's *pas de deux* with Durand, and their *Pas Espagnol*, drew down thunders of applause; and Mdlle. de la Vecchi quite sustains the glory of the Italian school.

Since the first night of "Vert Vert," on the 6th inst., it has been much curtailed in its four *tableaux*. Besides the *pas* we have specified, the "Pas des Trois Graces," danced by Mesdlles. Adèle, A. Payne, and D'Antoine; a "Pas Chinois," executed by Messrs. Marshall and some *corybiers*, and a *galop general*, are greatly applauded. It is the most effective and graceful *corps de ballet* that has yet been seen on an English stage. Mr W. H. Payne, as *Columbus*, the tutor; Mr. Marshall, as the Court ball-master; and Mdlles. Louise, Honey, and Browne, as the King's pages, render good service.

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was revived on Tuesday night, with Mrs. Sims Reeves as the heroine; Mr. Whitworth, *Edgardo*; Mr. Manvers, *Arthur*; Mr. S. Jones, *Raymond*; and Mr. Sims Reeves, *Edgar of Ravenswood*. The divine melodies of this opera have given a vitality and popularity to Donizetti's work in every language, that the noblest efforts of even the *libretti* set to Sir Walter Scott's novel, has not in the slightest degree effected; and, however backneyed *Lucia* may have been in this country, it is always heard with the greatest delight. Mr. Sims Reeves's *Edgar* is justly regarded as one of his most effective parts, and his singing on this occasion quite sustained his reputation, the attraction of the cast being assuredly centered in himself, as, despite of the musical intelligence, taste, and feeling of his *cara sposa*, *Lucia* is beyond her physical powers.

"Robert le Diable," with Miss Crichton, Mdlle. Evelina Garcia, Mr. Manvers, Mr. Drayton, Mr. S. Jones, and M. Fédor, was repeated for the eighth time on Wednesday; and Auber's "Fra Diavolo," with Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss F. Horton, Messrs. Manvers, S. Jones, W. H. Payne, and Whitworth, for the fourth time on Thursday.

The new opera composed by Balfe, the *libretto* by M. de St. Georges and Mr. Bunn, is in active preparation. The action is in Sicily, and affords scope for a splendid *mise en scène*. The cast will comprise Miss Crichton, Miss F. Horton, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mr. Drayton, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Toulmin, a new baritone.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday Mr. Barry Sullivan, of Manchester and Liverpool fame, appeared at this theatre in the part of *Hamlet*. In the present dearth of juvenile actors, we were sorry to find that the public took so little interest in the event, and we fear that, notwithstanding the evident merits of Mr. Sullivan, the impression produced by his *greater* will be exceedingly small. Weak of voice and *physique*, Mr. Sullivan finds it necessary to substitute mental ingenuity for force; and though, in this way, his efforts result in some new readings and novelties of acting, the absence of any adequate reason for these variations, except the actor's own want of the requisite power, deprives him of the expected appreciation. Mr. Sullivan's intelligence is remarkable, and proves the result with critical discrimination; but, unwisely, prefers readings liable to dispute, which, however in the country they may gain it a praise of cleverness for an actor, are in London held of little account. His action is, however, always elegant, and his attitudes frequently picturesque. We trust that he will prove sufficient a successful to be, at least, useful on the metropolitan boards.

OLYMPIC.

"Matrimonial, a Gentleman, &c.," is a farce by Mr. Bridgman, turning on the incident of a matrimonial advertisement in the *Sunday Times*. Mr. Shalde and Mr. Compton are involved in divers mistakes in consequence, and their perplexities are amusing. The piece was successful.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

A new piece, called "The United Service," has been added to these puppet amusements, well written and containing some amusing political hits. It is in rhyme, many couplets of which are directed against the Napoleon *coup d'état*.

PUNCH'S THEATRE.—Mr. E. Stirling, stage-manager, has announced his benefit at this theatre for Monday, the 23d inst. The performances will commence with "Gone to Texas;" to be followed by a Concert, the "Wedding-day," &c.

WOOLWICH.—Mr. Henry Betty and Miss Edith Herand terminated their second engagement at this theatre on Saturday last, with the plays of the "Hunchback" and "Katherine and Petruchio." In the former, Miss Foote enacted *Hero* with great spirit and tact. On Monday and Wednesday "Hamlet" and "The Wife" were performed. In both, Miss Herand and Mr. Betty made a deep impression on the audience.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS.

The great and deserved success which has attended Mr. Ella in his management of the "Musical Union," and in his present undertaking the "Musical Winter Evenings," has arisen from his determination to extend instead of narrow the domain of art, by displaying novelty and variety in his programmes, and by exhibiting the productions of executants from every country in the interpretation of the different works. This system, although it may not suit the selfish and narrow-minded views of the bigoted traders in art, is approved of by the large majority of independent amateurs, to whom the musical profession must look for patronage and support. Those connoisseurs who pay for the enjoyment of music do not like to be tied down to the worship of idols. If they enter the classic concert-room, it is with the same feelings as they view the collection in a picture gallery—they have no desire to be surfeited with specimens of one school, for nature speaks many languages, and music discourses most eloquently in varied styles. In last Tuesday's scheme, being the second of the series, Mr Ella had the courage to introduce works by two rising composers, respecting whose pretensions the wordy warfare has been already sufficiently desperate. The thorough-paced professional purists, whose ideas are circumscribed within the smallest possible circle, including therein on your idols and themselves, are fearfully indignant that a Frenchman and a Dutchman should exhibit signs of musical genius.

If the very remarkable trio in C major, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, executed by the composer, M. Saïas, M. Sainton, and Signor Piatti, and the two songs "May-day" and "Venice," from the set of six Songs of France, by M. Gounod, with English words by Mr. Oxenford, and sung by the new tenor, Mr. Swift, be not inspirations out of the ordinary category of musical composition, then must the accepted notions of the ideal and inventive be altogether wrong, for both in the forms and ideas of the two composers, in the works above referred to, do we recognise all the attributes of originality, freshness, and spontaneity. In the opening allegro of the trio, the beautiful contrasts replacing the first subject is perfectly novel and ingenious. The reverse is suggestive of Mendelssohn, but the treatment is piquant and in Saïas's own manner; the andante, with its singing solo for the violoncello, and a very fiery finale, are movements replete with marked originality. The chief defect we find in the trio is its length; the imagination of youth is prolific, and the tact of concentration must be acquired by experience. The gifted composer was enthusiastically called for at the end of the trio.

We have mentioned the songs of Gounod on other occasions; Miss Dolby has been singing some of them, particularly the Hunting Song, with immense success: the two selected by Mr. Swift are exceedingly beautiful, particularly the "Venice," the proportions of which are grand and impressive, and to the musical accompaniment of which only four hands can do adequate justice. Mr. Swift also sang Mendelssohn's elegant song, "By Celia's arbour," which was re-demanded.

The remainder of the programme included Mozart's Quintet in A and Spohr's Nonetto in F, Op. 31, in which the abilities of M. Sainton, Mr. A. Mellon, first and second violins; Mr. Hill, viola; Signor Piatti, violoncello; Mr. Pratten contrabasso; Signor Briccialdi, flute; Mr. Nicholson, oboe; Mr. Lazarus, clarionet; Mr. C. Harper, horn; and Mr. Baumann, bassoon, were called into play.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union gave their fourth concert, the last of the present series, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night. Mrs. Anderson, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Land, Francis, and Phillips sang at the party of the Count and Countess of Morella (Cabrera) last week. On Thursday the Union sang in aid of the funds of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution.

Mrs. A. Glubs gave a lecture on sacred music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms last Monday.

Mr. Aguilar presented the third and last of his Beethoven pianoforte evenings, assisted by Signor Lanzoni (violoncello) and Mrs. C. S. Wallack (vocalist), at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Tuesday night.

M. Billet commenced, at the St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday night, his third annual series of six performances of classical pianoforte music.

Mr. Handel Gear, the singing master, began a series of *soirées musicales*, at his residence, No. 17, Savile-row, last Tuesday, assisted by the principal vocalists in town.

The third of the City Wednesday Concerts took place on the 11th, under M. Billet's direction. The chief *artistes* were the Misses Poole, Cundell, Lyles, Bassano; Messrs. G. Tedder and Cotton; Mr. Lavigne, oboeist; the Coehns, guitarists; Herr Jansa, violinist; Herr Schmidt, M. and G. Lütgen.

The twelfth and last *soirée* of the Harmonic des Arts took place on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, Madame and Herr Goffrie, Herr Schmidt, Mr. Bosse, Mr. Goodban, Mdlle. Magner, Mdme. Lemaire, and the Misses M'Alpine, aiding in the performance. On the 20th inst. a *soirée* will be given for the benefit of the directors, Herr Goffrie and Herr Goldmark.

At Salaman's Amateur Choral Society, on Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was executed.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night, under Costa's direction, for the second time, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with Mr. Brownsmith as organist, and Mr. Cooper principal violin. The vocalists were Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Amy Doloy, Miss Williams, Mr. Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Walker, Mr. Smythson, Mr. A. Novello, and Mr. Whitworth.

Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, performed at the Town-hall, Carmarthen, last Wednesday, for the benefit of the Infirmary.

A morning concert, in aid of the families of the crew of the *Amazon*, was given at the Town-hall, Brighton, last Saturday, by Madame Oury, the accomplished *pianiste*, aided by Mr. Oury, violinist; Piatti, violoncellist, the Misses Pyne, and Herr Reichardt, the German tenor.

THE ARMY OF THE POPE.—Accounts from Rome of the 31st ultimo, says the *Débats*, state that the Austrian Government has just offered to the Pontifical Government such great facilities for the creation of a Roman army, that what measure may now be considered as definitively decided on. The effective strength of the Pontifical troops was raised up to a strength of 5,000 men, 4000 of whom are already enrolled. A battalion of foot chasseurs, of from 1200 to 1500 strong, a regiment of dragoons, and one or two brigades of artillery, will complete this force of 20,000 men. The 15,000 gendarmes, the 5000 Swiss and Germans, and the battalion of chasseurs commanded by M. Alderon-Polombia, an officer devoted to the Holy See, will form an effective force which will insure the safety of the two native regiments, and will put to the Pontifical Government to protect itself with its own troops. The formation and support of this army will entail fresh charges on the Treasury. The necessary outlay is estimated at about 2,000,000 piastres, which is just about the amount of the deficit of last year. Some Roman subjects, who had joined in a more or less active manner the Roman revolution, but who had received permission to remain in the Holy City, have just received orders to quit immediately the Roman States. Some new names have also been added to the list of such of the inhabitants as cannot leave their houses before sunrise or remain out of them after sunset.

POSTAGE OF BOOKS, &c.—By a Treasury warrant, dated Feb. 6, 1852, in pursuance of the 14th Victoria, it is ordered that printed books, magazines, &c., whether British, colonial, or foreign, posted in the United Kingdom and directed to Ceylon, or posted in Ceylon and directed to the United Kingdom, may be transmitted under the following regulation: Not exceeding half a pound weight to be charged 6d.; not exceeding a pound, 1s.; not exceeding two pounds, 2s; not exceeding 3 pounds, 3s; for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound, 1s. extra. The dimensions of each package not to exceed two feet in length or breadth. The postage to be prepaid by stamps affixed outside, near the address. The warrant to come into operation on the 1st of March.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAM-VESSEL.—On Tuesday was launched, from Mr. Patterson's yard, Bristol, a new steam vessel, called the *America*. She was planned and designed by Mr. Thomas Morgan, for many years the consulting engineer and naval architect to the American Lloyd's Steam Company, and was built by Mr. Patterson, the builder of the *Great Western*, *Great Britain*, &c. The *America* has been visited during her construction by many eminent engineers, shipbuilders, and other gentlemen, as well as nautical gentlemen, by whom she has uniformly been awarded the palm for beauty of model, and for a rare combination of great strength with comparative lightness. Her engines have been constructed by Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Sackold, on the oscillating principle, with the feathering paddle-wheels, known as Morgan's paddle-wheels, and will be erected in the vessel at Bristol. The *America* was christened by Miss Ellman, daughter of one of the directors.

The Russian Government has declined connecting the St. Petersburg-Warsaw railway with the Great Prussian Eastern railway, now being built, from Berlin to Konigsberg. Russia is too intent on cutting off all connexion between its subjects and the population of Western Europe, to allow its confines to be crossed by locomotives.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—At the current monthly council meeting on the 4th inst., of this society, the prize for the best essay on the "Production of Butter" was awarded to Mr. Rowlandson, C.E., F.G.S., author of the series of papers on British Agriculture in this Journal.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—On Monday night a meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society was held at their house in Whitehall-place, for the purpose of receiving the report of Lieut. Pim, R.N., read a paper on the unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin. Mr. Pim commenced that he was induced to undertake the necessity of expedition on account of the deep interest he felt in the fate of the gallant navigator, and the anxiety which was universally felt for his safety. He then described the equipment of the expedition, which consisted of the Resolute and Intrepid, two Government steamers, each of 400 tons burden, and provisioned for three years. Lieut. Pim then described the various ports at which they touched on their way to Behring's Straits, and the incidents which occurred during the voyage. He then described the search which was made by the expedition in the Arctic regions, and the various discoveries which were made by the different parties. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, Lieut. Pim was loudly applauded. Sir Roderick Murchison, the President, then addressed the meeting, and said that Lieut. Pim had now volunteered to join the Arctic expedition, and that he had been appointed by Her Majesty's Government, under the command of Captain Kellett, to the Herald. Sir Roderick said, the meeting must feel with him a natural feeling of anxiety on account of the dangers which Lieut. Pim was about to encounter, and he was sure that they would join him in the hope that the gallant officer would return safe and well from the perilous service in which he was engaged. Sir Roderick then proposed a vote of thanks to Lieut. Pim for his interesting paper, which was carried by acclamation. Lieut. Pim returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

CITIZENS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—On Saturday last the annual general court of the members of this corporation was held at the offices, 79, Pall-Mall; the Bishop of London in the chair. A report was read, stating that the number of policies issued during the year had been 1,000, assuring £1,000,000 and upwards. The number of claims by death had been 300, and the amount £300,000. The number of policies lapsed or surrendered was 1,000, and the amount £1,000,000. The number of policies now in force was 5,000, assuring £5,000,000. The annual income was £200,000, and the accumulated funds £1,000,000. The report was unanimously adopted, and the usual dividend declared.

LONDON UNION REPORT ON CONVOCATION, &c.—On Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Peter Taylor, the late M.P. for Leicester, in the chair. Mr. Mazzini, on the occasion, delivered a lecture on the Italian question, which, special reference to the condition of Europe and the position of this country at the present time.

CHINA, AND ANCIENT AND MODERN POTTERY.—A highly interesting lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening, at the Southwark Literary Institution, by Mr. Alexis Soyer, on China, and showing its modern progress. He interspersed his illustrations with historical notices of the progress of the arts, from its earliest cultivation in China down to modern times, exhibiting specimens of the most elegant productions of the ancient and modern manufactories. It was a curious fact, that the Chinese were the first to introduce the use of glass among them. Europe by accident, being the result of the discovery and adoption of the fifteenth century, one of whom, imprisoned by the then King of Saxony in the castle of Favenza, had used the foundation of the celebrated manufactories in that country. The lecture was listened to throughout with great attention, and Mr. Felix was loudly applauded at the close.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, when Mr. Coote, jun., presided, and Mr. Alderman Wilson, M.P., was the vice-chairman. About seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chairman, in the course of the evening, stated that they had now 1,000 annuitants receiving their funds, and had distributed during the past year £1200, being an increase of £1000 upon the last year. The subscriptions and donations were announced to amount to about £300.

GOLDSMITHS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday the goldsmiths gave their annual festival at Willis's-rooms, which, for the good their benevolent institution, which has numerously and fashionably attended. The music was by Messrs. Coote and Tinney, and the band of the Royal Artillery performed select pieces between the dances. The proceeds of the former ban, we are glad to learn, were most liberal in placing among the applicants at the last election as annuitants on the funds of the institution.

TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—The Board of the Tithe Redemption Trust held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday, at their offices, No. 1, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, when several applications were considered, and them for assistance in redeeming for alienated tithes, and restoring them to the Church. The Board considered the applications from two of the parishes were so important, that, notwithstanding the assessments were not yet made, they had determined to grant pledging assistance to the extent of an immediate remittance of the sum of their awarded tithes, which, added together to a sum already in hand for a fund.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN DIVIDEND.—It is stated that the directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent., and that about £50,000 will be carried forward to the "rest."

LONDON AND MANCHESTER DIRECT RAILWAY.—The scrip in this company is being called in, prior to a division among the shareholders of the funds recovered from the directors.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the company was held at the Nine Elms station, the Right Hon. Lord Mahon in the chair. The report of the directors was read, and a dividend of 4½ per cent for the last year declared, a very satisfactory statement being rendered of the future prospects of the company. Three retiring directors being put in nomination for re-election, three other gentlemen, Mr. Sergeant Gazelee, Mr. Philips, and Mr. Mortimer, were proposed in opposition to them. The show of hands was in favour of the retiring directors, and a poll was demanded, which was to take place on Friday and Saturday, the election of the remaining directors to be postponed until Wednesday next. The western extensions were again brought before the meeting, and the proposal was that the coast and the eastern side were remitted to the directors for further consideration. The meeting, which lasted seven hours, was concluded by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Thursday the report of the directors of this company to the shareholders was issued. The balance of £83,000 to credit of which £1,334 14 4d has been carried to the renewal fund has therefore recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and that the balance of £1,077 7s 1d be carried forward to the credit of the current half-year.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Paddington station; Charles Russell, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the half-year, compared with the same period last year, showed an increase of £4,000 in the receipts of passengers, £1,000 in parcels, £2,000 in goods, and a saving in expenses of £6,000, making a total increase of £13,000, which had produced an addition of £6,000 to the net profits. The result of the half year enabled the directors to recommend a dividend of two and a half per cent, for the last half year. This reserved a balance to be carried over, which the directors considered sufficient to secure a dividend on the ordinary rateable stock of the company of at least 4 per cent, per annum from the time when the purchase of the Birmingham and Oxford and Birmingham and Gloucester railways should be completed, and the capital be charged against revenue. A report had been made by the engineer, Mr. Brunel, on the state of the permanent way and rolling stock, and the directors re-elected, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LONDON COMMISSIONERS.—PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.—On Monday the bills proposed this session by the Commissioners of Sewers came on for hearing on standing orders, and were declared to have complied with their requirements. The Commissioners have also deposited plans for the following bills, which, if they are sanctioned by Parliament, will be brought in next session:—A bill for the construction of a new street from the Pantheon, Oxford-street, to Regent-street, and for the improvement of the neighbourhood of Regent-circus. A bill for the purpose of extending the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, for a further period of five years, and also for the purpose of amending the said Act, and the several Acts relating to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. A bill for the purpose of extending the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, for a further period of five years, and also for the purpose of amending the said Act, and the several Acts relating to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. A bill for the purpose of extending the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, for a further period of five years, and also for the purpose of amending the said Act, and the several Acts relating to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Wednesday a special court was held at the office, in Greek street, Soho-square. Eight commissioners present, the chair. Sir [illegible] Major Dawson, Captain Vesey, Mr. S. M. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] Mr. Haywood, Mr. Hanson, reported that the contract entered into for the sale of [illegible] the available balance of £218. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the court [illegible] during the [illegible] to [illegible].

ST. PANCRAS VESTRY.—MUNICIPAL MOVEMENT.—A [illegible] of the parishioners [illegible] vestry room, Pancras Workhouse, for the purpose of [illegible] the vestry [illegible] Commissioners' Act. Mr. [illegible] was called to the chair. Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 546.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852. [SIXPENCE. { WITH MUSIC SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE MILITIA AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

It suits the purpose of some of those well-meaning but impracticable persons who believe offensive and defensive war to be alike unjustifiable and wicked, to assert that a "panic" has been recently got up on the subject of our national defences. Mr. Hume talks of "old women" having been frightened; and Mr. Cobden—who has, unfortunately for his reputation, suffered himself to be betrayed into the advocacy of ultra-peace principles—does his best to ridicule the idea that there are powers and potentates in Europe whose wickedness and ambition are sufficient to produce a general war. Fortunately those who agree in opinion with Mr. Cobden and the members of the estimable Society of Friends upon these points are very few and very uninfluential, and may be safely left to the quiet indulgence of their own notions. The Society of Friends are not likely to convert the people of this great nation into a flock of spiritless and witless sheep, ignorant of the existence of, and powerless to defend themselves against, the human wolves and other wild beasts that might feel inclined to attack them. The "Friends" may believe in an actually present millennium if they please, but we are a practical people, and have no time, and scarcely patience, for Utopianism. As for Mr. Cobden, though likely enough to imperil his own return to the next Parliament, he is not likely to do any damage to the country by the course he has for some time pursued upon this subject. The people of this kingdom have eyes to see and intelligence to understand what is the real position of Europe. They neither shut their eyes against danger nor exaggerate it when aware of it. There is not the slightest "panic" among any class, whatever Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, and the Peace Society may say to the contrary; but a quiet, business-like comprehension of events, and a cool, steady, determination to be prepared for whatever may happen. The nation detests war, but it knows full well that war is not the worst evil that can befall a civilized community. It feels that the loss of honour or of liberty is infinitely worse than war; and that the man, or nation, who would submit to either rather than take the trouble to defend it, is a base man, or a base nation, unworthy of respect, and destined to fill the lowest place in the great scale of society. It feels, also, that an unarmed and defenceless traveller is more likely to be attacked by a highwayman than the man who is known to carry a good "revolver," and to be courageous and expert in the use of it; and that a good policeman is a greater safeguard against an evildoer than a score of lectures upon the folly of "kicking up a row" or the sinfulness of breaking into a dwelling-house.

The debate, or rather conversation, that took place in the House of Commons on Monday night was, in general, a very fair reflex of the public feeling on this interesting question. The only gentlemen who objected to an increase of the means of national defence at the present time were the two we have mentioned. Whatever differences of opinion were elicited among others, including men of all parties and shades of party, were differences as to the details, and by no means as to the principle; and when Lord John Russell, in the name of the Administration, proposed that a militia force should be raised throughout England, the feeling was not that his Lordship had asked too much, but that he had asked too little.

It appears from this debate, that a force of 5000 men, including 1000 artillerymen, is to be added to the regular army; that a large portion of our fleet now doing duty, or pretending to do duty, in remote parts of Europe and of the world is to be called home; and that every means will be taken to improve the arms and accoutrements of our force. Mr. Cobden is of opinion that these measures are sufficient, if not more than sufficient, to insure our lives, liberties, and property against all possible invasion or attack; and that we are paying, and have paid, too much for the actual services rendered by our army and navy. Possibly Mr. Cobden is right in the latter assertion; but, whether or not, there can be no reason why we should not make the most of the defences we have, whether these defences be ships, or fortresses, or brave men. But we think Mr. Cobden will find few people to agree with him in the opinion that it would be wise policy to trust implicitly in the navy alone, even under the most effective and improved system, or that it is an act of "flagrant injustice" to call out men from "their manufactories and shops, where they are earning four shillings a day, and to pay them one and sixpence for acting as militiamen." It is curious, though not astonishing, to see how prejudice dulls the clearest intellects. Mr. Cobden might as well assert that it is an act of "flagrant injustice" to call a quiet citizen from his shop, where he may be earning a guinea a day, and pay him eightpence for sitting as a juror on a coroner's inquest. If the public safety, honour, or convenience require either the militiamen or the juror, men must be called to fulfil the duty, independently of all considerations of money. Were the affairs of this country conducted upon such sordid principles as these, there would be an end of law and of national independence at the same time. Happily, such sentiments are not common; and, were there any real danger, there would, we have no doubt, be hundreds of thousands of men ready to leave their manufactories and shops, not simply for eightpence a day, but from a sense of duty and a feeling of patriotism. We are not so base and degraded a people as those might consider us who had no other means of forming an opinion of us than such a speech as Mr. Cobden's. But we will do Mr. Cobden the justice to believe, that on calm reflection he would not so belie the national character, and that he himself, as an Englishman, is not so sordid as he would represent his countrymen to be. Nay, we have no doubt that he would turn out cheerfully in case of need, his sword at his side, or his revolver in his hand, forgetting alike the Peace Society and his own crotchets, and thinking of nothing but the most effectual way of killing the greatest number of invaders.

But the House of Commons cannot be said to have received this proposition of the Government with much favour. The reason, however, is not difficult to discover. The re-establishment of the militia is not thought to be extensive or effective enough for the object in view. The militia proposed is to be local, not general; in other words, its services will only be available within the limits

DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS—EMBARKING THE CAPTURED NEAPOLITAN GUN

DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS.—LANDING THE PINNACE AND PADDLE-BOX BOAT, TO EMBARK THE CAPTURED GUNS. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the several counties in which it is raised. Lord Palmerston, who has spoken out on this question with an energy that recalls his best days, and which, if continued, will make him a formidable opponent of the Ministry, is of opinion that the old general militia of the last war, or, in fact, a *garde mobile*, to be despatched to any part of the country where its services may be needed, would be the proper kind of force to organize; and has already given notice of a motion to that effect, which, unless no accident intervene to change the position of the Ministry, will be discussed on Monday. It is also objected by Lord Palmerston, and by the Irish members, that it is an error not to make the bill applicable to Ireland—a portion of the United Kingdom more peculiarly exposed to attack. Some of the Irish members consider the exemption of Ireland as an insult to that country, or a mistrust of it. It was, however, explained that nothing of the kind is intended; that Scotland, as well as Ireland, is excluded from the bill; and that Ireland already possesses a constabulary force of nearly 12,000 men—all Irishmen, or for the most part so—whose services in case of danger will be found of the highest value. But this objection is one which the Government will not think it worth while to combat, if the Legislature should think there is any weight in it. What the country does, it ought to do well; and for our part we cannot discover why such a measure as this, supposing it to be useful at all, should be confined to a part only.

With its usual cowardice, or timidity, the Ministry prefers small measures to large ones, and likes tinkering much better than construction. It loves to throw a responsibility on Parliament which it ought to take upon itself, and will no doubt continue to do so until it ceases to be a Ministry. Yet we gather from the discussions that have already arisen, that whatever may be the fate of the Administration—vulnerable as it is on so many points—a militia as good or more effective than that proposed will be forthwith organized. War is made more imminent than it would otherwise be, by our defencelessness; and whether we find it convenient or not, we cannot be indifferent to the fate of the kingdoms of the Continent—or neutral, should a war arise. It is not alone a descent upon our coasts, which no one considers probable, that would call this nation to arms, but an attack, unfortunately but too probable, upon the independence or the territory of Switzerland, Prussia, or Belgium, that would force us, whether we liked it or not, to throw our whole weight against the aggressor. When the day comes that the states of the Continent shall make war upon each other in defiance of England, her arms, or her remonstrances, it may be a happy day for Mr. Cobden, but on that day the downfal of the great English nation will have commenced. Mr. Cobden may think, if "England allows herself to be dragged into the affairs of the Continent, she will richly deserve the calamity of bankruptcy." But the sound heart of the country knows that when England has lost all influence in the battles of the Continent, bankruptcy will not only have been deserved, but will have been consummated.

DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS, ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

BY THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Accounts have been received during the week, announcing the almost total destruction of the town of Lagos by the boats of the British squadron on the 26th and 27th of December, the English vessels sustaining a loss of 25 killed and 71 wounded, five of whom died subsequently, making in all 30 killed. The ships engaged in the attack were the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and *Teaser*; and the great loss of the English squadron was occasioned by the *Bloodhound* having grounded on a sandbank within range of a battery of 18 guns.

These are the general facts; the details of the affair are presented with graphic force in the following communication from an obliging Correspondent, an officer who was engaged in the action.

The hostile proceedings were undertaken in consequence of the refusal of the King or Chief of Lagos to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions, which was strongly interposed to attack the place, and, after two days' fighting, the object was accomplished and the place nearly destroyed, an immense number of the natives being killed. The Chief, or King, has also been deposed, and another substituted. The wounded on the side of the British in the action are stated to be doing well.

(From our Correspondent.)

Dec 24, 1851.—Busily employed preparing for the expedition; filling shells, cutting fuzes, arming and provisioning boats, &c. *Sampson's* two paddle-box boats, each with a 24-lb howitzer, one pinnace, mounting a 12-lb howitzer, two cutters, and a gig, followed the *Bloodhound* across the bar last night, to aid in protecting both the vessel and the friendly blacks, who are marked with a white band of calico round their throats, to enable us to tell friend from foe. At 10 A.M. the *Bloodhound*, with *Sampson's* boats, under the immediate command of Captain Jones of that vessel (*Sampson*), proceeded slowly up the river, blazing away at the bush on *pursuant*, the bar being warm, returned. The vessel steamed on, to endeavour to make the enemy fire their long 24-lb. gun at her, that its range might be ascertained, which soon took place. *Teaser* sighted her first at two o'clock, and the boats (eight in number) moved off at three o'clock; Captain Lyster in command of our division, on board *Teaser*—the surgeon and assistants also accompanying the expedition. The little *Teaser* and our boats having crossed the bar together, the two or three rapidly up the river to the assistance of her comrade; and they both anchored out of range of the enemy's guns for the night.

25th, Christmas-day. No firing this morning; thought it strange; however, the mystery was cleared up by a gig belonging to the *Sampson* coming on board, and bringing the news that the enemy had night previous burned the *Rapid* hound and the tents covering other boats that chased and captured several large canoes, for the purpose of transporting Akitoye's men to-day from their position on the west bank of the river to the opposite side. Lieut. Leonard shot 40 of them. There were four guns of the enemy that opened fire on them. Since the first attack, a month ago, the natives, assisted and guided by a troop of rascal Portuguese and Brazilians, had cleverly stockaded with cocoa-nut trees; they had a 68-pounder by a gunboat's launch. He (the gunner) stated that the natives came down in thousands.

26th.—At ten minutes to six this morning we first heard firing, both from great guns and musketry. The *Teaser* had slipped her position from the bar, and the *Bloodhound* was out of sight. Rapid discharges were continually heard. At ten minutes to nine we heard a very loud report, and observed a thick cloud of smoke rising in the direction of the town. At nine the firing appeared to slacken, and by eleven nothing was heard but the report of an occasional gun. At two P.M., firing, both from great guns and musketry, recommenced with increased activity: discharge and continuous. Our surmises (for we were at anchor) as to the suspension of hostilities for more than two hours was to allow the enemy to recruit, or that the morning's work had for a time disabled the enemy. The *Teaser* remained in her position all night. Various conjectures as to the strength of our men slack we have, she reported that the *Waterwitch* was blown off from her moorings in Badagry river, and was driven to sea, where she remained for three days, burning fiercely; the steamer shelling and shooting, to prevent the enemy from extinguishing it. At 3 P.M. some of the *Sampson's* paddle-box boats came alongside, bearing twenty of the most severely wounded. The coxswain of some of the guns that we captured afterwards consisted of 15 or 16 inches of powder, a case of lacerating compound of pieces of iron, the case formed of tin, similar to that used in our service, wooden bottom, &c. complete; then a wad of cocoa-nut leaves, a few lengths of large hoop iron, and a wad of cocoa-nut leaves on all. They were all prepared, and accompanied the gig's boat where the *Teaser* grounded. When the *Teaser* weighed on the morning of the 26th, she grounded on a shoal opposite the lower stockade, where was mounted a 12-pounder, which commanded the entrance of the river. People were employed for three or four hours laying out anchors, and endeavouring to get the vessel afloat; until our Captain, observing that the enemy were both large down larger and larger, he (the gunner) said, "My men, those guns must be taken; man the boats and follow me." They formed in line, and advanced steadily towards the shore, keeping up a fire from the guns and musketry, which was returned with the utmost vigour; the natives yelling hideously, and beating their tom-toms; the canoes carrying red umbrellas, encouraging them by shaking them at us, leaning over their guns, and flirting their arms upwards, praying that the shot might be directed properly. There were numbers of Mussulmans inciting the people to fight. The port paddle-box boat was on the left of the division, and the second cutter had strict orders to remain to cover the boats, each boat with three men in to keep her. Poor Fletcher, one of our midshipmen, was shot in the head while in this boat. The boats grounded, men charging (after storming up the entire breach, eight feet in height, driving the enemy from the trenches, behind the stockades, of ore thousands had been taking shelter from our fire, affording them good opportunities for a true aim; but our shell, &c. burst so accurately, that their numbers were greatly thinned; yet legions came to supply their place. However, we drove them from the first trench, when they retreated sixty or seventy yards to the inner one and the bush, keeping up an incessant fire; and, in the meantime, Lieutenant Corbett, in the most gallant manner, rushed up to the two guns and drove a spike into each of them. The purpose being effected, the men returned to the boats, well covered by the marine artillerymen. Immediately the enemy saw that our backs were turned they poured out from their hiding-place in thousands, keeping up an incessant fire. Then the bloody work commenced. They came down to the left of the stockade, rushing into the port paddle-box boat, and, finding but four men in it, instantly killed three of them, clearing breast high, as I can say, with a large hooked broadswords. The fourth, after saving his head with his left arm, jumped overboard and swam to another boat. He first cutter instantly pushed off to the rescue with a 12-lb. rocket into the magazine of the captured boat, blown it up and 30 or 40 of the natives that were in it. The Kroomen that were left in Mr. Beecroft's vessel had jumped overboard, having previously dropped a stern anchor, so that when her crew could not get her clear they were duly obliged to cut at last to cut the cable, which they accomplished with great difficulty, it being an iron one. This delay was the cause of her suffering so severely. The remaining paddle-box boat, commanded by Lieut. Dale, did great service; never for an instant slackening her heavy, well-directed fire, doing fearful execution among the crowds that were on the beach delivering their fire, and remaining to reload within a dozen yards of our boats. All but the boats got off, with the loss of 7 killed and 70 wounded, 7 of whom are since dead. This heavy loss was effected in less than ten minutes; and it is a miraculous thing how the others escaped unhurt, for the odds against us were tremendous. Shortly after three, the *Teaser* got off, running the gauntlet of the other batteries without having a man hurt. The *Bloodhound* had weighed immediately before the *Teaser* did in the morning, just outside on the shoal, and proceeded without delay off the town, the *Sampson's* boats with her; on account of the smoke caused by the encampment she could not discern whether the *Teaser* was following her or not; therefore, while the *Teaser* and our boats were engaged with the enemy on shore, the *Bloodhound* and the *Sampson's* boats were endeavouring to effect a landing off the west part of the town, but fortunately

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TUESDAY, Feb 19 1852.

Lord Normanby has been busily occupied since his return to Paris in receiving and paying farewell visits. It is said that little or none of the cordiality which formerly existed between the noble Ambassador and the Elysée now prevails—an alienation which creates no surprise. The report that the noble Marquis is going out to India has gained additional strength since his return We are all earnestly looking out for Lord Cowley, our newly-appointed Ambassador, whose presence is, in many respects, thought to be desirable in the present state of affairs. He comes strongly recommended by the recollections of his father, who was here during the last Administration of Sir Robert Peel, and left behind him but one regret, that his mission among us was of such brief duration.

Balls have been rife this week, particularly in official quarters. At the private ball given by the President of the Republic, the presence of the impetuous patisan of the elder branch, M. de Rochejaquelin, occasioned no little surprise. The principal *réunion* of the week, however, has been that of the Minister of War, General St. Arnaud, where it is estimated that no less than 5000 persons were present. The arrivals commenced at eight o'clock, and carriages did not cease to pour into the courtyard of the Hôtel until after twelve o'clock. The singular decorations of the principal *salon* excited much attention, partaking much more of the nature of an arsenal than an apartment devoted to Terpsichore. The walls were covered with swords of all forms and ages—lances, arbalastes, and the rowel-arquebus, mingling with the formidable Minié rifle, the common musket, and bayonet. Old armour and stands of arms occupied the corners of the apartments, while an immense chandelier hung from the centre, bristling with all the implements of war. The floor-hinges were simulated ordnance of a large calibre, and over the mantelpiece a noble lion-king-at-arms, in the form of the star of the Legion of Honour, reflected back all the military decorations a thousandfold. A spectator might well have exclaimed with the poet—

> Nudi sgræ Mavortis ferri
> Ingeminat splendore diem

At this *réunion* the Ministers and some members of the Conseil d'Etat sported their new official costumes, cut according to *ordre*. They are simply abominations—the stiffness and vulgar glitter of the Empire, without a redeeming ray of its genius or glory to preserve it from ridicule. These bedizened costumes are decidedly another mistake in the new *régime*.

Among the private balls the first place must be assigned to that given by the Marchioness of Douglas, or, as she is more generally termed here, La Princesse Marie de Baden: the company was select, and comprised the *fleur, decus, et honos* of French and foreign aristocracy. Next must be ranked the smaller and exclusive *réunions* of the Princesse de Craon, Mdme. de Gouy, the Count René de Boulle, the Marquise des Portes, the Marquise de Pommereux, whose supper table displayed a service of *gold* plate, valued, it is said, at 300,000,000 of francs; the incredulous part of the world, however, consider it as silver-gilt, and estimate it at 2,000,000f. (80,000*l.*). The balls of Mdme. Heine, Messrs. Oller (the bankers), and a sumptuous entertainment last night at Viscount d'Arlincourt's, with theatricals, a concert, dancing, and a supper worthy Frimalchio, conclude the list of festivities of the last week but one of Carnival.

The pretty little comedy of "Madame de la Seiglière," by one of those lucky chances which sometimes affect the fortune of plays as well as greater matters, has suddenly become a perfect rage in Paris. The piece, as I believe I mentioned on its first coming out, has for its principal personage an old *émigré* Marquis, whose *bête noire* is the Emperor Napoleon, just then deposed, and whose comments upon "Monsieur de Bonaparte" *tonnés* tell with sting ng effect up n the politics of the day. Such is its attraction that it is now acted at intimately with Rachel three times a week, with the theatre crowded to suffocation. It was rather a favourite from the first, but the *coup d'état*, and above all the enforced silence of the journals, have now given it an *éclat* which the genius of Molière himself would not have produced for it. It must of course be understood that there is at least as much malice as pleasure in the frenetic plaudits bestowed upon it. I send you one of the most *piquant* passages:—

Marquis.—He, he! This Monsieur de Bonsparte of yours! A strange fellow! Never could comprehend him. No telling what the devil he was ever about. Sly dog, sir! Sly dog! *(Roars.)*

Bernard.—A great man, sir. Very dead indeed.

Marquis.—Think so? I'm told he's very stupid, and obstinate as a mule. But who the deuce is he? A nobody! To thrust himself into the Tuileries! *(Shouts of laughter.)* Into the palaces of our ancient kings!

Bernard.—What will you? This is the land of revolutions. We see such things every day.

Marquis.—Well, it's to be hoped now he's settled for some little time. I trust we shall see no more of his pranks. He has kept us long enough in hot water.

Imagine all this, delivered in a theatre crowded with enemies, or, what is much the same thing, "candid friends," with all the *finesse* and quiet significance that a man of wit and a consummate comedian like Samson can throw into every sentence, and you have some idea of the effect produced upon the most impressionable public in the world.

A skilful feat was accomplished this week at the Parisian chess-club, the Café de la Régence. M. Kieseritzky, a distinguished master of the noble game, offered the club not only to play a game without seeing the board, against any opponent they might appoint, but to checkmate him accepted, and at the 74th move the King of M. Keseritzky's adversary on a square which he would previously point out. The challenge was was mated on the square previously indicated, to the unanimous applause of all present. The game lasted three hours.

FRANCE.

"Legislation by decree" is carried on with great vigour by the Executive of the "Prince President;" and the unproductiveness of last week in this respect is fully compensated by the fruitfulness of the present.

The Organic Law of the Press has made its appearance; and any ordinance of a more restrictive character, consistently with the existence of political journalism, could not well be promulgated in the present age.

The "freedom of the press" is a dismal farce in a country where a law exists which enables the Executive, by its mere fiat—simply by decree—to suppress a journal, without previous condemnation. The law was published in the *Moniteur* on Wednesday, and is divided into four chapters, containing thirty-seven articles. Its principal provisions are as follow:—

"No paper may be established without Government authority.

"Political newspapers published in foreign countries will not be allowed to circulate in France without Government authority.

"Persons introducing or distributing a foreign paper without such authority are to be punished with imprisonment varying from one month to one year, and a fine of from 100f. to 5000f.

"The caution-money of a paper appearing more than thrice a week to be 80,000f.

"All publication of a paper without authority, or without lodging the caution-money, is to be punished with a fine of from 100f. to 2000f. for each number, and imprisonment of from one month to two years.

"The stamp duties imposed on newspapers are also applicable to foreign newspapers, unless they are exempted under a diplomatic convention.

"A journal may be suppressed without previous condemnation, by decree of the Executive.

"It is forbidden to publish reports of trials for press offences. The Courts may prohibit publicat on of other trials.

"The prefect designates the journal in which judicial advertisements must be inserted."

The law is to come into operation on the 1st of March next. The only modification of its provisions, as finally decided upon after much deliberation, was the abolition, on the application of the Society of Literary men to the Minister of the Interior, of the stamp of one *centime* on the *feuilleton*, or tales and romances which appear at the foot of the page in all French journals.

Another decree, issued on Monday, gives the *coup de grâce* to the Revolution of 1848 and the associations attached to it, while it is pregnant with indications of the coming Empire. This edict abolishes the national *fêtes* of Feb. 24 and May 1, and substitutes as the only anniversary worthy of commemoration the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon. It is as follows:—

Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic,

Considering that the celebration of political anniversaries recals the remembrance of civil discords, and that among the *fêtes* it is a duty to choose that the consecration of which the best tends to unite all minds in the common sentiment of national glory,

Decrees,

Art 1. For the future, the only *fête* to be recognised and celebrated as a national one shall be the anniversary of the 15th of August (the *fête* day of the Emperor Napoleon).

Art. 2 All former laws contrary to the present decree are hereby abrogated.

Art 3. The Ministers are charged, each as far as it concerns them, with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) A. DE CASABIANCA.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, Feb 16

The President has also ordered by decree the creation of a special museum at the Louvre, for the reception of all objects which can authentically be proved to have belonged to the Sovereigns who have reigned in France, and which are now distributed among the different museums belonging to the state.

Decrees on the subject of import and export duties in the French colonies have likewise appeared, by which importations to Senegal in French ships are chargeable with two francs per cent. duty; on foreign ships, four francs per ton; and exports must be sent in French ship and for French ports. Trade amongst the colonists is only to be carried in French ships; and, according to a report of the Minister of Marine, measures are in contemplation for encouraging the immigration of free labour into the colonies.

Finally, there is an order from the Minister of the Interior regulating the changes to be made in the costume of the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Mayors, and other public functionaries.

The *Press* states that the differences with Switzerland, with respect to their refugees will be settled amicably through General Dufour.

Louis Napoleon seems anxious to show that the sus icions entertained in England and other countries of Europe, as to the continuance of his hitherto pacific policy, are not well founded, and accordingly the official organ of the Government has published a "communicated" note, which denounces as calumnious the warlike intentions attributed by English journals to the President of the Republic, and declares that no menacing note has been addressed to any government, nor has the army been increased by one soldier. The views of the Executive, it adds, are turned exclusively to internal ameliorations.

The existing state of the relations between the French and Russian Governments has been the subject of much conversation and rumour in the political circles of Paris during the week. It is understood that a strong remonstrance has been addressed by the Government of the Czar to that of the President, through the medium of the Russian Minister at Paris, expressive of his Imperial Majesty's dissatisfaction at the rapid strides which Louis Napoleon is taking towards establishing himself as Emperor of France The Czar, it appears, is regarding Louis Napoleon's tenure of power as temporary and ancillary to the restoration of the former Monarch. The terms of the note are stated to be that the Emperor Nicholas has seen with a feeling of deep dissatisfaction certain decrees that emanated from the President of the Republic soon after the publication of the results of the vote of December the 20th and 21st: the act which substitutes the Imperial eagle for the Gallic cock on the standards of the Republic; that which establishes the effigy of the President on the coinage, and, finally, that which transfers the presidential residence from the Elysée to the Tuileries. It is added, that the re-establishment of the Imperial Constitution of the year VIII. was also received by the Emperor with pretty much the same feeling His Imperial Majesty saw in these successive acts, more or less significative, preliminaries of the pure and simple re-establishment of another Imperial era, to which nothing, not even the pretension of founding a new dynasty, was wanting.

To this very plain-spoken document Louis Napoleon's Government has returned a reply, which is stated to be of a somewhat angry character; and so the matter rests for the present.

His Excellency Lord Cowley, the new British Ambassador to the French Republic, arrived in Paris on Tuesday night, and the Marquis of Normanby has returned to London.

The Duchess of Orleans has addressed the following letter to the President, refusing the dotation of 300,000f. per annum maintained to her in the decree of January 22:—

Monsieur, As I do not acknowledge your right to plunder my family, neither do I acknowledge your right to assign to me a dotation in the name of France.

HELENA D'ORLEANS.

UNITED STATES.

The latest intelligence from New York this week is to the 7th inst.

From Congress we learn that Mr. Case had moved a resolution in the Senate to the effect that the British Government be requested in favour of the liberation of the Irish exiles. A long discussion on the question was expected previous to any decision being come to upon it.

In the Senate, on the 5th, a *fracas* occurred, during which a member had his nose broken

A petition had been presented from Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy, asking for an appropriation of 500,000 dollars for an effective exploration of the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin.

In the House of Representatives a resolution had been passed appropriating 5000 dollars for relieving and bringing home the remnant of the Lopez expedition at present in Spain.

A large State temperance convention was held in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 30th ult., at which it was resolved to support no candidate for office who was not in favour of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors

Kossuth had delivered at Pittsburgh a lengthy speech to some dissenting clergy, in reply to an address from their body. He afterwards proceeded to Cleveland, and then to Columbus, Ohio, where he was still sojourning, on the 6th inst., from a severe cold. In some parts of the country the Hungarian chief was by no means regarded with favour. The Massachusetts abolitionists, in convention, had, for instance, resolved that he was a traitor to humanity and false to his fame, for slighting honourable principles; whilst, in Pittsburgh, Bishop O'Connor had also denounced his proceedings. Count Batthyany's letter to the *Times* had elicited a reply from M. Pulszky

An earthquake had been experienced in Tennessee.

Captain Jonas P. Levy had been arrested for heading an unlawful correspondence with the Mexican Government, for the purpose of frustrating and rendering null the Tehuantepec treaty.

Mrs. Forrest had made a successful *début* at New York, and an attempt to hiss her down failed.

A fire had occurred in New York, by which 500,000 dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

From California a the accounts are to the 1st of January. The amount of gold dust brought by the latest accounts to New York was upwards of 3,000,000 dollars. The news from the mines is encouraging, the yield in the *placer* diggings being very abundant since the rain set in.

The survey of the railroad from San Francisco to San Jose has been completed. Its total cost is estimated at 1,560,320 dols. 17 cents; but it is feared that considerable time will elapse before the work can be commenced. No further steps have been taken with regard to the other railroads proposed in the state.

There has been of late a marked diminution of crime throughout California. In San Francisco the spirit of political party ran very high.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The intelligence from Monte Video, dated the 6th ult., which has been received this week, announces that the war between the forces of the Banda Oriental, under Urquiza, and of the state of Buenos Ayres, under the Dictator Rosas, had been re-commenced, Rosas being resolved to make a final desperate effort to recover the control over the provinces of the Argentine Republic, which Urquiza had wrested from him. A large Brazilian division, comprising about 4000, had joined Urquiza. The Parana, and shots were fired upon the steamer from the batteries of party, headed by Rosas' brother-in-law, returned to Buenos Ayres. The remainder of the Brazilian army was at Colonia, and, it was thought, would soon be called across the river to strike a decisive blow. The province of Santa Fé had pronounced in favour of Urquiza. The best of Rosas' officers were leaving him and joining Urquiza with their troops under them, so that Rosas was concentrating all his forces at Santos Lugones, with the intention of awaiting the arrival of the enemy.

INDIA.

Advices dated Bombay, the 7th ult., communicate the news of the pacific solution of the difficulties which had arisen between our Indian Government and that of the Burmese Empire, in consequence of unfair and oppressive treatment received by British merchants at the hands of the Burmese Governor of Rangoon. Commodore Lambert had been despatched to Rangoon with a strong naval force, to demand satisfaction from the Government of Ava; and on the 1st January the answer of his Imperial Majesty "of the Golden Foot" to the Governor-General's despatch was delivered to Commodore Lambert, together with a reply from the Ministers at Ava to the gallant officer's own address. This latter contained expressions of sorrow that any misunderstanding should have happened between the British and the Burmese through the misconduct of the Governor of Rangoon; stating that that functionary had been recalled to Ava, and that the two Deputy-Governors were to conduct the duties of government till a successor to the one now removed should be appointed. The Governor of Prome was to inquire into the charges preferred against the disgraced ruler, and indemnify all British subjects for injuries sustained at his hands, and to exert himself to re-establish friendly relations with us. The Prome Governor was expected to reach Rangoon by the 5th ult., when matters would most probably be settled satisfactorily.

The necessity for the appointment of a consular agent at Rangoon to protect the interests of the British residents at that town, was strongly urged on Commodore Lambert by the residents. All the British ships of war remained off Rangoon, for doubts would seem to have been entertained of the good faith of the Burmese Sovereign, owing to the anarchy with which all our demands had been acceded to. A Burmese force of no less than 100,000 soldiers had been mustered at Rangoon and its neighbourhood, ready to fight in case we had not agreed to a formidable armament; but the letter of the Sovereign put an end to all warlike preparations.

Movements of troops to Scinde and Northern India are noticed; but the object is not stated.

The Nizam has at last, it is said, effected the mortgage of his jewels, but no further instalment of his debt to the Indian Government has been paid off as yet. The petty chiefs in his dominions continue quarrelling with each other with impunity, and the whole territory is fast becoming a prey to social and political disorganisation.

The Governor-General was at Cawnpore on the 1st ult., on his way to Calcutta.

Lord Stanley, who is now travelling in India, reached Delhi on the 7th ult., and left on the 9th for the frontier.

Mr. W. Theobald, barrister, has been appointed Professor of Law in the Hindoo College at Calcutta; and Mr. M'Leod Wylie, First Judge of the Small Cause Court.

The firm of D. C. Mackay and Co. has failed: liabilities, £200,000; assets, £90,000.

CHINA.

From Hong-Kong, under date November 30th, we learn that on the night of the 28th of that month a fire took place there which consumed almost the whole of the Chinese quarter of the town, consisting of about 500 dwellings. The European quarter escaped in consequence of a night breeze springing up from the east, and the blowing up by the Engineers and Artillery of several houses to stop the flames from extending. The most melancholy result of the fire was an occurrence which caused the death of Colonel Tonkyns and Lieutenant Sugg, of the Royal Artillery, and wounded several of the pyrotechnists of the same corps, two of whom lie seriously hurt; Lieutenant Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, being also in a precarious state. The party were employed in blowing up a house. The gunpowder exploded sooner than was expected, and while they were inside the building. Colonel Tonkyns was taken up senseless, but expired four hours afterwards. Lieutenant Sugg's body was entirely consumed by fire; nothing but his sword was left. The Governor had ordered mat sheds to be erected, and food to be distributed among the unhappy. A large number of Chinese had lost their lives.

The Kwangsi rebellion continues, and the reports respecting it are, as hitherto, numerous and contradictory. The rich men of Canton have been called upon by Seu, the Viceroy, to subscribe large sums towards the expenses of the war.

The emigration of Chinese to California continues on a large scale.

AUSTRALIA.—THE GOLD FIELDS.

Accounts received *vid* India by the Overland Mail, to the beginning of November, state that throughout all the Australian colonies great excitement was created by the announcement of gold being discovered at Melbourne, Port Phillip (now called Victoria), in such abundance as to leave the Sydney "diggings" quite in the shade. A completer desertion had taken place, to the great injury of the sister colonies, which were duly being deserted by all classes of labourers, who were hurrying away to the new El Dorado of Bonanadis were on their way, and even from California large numbers were lured by the reputed wealth of the Victoria province. From all accounts the Melbourne diggings are inexhaustible, while the quantity of gold to each man exceeds greatly the quantities which rendered the mines at the end of October, and the average yield or earnings of each digger was from 1½ to 1½ oz. of gold per man per day. The towns of Melbourne and Geelong, at the last-mentioned date, were deserted by the male sex. Their only population consisted of females. Flocks, herds, workshops, and the fields were all deserted by men, who preferred the moderate luck of £20 to £100 per day at the diggings, to toiling for a whole week for as many shillings. Government escorts had been established to protect the treasure in its transit to town, the daily amount transported being from 2000 to 3000 ounces. On October 23rd, for instance, the arrival of gold under escort from the neighbourhood of Melbourne was 88 lb. 11 oz. 4 dwts., and 136 lb. 9 oz. 16 grs. from the Geelong and Ballarat diggings, or a total of 2708 oz. 4 dwts. 16 grs. The quantity will increase with the increase of diggers, and some idea may be formed of the rate at which this was going on, from the fact that on October 24 no less than 299 steerage passengers arrived in Melbourne by four different vessels from Van Diemen's Land. As an instance of individual success, it is mentioned that on October 23 the large amount of 93 lb weight, or 1116 oz., was exposed for sale in the rooms of Symons and Perry, Bourke-street (Melbourne). The person in whose possession it was, state I that a party of seven had obtained it at the Ballarat diggings in the space of fourteen days.

The latest intelligence from Melbourne is dated Nov. 5, and is chiefly taken up with details of individual fortune or loss in the gold search.

From Adelaide (South Australia), news to November 13 mentions the discovery of small pieces of gold taken from a piece of quartz found in a district on the Torrens, about nine miles from Adelaide. Gold in its pure granular form, and of superior quality, has long and frequently been found in the province, but hitherto in such limited quantities as not to be a sufficient incentive for a more vigorous search. A subscription is now on foot to be given to the first discoverer of a gold field in South Australia. At Adelaide, on Oct. 16, a jeweller bought a quantity of gold from one of the settlers; whence it came is a secret, but it is supposed to have been collected from the banks or sands of some of the neighbouring streams

On November 8 a hurricane swept over Adelaide, and caused considerable damage.

SPAIN.—BURNING OF THE BODY OF MERINO.

THE very summary infliction on Merino of the capital punishment so justly merited by the wretched man for his attempt on the life of Queen Isabella (as noticed last week), was immediately followed by a further penal act intended to fix the stamp of infamy and abhorrence upon the memory of the criminal.

On the evening of the day of execution (Saturday, the 7th inst.) Merino's body was burnt, and his ashes were scattered over the common burial-ground in conformity with the decree of M. Ventura Gonzales Romero, Minister of Grace and Justice, addressed to the Governor of Madrid on the subject. The decree is as follows:—

Considering that, whatever efficient measures the Government should adopt, it would be impossible to avoid the partial or total abstraction of the body of Martin Merino, either to an interest of speculation or under the pretext of studying its organic structure, whereas it is important to prevent the fact as shameful and immoral, and that humanity would derive no advantage from the second; and in order that no trace should remain of the horrible crime against the Royal person of her Majesty, in conjunction with the most Reverend Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, the highest ecclesiastical authority, and agreeably to the decision of the Council of Ministers, I direct that, in your presence, in that of your secretary, of an ecclesiastic named for that purpose by the Cardinal, of the presiding Judge, and the Recorder of the Court who tried the case, the body of Merino shall be burnt in the presence of the hour you may appoint, and that his ashes be afterwards thrown into the burial ground reserved to the poor. Please forward to me a *procès-verbal* of the execution of the above.

To the Governor of the province.

The official report of the operation is to this effect:—

In the city of Madrid, and in its cemetery *extra muros*, out of the gate of Bilboa, at a quarter to five, in the afternoon of this day, 7th of February, 1852, in presence of the Governor of the province, his secretary Antonio Querol, M. Antonio Tiburcio Acevedo, Chaplain of his Excellency the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, delegated by his Eminence, M. Pedro Nolasco Antrolea, judge in the

EXECUTION OF MERINO, OUTSIDE THE GATE TOLEDO, AT MADRID.

cause, and I, the undersigned Recorder, the body of Martin Merino was burned. The wood and necessary utensils had been prepared to that effect, and the operation took place to the left of the entrance of the said cemetery, close to the common burial-ground. The body of the said Martin Merino was placed in the flames, after having been stripped of the cloak which covered it; and when reduced to ashes, his ashes were scattered over the common burial-ground. At twenty minutes past seven o'clock the operation was completely terminated. The chaplain of the cemetery, M. José Losada, was likewise present. The above persons all signed the *procès-verbal*; namely, Melchor Ordonnez, Pedro N. Aurioles, Antonio Querola, Antonio Tiburcio Acevedo, José Losada.

Done in my presence,

(Signed) José Perez Martinez, Recorder.

The Governor of Madrid, during the same day, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the capital, expressive of pride and gratitude to the people for the unaffected and ardent demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign, which the attempt of the assassin had called forth from all classes.

With respect to the Queen's health, the latest accounts, dated the 19th, represent the convalescence of her Majesty as proceeding favourably. The moment the population was positively informed that her Majesty was entirely out of danger, the whole city was spontaneously illuminated.

The Senate met on the 10th to draw up the programme of the *fête* which it intended to offer to the Queen on the occasion of her providential escape from the dagger of the regicide. The municipality and the different corporations were also actively engaged in making preparations for the public rejoicings, which were to commence on Sunday, the 15th, when the Queen, should her recovery have been sufficiently assured to overcome the apprehensions of the physicians as to the dangerous consequences of the excitement which her enthusiastic reception in public might create, was to repair to the church of Atocha, to thank the Almighty for his marked protection. The deputies present in Madrid had resolved to accompany her Majesty on foot, and to surround her carriage, from the palace to the church. After the "Te Deum," they were to assemble under the peristyle of the Legislative Palace, to salute her Majesty on her return.

ALBACETE POIGNARD, WITH WHICH MERINO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The *fêtes* and balls of the Carnival, which had been interrupted by the dreadful event, had been resumed. The French Ambassador opened his *salons* on the 10th, and the Austrian Minister on the following night.

The Duke of Victory had addressed to the Queen a letter, dated Logrono, the 8th instant, containing the most respectful profession of devotedness to her Royal person, and entreating her Majesty not to afflict herself on account of that crime, as, for one contemptible traitor who was found in Spain, there were 14,000,000 of loyal Spaniards sincerely devoted to their Sovereign.

General Narvaez had also addressed a letter to the Queen and her Majesty's mother, Queen Christina, expressive of his profound grief at the cowardly attack on her Majesty's life.

The *Gazette* is full of congratulatory addresses to the Queen. One of them is published in the French language, and signed by all the French residents in Madrid.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have given a sum of 6000 reals (£60) to the Archbishop of Toledo, to be destributed to the poor on the occasion of the Queen's recovery.

THE BURNING OF THE BODY OF MERINO OUTSIDE THE GATE OF BILBOA, AT MADRID.

The Queen has addressed the following autograph letter to the President of the Council of Ministers:—

Prostrated before Divine Providence to thank it for its signal protection and infinite favours, my heart is moved at the demonstrations of affection and devotedness which I receive every instant from my subjects. Those demonstrations, however, might be centered in an object, intended to serve as a permanent symbol of the religious and charitable character of Spaniards. To that effect, it is my desire that the Government should take the initiative, and open a voluntary subscription the proceeds of which shall be applied to the construction of one or more hospitals, in commemoration of the birth of my most beloved daughter, and of my reappearance before my people, after the blessings recently conferred on me by the Almighty.

At the Palace, 11th February, 1852. (Signed) ISABELLA.

COSTUME OF THE FRENCH SENATORS AND COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

ONE of the chief acts of the French Executive, last week, was the issue of a decree for the regulation of the official costume of the Senators and Councillors of State, which our Artist has illustrated. The following are the details, which appeared in the early edition of our Journal of last week:—

SENATORS.—Coat of blue velvet, with standing collar and cuffs embroidered, fitting close to the waist, and ornamented with embroidery on the pocket-flaps. The embroidery is to be in gold, representing palm-trees interlaced with oaks; the palm-trees in *cannetille mate* with the back of the palm trees in bright embroidery, the oak leaves being worked *en passé*, with the lines of the leaves in bright embroidery; the whole of the coat to be edged round with embroidery, six centimetres wide at least. Council of State.—Light blue coat, with nine gilt buttons in front; waistcoat of white *piqué*, cut straight, with fine gilt buttons; trousers of white kerseymere, with gold band down the sides. The Vice-President, the President of Sections, and the Councillors of State are to wear gold embroidery, composed of oak leaves and olive leaves interlaced, on the collar, cuffs, the front of the coat and coat tails, the whole coat being edged with gold embroidery. The Vice-President has gold embroidery above the pockets, and an edging of wide embroidery round the dress in every part. The Masters of Requests are to have the same description of gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pockets, with narrow embroidery round the coat. The Auditors have embroidery on the collars and cuffs, but no embroidery round the coat. The hat is of black beaver, with gold ornaments placed on velvet, with white plumes for the Vice-President and the Presidents of Sections, and black plumes for the Councillors of State, the Masters of Requests, and the Auditors. The sword is to be a straight one, with gilt hilt. In undress, the Councillors of State and Masters of Requests are to wear coats embroidered on the collar and cuffs, but without the gold edging, white waistcoat, and black trousers, without gold band.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE. SENATORS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COSTUME.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

THIS important work was commenced with due ceremony on the 7th of January, in presence of a great concourse of spectators. It had been expected for several days that Lord Elgin would have been present to turn the first sod of earth and discharge the first mine of rock. The crossing of the St. Lawrence, however, opposite Quebec is always a cold and disagreeable operation, and his Lordship did not undertake it. The morning, at any rate, was such as to deter most men from attempting it whose duty did not compel them to do so. A violent snow-storm had been raging all night, and continued with such violence during the morning that hopes of the ceremony taking place had been given up by the people on the Pointe Levi side. Soon after ten o'clock, however, the storm abated, and the weather clearing up, a brigade of canoes could be seen dashing off the *batture* of ice at Black's Cove, above Quebec, and proceeding at a rapid pace through the open water to the hard packed ice, which the tide was sweeping along the southern *bourdage* of the St. Lawrence, in the direction of Hadlow Cove, the projected terminus of the road.

CANOES CROSSING THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

In due time they struggled through the fields of ice, the canoemen now paddling vigorously in the openings between them, and then dragging their canoes over the broken pieces, and leaping from one to another, as they sank beneath their weight, until they gained the solid *batture* on the Pointe Levi shore. Here a serious accident had nearly occurred, by the one end of the canoe being on the ice of the river floating rapidly away, while the other end was being drawn on the fixed ice of the *batture*. Several canoes of the brigade had arrived about the same moment, and a jam took place, one canoe interfering with the free action of the other, while the ice in motion kept crunching on, and threatened to crush the slender vessel to pieces against the solid wall of the *batture*, or at least to capsize all who were in it into the river. Happily the expert canoemen saw the danger, and by sudden exertion averted it. On reaching the *batture*, the flags, which with a prudent fear of their causing an upset, had been in the bottom of the canoe, were displayed in triumph, one at the bow and another at the stern. Carioles were in attendance on the ice to convey the party ashore, of which convenience some availed themselves; while others retained their places in the canoes, now formed in line, and were slid over the glassy surface, the conductor singing a boat song, and the men taking up the chorus.

The passage of the river being happily accomplished, a procession was formed, composed of carioles, which proceeded about two miles and a half above the terminus at Hadlow Cove to the cliff on the Domaine of the Seigniory of Lauzon, where the ceremony of the day was to be performed. The road on the beach was decorated at intervals with flags, and at Hadlow Cove and the Seigniory mills were erected triumphal arches of evergreens. At the Domaine, a wide road, on each side of which were evergreens planted in the snow, had been cast to a romantic peak, jutting on the river, a view of which for many miles, as well as of the city of Quebec on the opposite shore, it fully commanded. Here Mr. Bailey, the engineer, had appointed the first ground to be broken and the first mine to be sprung, and certainly no spot could be more picturesque. The assistant engineer, Mr. Cane, had festooned, with flags of all nations, stretching from tree to tree, the open space on the summit of the peak, and otherwise embellished the spot with evergreens; while Mr. Rigney, the contractor, had erected on the snow an extensive platform, on which the principal portion of the company found comfortable standing.

The Hon. R. E. Caron, the president of the railway company, then addressed the multitude, and concluded by introducing the Hon. Francis Hincks, who was received with cheers, and proceeded with shovel and wheelbarrow to raise the first turf, which was followed by the rock below being rent asunder by a blast of gunpowder.

The Hon. F. Hincks then addressed the company, pointing out the benefits to be derived by Canada from a system of railways, especially with respect to agriculture. "Important," said the hon. gentleman, "as are all the sections of our great trunk line, there is none at the present time to be compared in point of importance with the Quebec and Richmond. (Cheers.) At Montreal there is easy communication by railway, not only with the great commercial cities of the United States, and with the far west, but with all parts of Upper Canada. By the Ogdensburgh railroad all the sections of Upper Canada in the neighbourhood of Prescott can be reached. By the Rome and Cape Vincent railroad we are brought within reach of Kingston, while by the Albany and Buffalo we can reach Toronto and Hamilton. Between Montreal and Quebec during the winter season the means of communication are so bad, comparatively speaking, that not one person visits, when fifty would do so if they had the facilities afforded by a railway. (Cheers.) The passenger trade of such a railway would alone be of great importance; but it is difficult to estimate the amount of goods traffic on such a line." The hon. gentleman then adverted to the wise policy of the Government in encouraging works of this class; the promise of some of the members present testifying that they take a deep interest in the important section of the trunk line just commenced. The importance of the union of Lower and Upper Canadians in the enterprise was next urged; as was also the conduct of the Corporation of Quebec, in aiding to bring, by means of this railway, the present capital of the province within the reach of the people in all parts of Canada.

The ceremony on the ground being ended, the company returned to Hadlow Cove, where, in the offices of the railway company, about 150 guests partook of an excellent repast. A variety of toasts were drunk, after which the company broke up, delighted with the proceedings of the day, and all returned across the river in safety.

The hon. Chairman, Mr. Caron, in proposing her Majesty's health, observed that, "as in the course of a few years a passage would be made across the Atlantic in four or five days, in a few years, also, a rapid means of communication would be established from Halifax to Sandwich, of which the Quebec and Richmond road, which they had just assisted in commencing, would form an important link; he hoped, when that was the case, and all the people of Canada hoped, that they would have the unbounded pleasure of seeing their beloved Sovereign on these shores." (Tremendous cheering.)

COMMENCEMENT OF THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22.—Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.
MONDAY, 23.—Sun rises 7h. 2m., sets 5h. 27m.
TUESDAY.—Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Ash Wednesday.
THURSDAY, 26.—Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.
FRIDAY, 27.—Dr. Arbuthnot died, 1735.
SATURDAY, 28.—Corn Laws repealed, 1849.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. h. m. | h. m.	M. A. h. m. | h. m.	M. A. h. m. | h. m.	M. A. h. m. | h. m.	M. A. h. m. | h. m.	M. A. h. m. | h. m.	M. A. h. m. | h. m.
3 45 | 4 0	4 32 | 4 48	5 15 | 5 30	5 53 | 6 8	6 26 | 6 42	6 57 | 7 12	7 35 | 7 50

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

With the Magazines for April will appear, as the First Volume of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ABOVE TWO HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,

NINEVEH,

THE BURIED CITY OF THE EAST:

A Narrative of the Discoveries of LAYARD and BOTTA, with Descriptions of the Sculptures, &c. By JOSEPH BONOMI.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY.

SIX SHILLINGS EACH VOLUME.

Illustrated Works are every day becoming more popular. The aid which Art can afford to Literature is beginning to be more thoroughly appreciated by the reading public, and the education of the mind through the eye is felt to be not only of advantage as a source of refined amusement for the passing hour, but of more positive and permanent instruction. To meet the demand for works of this kind which has in consequence arisen, the Proprietors of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY have the honour to announce a NEW SERIES, of larger and more copious Illustrated volumes, under the title of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY. Each volume will contain upwards of 400 pages, in feiscd demy octavo, printed on superior paper, and in a new and elegant type. The Landscape Illustrations will invariably be derived either from original sketches or from other authentic sources: the Portraits will be as accurate and faithful as it is possible to make them; while the Architectural and Archæological subjects will in all cases be entrusted to the most competent Artists and Engravers. Each Volume will be handsomely and substantially bound, and will form an elegant ornament to the drawing-room table, as well as a useful addition to the shelves of the book case. The Series will include Works of History, Biography and Travels, and the general progress of Art, Science, and Literature, and will in all respects be as varied in the subjects selected as the intellect and the wants of the present time demand.

227, Strand, February, 1852.

GREAT METROPOLITAN OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The Prospectus of this Company (Provisionally Registered) will be advertised in a short time. J. WILLING, Hon. Secretary.
February 18th 1852.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages may call (privately) and taught at any time suits their convenience. Lessons one hour each. Ladies taught in separate apartments. Terms—Twelve lessons for a guinea. Boards a room for ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs Smart will attend.—For terms, &c. apply at Mr Smart, as above.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 1000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission 1s6d per quarter. After Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any lady or gent ensemble who may wish the pleasure of the Ball Room to enter with grace and freedom, all take part in this Fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for £1 1s. Class Nights are Tuesday and Friday. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on MONDAY, FEB 23. Admission 1s.

HINDOSTAN.—THIS GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN DAILY at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar. Portman square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s. Painted by M. Phillips, M. Louis Haghe and M. Roubaud. The scenes arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin from his own and other Original Sketches. The Musemun opens for an hour before each Exhibition.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The most important presents made by H H the VICEROY of EGYPT to the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, very recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION of the PRUSSIAN MUSKET, the LANCASTER and MINIE RIFLES, AMERICAN and other NEW WEAPONS of WARFARE, and other FIRE-ARMS, with the IMPROVED CONICAL BULLET, will be given by Mr Orfeur Dallas at 3 Quarter to Three and 9 Quarter to Ten o'Clock, and in the Evenings.—A LECTURE on the MUSIC of MANY NATIONS by J Thorpe Esq on Monday next; and by and following Evenings at a Quarter to Eight o'Clock.—DISCHARGE of PISTOLS by Dr Bachhoffner on Wednesday next. Feb 25. Professor Pepper's Quarter to Eight o'Clock LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, DISSOLVING VIEWS &c. Admission, 1s; Schools and Classes under 10 years of age half-price.—Open Daily from Ten to Five, and every Evening, except Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Office—ROYAL EXCHANGE, London. Branch, 29, Pall Mall.

GOVERNOR—Thomas Hooke, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Canning.
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FIRE and MARINE ASSURANCES granted on liberal terms.

LIFE ASSURANCES for any sum not exceeding £10,000 on one life, with, or at lower rates than, the usual equation of Profit.

In the Annual Bonus on participating Policies (apportioned with reference to age), has ranged from 12 to 21 per cent. per annum upon the sum Assured, or from 22 to 86 per Cent upon the premium paid.

The Next Division is taken in respect of Premiums therefore

The profits are declared annually and the Corporation during more than a century and a quarter afford a guarantee that this large domain has been secured out of realised surplus, and that by an equitable distribution of the whole amount of the Assurance Fund.

Policies may be effected at a fix providing at once for the Assured in old age, and for his family in case of premature death.

LOANS are granted on unencumbered Policies to the extent of their official value, without any other security.

Annuities are granted on favourable terms.

The Corporation is a CHARTERED COMPANY, and cannot be sued for the non-performance of any Contract, but only to, and have the security of their Capital Stock in addition to the Premium Fund.

ALEX. GREEN Secretary.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST. Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN and H R H PRINCE ALBERT, K.G. &c. &c.

PRESIDENT. The Right Hon the Earl of CARLISLE.

SPECIAL FUND FOR COMPLETING AND FURNISHING THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The Stone of the Building was laid by H R H Prince Albert on the 25th June last, and the Building (for the reception of which a sum of £10 000 will be required) is now rapidly progressing towards completion. It will contain 100 Beds, and will cost £25 000 when finished for completing and furnishing the Hospital provided that a fourth can be raised to commence it at £6 000, and that considerable progress can be made in the completion of the Building, the Committee have resolved to open the Hospital for the reception of patients in part only.

THE FIFTH WARD AND PRIVATE WARDS OF FIVE GUINEAS.

A Donation of 30 Guineas will confer the privilege of recommending one In-patient and twelve Out-patients annually, and a Donation of 500 Guineas, made in the year 1852, will in like the Donor during his life to the right of having one In-patient constantly in the Hospital.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer at 65 Lombard-street; the Bankers Messrs Barnard, Ad Co and Messrs Coutts and Co; and by the Secretary, Mr Richard P Slater, at the Hospital, 9, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

HENRY EDMUND GURNEY Treasurer.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, for the CURE of CLUB FOOT in a REAL CURVATURE of the SPINE, and all other CONTRACTIONS and DEFORMITIES, No. 19, Bloomsbury-square. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PATRONESS—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
PATRON—H R H Prince ALBERT, K G &c.
PRESIDENT—The Right Hon the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Right Hon the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the President of this Hospital has kindly consented to take the Chair at the NEXT ANNIVERSARY DINNER in aid of its Funds at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of MAY next, when the attendance of the Friends of the Hospital is respectfully requested.

Dinner Tickets, price £1 1s each.

FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.

John Macgregor, Esq, M.P.	The Rt Hon Lord Feversham	David Ferguson, Esq
Chairman	The Rt Hon Lord Redesdale	George Forbes, Esq
The Rt Hon the Earl of Carlisle	The Rt Hon Lord Ravensdale	Sir James Forbes, Bart
The Right Hon the Earl of Shaftesbury	The Rt Hon and Rev Lord de Tabley	Thomas Hoa, Esq
The Right Hon the Earl of Zetland	The Rt Hon Sir Henry Pilleary, M P.	Henry Cruttenden, Esq
The Rt Hon the Earl of Zetland	Sir George Cu rtis Perry, Bart	Lieut Col Alexander Mackenzie, Esq
The Rt Hon Lord Bishop of Oxford and Wells	Sir John Pakington, Bart	Wm Nicholson, Esq
The Rt Hon the Lord Bishop of St Asaph	Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart	Joseph Neeld, Esq
The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Ely	Rev J. Jn Addison, LLB	Charles Rickards, Esq
Colonel Stuart, M P	Rev C Hart M A	Frederick Russell, Esq
The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Chichester and Wells	Rev George Kemp, M A	H W Tompkin Esq
The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of St Asaph	Rev E Rowe, M A	E P Lowndes, Esq
The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Llandaff	Rev Hugh Rowlands	R E Breadhit at Esq
	High Cameron, Esq	Wm Adams, Esq
	Samuel Cartwright, Esq	John Carter, Esq
	Samuel Cartwright, jun. Esq	Thomas Hayward, Esq

Contributions in behalf of the Objects are earnestly solicited.

An annual Subscription of £1 is constitutes an annual governor: £5 5s a governor for 19 years: £10 10s a life governor, each entitled to recommend one in-patient and two out-patients annually.—By order,

GEORGE KEMP, M.A., Chap and Hon Sec.
R. MACKRILL, Secretary.

GRAND PRESENT

WITH THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that all future Numbers of the MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, containing the ENGLISH SONGS and MELODIES by Dr. Charles Mackay and Sir Henry Bishop, will be presented GRATIS to our Subscribers.

In publishing this announcement, we respectfully inform our Subscribers that this Splendid Gift is one which it would be impossible for us to be able to accomplish, except from the great and extended patronage we are certain to receive from the announcement.

The cost of the Musical Supplements which we now propose to present to our Subscribers will be

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS!

It is intended to issue these sheets at least Once per Month, and they will be paged so as to bind with the Volume. These Musical Sheets, however, are not to be a separate volume, and will form an invaluable collection of National Music and Songs. No collection of so important or so interesting a character has been made in the present century. With this week's Number we publish a half-sheet of the Musical Supplement, containing some very delightful melodies, which is, in accordance with the above announcement, PRESENTED GRATIS to our Subscribers.

On SATURDAY, 20th March, 1852, will be Published

A WHOLE SHEET

OF THE

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand, Feb. 20th, 1852.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, FEB 23 will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, a Concert, and Jenny Baker (for the Benefit of Mr Rainford). Tuesday, Feb 24, will be produced (first time) a Dramatic Romance, in 3 Acts (adapted from the French), entitled the CORSICAN BROTHERS, and the Pantomime. Wednesday, 25 being Ash-Wednesday, the Theatre will be closed. Thursday 26, Mr Charles Dickens's Drama of the Lamplighter, and the Pantomime. Friday, 27, Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and the Pantomime. Saturday, 28, The Corsican Brothers, the Swiss Cottage, and the Pantomime.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. DEJAZET and M. LAFONT.—These inimitable artistes will appear together on MONDAY EVENING in the popular Comedy in Vaudeville of Les PREMIERS AMOURS DE RICHELIEU. Le Chevalier de Mailgnon, M. Lafont; Le Duc de Richelieu, Mdlle Dejazet. Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o'Clock and the performances commence at Eight.—Boxes, 6s; Pit, 3s; Arn 3s; Gallery, 2s; Stalls, 5s. and Tickets may be obtained at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr WILLIAM BATTY.—On MONDAY EVENING, Feb 23, and during the Week will be presented the Spectacle of BLUE BEARD; or, Female Curiosity. To be followed by Equestrian SCENES in the CIRCLE. On Wednesday, Feb 25, Grand Ash-Wednesday Performance, entitled the MAGIC BOX.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily. Stage Manager, Mr T. Thompson.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—Triumphant success of the new Operetta.—MOND AY, Feb 23, and every Evening during the Week, an ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION. Mr. Albany Brown. THE BANKER'S BOOM, with Signor Bati Tura's Commentary on Shakspeare, and grand Italian Aria, by Signora Barbara Allen. The new Comic Ballet, entitled EVE UNITED SHAVERS. The Neapolitan Grotesque Dramatico-mani, ARLECHINO L'ORTUNATO with he Frolics of Sabrino and Pierrot. And, by new Marionettes, THE BETTY IMP. Doors open at Half-past Seven, and commence at Eight o'clock. A MORNING JUVENILE PERFORMANCE on Saturday next, Feb 28th. Doors open at Half-past Two, and commence at Three o'clock. Wednesday next (Feb 25th) being Ash Wednesday, there will be no Performance. Private Boxes and Stall s to be had at the Box-office or the Theatre.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FEB 24, and EVERY LIKE IT And in consequence of the great success of MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, which the Public and Press declare to be the most perfect Reading ever given, Mrs Kemble has added to and also on Thursday Evening, February 26 Tuesday Evening, February 24, KING JOHN. And Saturday Evening, February 28, MACBETH. Mr. Kemble's last Readings in London, previously to the fulfilment of an engagement at Norwich. The Evening Readings to commence at Half past Eight the Morning at Half-past Two. Doors open half-an-hour before each Reading. Boxes, 8s. Pit, 3s. Amphitheatre 2s 6d. Private Boxes, 31s 6, and Tickets may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street. Also at the principal Libraries and at the Box-office.—N B. Next Wednesday being Ash Wednesday, there will be no performance.

MR. J. L. TOOLE, at the WALWORTH LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, CAMBER-STREET, WALWORTH-ROAD, will on MONDAY EVENING next, and on the following Evenings, give a LECTURE on the ROMANTIC ENTERTAINMENT, comprising Selections from Peculiar Authors in the various departments of Dramatic Literature, Pathos and Humour, by all the favourite Characters and his Imitations of Messrs Keen, Wright, Paul Bedford, Farren, Buckstone, Compton, Charles Mathews, Wallack, Webb, Leigh Murray, Robert Roxby, &c. Commences at Eight.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL and EYRE ARMS, St John's Wood.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS continue to receive the applause of crowded audiences and many persons are ill, fully disappointed in the endeavour to obtain a seat. In the Evening Entertainment, at Crosby Hall, Mr Love will repeat it on MONDAY, FEB 23, on TUESDAY, FEB 24, he will appear at the EYRE ARMS, St. John's Wood. On WEDNESDAY, FEB 25, at Crosby Hall, LENTEN LECTURE AND RECITATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by the far famed Colloquy entitled PAT PEN O'CLICK, or, the IRISH MODEL at the Workhouse, and other Entertainments. Pianoforte, Herr Lutz. Begin at Eight. Stalls, 3s; Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s. On Wednesday, March 3, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham; and on Wednesday March 10, at the Horns Kennington.

MR WM. STERNDALE BENNETT respectfully announces that the SECOND of the FIFTH ANNUAL SERIES of CHAMBER PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL MUSIC will take place at the SOCIETY-SQUARE ROOMS on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 24th inst, to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock. Pianoforte, Violoncello Signor Piatti. Violin, Mr Henry Pearce. Vocalist, Miss Dolby. Each Concert in A Set will be predicted for the first time. The services of Signor Piatti are also secured for the Third Concert, March 24, when will be performed a New Duo for Pianoforte and Violoncello, by W S Bennett. Single tickets, to admit three to one concert, 7s. Subscription for a Set of Concerts, 1l 1s. To be had of Mr W S Bennett, 1, Russell-square; Mr Ella, 6, Princes-street, Hanover-square; and at the Rooms.

MR. HANDEL GEAR has the honour to acquaint his Patrons, Friends, and Pupil s, that his SECOND and THIRD SOIRÉES MUSICALES will take place on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, and MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'Clock precisely, at his Residence, 9, REGENT-STREET, to commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Vocal Performers, Misses Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Benedict, E. Birch, Weiss, Ley. Musicians Mortier, A. Newton, G. Wallace, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Blagrove, Watkins, Lucas, Handel Gear, F. Boosey, G. Stanton. Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte Messrs. G. A. Osborne, Brinley Richards, Charles Salaman, and Handel Gear. Violin, Messrs. Blagrove, Watkins, Mr. G. Case and Mr. R. Blagrove. Violoncello, Herr Lidel. Flute, Mr. Lidel. Single Tickets for one Soirée, Half a Guinea. Tickets to admit three to one Soirée, 1l 1s. To be had of Mr. Handel Gear, No. 17, Savile-row, Regent-street.

ELLA'S THIRD WINTER EVENING.—THURSDAY, 26th FEBRUARY 26th. Quartet (M 8), Op 4 Mozlique Variations, Pianoforte Cadiz, Op 17 Mendelssohn. Chanson, with Variations, Violoncello Piatti. Quintet (E flat), Mozart. Trio (E flat, Piano, Clarionet, and Cello, Beethoven. Solos Pianoforte executants Moligue, Molique, Piatti, and Lucas. Vocalists Miss Dolby, Mr Sims Reeves, and Mr Weiss. Conductor Mr Ella. Programmes by Mendelssohn, &c. Proposals and particulars to be had of CRAMER and Co 201, Regent-street. Tickets for the four remaining Concerts, One Guinea, single Tickets Half a Guinea each. J. ELLA, Director.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—On FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst, Handel's SAMSON. Vocalists Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr Lockey, Mr Lawler, and Mr Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of 800 Performers. Conductor, Mr Surman (founder of the Exeter-hall Oratorios) The subscription is due on the 1st of March for reserved seats. Subscribers joining prior to the performance of "Samson" will be entitled to four tickets; or, taking the entire series from the commencement of the season, six tickets. Reserved seats, sterling are presented annually by the Committee with a guinea and copy of an Oratorio or the "London Psalmist." Offices of the Society, 9 Exeter-hall.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—The Programme of this Society is now ready, and may be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, 201 Regent-street. The Concerts will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 24, April 7 and 21, May 12 and 26, and June 9. They will be conducted by the eminent Professor Sir George Smart, assisted by Mr. Benedict, Mr. Sainton, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Lucas. The first Concert will consist of Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadok the Priest," and Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. The Vocalists are Miss Lucombe, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Endersohn, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Frank Bodda. Single Tickets, 10s 6d each. Subscription for the Series of Six Concerts, 3l 3s. Reserved Seats, 4l 4s. Stalls, 2l 2s. Balcony, 1l 1s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Music Sellers.

LAST WEEK.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET. The Crystal Palace as a Garden, the Diorama of the Overland Mail, the Indus and Taj Mahal, now exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock, will positively CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, FEB 28, for the production of the New Diorama, the Achievements of Wellington.—Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

This day is published, in two vols, demy 8vo, price One Guinea,

THE POLITICAL WORKS of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, with an ORIGINAL MEMOIR of his LIFE, brought down to the present date, drawn from Authentic Sources.

These volumes possess great interest. Among the various important works of the Prince which they comprise are his "Political Reveries," with the Scheme of a Constitution, the "Ideas of Napoleonism," "On the Extinction of Pauperism," "Historical Parallels between 1688 and 1830," &c. &c.

Office, 227 Strand.

ASSOCIATION for PROMOTING the REPEAL of all the TAXES on KNOWLEDGE. The next public meeting will be held at NEWSPAPER STAMP.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held in St MARTIN'S-HALL, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 25th, 1852. The Meeting will be addressed by John Bright, M.P.; Richard Cobden, M.P.; T Milner Gibson, M.P.; Wm Scholefield, M.P., and George Hansard, M.A. Seats reserved for 2 se cts. Doors open at Seven. Chair taken at Eight. Admission to the Body of the Hall, Free. Nominations in default of the Platform. Tickets may also be had of Chas Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street; Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange; J.A. Novello 69, Dean-street Soho; and of the Secretary C D Collet at the office of the Association, 11, Great Queen street.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK (Incorporated by Charter), besides transacting all ordinary business, continues to allow, ON DEPOSITS for 6 Months, 3 per Cent per Annum; and on sums for shorter periods and at Call, interest varying with the amount and time in Bank; and grants CASH CREDITS for such definite periods on sufficient securities, at 1 per Cent. commission half-yearly on the amount of the credit, and 5 per Cent. per Annum interest on the balance only at debit; and LOANS for short periods on marketable securities, at rates varying with the circumstances. Every additional information, and forms for opening accounts, &c., will be supplied at the Bank and its Branches, or sent by post on application. By order of the Court of Directors,

16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London. HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

THE New Reform Bill does not find favour with any portion of the public. The more it is studied the less it is approved of. Since we last addressed our readers upon the subject, the bill has been printed; and the public has been enabled to examine the schedule of boroughs, the boundaries of which Lord John Russell proposes to extend into the counties in which they are situated, or which he proposes to amalgamate with other small boroughs or villages near or remote. The list is in every respect a curiosity. It contains the names of sixty-six boroughs, each of which contains less than five hundred voters, and is for that reason to be extended. But upon what principle of selection the noble author of the Reform Bill has acted, with reference to the villages, boroughs, hamlets, or parishes which he has proposed to tack on to these rotten boroughs—for rotten the majority of them are—will puzzle all the wisdom of the nation in and out of Parliament to determine. It would almost appear as if Lord John Russell, smitten with remorse for the destruction of the numerous unsavoury boroughlings, which in 1832, in the days of his hot youth, he consigned to the apparently bottomless gulf of schedule A, had fished a great number of them up again in his matured age, to make amends to the ancient Goddess of Corruption, the political Cloacina, for the injury he had done her. For a borough to have been disfranchised by Lord John Russell swemt years ago, seems a reason for its re-enfranchisement at the present time in the eyes of our reforming Prime Minister; and to be a small place decayed or decaying, seems another reason in the same eyes why a Parliamentary privileges should be accorded to it. By the new Reform Bill only two new towns of importance Birkenhead and Burnley—are to be enfranchised; but by the same measure, should it ever become law, which is more than doubtful, at least half a hundred small villages, the very names of which are scarcely known beyond the boundaries of the counties in which they are situated, are to be tainted with the rottenness of the peccant boroughs to which they are to be annexed, and bribery and corruption are to be provided with fresh material and with harder nerves. Scores of the proposed unions of boroughs are so absurd that we cannot suppose they will be persisted in. Tavistock, the family borough, and which gives a title to the heir of the Russells, is to be extended from Moreton Hampstead on one side to Saltash on the other, leaving Tavistock itself somewhere in the centre—the distance between the extreme points being nearly forty miles. We have often heard of electoral districts, but such an electoral district as this was never before imagined. But the pains taken with the county of Wilts, to make it still a borough and no county, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary portion of the whole scheme. Lavish indeed is the care which has been bestowed upon that favoured spot, swarming with petty and decaying towns; and for that reason apparently—for no other is hinted at even in Whig circles—it is to be made of importance in the councils of the nation. The West Riding of Yorkshire contains a population about six times as great as that of Wiltshire, is assessed upon a rental about three times as great, and contains at the present times as many inhabited houses; but while the West Riding returns but two members to Parliament, Wiltshire returns 18. Every one of these Wiltshire boroughs, the city of Salisbury excepted, is reconstituted or patched up by the new Bill, although strict justice, and an adherence to the principle which dictated the Reform Bill of 1832, would have swept about one half of them away. The bill was not very popular before the publication of this schedule, though people were willing to accept it as a change that was neither very good nor very bad. But as investigation of this remarkable list has converted undifference into opposition, and offended the friends of reform in Parliament, quite as much as it has offended those who object to any change whatever in a system that may possess anomalies, but that at all events has preserved the fabric of our liberties. The Government has scarcely professed a desire to carry the Bill as it stands; for, in accordance with a practice which we may perhaps be convenient to its members, but which is scarcely consistent with the responsibilities of the details has been thrown upon Parliament; and, as in the case of the Militia Bill, the Legislature is asked to knead and shape the crude materials into form, the Ministry accepting all amendments, and adhering to nothing but place. But the signs of a break up are palpable; and so many disgraces and disasters are all at once accumulating, that it would be sanguine even on the part of any of the numerous gentlemen descended from the great-great-grandmother of Lord John Russell, who form the members or expectants of the Administration, to expect that it can long hold together. The dilemma into which Lord Clarendon has contrived to lodge it is bad enough; the unprecedented language which Lord Grey has thought fit to employ to a gallant soldier, only prevented from achieving what was expected of him by the perverseness of Lord Grey himself, is perhaps still worse; while a bungling Reform Bill—satisfactory to none, and offensive to many—is perhaps the worst of all. It must be confessed, however, that the Whig Government has at last done something. It has given so many scrapes, that it has excited public curiosity to know how it will get out of them.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The *Standard* of Monday states that there was a confident rumour current on Saturday evening, that Lord Truro had received a letter from his colleagues that his resignation would be acceptable, but that a difficulty had arisen from the impossibility of finding a successor, Lord Cranworth refusing to accept the Seals. The alleged reason for calling upon Lord Truro to resign is, that his Lordship has exhibited a disposition to repudiate the most important part of a measure of law reform actually promised by his colleagues in the Royal Speech.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor on Friday, the 13th.

On Saturday, the 14th, her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. On the same day her Majesty had a select dinner party.

On Monday the Royal party honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Rev. Highness Prince Albert visited the British Museum, in Pall-Mall. Her Majesty had a dinner-party in the evening; the guests including his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and a select circle. In the course of the forenoon Sir William C. Ross, M.A., had the honour of taking the first sitting for a miniature of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, by command of her Majesty.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence. We have much pleasure in adding that all the members of the Royal family continue in excellent health.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday last the nuptials of Lord Brooke, only son of the Earl of Warwick, and the Hon. Miss Charteris, daughter to Lord and Lady Elcho and granddaughter to the Earl of Wemyss, were celebrated at the church of St. George, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous and brilliant circle of relations and friends.

Lord John Russell gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening, at his Lordship's private mansion, Chesham-place. The guests included Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearly the whole of the Cabinet.

On the same evening the Earl and Countess Granville had a reception at their house, Lansdowne-house, Berkeley-square, which was honoured with the presence of a most numerous and distinguished circle of the aristocracy and diplomatic corps now in town; amongst whom was his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who remained until past midnight.

The Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant reception on Saturday last, at the family mansion, in Carlton Gardens.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his first dinner-party for the season on Saturday last.

The Earl of Derby entertained several of the Protectionist members of Parliament at dinner on Wednesday.

Lady Truro had an evening party on Thursday evening, at the noble and learned Lord's mansion in Eaton-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have broken up their establishment in Park-lane, and have proceeded to Torquay, preparatory to a long period of residence on the Continent.

We understand that the baptism of the Earl Grosvenor, son to the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, with his cousin, the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, daughter to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, have been fixed to take place shortly after Easter.

The Countess Walewski gave her second assembly for the season, on Tuesday, at the residence of the French Ambassador in Grosvenor-square.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a conversation held on the 14th instant the nomination of the Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall; the Rev. Richard Congreve, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College; the Rev. William B. T. Jones, M.A., Fellow of University College, to the office of Examiners for the Hertford Scholarship for the promotion of Latin Literature, was unanimously approved.

Mr. Thomas H. K. Shadi, M.A., of Brasenose College, has been elected a Fellow of that body on the original foundation.

A considerable sum is already made in this University a considerable [illegible] to be raised in aid of the proposed bishopric in Borneo.

There will be an election at Magdalen College on Thursday, March 18th, to a Fellowship, which must be Graduates, and natives of the diocese of York or of Durham. They are required to call on the President on or before March 16th, with their certificates of baptism, and the testimonials required. The Fellow elected must be in priest's orders before the expiration of the probationary year.

In a Convocation held on Wednesday, for the purpose of elective a Professor of Poetry, in the room of Dr. Bickstead, formerly Fellow of All Souls, the Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, M.A., and late Fellow of Trinity College, was unanimously elected.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following notice:—"Steeple-Chasing. At a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the degree-house, on Feb. 16, 1852.—Whereas it has been announced by public advertisement that a steeple-chase is about to take place in the neighbourhood of Oxford, all persons to *whom papiliars* are hereby admonished that the penalties [illegible] by the statute hereunto subjoined will be enforced against those who [illegible] of this public notice, shall be found to have taken at part in the same."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Deaneries Rural*: The Rev. E. Evans, vicar of South Bersted, to the diocese of Chichester; the Rev. Robert Blakeney, rector of Ash-next-Sandwich, to the diocese of Canterbury; the Rev. Thomas Corbett, Chesterton, to the diocese of Ely. *Rectories*: The Rev. George Cornish Clark to Saxilby, Leicestershire; the Hon. and Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, to Davis Arthuret, Northamptonshire; the Rev. William Edward Heathcote, to St. Mary, Chaldingsdone, Kent; the Rev. Stephen Rouse Hawkes to Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. Alfred William Ivatt to Coveney with Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. Owen Tudor Henry Phillips to Lawrenny, Pembrokeshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Bet Jamin Harper, late curate of Ashbourne; the Rev. J. Banks, late of Harmston-in-the-Hill, Essex, the Rev. James Banks, late perpetual curate of Christ Church, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire; the Rev. J. Cousins, late Incumbent of Ormskirk, Lancashire; the Rev. John Pilkington, late Master of the Grammar School, Colchester, from the pupils; the Rev. G. Fielding, of Bilinge, Wilts, Lancashire; the new Charles House, of Scarborough, Note; the Rev. Chas. Ellis, by the parishioners; the Rev. George Davis Harris, late of Mitchaelstow-y-Vedw, Newport, Monmouthshire; the Rev. Charles Tufnell, of Eynesbury, Hunts, from the inhabitants.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., the Bishop of Sodor and Man consecrated the new chapel at Crunk-y-eddy, in the parish of German, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The usual monthly meeting of the incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels took place on Monday last; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury [illegible] there were also present the Bishop of London, the Bishop of [illegible], the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, the Vice-Chancellor, Archdeacon Jones, the Revs. Dr. Spry, Dr. Wordsworth, &c. The Committee made grants of money in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Dartmouth, in the district of the Holy Trinity; Islington; Hartshorne, near Birmingham; Lowsden, near Watford; Cobo, in the parish of St. Mary de Castre, Guernsey; Ladywood, in the parish of St. Martin, Birmingham; and Long Lane, in the parish of Bolton. Also for enlarging the churches at Oulham, near Abingdon; and enlarging, &c. the churches at Bingdean; Christ Church, Preston; Coggeshall, Essex; and Great Rollright, near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the Rev. W. E. Hoskins, the incumbent of St. John's, Margate, to the living of Chiddingstone, Kent. His Grace has also presented the Rev. J. Langham, vicar of Northbourne, to the living of St. John, Margate, value £500.

On Wednesday Mr. Justice Crompton, the newly-appointed judge, took his seat for the first time in public his judicial capacity, sitting, with Mr. Justice Erle, at the Queen's Bench Judges' Chambers, Serjeants' Inn.

On Wednesday, upon the motion of the Solicitor to the Court of Inland Revenue, on the part of Sir Henry Meux, Bart., and Co., the brewers, the return of excise duty of 20s 7d per bushel charged on 325 quarters of malt was ordered. The case in question was part of the fire-light of the Queen, which was run into by a steamer at Gravesend, in November last, when the vessel sinking, a portion of it was lost and the remainder rendered useless.

On Tuesday an inquest was held at Liverpool, on the body of James Bradley, who died from lock-jaw, occasioned by a deep burnt incision in the palm of his hand. About a week previously, while endeavouring to convert the blade of a razor into a knife, by fixing it into a wooden handle, the head of the which he was using slipped, inflicting the wound described, which resulted in tetanus.

We regret to learn that Colonel More, of Caldwell, M.P., has met with an accident in Italy, having been thrown from his horse a few weeks ago, the effects of which are such as to render it unlikely that he will be able to take his seat in the House of Commons until after Easter.

The offer of "the Eleven of all England" to play a match of cricket with twenty-two of Liverpool, has been accepted. The match will come off about June next.

One hundred and fifty of the pupils of the College Louis le Grand, Paris, have just been expelled, in consequence of a revolt which recently broke out amongst them on the subject of some punishment inflicted after the banquet of St. Charlemagne.

On Wednesday evening about 250 guests sat down to dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, to celebrate the commencement of the tenancy of the new proprietors; namely, Messrs. Watson, Coggan, and Banks. The chair was filled by Mr. Alexander Dobie.

Two small insolvents near Edenfield, forming part of the Manchester Waterworks, burst during the late floods, but no great damage was done by the accident.

The estate of the late Mr. W. J. Clement, the proprietor of *Bell's Life and Observer*, has been valued for probate duty at £18,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, a "public group meeting" of the emigrants about to leave England in the *Mariner* was held at the Royal British Institution, City-road, in order to promote the objects of this society. The meeting was a very crowded one, being composed chiefly of the operative classes, anxious to obtain information on the subject of emigration, which has at present so strong an attraction. In the body of the hall there were about 500 persons, many of whom came to bid farewell to the emigrants. The scene presented on this occasion was a very exciting one. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair, and on the platform, besides several ladies were the Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Robert Lowe, Esq., late member of the Legislative Council, Sydney; Mr. Silas Higgins, Mr. Vere Fessey, and other gentlemen. Mrs. Chisholm, already who has founded the society, and originated its plan of operations, was loudly greeted on her appearance on the platform. The Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the meeting at considerable length, dwelling with much force on the favourable contract presented by the society's plan of emigration to any other. Hitherto, when the emigrant was leaving his country, it was a most melancholy occasion, seeing that then the most painful family disunions took place; but under this system—the system introduced by Mrs. Chisholm, whole families were sent off together, and the father was not separated from his child, nor the brother from the sister. None of these scenes now took place, but parents and age, the blessing of God favouring the efforts of the good Mrs. Chisholm, would be conveyed out together. (Applause.) He had himself seen much a sight on board the *Athenian*. He had seen the tender infant of six weeks old, and the aged grandmother of 83 years, go out together. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Several gentlemen, other resident in London, were taking a lively interest in the subject, and having addressed the meeting, resolutions were adopted in support of the society's proceedings. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Chisholm and the members of the committee, which was seconded by Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and which were also voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated, giving three cheers for Mrs. Chisholm and success to the society.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Wednesday the thirty-seventh annual dinner of the above valuable and important charity took place at the London Tavern, when about 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by Thomas Hankey, Esq., supported by several of the most influential members of the Stock Exchange and the banking interest. At the conclusion of the evening the pupils of the charity 277 boys and 120 girls—were paraded round the room, headed by Mr. Gobb, a gentleman who has taken a warm interest in its success, and their cleanly and healthy appearance was the theme of general commendation. One guest, who had been formerly a pupil in the school, came prepared with a plentiful supply of turpentine pieces, which he liberally contributed to the children as they passed. The chairman, in proposing the success of the London Orphan Asylum, stated that the institution was prospering beyond all anticipation. Dr. Croly gave the health of the chairman, alluding to the fact that Thomas has insinuated in the Bank of England had been induced to subscribe 100 guineas to the charity. The various lists of subscriptions were read, and the total of nearly £1900, including £160 from former pupils, having been announced amid hearty cheers, the company separated.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the annual court of the governors of this hospital was held at the Gregorian and Vulture Tavern; H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., in the chair. The reports of the general committee, auditors, and auditors were read and confirmed. The report stated that the nett proceeds of the annual festival, presided over by the Right Hon. the Speaker, were £2068 6s.; and that, under the advice of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, architect, contracts to the amount of £3462 3s. had been entered into for improving the drainage, for building a new chapel, and other additions. The number of patients deemed curable admitted to the hospital during the past year has been 1561. The percentage of recoveries during the past year has been [illegible] on the authority of the physicians, higher than in any previous year. The report of the chairman, as treasurer, stated that legacies had been received [illegible] and the expenditure £6846 3s. 3d., leaving a balance of £155 14s. 9d. in favour of the institution. Lord Overstone, president, the six vice-presidents, and other officers of the corporation were re-elected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. Ramsay Hetherington in the chair. The report stated that the society had been steady and satisfactory, and that the surplus and the additions to the policies were gradually increasing. The policies remaining in force on the last of January, 1852, were 1867; annual £50,447, and the new assurances and renewals come from premiums of £29,008 8s 9d. The total assets on the 31st of December, 1851, are stated to £504,908 13s 8d., including the value of future premiums (£200,000), and the total liabilities to £314,193 2s 6d., leaving the present value of all the sums assured; leaving a clear surplus for division of £90,972. During the past year 70 new agents has been appointed. The report was adopted.

BRITISH COLONIAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the offices, 80, Coleman-street, City, Mr. James Stewart in the chair. The report stated that the recent discovery of gold in the Australasian colonies had undoubtedly increased the value and importance, and benefited the property of this company. During the past year the directors had paid off the whole of the remaining debentures due by the company, amounting to £4,000, so that the assets of the company were now entirely relieved from all outstanding liability. The directors recommended a dividend of 2½ per cent. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed to the effect that the directors should take whatever course they might think fit, towards explaining the value of the shares of the British and the colonial shareholders. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST AT BROMPTON.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the board of management—Mr Thomas Lowndes in the chair—it was announced that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had, for this second time, consented to advocate the interests of the charity, as his Grace did in 1848. On Sunday next a sermon will be preached in the parish church of St. Mary, by his Grace, with a view to an immediate collection at the doors on the following Sunday at the approaches. The Duke of Cambridge has expressed his intention of presiding at the forthcoming anniversary festival for the same benevolent object.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—On Friday week the annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, St James's-street; the Earl of Devon presiding. The report stated that during the past year 877 patients had been admitted into the hospital, 740 of whom had been discharged cured, and 83 had died 103 remaining under treatment. Fever had prevailed most extensively in the months of July and August, during which 277 patients had been admitted into the hospital, or to more than 8 per cent. A large number of patients had been received from the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn-lane, the majority of whom were [illegible]. As many as 20 patients had been received from a single house, and in those houses it had been ascertained that as many as 27 persons dwelt to [illegible] rooms. The progress of the establishment, which in former years had taken the form of [illegible] had enjoyed a permanency in the new hospital. The total income of the hospital for the last year was £1600 0s. 8d., and the expenditure £[illegible] 4s., being £600 3s. 6d. over the receipts. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the noble chairman ended the proceedings.

LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM.—A measure under the above title is now before the House, to incorporate and enable a company to establish a national cemetery, with avenues, catacombs, and columbaria, at Woking, in the parish of Pyrford, in Surrey, between the South-Western railway for interment in land to be purchased for the purpose of the Earl of Ons ow. It is proposed to contract with the London and South-Western Railway Company to provide a proper and convenient carriage, and for the conveyance and return of mourners and attendants, on the following terms:—For the use and haulage of the hearse carriage, without regard to the number of corpses in it £1; and for the conveyance of actual mourners and attendants to and from the cemetery—first class, each person, 6s.; second class, 3s 6d.; third class, 2s. It is also proposed to convert the railway arches at Waterloo station into depôt and reception places for hearses, carriages, and horses.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The first annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken by R. W. Crawford, Esq., who, in moving the adoption of the report, presented to the shareholders a most favourable account. The company was entitled to great credit as the pioneers in this eastern communication. The Eastern Navigation Company had sufficient funds at present; and should the question of the necessity for a call for more money arise, the contract with the Government should be obtained. Even then the call would not be more than £2 10s. per share every three months for the building of the ships that would be in such case necessary. The report was adopted, and the Board of Directors was elected unanimously.

AGED POOR SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society, established more than 130 years ago, to afford relief, by yearly allowances, to the aged Roman Catholic poor of the metropolis, was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday. There were about 120 gentlemen present, several of whom were members of the Established Church, principally persons of Mr. Sheriff Swift, the chairman of the evening, who was supported by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. Under-Secretary Hopwood, Mr. Hackworth, the Cafe, &c. The first toast given was the health of her Majesty, which was followed by his Holiness Pope Pius IX. Several other toasts having been drunk, subscriptions to the amount of about £200 were handed in, including Cardinal Wiseman, £30; Baron Rothschild, M.P., £10 10s.; the Chairman, £10 10s.; the Lord Mayor, £5 5s.; Mr. Alderman Wire, £5 5s.; a friend of the sheriffs (understood to be Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P.), £5 5s., &c.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The promoters of this exhibition, at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street, gave a *conversazione* on Wednesday evening, which was attended by a highly respectable and fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen. Earl De Grey, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in the course of the evening was called upon to occupy a temporary chair of state which had been erected in the principal room, and, after an appropriate and encouraging address, called upon Professor Donaldson to read the report. Mr. Godwin afterwards, in a very clever speech, proposed a vote of thanks to his Lordship, which was carried by acclamation. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE LADIES' GUILD.—On Tuesday evening Viscount Goderich presided over a lecture delivered before a highly fashionable and overflowing audience at this institution, 4 Russell-square, by Mr Wood, one of the managers. The lecturer having explained the leading features of the Guild, stated it was the intention of the society to establish a home conducted on self-supporting principles, for ladies coming up from the country and desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the society. A vote of thanks having been passed to the noble chairman, and another to the lecturer, the company separated, about half-past ten.

THE FATE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The commission appointed by the Treasury to inquire and report on the proposed purchase and removal of the Crystal Palace have concluded their most patient labours. They have taken the evidence of Sir Charles Fox, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum; Mr. Reid, and others; and the various suggestions for the future use of the building were fully considered; among these, were the project for a winter garden—a gallery in aid or relief of the British Museum—and an industrial and educational institute, to combine the leading scientific societies of London, the School of Design, &c. The question of site and cost were necessarily carefully considered. It appears that there is a project for removing the transept, with a certain portion of the nave east and west, and re-erecting it in Kew Gardens; but there does not appear that the commissioners have yet agreed upon any report. The ultimate decision (subject to the sanction of Parliament) will rest with the Lords of the Treasury.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH BILL.—On Saturday last a very numerously attended meeting of the representative vestry was held at the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures in reference to the above bill, Alfred Dashwood, Esq., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present we observed Lord Sydney Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., the members for the borough; Mr. Flowden, M.P., Mr. Slowatt, M.P., Sir Peter Laurie, &c. Mr. W. E. Greenwell, the vestry clerk, read the report of the committee appointed as to the bill about to be brought into Parliament for the imposition of a double church-rate in the district of St. Mark's, St. John's-wood. It recommended that petitions to both Houses of Parliament from the vestry against the bill be also forthwith prepared, which the committee understood would, with the assistance of the members for the borough, prove of great benefit in thwarting a scheme which they considered of a highly objectionable character. The report was adopted after some observations from Sir B. Hall condemnatory of the practice, which he described was becoming too prevalent in the Church, for a clergyman to waggle himself into a living by coming forward and [illegible] a new church was about to be built and a district formed. It will require the so many thousands of pounds. If these proceedings were to be submitted to, they might have any more stick who could command £3000 or £4000 collected into an incumbency.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Three Pigeons Inn, Brentford, by adjournment from the Town Hall, to take steps for the obtaining the adoption of Brentford as the site of the great cattle market to be established in lieu of Smithfield. A memorial to the market committee of the city of London was adopted, after various speakers had addressed the meeting in favour of the scheme.

ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—DISMISSAL OF THE MASTER.—On Wednesday, at a fully attended vestry meeting of the parish of St. Pancras, held in the vestry hall, King's-road, Camden-town, Dr. Geary moved the following resolution:—"That it appearing from the minutes of the Board of Directors that Mr. Eaton, master of the St. Pancras workhouse, has forfeited their confidence, and that they recommend the vestry to declare the situation of master under the vestry resolves that the services of Mr. Eaton be dispensed with on and after the 25th of March next." The charge against the master was the default by the latter of the fact of having carried on a correspondence with Mr. Hall, one of the Poor-law inspectors. A long discussion having ensued, the resolution was ultimately carried by a majority of 50 to 4. The master was then called in, and informed, that, after the 25th of March, his services would be dispensed with.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Mr. Henry John Stewart, the St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street. The flames originated in the kitchen, through the overheating of the oven. The floors were extensively burned, and the valuable furniture seriously injured. The building and its contents were insured.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births in London for the week ending Saturday, the 14th, were 1693; deaths, 1084; showing a surplus of 609. The deaths during the same week were 970, showing a great increase in mortality the first few weeks of the year. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs exhibited a slight increase on that of the previous week, but still considerably below the average. In the tubercular class the deaths from phthisis or consumption were, in the former week, 147, and in the last only 122. The total number of cases ascribed to zymotic or epidemic diseases was in the former week 201; in the last, 191.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Saturday; the mean for the week was 29·940 in. The mean daily temperature was 40·6 deg. above the average of the same day in ten years on Sunday; on Monday the excess was only 1·7 deg.; and on the remaining five days the daily mean was below the average. On Saturday the mean temperature was 49·4 deg.; on Monday it fell to 40·6 deg.; and it continued to fall till Thursday, when it was 34·8 deg.; on the two following days it slightly increased. The mean of the week was 38 deg., which is near the average. The wind blew from S.W. on the first two days, on the next from N., and towards the end of the week from S.S.E.

GRAND BALL GIVEN BY THE KANDIAN CHIEFS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

An entertainment of a very picturesque character has just been given in Kandy, the capital of Ceylon, to his Excellency Sir George W Anderson, C.B., the Governor of this beautiful island. The details, which are highly characteristic of the taste of the Ceylonese in these matters, we abridge from the *Ceylon Times*.

The Chiefs, with Dunuwille Dissawe at their head, fixed their entertainment for Wednesday, the 10th of December, to take place at the Kandy Library; the accommodations of which were much increased by the following additional verandahs and rooms, whilst a covered way led across the road to the Hall of Audience, where the splendid supper was laid out.

The decorations of the Library buildings were strictly Kandian. The whole of the front was festooned with oblas, and hung with variously coloured lamps; whilst in the centre of the enclosure formed for the reception of the Governor was a brilliant representation of a tree of light, each bud and blossom of which was represented by a lighted lamp, shaped to represent a flower. The interior decorations of the dancing-rooms were formed of beautiful muses, arranged in various patterns on the walls and ceilings, and combined with trophies and insignia of Kandian rank. Interspersed with these, upon the walls, were emblems of loyalty, with the words "God save the Queen," and "Welcome to Sir George and Lady Anderson," whilst from the ceilings were suspended several lamps. The programmes of the dances printed on white satin, were hung in the rooms. Of these national and characteristic preparations our description would be incomplete without noticing the robes of the Chiefs, each in similar but varying costume, according, we presume, to rank, and representing a different class of Kandian dress. Their appearance gave a singularly interesting feature to the whole, blending with the uniforms of military officers, the plain coats of private gentlemen, and the elegant dresses of the ladies.

About half-past nine o'clock his Excellency Sir George Anderson arrived, accompanied by Lady Anderson and suite, and was received by Major-General Smelt and staff, with the principal Chiefs. A guard of honour formed of a company of H.M. 37th Regiment, commanded by Captain Wilkinson, with regimental colours and band, added to the brilliancy of the scene, upon which scene the numerous lamps and the clear light of a beautiful moon. As his Excellency alighted a salute was fired on the Bund by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Captain Hall. His Excellency having received the numerous greetings of the guests, a quadrille was quickly formed, and dancing proceeded with spirit until the announcement of a display of fireworks on the Green.

Supper was announced about half-past twelve. The repast was laid out in the Hall of Audience, whose ancient walls were decorated with graceful festoons of cloth. The supper was entirely English in its arrangement, and did credit to the hospitality of the Chiefs, and the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Stainton, of the Kandy Hotel. Mr. Hart assisted in decorating the table, and, in the capacity of artist, is we understand about sending a drawing of the scene to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Though our friends the Chiefs had not led the sprightly dance, they undertook the duties of entertainers at the supper-table with spirit. In the most loyal speech, which was received with unanimous approbation. In the course of his spirited address the speaker observed:—

The present is the *second* occasion within the last thirty-six years in which the Chiefs of these provinces have come forward in a body to acknowledge the good news of not only the Government, but to mark their sense of the personal good qualities of the Chief into whose hands are entrusted the reins of that Government. For although the administration of his Excellency has been comparatively short, we have seen enough to convince us that he has the welfare of the Kandian nation at heart. We have discerned in him a disposition to elevate the

THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER-BUILT BARQUE "PHŒNICIAN."

Kandian character, and make us as little sensible of the loss of our native government as the circumstances of the case would warrant.

We also wish, ladies and gentlemen, to afford her Majesty some proof that the Kandian subjects, though behind their Singalese brethren of the maritime provinces in the march of civilisation, are yet as capable of appreciating the kind consideration evinced by her Majesty towards them by the selection of so tried and experienced a Governor as Sir George Anderson, a Governor whom our neighbours at the Mauritius could ill afford to lose. We beg therefore to assure his Excellency that the idea of the present entertainment has quite originated with ourselves, that it is wholly and entirely an act of spontaneity on the part of the Chiefs, some of whom are not even officially connected with the Government.

His Excellency then rose and addressed the Chiefs, by whom and the other guests his remarks were much applauded.

Degana Junior Basnaike Nilleme then rose, and, with some amusing allusions to victory and prosperity, proposed "The Army and Navy."

Major-General Smelt returned thanks for this toast, concluding by proposing the health of their hospitable entertainers the Kandian Chiefs.

For this toast, which was drunk with enthusiasm, James Dunuwille Esq., briefly returned thanks.

Cada Banda Ratamahatmaya of Hewehette then rose, and courteously proposed the health of Lady Anderson and the Ladies.

His Excellency and Colonel Hawkshaw, R.E., returned thanks.

The supper having been concluded, his Excellency and Lady Anderson, with General and Mrs. Smelt, retired. Dancing was then resumed, and quadrilles, polkas, and waltzes followed each other in quick succession, and did not finally cease before the morning gun gave signal of the approach of another day.

Great praise is due to the Chiefs, and to all concerned in getting up the entertainment, for their admirable arrangements; and it is only due to the hospitable entertainers to say, that they had the will, but wanted the necessary reception rooms, to have invited every European in Kandian country. As it was, every official both in Kandy and elsewhere, besides nearly every married gentleman and his family in the Central Province and in Colombo, were invited.

The accompanying Illustration, from the sketch by Mr. Hart, already referred to by our Kandian contemporary, shows the characteristic exterior decorations for this very interesting *fête*.

THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER-BUILT BARQUE "PHŒNICIAN."

This fine vessel has just made the quickest passage from Sydney on record, bringing with her upwards of £80,000 of Australian gold. The *Phœnician* left the colony on the 12th of November, and arrived off Plymouth on the 3d instant, thus making the passage in 83 days. Her length of cut keel is 122 feet; rake of stem, 26 feet; rake on sternpost 7 feet; extreme breadth, 27 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet 1 inch Sailing and carrying powers were never more happily combined than in this vessel, which has discharged 780 tons of dead weight, and invariably made such passages as have not been surpassed either by British or American-going ships. The *Sydney Herald* of the 11th November in reference to the '*Phœnician* says—"This vessel will again leave this port to-morrow, for London. She sailed for London on the 9th of Jan last, since which she has discharged and taken in two cargoes, being within ten months; and for the last three years she has made the run home under 100 days. She will probably arrive in England about the

...MAND BALL GIVEN AT KANDY TO THE GOVER...H OF CEYLON.—DECORATION OF THE LIBRARY

26th February, thus accomplishing the passage out and home, including detention of loading and discharging, in the short space of eight months and a half." The anticipations of the Sydney journalists have been more than realised, as the *Phœnician* has completed the voyage out and home to New South Wales in little more than seven months and a half.

The *Phœnician* is one of Marshall and Knidge's line of Sydney packets, and was built at Aberdeen, by Messrs. Walter Hood and Co. An Aberdeen correspondent of the *Times* supplies a statement of the previous voyages of the *Phœnician*, as also those of the *John Bunyan* (also built by Messrs. Hall and Co.), which carries the palm in the London and China trade; and expresses a hope that when the facts are duly considered, it will no longer be contended that the American clippers have any just claim to be considered the fastest sailers, or as worthy of a preference over British ships like the *Phœnician*, and others of the same build. The following are the lengths of passages made by the *Phœnician* in the London and Sydney trade:—London to Sydney in 1849, 90 days; ditto in 1850, 96 days; ditto in 1851, 90 days. Sydney to London in 1850, 88 days; ditto in 1851, 103 days; ditto in 1852, 83 days; her last voyage being completed out and home in little more than seven months and a half. The *John Bunyan's* passages from China have been as follows:—Shanghai to London in 1849, 109 days; ditto in 1850, 99 days; ditto in 1851, 110 days; and her last passage from London to Shanghai was the quickest ever accomplished by any vessel, it having been done in 106 days against the contrary monsoon. Her outward passages from London to Anjeer in 1849 and 1851 were respectively 78 and 79 days. The *Phœnician* registers 526 tons old measure, and 473 tons new measure, and carries 750 tons of dead weight. The *John Bunyan* is burden per register 525 tons old, and 446 tons new measure, and she has invariably discharged 716 tons of tea; while the *Oriental* and other fast American clippers only carry a trifle over their register tonnage. Here, then, the British build realise the *desideratum* of combining fast sailing with large carrying powers, and this it is which gives them the strongest claims to preference. The owners of the *Phœnician*, we understand, have just launched another fine ship of the same build, but measuring 536 tons, being the largest ship yet built in Scotland: still larger vessels are in progress; and one has just been laid down by Messrs. Hall and Co., of Aberdeen.

SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A.

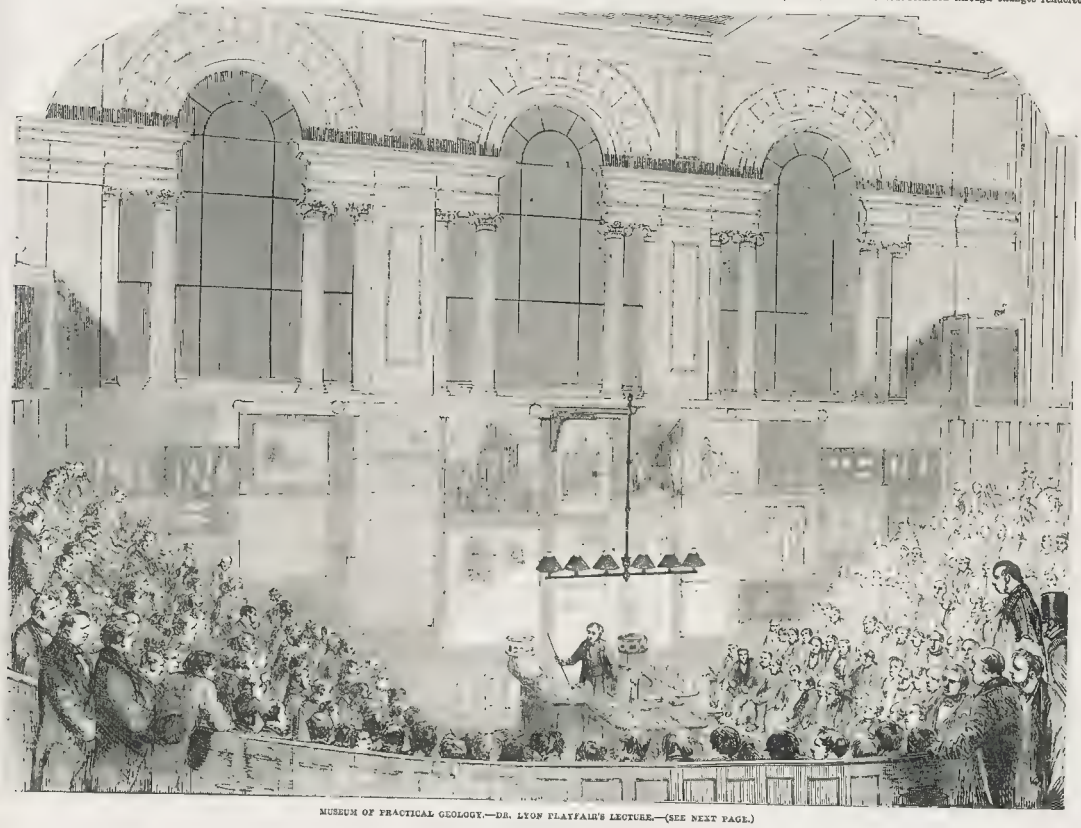
The architect of the new Houses of Parliament, on whom, for the completion so far of his great work, her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, was born on the 23d of May, 1795, in Bridge-street, Westminster; and it is worth mention as a curious coincidence, that his birthplace forms a part of the site of the intended outer court of the building. It may be that the Abbey so close at hand and seen so constantly gave rise to his early desire to become an architect. But from his childhood he displayed an eager taste for drawing and colouring. The walls of his room were covered with copies and designs in chalk and colour. At an early age he was sent to school in Leicestershire; and there also his pencil was the favourite occupation of his leisure hours. On his return to London he had made up his mind to be an architect, and, in accordance with his wish, was bound as an articled pupil to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, of Lambeth, architects, but whose actual practice was mainly surveying and land valuing, and with whom he consequently had but little

SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A., ARCHITECT OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

opportunity of learning his profession as a fine art. To this, above all things, he aspired. His most earnest wish was to study abroad—to learn not from mere measured drawings, but to gather ideas from the works themselves of all the masters of the art. He had not yet completed his time in Lambeth when his father died, leaving a numerous family, with but a slender inheritance. The subject of our memoir, so soon as the period of his articles expired, received his portion; and calculating that, with the larger part of it and so as to reserve just something for his return, he could spend eighteen months on the Continent, and with no encouragement, for family and friends on all hands warned him that he was setting out to throw away his means and waste his time, he left England in the June of 1817, being then twenty-two years of age, strong in the conviction, that, in the wide school of art before him, he should find his own way to fortune. He went not for amusement, but to work. His resolution was to make the most of every hour, and he set forth, not a mere hoping dreamer but resolved to invest his patrimony in the knowledge of an art for which he knew his aptness, and of his success in which he felt assured. He was not long in any anxiety as to his studies. In Italy the beauty and expressive power of his drawings attracted the attention of an English gentleman of fortune, who was about to visit Egypt, and offered the young student of architecture to bear him free of all expense as his companion, if he in return would afford him the benefit of his pencil. It was an opportunity of visiting a new field; the offer was accepted, and Mr. Barry was, we believe, amongst the first English architects by profession who travelled in Egypt. After a considerable stay, he went back to Rome, where his studio was soon crowded with persons anxious to obtain a sight of his drawings. He then travelled into Greece, and finally, having been absent for nearly three years and a half, returned to England. He was unknown, he had no patronage to look to, no introduction to set him on his way, but fortunately he was not long left without an opportunity of proving the use he had made of his self-adventured period of travel and study. The design for a church at Brighton was thrown open to competition; he was the successful competitor, and that church, so much admired, was his first architectural work that attracted public attention. For the Manchester Institution, a building in the Grecian style, he was also the successful candidate. The latter produced him many friends in Manchester, and he subsequently built in that neighbourhood the mansion of the late Sir Thos. Potter and the Manchester Athenæum. But most beautiful of all his works, and the one which at an early period of his career served more than any other to establish his fame, was the well-known Grammar School of King Edward VI., at Birmingham, and which he gained also in open competition. In London his first work was the Travellers' Club, followed by the building, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of the College of Surgeons, so celebrated for its museum; and then the Reform Club.

In 1834 the old Houses of Parliament were burnt. The Government threw open to competition, by public advertisement, the design for a new building. Mr. Barry was one of the competitors. In 1836 the Commissioners made their report, adjudged his design the best, and the superintendence of the work was entrusted to him. Thus, within fifteen years of his return to England, he had justified his earliest conviction of his own powers. The greatest building of the time, a work to endure and transmit the name of its architect for ages, was in his hands—given him by no Royal favour, but won, as all his other important works had been, in the open field of competition

Much time was spent in forming the coffer-dam and the extraordinary foundations which the treacherous nature of the site required. At length, in the April of 1840, the building was begun, the first stone being laid at the north-east angle by the wife of the architect. Since then the work has steadily progressed, beset, however, with many difficulties, and to no small extent retarded through changes rendered



MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—DR. LYON PLAYFAIR'S LECTURE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

necessary by the increasing business of Parliament and the need for accommodation in several departments different from that contemplated in the original plan But, in spite of all difficulties, the work has so far advanced that every public portion of the building may now be said to be open. It is true the entire west façade (as Abingdon-street is not yet erected, but two or three years will serve to complete it; and during that period it may be expected that the internal finishings of the other parts will be far advanced towards completion. Even then the towers will not have reached their utmost height, as it would, for practical reasons, be far from advisable to raise such enormous masses in so brief a time. To make their stability sure, they must be piled up slowly.

On the occasion of the State opening, on the 3d inst., of the Victoria Tower and Royal Gallery, and the first full and complete use by the members of the House of Commons of their new chamber, her Majesty was received at the entrance by Mr Barry, to whom she expressed her personal admiration of the magnificent building, and it was in connexion with this occasion that she was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. Other honours of an high order, in association with art, he had previously received. In 1833 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1842 a Royal Academician; and he has also at various periods been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Imperial Academy of Russia; Academy of St. Luke, Rome; Academy of Fine Arts, Prussia; and Academy of Fine Arts, Stockholm; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition

Our list of his works is yet far from being complete. The new façade of the Board of Trade, Treasury, and Privy Council-office in Whitehall is his He laid out Trafalgar-square, and more recently has built Bridgewater House; and besides those already named, Highden Hall, the seat of Lord Carnarvon; Trentham Hall; additions to Harewood House, Yorkshire, the residence of Lord Harewood; Dunrobin Park, the seat of Lord Feversham; Dunrobin Castle, Rutlandshire, and Cheadley House, Maidenhead, seats of the Duke of Sutherland; Riddington, Oxfordshire, the seat of Mr. Ricardo; and Shrubland Hall, Ipswich, the residence of Sir William Fowler Middleton, Bart., where the alterations are still in progress; and Gawthorp Hall, Lancashire, the seat of Sir Thomas Kay Shuttleworth, are all works of his; and last, it merits mention, that the beautiful transept of the Crystal Palace was of his suggestion.

Our portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet.

THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

Though numerous endeavours have been made to communicate scientific instruction to a mass by way of lectures, they have generally failed from their desultory nature, arising from the attempt to embrace too many classes of society in Mechanics' Institutions. The varied tastes of mixed classes cannot be a change in the character of the instructions and an accompanious mixture of lectures on music, literature, art and science convinced the artisan that his amusement more than his advancement in knowledge was cared for. In addition to this cause of failure, it is well known that artisans do not willingly mix with those who, by being richer, are better dressed than themselves. To the directors and professors of the Government School of Mines have endeavoured to grant by the experience of the past; and, in illustrating a series of lectures illustrative of the collections of the Museum of Practical Geology, they have limited their audience strictly to working men and to the more talented students of the institute.

A register was opened, in which the occupation of each artisan who applied for a admission to the course of lectures was enrolled; the fee charged for registration for six lectures being 6d. The demand by working men for admission to the course has been far in excess than it was possible to grant from the limited size of the theatre; and the disappointment of those who were too late in their application has been so great, that the professors have advertised a repetition of the course. The subjects chosen for the first series of lectures were Geology," by Dr. L. Playfair; "The Reason why Fossils are collected and Exhibited," by Professor Forbes; "Photography and its Applications," by Professor Robert Hunt; "Explanation of Geological Maps," by Professor Ramsay; "The Occurrence of Metals in Nature," by Professor Smyth; and "Iron," by Dr. Percy.

The first of these lectures, that on Glass, by Dr. Lyon Playfair, was given on the evening of Monday week, and is illustrated by our Artist upon the pressed by the theatre was crowded by a most attentive audience; and we were much gratified to observe that many of the working men had brought with them pencils and paper, and were busily taking notes throughout the lecture, a thing showing that they rightly understood the object—to give them instruction, and not merely amusement.

We regret that our limits will not allow us to do more than glance at the leading points of Dr. Lyon Playfair's very interesting lecture, commencing with a few details of the history of glass; then passing to its chemistry, and next individualizing the various branches of glass manufactures, treating especially of each. Dr Playfair next, by the aid of numerous models of furnaces and tools, proceeded to explain the different manipulative stages in the glass manufacture, all of which could scarcely be explained without the aid of diagrams. The lecturer concluded by some appropriate remarks on the influence possessed by science in ameliorating the condition and elevating the social position of man. Without glass, the truths of Astronomy would have been almost hidden from our scrutiny; and chemistry as a science would not have existed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Tuesday, Charles Pickering, a man of high respectable appearance, was convicted by Mr. Serjeant Adams, Assistant Judge, at the Middlesex Sessions, Clerkenwell Sessions, of having stolen 240 printed Plates, the property of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell and the other trustees of the British Museum. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the indictment. Mr. Wright Smith, a magistrate of this county of Sessex, stated that the prisoner had been tutor to his children for the last two or three years. He was a man of the greatest accomplishments, and he had every confidence in him. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

On Monday, in the case of Bogue v. Houlston, an application was made to Vice-Chancellor Parker, on behalf of the plaintiff, the bookseller and publisher of Fleet street, for an injunction to restrain Messrs Thomas Houlston and John Sotheran, publishers, in Paternoster-row, from printing or publishing a book entitled "Story Books for Young People by Aunt Mary," the "Comical History and Tragical End of Reynard the Fox," or any other book or publication containing any article, print, or engraving in a certain book entitled "The Comical Creatures from Wirtemburg," including "Reynard the Fox," with twenty illustrations, drawn from the stuffed animals contributed by Hermann Plonquet, of Stuttgardt, in Wirtemburg, in the Great Exhibition, wherein copyright existed and belonged to the plaintiff. It was stated in support of the application that the learned editor of the story of "Reynard the Fox" was merely a translation from the German, which had been published nearly a century ago, as to the copyright was not claimed on that, but only in the drawings and the titles at the top of the pages, which, it was alleged, had been copied into the defendants' book, "The Story Book for Young People." The representations of those figures and groups, it was said, were merely colourably altered. The plaintiff had registered the book in pursuance of the provisions of the Copyright Act. For the defendants, it was contended that the objects in the Exhibition were intended for all and the defendants' prints were mere representations of those objects, with some accidental coincidences in the manner of dress, which did not materially increase the value. Mr Philp, the bookseller and publisher in Fleet street, for whom the defendants had published the work, had paid a considerable sum of money (£200) for articles shown at the Exhibition and copyrighted in a volume of prints. In question had been handed to him by the artist employed. The Vice-Chancellor said that the plaintiff would be entitled to the injunction if his legal right to the copyright could be established. He would, however, give judgment in a few days.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The employers who have opened their shops at Manchester report that a fair proportion of hands have gone in on the new terms, and some have got their full complement of engineers and mechanics The police returns give only one establishment out of the whole sixty-six as closed entirely, and the number of operatives now at work, 2986 against 6564.

THE LATE POET LAUREATE.—It is proposed to raise by subscription a Land for a stained glass east window in Cockermouth Church, and a "Memorial" transept window in honour of the late W. Wordsworth, Esq., poet laureate, who was a native of Cockermouth, and received there the early portion of his education.

ACCURACY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company were sued for 164 dollars damages, in consequence of their having substituted the words "sixty-six" for "fifty-six," in order for a transaction in cats. In summing up, the Judge dwelt upon the fact that telegraphic messages were liable to be perverted by derangement of the wires from atmospheric causes, for which the company could not be held answerable. he also pointed out that the message in question had consisted of a string of abbreviations which rendered it wholly impossible for the operator to understand it, or to form an idea on behalf of the company of the extent of responsibility attempted to be thrown upon him. Under those circumstances the value of the message was held to be inappreciable, but judgment was given for the plaintiff to the amount of 3 dols. 80 c. (the price of the message), together with the costs of the court

On Tuesday a number of new and well-appointed omnibuses commenced running between the Paddington terminus of the Great Western railway and the Great Northern station at King's-cross. The fare is 2d. for the entire distance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

In reply to the hint of Earl Ellenborough, the Marquis of Lansdowne said it was the intention of the Government to propose committees in both Houses of Parliament for the purpose of obtaining information previous to the termination of the interest of the East India Company in the revenue and territories of India. The noble Marquis also stated that an armament had been sent to Rangoon in order to demand redress from the King of Ava, for injuries inflicted upon British traders in his territory; and, in his opinion, all who were concerned in that expedition had satisfactorily performed their duty.

SHIP ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.—THE "MEGLERA."

The Duke of Montrose called attention to the case of the steam-frigate *Megæra*, in which the troops intended for the Kaffir war were ordered to the Cape, severely reflecting on the officers of the department of the transport of the Admiralty, in having neglected to provide more room and better accommodation for the troops during their voyage.

The Earl of Minto defended the Admiralty, insisting that proper arrangements had been made for the comfort and convenience of the troops during the voyage.

After some observations from the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of North umberland, and Earl Grey in reply, the matter dropped.

The Bill for the abolition of the office of Secretary of Bankruptcy was read a third time and passed Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. W. E. Duncombe took the oath and his seat for East Retford.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Mr F. Maule gave notice, that on Friday, the 27th instant he will move the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the East India Company.

CALLING OUT A LOCAL MILITIA. THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the Local Militia Acts,

Lord J. Russell said, that in 1848 he had made a proposition to Parliament that the local militia of the kingdom should be placed upon a more permanent footing; but, unfortunately, it was connected with a proposition for increased taxation, which was so unacceptable that the Government was compelled to give up the project. His now again brought forward the scheme, and he hoped the House would receive it with more favour. He did not make the proposition because our relations with foreign countries were such as to cause alarm, but a country like this should not be without means of defence in the event of any aggression on our colonies or on our own coasts; besides which, we should have a reserve for the army in time of war, or in case we could be called upon by any of our treaties to defend Portugal, or any country having similar claims upon us. Independent of these considerations, it was to be remembered that the changes in the navigation of the seas, by the introduction of steam, had tended to render us less invasion than we had hitherto been; and it was to be borne in mind that a militia force had always been deemed a wise and constitutional means of self-defence. With respect to the amount of naval and military force which it was proposed to keep up, he would leave it to his right hon. friend at the head of the Admiralty to state a the former when bringing forward the navy estimates; but with respect to the army he proposed that it should only be increased by 4000 men, and 1000 for the artillery service—a force less than had been already sent out to the Cape of Good Hope The proposal which he meant to submit to the House was the establishment of a local militia, the force of which should be not more than two-thirds by the lord-lieutenant of the county and one-third by the Crown. In the first year all persons between the ages of 20 and 23 would have to be balloted for, and it was estimated that 60,000 men. In subsequent years the ballot would be confined to those between 20 and 21, which would give 30,000 men. He proposed that one-fifth only should be balloted for, and that one-fourth of the number so balloted for should be required to make the force which might have valid excuses for not serving. It was also proposed that volunteers should be received, and that their term of service should be one year less than that of those balloted for four years, but that under certain circumstances they might be required to serve from six to twelve months longer He proposed that the militia should be called out for 28 days in the first year, and for 14 days in the second years, but it would be necessary that those days should be consecutive. The total expense would be about £500,000.

In answer to Mr. Reynolds, Lord J. Russell said he meant to bring in one bill for England and Wales; another bill would be required for Scotland in case of its being found necessary to extend the measure to that country. He did not mean to raise a local militia in Ireland.

Mr. Reynolds said he did not know whether the exemption of Ireland was intended as a boon or a compliment. (Laughter.) He could not certainly accept it as a compliment; and certainly if there were need of a local militia in England, there was still greater need in Ireland, where the coasts were more exposed to danger.

Sir J. Pakington asked in what manner the force was to be distributed throughout the counties of England?

Lord J. Russell replied, in counties They could not be taken out of their counties without Lord Lieutenant, except in case of invasion or immediate danger.

Mr. Hume condemned the whole scheme as unnecessary and expensive, and said he would divide the House upon it

Colonel Thompson thought the public opinion was in favour of placing the country in a proper state of defence.

After some remarks from Colonel Sibthorp,

Sir H. Verney was of opinion that the forces proposed to be established would not be found available; and if they were to have a force at all, it should be an efficient one

Mr M. O'Connell hoped the noble Lord won't reconsider his proposition as regarded the application of the measure to Ireland.

Mr. Cobden contended that we had ample means of defence if they were properly applied. He considered expenditure in the navy was largely beyond competition, for we had expended, since the close of the war, no less than two hundred and fifty millions of money on our navy. If they were really afraid of invasion, the Admiralty should recall the ships on foreign service; but without even doing that, there were ships at home quite sufficient to insure us against an invasion. He hopes the noble Lord won't not press the measure forward with the country should have time to pronounce an opinion upon it.

Lord Palmerston did not think there was any immediate danger of war; but as long ago as 846 he had, upon general principles, urged upon the noble Lord at the head of the Government the necessity of placing the country in a less defenceless position than that in which it had been for years. We had political interests beyond our own shores, which, besides our commercial interests, called for the maintenance of something like an armament The navy of that country he believed to be efficient; and if it were not, the sum which five or six thousand sailors were turning the drill for the whole militia of the kingdom.

Mr Newdegate supported the bill.

Mr. E. B. Hoche seemed to think that the bill to Ireland it would be equivalent to giving nothing to all foreign nations that Ireland was not to be trusted, and that it was the best place to land in

Lord J. Russell said a distinct bill would be applied to Ireland; but it did not follow that there was not to be a bill also for Ireland Indeed, if there should be a bill for Scotland, there would also be one for Ireland, for there was not the slightest foundation for the idea that Ireland was to be distrusted.

Captain Harris supported the bill.

Mr S. Herbert approved of establishing a militia force, but thought it would be better to resort to the regular militia.

Sir G. Grey said that a local militia was essentially a force for the purposes of defence; whereas the regular militia might be used for purposes of aggression To embody the latter, therefore, would be more likely to create jealousy in foreign countries than into existence a real militia.

After a few observations from Mr. E. Sayner

Mr. B. Osborne said that if a foreign army should land in Ireland, he would feel perfectly confident that the Irish police force would give a very excellent account of it.

A few some remarks from Mr. Trelawny and Mr. Alcock,

Mr. Hume said all this was the result of panic, and the present scheme was nothing less than a conscription against one class of persons—the class between 20 and 23. This was unfair; for, if such a force were necessary, they should have a fair ballot for all persons between the ages of 20 and 45.

After some further discussion, in which Captain Scobell and Mr. Anstey took part,

The resolution on which to found the bill was agreed to, and the House resumed.

SUITORS IN CHANCERY BILL.

This bill, the object of which was to abolish fees to certain officers of the court, and at the same time give a power to the Lord Chancellor to issue stamps from the Stamp-office to supply the place of those fees, was read a second time.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, the Solicitor-General said it was not true that the Lord Chancellor had expressed great doubts as to the propriety of abolishing the Masters' office.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF ST. ALBAN'S.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough of St. Alban's, after a smart discussion, in the course of which a couple of Kennerly in their expressed wishes to put an end to bribery was made by Lord Claud Hamilton against the Ministerial side of the House, which was met by Mr. Roebuck by a declaration of his own innocence of any such practices, and that his elections had not cost him one farthing. As to connecting him with Mr. Coppock and his transactions with the Reform Club, he could only say he was a member of the Reform Club, but he never went there.

In reply to questions from Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Spooner, Sir G. Grey said that he was not aware that offices under Government had been given to certain parties connected with St. Alban's, with a view to influence the elections; but if in the evidence such a fact was sworn to, he had no reason to doubt it, but he was wholly ignorant of the matter

Mr. Bell, in defending his own conduct, admitted that he had committed one great error in ever having gone down to St. Alban's at all. The hon. gentleman made some amusing reference to the proceedings prior to and during the close on, which drew repeated roars of laughter from the House. He could not deny the charges for the beverage, but he must say that the evidence taken clearly showed that nearly all the boroughs of England were in the same state, and it was, therefore, hard that St. Alban's should be disfranchised as a scapegoat for the rest.

Mr. Lefevre admitted the report of the Commissioners was perfectly just. He had, on his second election, determined that he would not allow bribery to be practised, but in spite of all his efforts he had no doubt it had taken place. A sum ten days after the election large bills were sent in to him, which he refused he was not liable to pay; but he thought it was in honour, and he accordingly did pay them at the same time declaring that he would never again be a candidate for St. Alban's.

Mr. Roebuck said, as the evidence showed that Mr. Coppock had intimated that he had the power of dispensing some of the patronage of the Crown at St. Alban's, he moved, as an amendment to the motion, that Sir G. Grey and the Attorney-General should bring in the bill, "but that Mr. Coppock be called to be examined at the bar of the House."

Lord G. Hamilton seconded the amendment.

Sir G. Grey deprecated such a course of proceeding, when no notice whatever had been given on the subject.

Mr. Roebuck said he would withdraw the motion if the right hon. gentleman would not oppose it when he should bring it forward.

Sir G. Grey complained that the hon. and learned gentleman was not treating him fairly.

Mr. Hatter said, that, as far as he knew, the Government had nothing to do with Mr. Coppock with respect to the election for St. Alban's.

Mr Thesiger quoted a passage from the report of the Sudbury case, which went to show that the practice complained of dated as far back as that period, and was, therefore, worthy of inquiry.

Mr. Roebuck then withdrew his amendment, and gave notice that he would renew it on the second reading of the bill.

On the motion of the Lord-Advocate, leave was given to bring in bills to alter and amend certain provisions in the laws relating to the summoner and execution of inside-letters and citations in Scotland, to amend the law of evidence in Scotland, and to abolish tests in the Scotch universities.

Mr Connolly obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Irish fisheries.

On the motion of Mr. Bouverie leave was given to bring in the Annual Indemnity Bill, and it was subsequently introduced by the hon. member.

On the motion of Sir W. Jolliffe the following committees on preserved meats (fresh) was nominated: Sir W. Jolliffe, Sir F. Baring, Colonel Chatterton, Admiral Stewart, Admiral Bowles, Mr. Alderman Humphery, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Forster, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Strutt, Viscount Newport, Mr. A. Hastie, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Bunbury, and Mr. Gwyn

Adjourned at twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

PEERS' OATHS—OBJECTION TO THE OATH OF SUPREMACY.

On the opening of the gallery, at five o'clock, their Lordships were found to be just concluding a discussion, arising out of the fact of Clancarty appearing at the table to be sworn, in conformity with an announcement which his Lordship had made by letter to the Lord Chancellor of his Lordship's intention to be sworn as a Peer of Parliament, notwithstanding his persevering in his objection to take the Oath of Supremacy, in which he is called on to swear that the Pope "hath no jurisdiction, power, or authority within this realm." This oath his Lordship declared he could not conscientiously take.

[As the discussion took place with closed doors, the papers are indebted for the following brief notice of it to a Peer who was present.]

The Earl of Clancarty appeared at the table, and stated that, in accordance with a communication he had made to the Lord Chancellor, he now presented himself to be sworn, but at the same time he must object to the oath as he had expressed at different times by petition to their Lordships' House to taking the oath of supremacy, yet, being desirous of resuming his place in the House, as he was entitled, as a descendant of the ancient peerage of the Catholic Church, conscientiously to take that oath, he was ready, if legally permitted to do so, to take the oath prescribed for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, which he considered to be the correct one.

Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Brougham expressed their opinions that this proposal could not be entertained.

The Earl of Clancarty then referred to the standing order of the House, providing that no oath should be imposed by a bill or otherwise upon the Peers, with a penalty, in case of refusal, to lose their places and votes in Parliament, or liberty and estate, and he therefore claimed part

legal and other obstacles which impede the investments and industry of the humbler classes.

Mr. LABOUCHERE did not think it would be advisable to encourage the humbler classes to make investments in speculative concerns, which generally carried with them a degree of insecurity commensurate with the benefits they were expected to produce. He could not agree to the motion of his hon. friend, but he would inform him that it was the intention of the Government to issue a commission to inquire into the laws of partnership, with a view to their improvement.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr COBDEN advocated the necessity of adopting a system of limited liability. Its effect would be to induce the parties possessing capital to diffuse it by becoming partners to a certain extent with those men of skill and industry, but who require capital to turn their skill and industry to account

Mr. T. BAINES expressed some fears that the establishment of a system of limited responsibility might give rise to the formation of great trading companies, which might have the effect of underselling and crushing the small tradesmen.

Mr. SLANEY ultimately withdrew his motion.

THE DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

SIR DE LACY EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the duty on carriages

The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER; and on a division was rejected by a majority of 35 - the numbers being 24 for, and 59 against.

STAMP DUTY ON RECEIPTS.

Mr. HEADLAM moved a resolution to the effect that it was the opinion of the House that the present stamp-impost on receipts should be abolished.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion; and on a division there appeared - For the motion, 28; against it, 61: majority, 33.

The motion was therefore lost.

MAIL CONTRACTS (AUSTRALIA).

Mr FRENCH moved for copies of the contract entered into with Mr. Walton for the carriage of the mails to Australia; and of the contract for the carriage of the mails to the West Indies and the Brazils, and of the tender made by the East India Company for the performance of these services. He found, upon inquiry, that the contract had not been completed by the Admiralty, having been rendered defective to Mr. Walton getting a company together. No security had been taken by the Admiralty. The recommendation of the committee of last session had been disregarded; for the Admiralty intended to run only a mail once every two months from India to Australia, instead of from the Cape, the more suitable route for emigrants. Other offers had been made to the Admiralty, by companies possessed of funds and vessels; but that made by Mr. Walton had been accepted, whose company was yet unformed, and who was very unlikely to complete his arrangements by the 3d of April, when the mail service was to begin. If the Admiralty entered into this, they should have ascertained whether there was a provision of coal; for he believed, if any vessels began the voyage on 3d April, they must stop at the Cape for want of coal. It would appear by the papers he moved for, that £200,000 a year of the public money had been unnecessarily spent on the West India steam-packet Company for the last twenty years. With regard to the West India and Brazil service, he understood that an offer had been made to perform for £90,000 a year that which now cost £250,000.

Mr COWPER thought that if the hon. gentleman knew more of the subject, he would not be so ready to condemn what he had. In the first place he had spoken of a conditional contract with Mr. Walton; but the fact was, the tender had been accepted some time ago, and the articles of agreement framed: but they had not been signed by the parties, therefore, was not legally executed: but when it was, the Admiralty would produce it. As to the statement that there was no company in existence, the fact was the company had applied for letters-patent to the Board of Trade, which was ready to grant it, and was at once provisionally registered, and they had bought two screw vessels of great speed. As to the offer to perform for £90,000 a year services which now cost £250,000, he (Mr Cowper) had never heard of it, and when the returns were granted it would be found to be a mistake. With regard to the contract for the Australian mails, the Admiralty had accepted the lowest tender, and given every facility for the execution of the contract.

The motion was then agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM BILL (IRELAND).

This bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday, the 27th.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM (SCOTLAND) BILL.

This bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday, the 27th.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

This bill was brought in and read a first time, and
The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to half-past five o'clock.

The County Rates Bill, (the object of which is to consolidate all the laws on the subject and remove their defects) was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. FREWEN.

The Poor Law Bill (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to restrict within certain limits the number of public-houses in Scotland, was read a second time, after a division on Mr. Hume's amendment - "that day six months," the numbers being - For the second reading, 123; against it 67: majority, 56.

The Bill for the enactment of Copyholds Bill was read a second time.

Mr. BRIGHT in the unavoidable absence of Mr. M. Gibson, moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he objected to this measure had undergone no alteration whatever, still such several of its provisions were different from those of the former bill. The present bill on the Constitution of the County Boards took no account whatever of the map survey. The subject was one of such importance that it should be taken up by the Government; and, under these circumstances, he moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr ROBERT PALMER charged the right hon gentleman with unfairness in making such matters changes in the bill.

Mr M Gibson defended himself from the charge of unfairness, contending that there was no alteration whatever in the principle of the bill; and that, as to the details, as he was the party bringing in the bill, he felt himself at liberty to make those changes in accordance with his own views, leaving the House to adopt or reject them, as it might think proper.

Sir G GREY admitted the right of this right hon friend to shape the bill as he pleased, but if he made material alterations in it from the provisions contained in the bill of last session, those who voted for that bill were not bound by it to vote, but must be at perfect liberty to judge as to what effect they would suppose the measure now before them according to its present aspect. In this opinion the alterations were extensive, and many of them so objectionable, that he could not support the second reading of the bill, believing that suffering it to go further could lead to no practical result.

Mr Bankes supported the bill.

After some observations from Mr Deedes, Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, Mr. Barrow, and other hon. members

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 63; against it, 130: majority, 67.

The bill was consequently lost.

The Copyright Amendment Bill was read a first time. - Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EXPORT OF GUNPOWDER TO THE KAFFIRS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had received a letter from Messrs. Wilson and Bushel, stating in reply to an assertion made in that House, that though they had exported gunpowder to the Cape of Good Hope, they were utterly ignorant of its ultimate destination and use. They expressed their horror at being supposed guilty of knowingly selling gunpowder to the enemies of the Queen. They declared that such was not the fact, and that they would take every precaution against any further supply passing from their hands to those of the Kaffirs.

PETITION OF MR JAMES HAMILTON STORY.

The Earl of EGLINTON presented a petition from this gentleman, praying for leave to introduce a bill to repeal a portion of the act passed in 1804 relating to the Mint and Exchequer Fees, and moved that the petition be referred to two English Judges, for the purpose of obtaining their report.

The petition, being seconded, was withdrawn.

INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained of the conduct of the Government in referring him to a comment on of that House for the information he had asked of a former night, in reference to certain transactions in India, when the Government themselves would have been pressed to afford it to him. He hoped that the noble Marquis at all events would produce the papers relative to his own recall.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was quite willing to do so, but the most important of those papers had been carried away by the Earl of Ripon, under the idea that they were private.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his astonishment and indignation at this circumstance, declaring that these documents could not be considered anything else but public documents.

It was ultimately arranged that these papers should be produced if the committee required them.

The subject then dropped.

After some few formalities, the report upon the County Courts Extension Bill was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to Mr T. Duncombe, Lord J. Russell said he was not then prepared to say what the intentions of the Government were in respect to the Crystal Palace.

COLONEL OUTRAM.

In reply to Lord Joselyn, Mr. FOX MAULE said that the India Board had received a despatch from Bombay concerning the dismissal of Colonel Outram, but the circumstances of such dismissal were not stated.

THE ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION WITNESSES.

The SERJEANT-AT-ARMS informed the House that he had been served with a notice of action in the Court of Exchequer, at the suit of William Lines, one of the witnesses in the St. Alban's election petition, and on the 27th with a notice of action, to which he was required to plead in four days.

On the motion of Lord J RUSSELL, the matter was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow (Friday).

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND AND THE "WORLD" NEWSPAPER. VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Lord NAAS, in a very crowded House, rose to move the following resolution - "That, in the opinion of this House, the transactions which appear recently to have taken place between the Irish Government and the editor of a Dublin newspaper are of a nature to weaken the authority of the Executive, and to reflect discredit on the administration of public affairs." The noble Lord entered at length into the details of the proceedings, which were given to the public at the recent trial of Birch v. Sir William Somerville, the chief Secretary for Ireland, for the recovery of large damages for libel. Birch to be due to him by Lord Clarendon and the Government of Ireland for services rendered by him, in the columns of his newspaper, to the cause of law and order, in 1848 and 1849, when public liberties were promulgated by several organs of the press in Ireland. The noble Lord stigmatised the conduct of the Government as degrading to the character of the executive of the country, in squandering the public money by hiring the services of a writer whose antecedents showed him to be a man of disreputable character, and he called upon the House to affix the seal of its condemnation and censure upon such conduct.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the conduct of the Government from the imputations sought to be cast upon it by the noble Lord. The difficulties and dangers of the period were such as to render it necessary for the Government not to throw away any chance of defending law and order which were presented. The course taken by the noble Lord on the present occasion was certainly not very dignified or manly. It was as if a noble vessel, having been fitted out at the public expense, a Ranger of war, were moved by the skill and gallantry of the captain; and, when she was entering the harbour in safety, the owner who had taken no part in the struggle with difficulty crept out of the hold, where he had hid himself, and said, "Stop, I must investigate all bills. I must see what was the conduct of the captain and crew during the storm; and if I find one man of the crew not what I think he ought to be, I will disregard all I observed of the gallantry of the captain." The conduct of the noble Lord was something analogous to that of such a passenger, and he trusted the House would receive its sanction to such a course.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the speech of Lord J. Russell was ingenious sophistry, for it was as much as to say that rebellion was to be put down by whatever means were contestable, and then an appeal should be made to the country for a verdict of approval. Such a course could not be maintained, either on the ground of morality or good policy.

Mr. MOORE said the people of Ireland looked to their decision upon this question with the greatest anxiety. The noble Lord could only avoid the real question by asserting that this was a party motion. This (Mr. Moore) denied. It was a motion involving misconduct in the Queen's representatives which it was impossible to justify.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE opposed the motion, because if carried it would have the effect of turning out the Government and of placing a party in office that would only look over the Reform Bill, but would enforce the penalties under the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

Col SIBTHORP supported the motion.

Mr. POWER spoke in opposition to it.

Mr NEWDEGATE could not refuse to condemn conduct which had been practically endorsed by the Government itself.

Colonel TAUNTON said, the question appeared to him to be, whether he would take part with a convicted libeller or his victim. He had no difficulty in siding with Lord Carendon.

Lord CLAUD HAMILTON said that though it appeared to him to be a high privilege to know Lord Carendon in private life, yet he felt bound to vote for the motion, which cast a censure upon one act only of his public career, which he was from any regard as a grave error.

Sir D. NORREIS justified the conduct of Lord Clarendon.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the conduct of Lord Carendon, who would have been much more to blame if in the critical circumstances in which the country was placed he had rejected the offer of the proprietor of the *World* newspaper.

Lord NAAS briefly replied; after which the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	137
Against it	..	..	..	223
Majority in favour of the Government	..	..	..	92

Adjourned.

THE TACTICS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ON THE REFORM BILL

The *Morning Herald* of Tuesday makes the following announcement on this subject:—

"A numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons took place yesterday (Monday), at the Earl of Derby's residence in St. James's square, when the course to be pursued by the Protectionist party on Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill was discussed. Lord Derby made a powerful speech, in which he stated, that, in the opinion, a most decided opposition should be made to the second reading of the bill, on the ground that the Reform Bill of 1832 had set had the preponderance of the aristocratic and democratic powers of the Constitution, and had at the time been accepted as a settlement of the question of reform in the House of Commons; and that, although he admitted there were many defects in that bill, which he was not answering should be amended, yet that the present measure would entirely upset the balance of these powers, and add greatly to the democratic party; that he was, therefore, decidedly adverse to the measure, and recommended that it should be opposed in the early stage possible. They might, perhaps, be beaten in the outset; but, at all events they would have done their duty to the Throne and the country. The noble Earl's observations were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and a resolution to oppose the second reading of the bill was carried with only one dissentient voice.

The following members were present: The Hon. J. Maxwell, Mr. J. Renton, Mr. J. Fraser, Captain Archdall, Colonel Chatterton, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. W. F. Forbes, Mr. J. Dodd, Mr. J. M. Gaskell, Hon. G. Dawnay, Sir A. Brooke Viscount Mandeville, Mr. A. Stafford, Lord Castlerosse, Lord Newport, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mr. T. Colman, Hon. E. Yorke, Captain Rushout, Lord John Russell, Lord G. Manners, Captain Lowe, Captain Balneaves, Lord C. Manners, Mr. Mainwell, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. E. B. Sock, Mr. W. Beresford, Mr. B. Disraeli, Mr. H. Gwyn, Mr. Fuller, Colonel Forrester, Mr. T. Hopkins, Mr. Serjeant Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Arkwright, Mr. S. L. Fox, Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. H. Barrow, Mr. E. Kerrison, Sir R. G. Booth Captain Bunbury, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. R. C. Hildyard, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Ralsey, Mr. N. Newde, &c. Mr. C. Du Pre, Mr. G. Hamilton, Sir A. Hayford, Captain Vyse, Lord Brackley, Mr. J. Napier, Mr. Halswell, Sir A. Campbell, Sir J. Hope, Sir George Tyler, Hon. Captain Harris, Mr. J. Mangles, Mr. F. Conolly, Mr. W. Deedes, Mr. H. Baillie, Captain Boldero, Mr. J. Bust, Mr. E. Adderley, Colonel Hall, Mr. W. Galloway, Mr. O. Morgan, Captain W. R. O. Gore, Mr. C. Adderley, Mr. B. Cubbold, Mr. D. Waddington, Colonel Trevor Mr. Whitmore, Viscount Burghley, Viscount Guernsey, Mr. Joseph Neeld, Mr. John Neeld, Mr. T. Bonnet, Mr. Smith Child, Marquis of Blandford, Sir W. Verner, Sir J. Pakington, C. Bruce, Captain Wynn, Mr. H. C. Compton, Mr. G. Repton, Mr. D. Davies, Colonel Knox, Lord Naas, Hon. H. Lowther, Mr. R. Coles, Sir P. Egerton, Mr. L. W. Buck, Colonel Gilpin, and Mr. J. W. Freshfield.

NATIONAL SPORTS

We find very little to interest the sporting public in the appointments for the opening week. Only two are announced in the way of steeple-chasing, viz. Chipping Norton on Tuesday, and Barton on Friday. The coursing fixtures are as follows:—Swinton, (Yorks.) on Tuesday; Angus (Scotland), Wednesday; and Harrold, by the Bedford Hare and Rabbit Coursing Club, on Thursday and Friday. The North Union (Preston) and the Border Union (Cumberland) on Thursday. The Liverpool spring meeting union of clubs will first racing, and steeple-chasing, is announced for the 3d of March and two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY - A remarkably dull afternoon, and the transactions with no real novelty did not bring a further one me in Ascot and Lansdell.

THURSDAY. - A steady business in the morning, and no great changes, the most important being the advance of Hesse Homburg to 10 to 1, and an improvement in Nigger and Hobble Noble for the events in which they are respectively engaged:—

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

9 to 2 agst Surprise	7 to 1 agst Fly-by-night	7 to 1 agst Abbess of Jarraux
	8 to 1 agst Snowdrop	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

10 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg	20 to 1 agst (a) Warfield colt	25 to 1 agst John of Berwick
20 to 1 —— Hazelfoot	(a)	33 to 1 —— Captain Cash

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 1 agst Nancy (t)	33 to 1 —— Jack Sprat	1000 to 20 agst Surprise (t)
20 to 1 —— High Sheriff (t)	33 to 1 —— Lady Evelyn	1000 to 15 —— Mountain Deer
25 to 1 —— Confessor	1000 to 30 —— Rich Jewess (t)	1000 to 15 —— Story-Teller(t)
	1000 to 30 agst Sorcha's family (t)	

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Hobble Noble(t)	17 to 1 agst Wychnor	22 to 1 agst Kingston
14 to 1 —— Orlando	20 to 1 —— Augur	40 to 1 —— Little Harry

AYLESBURY STEEPLE CHASES —WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 40 added —Mr. Land's The Screw (Abblett), 1 Mr. Nemrik and Ten-and-Sixpence (=effort), 2

The FARMERS' PLATE of £15.—Mr. J. Brown's Troy (Goddard), 1. Mr. Holdham's Hackabite (Bail), 2.

The SWEEPSTAKES of 1 sov. each, and 25 added, were won by Mr. Pryme's Kilwick.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL FORCE AT HOME.—The ships in commission at Portsmouth are:—At Spithead the *Revenge*, 58, steam frigate, Capt Warden; in harbour, *Victory*, flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs; *Rodney*, 92, Captain Graham; *Benbow*, 58, screw steam guard-ship, Captain Henderson; *Excellent*, gunnery ship, Captain Chadds; *Sanson*, 8, screw steam transport, Captain Kingcome; *Lightning* and *Spy* gliby, steam-vessels; Raven, tender; and *Echo*, tug. In Dock: *Powerful*, 84; *Asia*, 84; *Edinburgh*, 58; *Victory* and *Albert*, yacht; and *Arrow*, ketch. In the sea basin: *Neptune* 120, Captain Yates, ordinary depôt ship; *St. Vincent*, 102, and *Euryalus*, 26. In the steam basin: *Sidon*, *Ferocus*, and *Leopard* steam frigates; *Stromboli*, *Melea*, *Gorgon* and *Medea*, steam-sloops; *Fury*, *Fire Queen*, *Porcupine*, and *Snap* mortar steam vessels.

THE LISBON SQUADRON.—At Gibraltar, where were her Majesty's ships *Dragon* and *Janus* it was reported by the last accounts that the Lisbon squadron was ordered home immediately. The Lisbon squadron, consisting of *Prince Regent*, *Hogue*, *Leander*, *Arethusa*, and *Dauntless*, sailed at 6 A.M. on the 4th, to the northward.

VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS.—Volunteers from the *depôts* to be reduced in number are readily found to join the regiments to be increased, and recruits for the additional number still required are daily joining, parties arriving in the morning at the barracks in Ireland.

THE PRESERVED MEATS FOR THE NAVY.—A supplemental examination of the preserved meats for the navy was commenced at the Victualling-yard, Portsmouth, on Friday week. About 200 cases were opened, and 180 of them were found to be in very fair condition. The others were condemned, from their having, in part of their contents, heart, tongue, and liquored. The extraction of the atmospheric air appearing to have been perfect, the contents of the cases did not exhibit that degree of putridity reported at previous examinations

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The Russian force in the Baltic at the present moment numbers forty two sail of the line, all powerfully equipped, ably manned, extensively stored, and ready for action.

The *Sampson* brought the news of the arrival of the *Megæra*, screw steam-frigate, Master Commander Barrow, with the 60th Rifles, at Madeira, on the 19th inst. to the Cape, all well on board.

Admiral Sir John Ommanney, commander-in-chief at Devonport, has nominated Lieut. James A. Dunbar (1842) to be his flag lieutenant, vice Warman, promoted.

Mr. S. W. G. F. May having passed a first-class examination at the Naval College, having gained all the numbers, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant

A letter dated Madeira, Feb. 3, states that the *Megæra*, with the 60th Rifles on board, arrived there on the 27th ult., having been 17 days on the passage from Plymouth, one day longer than the sailing brig *Rapid*, one of the most efficient steam ships in her Majesty's service. During her passage she was twice on fire from hot bearings, and made very bad weather.

Twenty sergeants and 820 rank and file from the *depôts* of the 15th, 26th, 30th, 36th, 42d, 67th, 69th, 75th se ond battalion Rifle brigade, have been formed into a volunteer into the following regiments, to complete them to 850 rank and file:—1st, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 31st, 34th, 38th, 46th, 48th, 50th, 54th, 58th, 63rd, 72d, 77th, 79th, 82d, 88th, 98 h, 93d, 94th Rifle Brigade 1st battalion, and are to join the above corps on the 25th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, the I.E.I. at Glasgow, is shortly to be removed to Bath, in succession to Major General Bent, being gazet.

Her Majesty's steam-packet *Merlin*, Lieutenant Turner, R.N., in command, anchored off Portsmouth on Sunday night, from Malta, Gibraltar, and Vigo, into which port she put for coals, and being in a very crazy state. She left Malta on the 25th of January with the remains of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, late Ambassador from St. James's to the Court of Florence The remains were transferred on this afternoon to her Majesty's steam-vessel *Spryghtly*, and conveyed by her to Kingstown, Dublin, where they will be disembarked for interment.

SIX vessels belonging to Commodore Martin's fleet, from the Tagus, came anchor in Queenstown harbour, Cork, on Monday afternoon, and others were expected to arrive in the course of the evening.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(SECOND NOTICE)

WE resume our observations upon the works of living artists exhibited at the British Institution, keeping, in the first instance, to the landscapes and sea-pieces.

Of the latter class we have a very beautiful specimen in E. W. Cooke's "Scheveling Shore, low water" (No. 90). The air is bright and clear; a smart breeze is blowing off shore; the water, which is shallow, and stretches out into the view, is covered with ripples. On the sands are two Dutch craft, the details of which are most admirably elaborated. Indeed, every point in this little work is finished with a most delicate brush and great truthfulness of effect.

F Danby has "A Scene in the Vale of Tempe" (108), very agreeably realising the descriptions of the poets of that delicious retreat: glittering rocks, umbrageous foliage, and purling streams, with sunshine and shade ingeniously blent; all is touched off with a golden pencil, and yet not exaggerated in tone. A light mist hangs upon the air, which advantageously subdues the glowing hues of sunset. In various parts are groups of nymphs disporting themselves very rationally, and with whom we have no objection to make acquaintance, but the stray damsels bathing in the foreground might perhaps have been dispensed with.

T. Danby's "Lake of Thun, Switzerland" (No. 133), which we engrave, commands attention by its luminous warmth of colouring, which is of that magical kind that we almost feel the sultry heat of the summer's sun as we look at it. In the far distance are the Alps, towering aloft in golden splendour, and throwing their reflection upon the wide placid lake, whose level surface extending to the very recesses of the picture. The sear glances and sparkles under the effect of innumerable rays of light reflected from the whole surrounding district, and concentrated as it were upon one spot. The manner in which these bright touches are given suggests at the distance the idea of a very deep impasto, but upon nearer inspection they are found to be finely, but carefully, laid on. In front are two flat-bottomed boats, in one of which a man is asleep As we quit this work, admirably as it is executed, and gorgeous in effect, we still ask ourselves, in pursuance of the remarks with which we set out last week, whether it might not have been rendered more satisfactory both to the eye and the imagination by the introduction of a little shade in the foreground. In nature, the eye, when satisfied with hot and glittering rays, turns intuitively to the cool green and blue of the hill side and the shaded streams, and why not so in art also? The introduction of such elements so far from interfering with the splendid character of the picture, would but serve to restore the powers and rekindle the appetite of the spectator for its prevailing effects. The truth of nature would also be essentially consulted; nature, which delights in a system of compensations, by which an average balance usually is struck between the most opposite influences.

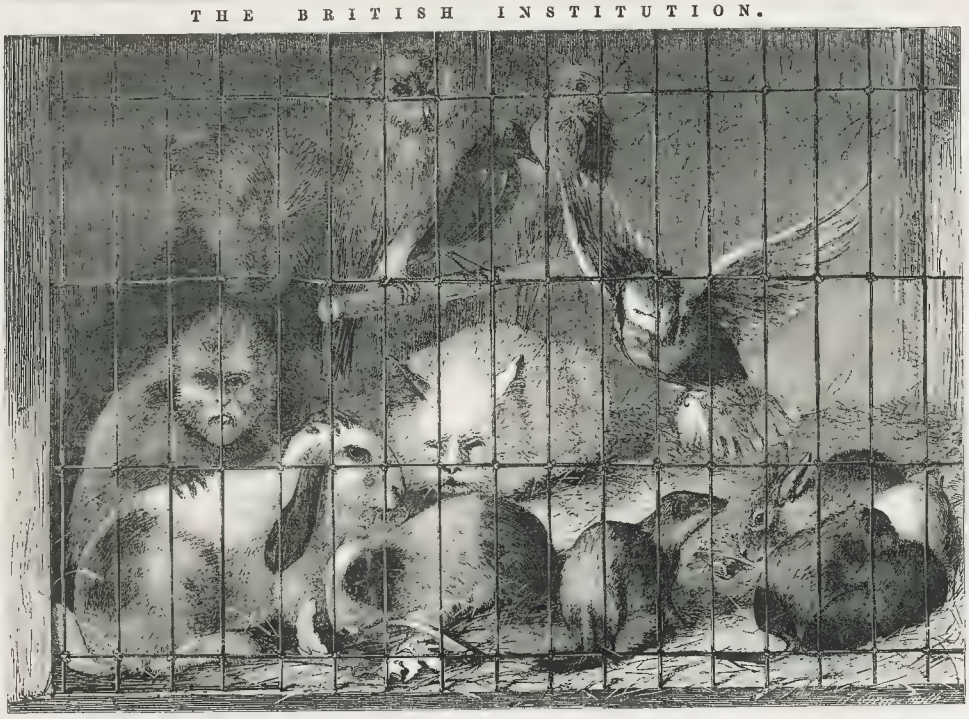
J. Linnell's "Loch Lomond" (No. 257) is another sunlit picture, successfully treated, but without that breadth and depth of glowing effects observable in the work of his kinsman just described.

J. Wilson, jun., has a sea piece of considerable merit (No 310), "An Early Lighthouse, Jetty, &c., on the coast of Normandy." A smart gale is coming on from the seaward, and a black cloud rising heavily from the same quarter portends a storm. The almost pitchy gloom of this portion of the picture is artfully enlivened by a very simple contrivance—a floating buoy, surmounted with a strip of scarlet cloth as a flag; and above that a seagull hovering, a little aloof from a whole flight of similar birds, whose line stretches into the distance. On the right is a rugged sea-broken shore, from which, undaunted by the raging of the elements, some fishing-boats are endeavouring to effect their departure, though we do not they will have to sail almost in the wind's eye.

We come now to what, upon the whole, we are tempted to pronounce the most agreeable landscape in the collection (No. 511), "A Summer Day," by A. W. Williams. The scene represented is a river-side view, in which we fancy we recognise some of the well-known features of Old Father Thames. The general character of the country is flat: the river creeping sluggishly along, amidst tangled boughs of trees, osier-beds, and sedgy weeds—almost buried in which are a few cows, truthfully painted. On the right of the picture the artist's pencil takes a wider range, closing in the background with a distant range of wooded hill, sober and undefined in tone; while above is the expanse of a bright summer sky, across which bright clouds are drifting. The tints of the foliage are varied, without patchiness; indeed, the general treatment as re-pects colour is *rient* and harmonious.

Hastings has two pieces of rustic life: No. 132, a "Bird-tender," a boy in a smockfrock, sitting on a stile, with a gun in his hand, looking out ripe for mischief; and 156, "Wanting a Shot —Wood Pigeons," another boy in a smockfrock, with gun, &c., just a counterpart of the former, but in a different attitude. Both these works exhibit considerable merit of intention, and have a taking air about them; but when you come to examine them, you find this artist's usual manner of handling indulged in almost to excess; colours broadly and coarsely, not to say carelessly

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



"THE HAPPY FAMILY."—PAINTED BY T. EARL.

laid on, and a certain air of affectation which one is apt to get tired of. In the latter work of the two the drawing is very imperfect; the boy's left leg is much too long, and his right hand and wrist attenuated almost to deformity.

In the *genre* style, we have first to mention F. Goodall's picture of the "Love-letter" (No. 4), one of those little scenes of life in which the artist's powers of story-telling as well as of painting are called into requisition, and in which Mr. Goodall has been generally very successful. In the present instance we are not so satisfied as usual with the story-telling part of the business. A young country lass has just received "a love-letter," which she is supposed to be "eagerly devouring," whilst the post-boy waters his pony at the tank before the door. On the other side of the picture is an elderly woman, who looks askance and inquiringly at the face of her daughter, as though she was not quite satisfied with "these goings on." In the foreground are some poultry, vegetables, &c.; and through an opening in the old-fashioned farm buildings a pretty bit of landscape is pleasingly introduced. In short, throughout there is a great deal of effort displayed, but it partially fails for want of unity and purpose. The expression of the girl is very deficient; and that bestowed upon the old woman more than problematical in its meaning. We need hardly say that the execution exhibits admirable workmanship a *finesse* of pencil in minute details rivalling the best masters of the Dutch schools. The colouring is generally satisfactory; all, indeed, except the cold green dress of the girl, which is not exactly to our taste, speaking pictorially, whilst the colour itself, implying "forsaken," is not suggestive of the spirit of "a love-letter" and its accustomed results, supposing the intentions of the writer to be "honourable."

E. A. Goodall has three pieces one of which (No. 20), "The Interior of a Cabaret in Brittany," is a little gem of miniature life painting. The figures are of the class conventionally allotted to such scenes -two rough-looking men discoursing over their pipes at a table, upon which is a pumpkin, whilst a female is about to hand the welcome glass of schnapps. Towards the background on the right is another female, sitting in a thoughtful mood. The expression of all the faces is genuine and lifelike, the details everywhere delicately perfectionated, and the general tone warm and harmonious. "The Interior of a Farrier's Shop" (No. 166), by the same artist, is a fair production, but by no means equal in merit to that we have been describing. The colouring is too glary, and the subject not so carefully studied.

"Wicked Eyes" (92), by W. F. Frith, is a charming little bit, in a circle a foot and a half in diameter. A fine, healthy, intelligent, and open-hearted girl, leaning back in a *degagée* manner, looks you right in the face, shading her eyes the while with one hand, the mouth *entr'ouvert*, and with a smile just threatening to "enter an appearance." But, after all, why "wicked eyes?" Those eyes are too open and honest, and challenge the blunt gaze of every comer too freely, and answer it too frankly, to come within the meaning of the term "wicked," as applied to eyes. Look at them again, gentle spectator; there is no deceit, no falsehood, no *arrière pensée* in their round joyous development; and when woman is not false nor deceitful, how shall she be wicked? We say this emphatically, despite of the rhyming philosophy of the author of "Irish Melodies," which in the case of the verse beginning

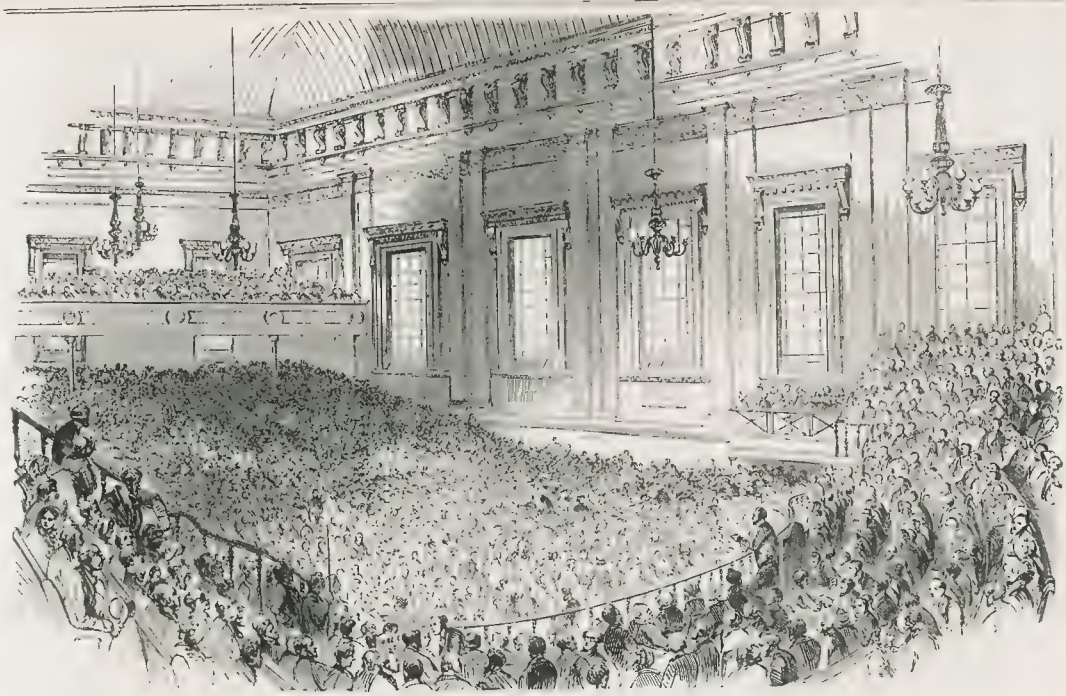
Some looks there are so holy,

&c., we must denounce as a libel upon humanity in general, and feminine humanity in particular. The colouring of this admirable sketch (for it is not much more) is deliciously in keeping with the sentiment—a pale pink prevailing in the easy-sitting morning dress, whilst a rich green velvet pillow sets off the fresh and delicate hues of the face and hand.

"The Happy Family" (1488), by Earl (which we engrave), is an extremely clever animal group, after an original well known in the streets of London. A monkey, cat, owl, pigeon, squirrel, guinea-pig, rabbits, &c., are introduced, and each characteristically rendered; the coats and feathers being admirably *ressemblable*, and the expressions spirited and truthful.

We shall pay another visit to this Exhibition.

"THE LAKE OF THUN."—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.



LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE: GREAT JUVENILE GATHERING OF BANDS OF HOPE, ETC., IN EXETER HALL, ON MONDAY.

MISS CRICHTON.

The new English *prima donna* has acquired the supremacy in one character. Before her *début* on the boards of Drury-lane Theatre, on the 23d ult., her name was utterly unknown to the general public. There was no theatrical radiance shining around her, no piquant biography to announce her approach. Managers had not disputed for her engagement, and she was not even able to plead a broken contract as a superlative mode of rushing into print and fame. The bills of "Robert le Diable" simply specified, "the *Princess*, Miss Crichton, pupil of Manuel Garcia—her first appearance on any stage;" and the amateur's inquiry as to "Who is Miss Crichton?" was only answered with the remark, "Oh, she is only a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music." And yet this pupil, this novice, without patronage, without distinction, brought forward without preliminary puffery, bids fair to be one of the brightest ornaments of the English lyric stage. Whatever anxiety may now exist to learn every detail regarding such a promising vocalist, we have little to supply in the way of exciting incident. Miss Crichton was born in London, and was not destined for the

MISS CRICHTON, OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

stage or concert-room. She is now twenty-one years of age, and is the daughter of a merchant of long-standing in the City, and is very highly connected on her mother's side. It was never intended she should become a public singer until the year 1847, which disastrous epoch in mercantile history caused so great a change in her father's circumstances, that she took, with filial feeling, the pious resolution to devote her natural musical talents for the benefit of her parents. She was, therefore, placed in the Royal Academy of Music, in which excellent institution she became the pupil of the celebrated Manuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran and Viardot, and the master of Jenny Lind. The lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, having heard Miss Crichton, felt so confident as to her abilities, that he did not hesitate to assign to her the difficult part of the *Princess Isabella* for her first appearance. This is no ordinary ordeal, according to the original opera; but, in the English adaptation, the difficulties attending the character have been rendered more onerous by the arrangement of the text. In Scribe's version the *Princess* enters in the second act, and has a recitative, "Que je hais la grandeur," followed by an andantino, "En vain j'espère," and wound up by an allegretto movement with chorus, "Idole de ma vie," replete with florid passages of the bravura school. Then in the fourth act the *Princess* has the impassioned cavatina, "Robert, toi que j'aime," one of the most powerful dramatic airs ever conceived by any composer. In the Drury-lane arrangement, these two grand *scenas* of the *Princess* are included in the third act, thus rendering the exertions of the singer doubly fatiguing. How triumphantly Miss Crichton has acquitted herself, has been duly recorded in the Illustrated London News. The compass of her voice is from D in alt to the lower G—nineteen notes of excellent quality—rich, round, and sympathetic, in every way calculated to depict varying dramatic emotion. She has now to get over the awkwardness arising from stage inexperience; and after twelve representations, it is evident that she has the intelligence and the will to improve her acting. In addition to a pure and full organ, her method is excellent and her execution is already extremely brilliant. She has been assigned the principal part in the forthcoming new opera by Balfe; and there is every prospect, by a continuation of study and application, of a brilliant future for Miss Crichton.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

On Monday afternoon a most interesting meeting of the Bands of Hope connected with the London Temperance League was held in Exeter Hall. Mr. J. S. Buckingham presided on the occasion. At four o'clock various processions of the different schools thronged the Strand on their way to the Hall. A great many vans and omnibuses from Kentish Town and the outlying districts were in requisition for the occasion, and conveyed an immense number of children from those parts to the place of meeting. At about a quarter before five o'clock the vast Hall and platform was crowded with the juveniles; including adults, there could not have been less than 6500 persons present. The Bands of Hope Schools were present from Fitzroy, Marylebone, and Paddington; St. Pancras Teetotal, Juvenile Teetotal Society, Knox Chapel, Portman-market Sunday School; Dauntless, from Lisson-grove; Kensington Juvenile School, Kentish and Camden Town, &c.

The numerous banners and flags of different colours which were scattered around produced an exceedingly pretty effect, and added considerably to the general appearance of the Hall.

Mr. Buckingham on his arrival was received by a hearty burst of cheering from the children, which continued for several moments. Several of the ministers of the Established Church and of the Dissenters were present on the occasion.

Excellent speeches having been delivered, inculcating the advantages and blessings of temperance, both in a spiritual and wordly point of view an address was unanimously adopted for presentation to his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, from which the following is an extract:—

Your Royal Highness will be, doubtless, pleased to hear that our numbers are continually increasing. We thus hope to grow up sober, industrious, and happy; a comfort to our parents and friends, useful members of society, and loyal and devoted subjects of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. We believe that the righteousness that exalteth a nation can never prevail while the desolating influences of strong drinks are felt.

It is our earnest hope that the life of your Royal Highness may long be spared

MDLLE. DEJAZET.

FRENCH PLAYS.—SCENE FROM THE "MARQUIS DE LAUZAN."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and that the example of your Royal Highness may be a standing rebuke, not only to intemperance, but to every practice by which evil is inflicted on our beloved country. We pray, also, most earnestly, that divine Providence will be pleased to grant long life and prosperity to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and to all the members of your Royal Highness' illustrious family.

Send Providence permit us to live to become the men and women of future years it will be among the most pleasing recollections of our youthful days that your Royal Highness has graciously received this our humble address, and thus encouraged us in the course on which we have entered.

The address was signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting.

It was resolved that it be accompanied with a book entitled "Temperance Cyclopædia," by the Rev. W. Reid.

The book contained the following inscription:—"Presented to his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, by the Band of Hope, convened at Exeter Hall, London, the 16th day of February, 1852, by the committee of the London Temperance League."

The "National Anthem" was then sung by the vast audience with great effect.

It should be mentioned that these numerous schools of the Bands of Hope, comprising the children of rugged and other schools, are superintended wholly by the voluntary efforts of the teachers who instruct them, and to whom the highest credit is due.

In the lower room a second meeting took place for the same object, at which Mr J. Guest, of Rotherham, took the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Cole, of Greenwich; Mr. Passmore Edwards, and Mr. Heisell, one of the committee. The address was unanimous y agreed to.

The children from the suburbs were conveyed home in vans and omnibuses.

After an interval of an hour, during which the different schools departed, a meeting of the Adult Society was held, over which the Rev. C. H. Bateman presided.

The proceedings closed at a late hour.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAME'S.—FRENCH PLAYS.

The season of French plays commenced on Monday, with "La Pension Alimentaire" and "Le Marquis de Lanrza," illustrated by the talents of Mdlle. Déjazet and M. Lafont. In the character of the spendthrift the latter assumed an easy, an abandonment, and a love of pleasure which lent even to scamphiness a grace, and resembled one to the *chaumement* of the piece, which gives to this *maiseau réglé* the ultimate triumph. Mdlle Déjazet was welcomed with peculiar fervour by the audience—an interval of years having clan-ed since her former appearance. What she was then she still continues—brilliant and charming, without the slightest abatement of vigour. Our readers know that the interest of the piece lies in Mdlle Déjazet's assumption of various characters. To puzzle the lawyers in a suit, the *Marquis* visits the Aube Council as a pedant; with other parties he is a sportsman, in which disguise our Illustra ion presents Mdlle. Déjazet), and becomes inebriated to a ridiculous excess; and, ultimately, the part of a simple youth is assumed. A *rôle* like this gives ample occasion for infinite variety, and in every change Mdlle. Déjazet is equally effective.

HAYMARKET.

An interesting event took place at this theatre on Saturday evening—a surprise pleasant alike to audience and actress. Mr and Miss Vandenhoff appeared in a new play, entitled "Woman's Heart," but the discovery that the heroine and poet were the same person was reserved for the close, when the success of the piece had been determined beyond dispute and without a doubt. Then it was that Mr Vande hoff announced, with "proud gratification," the fact of his daughter's authorship. The play is highly creditable to the lady It is the product of a pure and beautiful mind; and though somewhat delicate for the stage, will raise Miss Vandenhoff in public estimation. Always known to be intelligent, it was not known that her intelligence was creative; but this ascertained, she is now entitled to take rank among persons of poetic genius The subject of the drama is well chosen, and contains two at least very a ractive situations. The interest lies in the arts to sentiment In the first of these situations, an artist, *Angiolo* (Mr Barry Sullivan), is engaged in modelling a statue from a blind girl, *Isolina* (Miss Vandenhoff). The *pose* of the heroine was very charmingly contrived, and the incidents were well brought out. *Angiolo's* merits procure him the patronage of his Prince (Mr Howe). Removed to court, he neglects *Isolina*—who, however, follows him—to learn that ambiti n and not love is now the pole-star of his life. At this juncture, her own relationship to the *Duke Albrizzi* (Mr. Vandenhoff) is discovered. His wife had entrusted their daughter to the care of a peasant, dying herself of grief Out of this discovery grows the next great situation of the drama. *Angiolo* is sent by the *Prince* to take the portrait of the *Duke's* daughter, and finds—as we mentioned, has been restored to sight. *Albrizzi*, having heard her tale of discarded love, imposes silence upon her and him. The situation is interestingly embarrassing, when officers enter and arrest the young artist for a scandalous picture in which its manner has been imitated, at the instance of *Count Zalamea* (Mr Stuart) The Count's motive for this treacherous proceeding was the love which a lady *Giulia* (Miss Amelia Young) apparently entertained for the young artist. The remaining two acts are occupied with the plot proceeding from the new situation of affairs. *Angiolo* had always felt remorse for his abandonment of *Isolina*, and *Isolina* still loves him, notwithstanding his inconstancy. But *Albrizzi* wishes her, from aristocratic pride, to wed the *Prince* Ultimately *Angiolo's* innocence is proved, and he is set at liberty. At this view take place as to his father and *Prince* are fain to surrender the faithful *Isolina* to the impulses of her "Woman's Heart." What we have s ated will be seen to be the outline of this new drama, and records the verdict of the house By way of set-off, it only remains to add, what, under the circumstances, might have been expected, that the piece is somewhat deficient in point of structure, and the last acts are comparatively tedious. The beauty of the dialogue throughout supports the interest; and for this Miss Vandenhoff merits very high praise indeed. The success of the performance was chiefly owing, also, to her own acting, which was in parts exquisite. That of Mr. Sullivan was likewise energetic and full of meaning. Mr. Vandenhoff himself was, of course, excellent.

DRURY LANE.

"Too Late for the Train," is the title of a new farce by Mr. J. M Morton, the stage manager. It was pr-duct on Tuesday. The hero, a *Mr. Burdock Brown*, is personated by Mr. Tilbury, who prev ous from meeting an intended excursion to Oregon by the arrival of his daughter and son-in-law and her former husband, who detain him with their matrimonial and amorous squabbles. The piece was very s y, but deci ledly colloquial, and may probably answer the end for which it was obviously designed.

ADELPHI.

"A Leghorn Bonnet," being a translation of the French five-act farce at "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," was p oduced on Monday. By a process, marvellous in its way, the incidents have, in this adaptation, been compressed into one act. They are accordingly crowded to excess, and the dramatic amusement are consequently increased. The search after a bonnet exactly similar to that favoured by the hasty horse is pursued through spalling difficulties. Messrs Wright, Bedford, and S. Emery were more than usually droll; and the whole affair, in the breadth of its humour, is irresistibly comic.

MUSIC.

ORGAN PERFORMANCE BY MR. W. T. BEST.

It is certainly passing strange that this vast metropolis should be without a great modern hall, containing a fine organ. Liverpool has not only its admirable concert-room in the Philharmonic Hall, but will soon possess one of the largest organs in the world, now constructing for S. George's Hall, by Mr. Willis, whose immense instrument still remains in the Great Exhibition Building. The Birmingham Town hall, with its gigantic organ, forms a permanent source of musical attraction to the population. In it is huge capital we have Exeter-hall and Hanover-square Rooms with organs that no distinguished player would condescend to touch for solo display; and the only chance we have enjoyed for an organist is in the churches, where he must not perform secular music. It is only, therefore, when an organ-builder wishes to try some instrument he has constructed for a church or chapel, that he invites a necessary limited number of amateurs and professors to assemble in his manufactory; and there, amidst timber planks, wood and metal pipes, wind-trunks, sound-boards, bellows, pulleys, grooves, trackers, wooden and iron rollers, backfalls, stades, &c., dispersed in all directions, amidst whitewash and workmen's benches, and the whole dimly lighted with a stray gas-light or two casting candles, may be heard the performance of that favoured writers for the "King of all instruments," expounded by some well-known player. Such an occasion was afforded last Tuesday night, at Mr. White's factory, in Mandeter-street, Argyll square. Now road, a locality as difficult to find as most as the sources of the Nile; but narrow as were the ways, no ordinary treat was supplied to the adventurous amateur who penetrated to the interior of inquiring its fame to the capital, Mr. Best, who is yet young, has recently settled here. Attention has been drawn to his performances for the organ and pianoforte, and it he has not displayed the highest order of creative genius, he has at least written enough to prove that he is an excellent musician, with clear conceptions that reflect honour on his taste and judgment. As an organ performer he must be enrolled in the front rank of English players. He has not her the poetic temperament of Mendelssohn nor the stately grandeur of Schneider, but in wonderous mechanism, both in hand and foot, Mr. Best possesses the highest claims for honour and distinction. His performance on the Mendelssohn organ—the last—was a masterly display of skill in G. by C. G. Hadrian, an ingenious trio-fugue in A, by J. L. Krebs, the superlatively grand toccata in D minor, by J. S. Bach; Handel's concerto No. 6; a Spohrish concertstück in C minor, by J. G. Töpfer; the melodious and charming *finale* to J. S. Bach's second sonata; and a pretty but trivial concerto in B flat, by Martini The toccata was the event of the night, and its enormous difficulties were conquered by Mr. Best with consummate skill. He was evidently influenced, if not inspired, by the dramatic character of the toccata. How much time must have been devoted by Mr Best to hard practice is palpable, from his thorough mastery of the keys and pedalboard. His style is neat, clear, and finished; the manipulation pure; no out-easily and precisely: no intricacy of device and invention in the text appears to dismay him; the breaks in the charges of madness are scarcely apparent; the aberrat ia and eccentricities of genius are there, and Mr. Best accomplishes all feats without much visible effort In the movement from the Bach sonata, the tiring contrary motion, arising from the use of two manuals and pedal at one time, never disturbed the even tenour of his delicate rendering of the subject. He was immensely applauded; and among the those who appeared most to have been most appreciated by him were Silas, himself a first-rate organist; Hamper, the pianist; and Mr Lucas, the organist. The organ, which is the present of an amateur to the new church at Hampstead, is a 16-feet one, and is of excellent quality

MUSICAL EVENTS.

M. Salabert, the vocalist, gave an evening concert, last Tuesday, at the Mertone-street Rooms.

Mr. Neate, the pianist, gave the first of a series of Quartet and Pianoforte *Soirées* last Wednesday, at the Queen Anne street Rooms, assisted by M. Sainton, Mr Cooper, Mr Hill, and Signor Piatti.

The second of the monthly concerts of Ancient and Modern Music took place on Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, under Mr. Hullah's direction. The programme comprised Beethoven's "Mass in C" and his "Choral Fantasia," the pianoforte part in the latter being sustained by Mr. George Russell, a pupil of Sterndale Bennett. The secular selection consisted of the overture and second act of Weber's "Oberon." The vocalists were Mrs. Wass, Miss A. Syers (a pupil of Sir G. Smart), Miss Adeline, Miss Gibb, and Miss Kent, Mr. Swift, and Mr Wallworth.

The monthly performance of Sacred Music by the pupils of the School for the Indigent Blind took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the asylum in St George's-fields.

Mr. Stammers, the speculator in the once popular Wednesday concerts, gave a musical entertainment on the 18th inst., at Exeter Hall The sole Instrumentalists were Mr. Blagrove and Mr. Willy, pianists; Mr. Richardson, flute; M. Lavigne, oboe; M Prospère, cheo ede, and the vocalists were the Misses Messent, Stabbach, R. Braham, Lowe, Landon, Aleyne, Broughton, and Wells; Messrs. Leffler, Lawler, Swift, and the world renowned Master of Ceremonies, the evergreen Braham. Herr Anschuez was the conductor. The attendance was very indifferent; and if large measures at the renewed series of London Wednesday Concerts are to be secured, it must be by the abandonment of the cap-trap system, and by the exercise of judicious and conscientious exertions, to provide a well-balanced programme and an adequate execution thereof. Except in the case of some popular display, the orchestra but rarely made quite to the size of the hall, the vocal gleanings exhibited genera l a lamentable want of ambitious mediocrity, coarseness, and above limess of execution. The veterans do or was like to do us much, of course: he had an immense reception; but we regret his reappearance, model as he is still, in modern singers, for deficiency of articulation, intellectual reading of words as well as of notes, and for no-orial distinction. His best successful efforts were in the "Fine Old English Gentleman," and "Bay of Biscay." In the former he introduced a new verse, in the *encore*, applicable to British courage in invasion, which told strongly.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper gave the second of his *soirées* of pianoforte music on Thursday, at the Queen Anne Rooms.

The musical entertainments for the ensuing week are varied and interesting On Monday the Sacred Harmonic society will perform Handel's "Samson," under Costa's direction. On the same evening Mr. Henry Smith will give a concert at the Assembly Rooms, Hanover Square. On Tuesday will be the first of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings; and on Friday the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform the oratorio of "Samson," under Mr. Surman's direction.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves, he was unable to sing in "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, on the 11th inst, and Mr. Benson undertook the music at a short notice, and sustained it with credit. On Thursday he returned to Brighton to recruit, and is to re-appear at Drury-lane Theatre to-night, in "Fra Diavolo."

Amongst the instrumental engagements for the new Philharmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, are Sworn as true violin, Piatti, as principal violoncello, and Bottesini s principal contrabasso.

M. Sainton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hill, and Signor Piatti have announced a series of quartett concerts at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, for the ensuing spring.

Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, by his two gratuitous concerts at the Town-hall, Carmarthen, has added £60 to the funds of the infirmary.

Under the most gracious patronage of her Majesty, Monday's performances at Drury-lane Theatre will be for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of the *Amazon*, and the most eminent musical talent in the metropolis will be displayed on the occasion, including the singing of Signora Favanti, former y or her Majesty's Theatre.

THE KING'S CONCERTS AT EDINBURGH.—Sir Henry Bishop once held the chair of music, endowed by the will of General Reid, in the Edinburgh University, but, disgusted at the attempted degradation of the position by the Senatus, he resigned his Professorship. The present occupant, Mr. Donaldson, who has studied in Germany, has been appointed by the Senatus, in order that the provisions of the Reid bequest should be legitimately carried out, and he has already met with success in the law courts On the 13 of January was the anniversary of the birth of the late General Reid, when a Reid was so anxious should be indicative of the state of art in his day, and of musical taste. The Senatus voted £20) for the expenses, a sum totally inadequate to carry out the intentions of the testator, he therefore sought further for musical purposes. Mr. Julian Adams conduc ed the programme The principal *artistes* were Miss Bassano, Miss C. Nott, Miss Day, Signori Sivori, Bottesini, Herr Reichart, &c. The Senatus refused to use the Concert, not having had the entire disposal of the tickets, but the Hall was quite filled.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—In the cast of Beethoven's "Fidelio," at the Théâtre des Italiens, Mdle Cruvelli is *Leonora*; Md le Lorbari, *Marcelina*; Calzolari, *Florestan*; Soldi, *Jaquino*; Beletti, *Pizarro*; and Bouhil, *Rocco*. Herr Hoffer is the conductor. The two overtures in E and in C are played—the former before the rising of the curtain, and the latter before the last act. Up to the 16th inst. "Fidelio" had been given five times, and was nightly gaining in favour. On the first four acts of Halévy's "Juif Errant" are ready, so that its first representation is not expected before "Jeanne de Maladerta," for the début of his daughter, will soon be produced at the Opéra Natiena. Thalberg is about to leave Paris for an extended tour in North and South America, Asia, and Africa. The total receipts from concerts in Paris, in December, were 732 803f. 80c. (£28,913), being £4568 less than in the previous month.

MUSIC IN GERMANY.—Madame Sontag's tour in Germany has been most triumphant. During the present season she sang at Leipsic, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento." She is now at Stuttgard, and is the life of the court. In it her Ecker's "William of Orange." Herr Schumann is writing an opera on Lord Byron's "Manfred," which will be produced at Weimar, by Liszt, who so carefully brought out Wagner's last opera. A mass, composed by the Earl of Westmorland, the English Minister in Vienna, was exeou ed on the 2d inst., at the Church at Ober-Dobling, in presence of the notabilities of the Austrian capital. The noble and accomplished amateur, who has writ en in every school, sacred and secular, is a Protestant. The "Olympia" of Spontini is having a great run at the Royal Theatre in Berlin, owing to the talents of Mdme Koester and Mdle. Wagner. A new opera, entitled *Der Prophet*, by Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," "Prophète," has made a great hit in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." Herr Kapelmeister Neuhart's famed Cathedral Choir, which created such a sensation at the National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre in Nov., 1850, have been singing as concerts in Berlin with equal effect. The new opera by Marschner, "Austin," has been produced under the composer's direction, at Hanover, with the greatest success. Lindpaintner, the "father" of pianists, and perhaps of all musicians, Elias Kurlaender, has lately died at Prague, in his hundredth year. He was born at Konigsberg (Prussia), lived a long time at Berlin, and was one of the earliest pupils of Clementi in London.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.—Mdlle. Lind has postponed her departure from the United States until the spring. A telegraphic despatch from the Boston correspondent of the *New York Herald* announces the marriage of Jenny Lind, at Boston, on February 5 to Otto Goldschmidt, the German pianist, who has been accompanying her in her late tours. The *Herald* expresses its disbelief of the statement. Its correspondent (who, however, asserts that he saw the certificate), on the ground of this statement, has called upon the bridegroom, at first with Signor Belletti, the singer, and then with Mr. Burke, the violinist. The great Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, arrived in New York on the 16th ult. Miss Catherine Hayes is announced to appear at Hamburgh on the 15th inst., under the President's patronage, assisted by Herr Munzig, Mr. Kyle, flautist, and Herr Grebel, violinist. Mr. Adams as Sra am, it is stated, will accompany Signora Biscaccianti in pianoforte duets. Sedelmeier, the German pianist, who has been accompanying her in her late tours. The *Herald* expresses its disbelief of the statement. Its correspondent (who, however, asserts that he saw the certificate), on the ground of this statement, has called upon the bridegroom, at first with Signor Belletti, the singer, and then with Mr. Burke, the violinist. The great Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, arrived in New York on the 16th ult. Miss Catherine Hayes is announced to appear at Hamburgh on the 15th inst., under the President's patronage, assisted by Herr Munzig, Mr. Kyle, flautist, and Herr Grebel, violinist. Mr. Adams as Sra am, it is stated, will accompany Signora Biscaccianti in pianoforte duets. Sedelmeier, the German pianist, who has been accompanying her in her late tours. Madame Thillon is on a tour in the United States.

THE BOY-COMPOSER, PIANIST, AND VIOLINIST.—The French and German papers are full of the astonishing performances and compositions of Fredrick Gerschom. He was born at Hamburgh, in July, 1841, his father is a doctor. The boy was taught the pianoforte by his mother, at six years of age, and displayed much marked intelligence, that he was placed under Herr Lubbe, the director of music at Worms, and now a professor at Strasburg. In 1850 Frederick Gernschein became the pupil at Frankfort of Eckert, for the violin; of Wolf for the piano; and of Hauff for composition. On the 6th of May, 1850, he made his *debut* at Frankfort, and since that period has played at Carlsruhe and Strasburg, concertos and other pieces of Weber, Hummel, Mendelssohn, Mendelssohn, &c., for the pianoforte, besides conducting the orchestra. His concertos, &c., have appeared at Leipsic, Paris, and Frankfort; two works of Haydn and Beethoven, for violin and instruments. He has also written some *lieder*, one of which is dedicated to Bontag, who made him a present of the complete score of Mozart's quatuors. He is shortly to visit Paris.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.—We have searched in vain among the works we have at hand, for any mention of the varia tion you suggest in the Cano mann Gambit.

R. S.—Your problem No 1 may be so well as three moves. No 2 is ingenious, but its artifice has been broken and our memories ever since the appearance of the "Indian Problem."

J. E. S. Cornwall.—Impossible. Be content with solving the problems of others for the present.

AMICUS.—The best fal example of stalemate which you have forwarded from a modern treatise is commonly not original. You will find it in the rare and valuable work of Lo 1796, p. 15, to fool-ers—*White*, Ka3w Kt4h, R at K R sq, P's at K R 2d and 7th

Black: K at ha K sq, R at 7 o *Black* playing first, can draw the game.

K. PAUL—The Numbers required were as designated Last week, but, notwithstanding repeated pop ulations by letter &c, the number for December, 1851, has never reached us

H. H. Jun., M. P.—A reply shall be sent by post.

CHESSLYTE R reading—We quite agree with you that it is highly desirable that the Committee of the Meeting Club should make some change in the arrangements of the meetings. Instead of a hour *before* the usual time of opening, it was thought by some desirable to allow visitors to have a supper *after* it.

E. M.—We shall probably decline to examine any more of first attempts at Problem making; and we must request to prevent any further errors that no Problem or Enigma be sent to us for insertion with the name, residence, or proposed publication for a time withheld.

KENT, Tunbridge Wells.—See the notices in our last Number

R. H. BROOKE.—We have not two books for it can whatever you can obtain a copy of Cecio's rare work. A correspondent, who signed himself A. B. Z., King William-street, Strand, offered to exchange it for a guinea.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 421 by Judy Perevon, E E, of Glasgow, Alpha, R M, of Greenwich Club, R P Glasgow, P R S, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Perevon, P H B, Judy, M P, Pallo-Chess, P R S, are correct.

All others are wrong

*** A number of communications must unavoidably stand over until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 421.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 8th	Kt to Q 3d (best)	4. Q takes R	P takes P (best)
2. R to K 8th	Kt to K 5th (best)	5. Q to Q K 7th (ch)	Q to Q 5 h
3. K to K 8th	Q to K 5th (best)	6. Kt to Q B 4th	

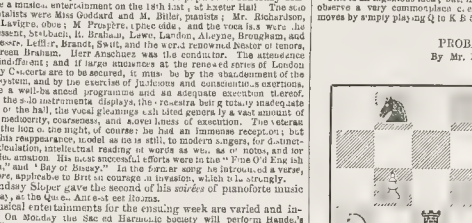
Double check and mate.

This is an ingenious idea; but, in following it out the author has omitted to observe a very commonplace co.ckmate, which White may give in fewer moves by simply playing Q to K 8 5th.

PROBLEM No. 422.

By Mr. BIDSON, of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mates in five moves.

Instructive contest between Mr. LIEWENTAL and Mr. HODGES, the leading player of the Berkshire Chess club.

(*Petroff's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19 Q to Kt 3d	P takes Q
2 Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K 3d	20. Q takes Q Kt	Q takes Q
3 Kt takes K P	P to Q 3d	21. B takes Q	B takes Q R P
4 Kt to K B 3d	Kt takes K P	22. Q R takes K P	R to K B 3d
b P to Q 3 (a)	Kt to K B 3d	23. B takes Kt	K R takes B
6. B to K 2d	B to K 2d	24. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4 h
7. Castles	Castles	25. K R to K sq	P takes P
8. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th (b)	26. Q R takes P	B takes Q R
9 P to Q K 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	27. R takes R (ch)	R to K b sq
10. P to Q B 4th	P to Q K 3d	28. R to K R sq	P takes P
11 B to Q Kt 2d	Q to Kt 3d	29 P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th (f)
12. Q to Ker 2d	B to K Kt 5th	30 R to Q R 2d	B takes Q P
13 Q R to K sq	B takes Kt	31. B takes Q B P	B takes K B P
14. B takes B	Kt to Q 5th	32. R to Q R 8th (ch)	R to K B sq (discovering ch.)
15. B takes Q P (c)	Kt to K K 5th (d)		
16. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q B 3d	33. K to Kt 2d	R takes R
17 B to K Kt 2d	P to K B 4th	34. B takes R	P to Q Kt 5th
18. Kt to K 4th (e)	Q to her 2d		

And the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

(a) P to Q 4th is considered a stronger line of play.

(b) Had he taken with the Kt, the game would have ended in a few moves by White playing at once K to Kt 6th, and afterwards taking with K's Bishop at the proper moment.

(c) The Pawn is very evenly won, and in a way Mr. L had evidently never calculated

(d) The Pawn appears to be a check, which would have availed nothing by taking the Bishop; for, suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.
15	Kt takes B
16 Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
17 R takes B, &c.	

(e) Well played again. Throughout the whole of this game it must be admitted that the young player has the advantage, both in style and strategem, over his more experienced opponent.

(f) In Chess it is often more difficult to make sure an advantage than to acquire it. The Pawn, so skilfully won and safely kept up to this time, is now thrown away It would have been better to have played the Pawn to the first square in front of each of its.

(g) The move, although apparently simple and unobvious on sight, is quite correct when he played his Book to Q 2d.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

After a duration of some months the game played by correspondence between the Chess Club in connexion with the Literary and Philosophical Society of Preston, and the Lancaster Chess Club, has just terminated in favour of the former. The following are the moves:—

Queen's Knight's Opening.

BLACK (Preston).	WHITE (Lancas er).	BLACK (Preston).	WHITE (Lancas'er).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	24. P to Q Kt 3d	Kt to Q 4t 3d
2. P to K 5th	P to K 3d	25. B takes R	R takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	26. P to K 6th (ch)	P to B 2d
4. P takes Q P	K P takes P	27. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K takes R
5 P to Q B 4th	P takes Q P	28. Kt takes R	Kt to Q B sq
6. P takes Q P	Q takes P	29. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 4th (e)
7. Q takes P	Q takes Q	30. P to K B 3d	K to B 2d
8. Kt takes Q (a)	K B to Q B 4th	31. Kt to B 2d	K to B 3d
9. K Kt to K 2d	B to K B 3d	32. Kt to B 3d	P to Q K 4th
10. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	33. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 4th (ch) (f)
11. Castles	Castles		
12. Kt to Q B 3d	P to K 3d (b)	34. R takes Kt	K takes Kt
13. B takes b	P takes B	35. P to K Kt 3d (g)	K to his 4th
14. Q B to K B 4th	K Kt to Q 4th	36. P to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	37. P to K R 4th (ch)	K to B 4th
16. B to Q 6th	Kt to K B 3d	38. K to B 3d	K to B 3d
17. B to K 3d	Kt to Q 2d	39. P to K Kt 4th	P to K K 3d
18. Kt take B	Kt takes B	40. K to his 3d	K to his 3d
19. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt to Q B 5th	41. K to Q 4th	K to Q 3d
20. P to Q 3d (c)	P to Q Kt 4th	42. P to K B 5th	K to Q B 3d
21. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq	43. P to K Kt 5th	K to Q 3d
22. B to K sq	K Kt to Q B 3d (d)	44. P to K B 6th	And Lancaster surrendered
23. R to Q B sq	Q R to Q B sq		

(a) Preston's play in this variation is not correct; from its nature, a very animated contest, not much unlike the one a sort of the present opening would have been expected to produce, but the move in the text is not to be commended. Had the game, the struggle must by between very few men and unobserved.

(b) From this summary he adduce as Pawn. White may date a good deal of their subsequent success; but, even after the error, with good management, they ought to have made a drawn battle.

(c) Rather than taking the adverse Q Kt Pawn, for which their own must have fallen immediately.

(d) We cannot understand the in notion of this move.

(e) The terminations presents us with a Pawn ga ne that is very instructive, and which we have given in full in the notes to it.

(f) Preston's play in this variation is not correct; from its nature, a very animated contest, not much unlike the one a sort of the present opening would have been expected to produce, but the move in the text is not to be commended. Had the game, the struggle must by between very few men and unobserved.

(g) From this summary he adduce as a Pawn. White may date a good deal of their subsequent success; but, even after the error, with good management, they ought to have made a drawn battle.

(h) Rather than taking the adverse Q Kt Pawn, for which their own must have fallen immediately.

(i) We cannot understand the in notion of this move.

(j) The terminations presents us with a Pawn ga ne that is very instructive, and which we have given in full in the notes to it.

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The accounts from Canada this week state that a large portion of the Horseshoe Fall at Niagara had given way.

Official information has been received by the United States Government at Washington, that an extensive bed of silver ore had been discovered in New Mexico.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to the General Theatrical Fund, whereby it will now be placed on an equality with the more rich and prosperous funds of Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres.

Dr. M'Nicholas, the titular Bishop of Achonry, died on the 12th inst., at Ballaghaderreen, in the county Mayo.

We understand that Mr. Charles Mare, the eminent shipbuilder of Blackwall, has challenged the Americans to run a vessel against any that they can produce for a thousand guineas: the tonnage of the ships to be from 50 to 30[illegible] tons.

It is reported that the recent contest for the borough of Greenwich has cost the unsuccessful candidate about £6000. The election expenses of Admiral Stewart are under £1900.

Madame de Kotzebue, the widow of the celebrated Kotzebue, the dramatist, who many years ago was assassinated by the student Sand at Manheim, died at Heidelberg, on the 5th inst.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., was liberated from prison last Saturday. He was visited while in confinement by Mr. Wakley, M.P. for Finsbury, and Mr. Bell, M.P. for St. Alban's.

Early in the ensuing spring "a fleet of gondola steamers" will be placed on the river, to run between London and all the piers to Richmond. They are ten in number, of a new and novel construction, resembling somewhat in form the gondolas that ply on the canals of Venice. A splendid saloon occupies the whole of the after part of the vessel, with a promenade above. Most of them are building at Liverpool.

The committee of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society have placed at the disposal of the Mayor of Southampton a free presentation for any eligible child—orphan or not—who may be amongst the sufferers from the loss of the *Amazon*.

Her Majesty's letters patent have passed the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Baron of this part of the United Kingdom to Thomas Fortescue, Esq., of Ravensdale Park, and his lawful heirs, by the name, style, and title of Baron Clermont, of Clermont and Dromiskin, in the county of Louth, with remainder to his brother Christopher T. Fortescue, and his heirs.

During the last fortnight several agents from the leading iron foun[illegible] have [illegible] this country for the purpose of [illegible] a number of our best engineers and machinists for their establishments. On Saturday from 180 to 200 left London for Ostend, and many others are to follow this week.

Her Majesty has given apartments in Hampton Court Palace to the widows of the gallant officers, Pennycuick and Cureton, who fell in the Sikh war.

A fishing-boat has been picked up in the Channel, about thirty miles off the coast, abreast of Shoreham. It appeared to be quite a new boat, about twenty feet long, marked *Amazon*, of London. There is little doubt but that it is one of the boats that belonged to the unfortunate steam ship. It remains in the charge of the Customs.

Mr. John Forbes Clarke, unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, is appointed paid Attaché to the Legation at Brussels.

Mr. W. K. Gretton is appointed Vice-Consul at Hayti, in the room of Mr. Wyke, who is promoted to the Consulship to the Republics of Central America. By the appointment of Mr. Wyke, the office of Agent and Chargé d'Affaires is abolished, by which a considerable saving is effected.

A horrible accident happened lately at Mayence. A party of Austrian sappers, on leaving their work in the passages under the fortifications, locked in one of their comrades by mistake. The place was not opened until six days afterwards, and the man was found still alive, though he had bitten the flesh off his arms in hunger or madness. He died a few hours afterwards.

The *Great Britain* steamer, which has been entirely repaired and re-fitted, [illegible] is intended to sail from L[illegible] New York early in A[illegible] with passengers and goods. C[illegible] Mathew, late [illegible] is to take charge of the *Great Britain*. [illegible] is an iron screw steamer of 3500 tons.

Colonel [illegible], recently appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower, in succession to Major-General Cathcart, was Brigade Major to the Inspecting-General of Cavalry. The pay of the Deputy-Lieutenant is £347 14s. per annum.

On Saturday last an alarm of fire was raised in No. 8 Committee-room of the House of Commons, in consequence of an escape of gas, which ignited in consequence of the usher entering the room with a lighted candle. The fire, however, was soon extinguished by means of buckets of water copiously supplied. No serious damage or mischief has been sustained.

A large portion of the Carlisle Cathedral Grammar-school has been rebuilt and extended. It was reopened with great festivities on Tuesday week. The following dates upon the bosses of the principal room tell something of the history of this ancient institution:—"Founded in 6[illegible]," "Restored in 1[illegible];" "Re-established in [illegible]," and "Extended in [illegible]."

Mr. T. [illegible], of the Western Circuit, Recorder of Devonport, is appointed [illegible] Counsel to the Board of Stamps and Taxes in the Ex[illegible], in succession to Mr. Crompton, appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The report of the Eastern Counties Railway states that the total receipts upon the line for the half-year ending January 4, 1852, were £423,893. The corresponding half-year, ending January 4, 1851, showed the receipts to be £400,552. The working expenses for the six months up to January 4, 1852, were £[illegible]86,535; and, for a similar period to January 4, 1851, £225,347.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the Ordnance committee have unanimously approved of Colonel Hawker's new double carbine.

By the new Sale of Beer Bill, printed on Saturday, no debt for beer drunk on premises is to be recoverable. There is a provision making coffee-houses and beershops subject to visits by the police.

The parochial trustees of Poplar have recently come to a determination that all coroner's inquests shall in future be held at the Town-Hall, instead of at a public house.

A novel question has arisen, in consequence of an extraordinary mistake committed by the returning officer for Kinsale, in forwarding the writ and indenture, after the return of Mr. Heard, as representative for that borough, leaving the blanks unfilled for the names of the new member and the attesting witnesses, the date, and other indispensable particulars.

The body of a man was washed on shore at Bucks, near Bideford, on Monday week, having gold lace on his cap, and jacket lined with silk, apparently having been a long time in the water, and having an officer-like appearance. He is supposed to be one of the crew of the unfortunate steam ship *Amazon*. An inquest was held on the body, and the poor fellow interred in Parkham Church-yard on Tuesday week.

Saturday, being Valentine's Day, was a very busy day in the Post-office. Up to five o'clock in the evening 200,000 letters above the ordinary daily average had passed through the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the total number amounting to nearly 400,000, the postage realised being £1500.

The veteran aerial voyager Green retires this season from aërostatic pursuits. He has now made 489 ascents, and intends completing the number of 500 during the ensuing season. Mr. Wardell, the proprietor of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, has arranged with Mr. Green for his eleven farewell trips. Each ascent is to be marked by various grand demonstrations.

On Thursday night Mr. Joseph Carton, proprietor of the *Dundalk Democrat*, was arrested on a warrant charging him with the publication of a series of wicked and malicious libels, tending to excite hatred, malice, and ill-will between the tenant-farmers and the landlords of Ireland.

The barque *Bertha*, from Panama for Falmouth, was lost on the 28th of December by running on a reef a league south of Gorgon's Island in latitude 2 deg. 45 min. north, and which is not laid down in the charts. The captain and crew, thirteen in number, took to the boats, and, after being exposed for eighteen days, succeeded in reaching Molo, about 100 miles from Panama. The carpenter died from exposure.

In the announcement of the munificent legacies to charitable institutions bequeathed by the late Thos. Dickenson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, is to be added £1000 to the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution.

At the request of an influential portion of the Liberal electors of the Stirling Burghs, John Miller, Esq., civil engineer, has engaged to come forward as a candidate at the next election.

On Tuesday and Wednesday descriptive placards were issued, offering £100 reward for the apprehension of Leon J. N[illegible]rinski, of 44, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, laceman and silk mercer, who had become bankrupt, and absconded with, it was believed, a large amount of valuable property. He is described as a thin but broad-shouldered man, of fair complexion, a native of Belgium and 32 or 33 years of age.

A meeting of merchants, planters, and others interested in the colonies, is to take place in a few days at Liverpool, with the object of impressing upon the Government the propriety of including in the New Reform Bill a provision for giving to the West Indies, the Cape, and other colonies the right of Parliamentary representation.

A subscription list, originating at a public meeting held on Monday last, at Leeds, has been opened for the relief of the sufferers by the Holmfirth inundation. The sum collected on the occasion amounted to nearly £2000.

Two dealers in old books were convicted by the magistrates at the Manchester Borough Court, on Tuesday, in a penalty of £5 each, for selling books without a license.

Mr. Charles Lushington has announced to the electors of Westminster [illegible] the present Parliament. Mr. [illegible] Shelley, of Maresfield Park, Sussex, has already announced himself as a candidate.

Among the passengers who left Southampton on Tuesday in the Royal West India mail packet *Clyde*, which took out the West India and Pacific mails, were Lord Harris, the Governor of Trinidad, and Captain [illegible], the Lieut.-Governor of Montserrat.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LATE INUNDATION AT HOLMFIRTH.

On Monday a public meeting of bankers, merchants, and others was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the late awful calamity at Holmfirth.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen present were Mr. Hankey, governor of the Bank of England; M. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Hartley, &c.

The right hon. Chairman opened the proceedings, and announced that her most gracious Majesty had contributed towards the wants of the sufferers the munificent sum of £150. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that all his fellow-citizens would do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the people of Holmfirth.

Mr. W. Williams, the vice-president of the society established at Huddersfield for the relief of the sufferers, entered into a statement of the cause and extent of the catastrophe. From seven to ten thousand men had been thrown out of employment, who had not only lost their work, but also their furniture and tools. In all twenty-seven cottages had been swept away, and one hundred and twenty-seven injured. Nearly £2000 had been already collected in the neighbourhood of the calamity, and in Huddersfield about £9000 had been collected. At Bradford £[illegible] had been gathered, and a public meeting had been appointed to be held in Leeds that day. Collections had been made in all the mills, and £178 had been received in small contributions.

Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., moved a resolution declaring the sympathy of the meeting with the sufferers by the late awful calamity at Holmfirth.

Mr. Hankey, Governor of the Bank of England, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alderman Sidney moved the next resolution, proposing that a subscription be then entered upon in aid of the funds already raised in the immediate locality of Holmfirth, and that a committee be appointed to collect contributions.

Mr. [illegible] Lloyd jun., seconded the resolution; and a committee having been appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, the motion was put and carried *nem. con.*

Among the donations, which amounted to nearly £1000, were the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, £2[illegible]; Mr. Bell, of Leeds, £100; Messrs. Glyn and Co., £100; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., £100; Mr. Cunliffe, £100; Messrs. Alexander and Co., £100; Messrs. Bradbury and Cook, £50; M. T. Smith, M.P., £[illegible]; H. W. Elder, £5 5s.; Brett Brothers, £20; C. Fauntleroy, £20; Simes and Co., £50; M'Gregor and Co., £20; Barber, Houze, and Mead, £30; S. Addington, £20; J. Hartley, £10 10s.; Marsh and Edinbrough, £52 10s.

A vote of thanks to the right hon. chairman was then moved by Mr. C. Francis, and seconded by Mr. Williams, and carried unanimously.

The Lord Mayor having returned thanks, the meeting broke up.

HOLMFIRTH RESERVOIR.—It is stated that from 20,000 to 30,000 persons visited the Vale of Holm and the seat of the reservoir on Sunday last.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PHŒNIX PAPER MILLS BY FIRE.—The town of Dartford, in Kent, has been the scene of a most extensive and destructive fire. The premises in which the disaster occurred were known as the Phœnix Paper-mills, tenanted by Mr. J. H. Saunders, the paper-manufacturer. They occupied a frontage of nearly 200 feet along Dartford Creek, and extended backwards a considerable distance. On the north extremity they were adjoined by the spacious oil-mills belonging to Messrs. Saunders and Harrison. On Saturday evening last, a few minutes before seven o'clock, the first discovery of the fire was made, by persons who were standing on the railway platform having their attention arrested by an unusual glare of light in the second floor of the mill. In the course of a few minutes the fire was observed rising in an immense body and shooting through the windows. Three engines from the Royal Exchange, the Kent, and the Norwich Union fire-offices having reached the spot, worked with great vigour. A short time after two brigade engines, under the direction of Mr. Henderson, together with the West of England engine, arrived, accompanied by a powerful body of firemen. The engines had not been long at work when the roof of the mill gave way, and the centre, falling upon the floors below, forced them down with a fearful crash. The firemen, however, by great perseverance, were enabled to save the engine-house from destruction. [illegible] was over by four o'clock on Sunday morning, a [illegible] fire remained [illegible] for some hours afterwards. The building was insured.

ELECTION NEWS.—Lord Ebrington having signified his intention of not again contesting [illegible], has issued an address offering himself as a candidate for Barnstaple, his brother, the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, intending, it is said, to withdraw at the next election. The Tory candidate, Mr. Bremridge, has already issued an address, the most prominent topic in which is "Protection to native industry."

Mr. Alexander W. Kinglake, of the Chancery bar (the author of "Eothen"), has issued an address to the electors of the borough of Bridgewater, announcing himself a candidate at the forthcoming election. He comes forward on Liberal principles; and as it is said that Mr. Mansell will come forward on Tory principles, a contest is anticipated.

EAST KENT ELECTION.—The nomination of the candidates for the representation of the eastern division of Kent took place on Monday, on Barham Down. The rival candidates were Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., and Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart., both gentlemen being extensive landed proprietors, and each professing Conservative principles. Mr. [illegible], formerly [illegible] for Canterbury, and Mr. J. Abbott, a tenant farmer, were the proposer and seconder of Sir Edward C. Dering; Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart., and [illegible], proposed and seconded Sir Brook Bridges. The candidates severally addressed the electors, Sir Edward C. Dering observing, that, though he was in principle a Protectionist, he was of opinion that protection was gone, and he must be a bold man who should predict that it would ever come back again. He was a Conservative in the liberal acceptation of that term. Sir Brook Bridges taunted his opponent with throwing cold water on the Papal aggression, and charged him with having been once distinctly and decidedly a Peelite. He (Sir B. Bridges) avowed himself a determined enemy to free-trade. The show of hands having been in favour of Sir B. Bridges, a poll was demanded on behalf of Sir E. C. Dering. The result of the polling is not yet known.

EAST SOMERSET ELECTION.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of Protectionist farmers and others, held at the Harrington Gurney Inn, Somerset, convened by Mr. Clarke, the landlord of the inn, and his co-committee men of the Harrington Gurney Agricultural Association, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling upon some gentleman to come forward at the approaching election to represent the agricultural interest—W. B. Naish, Esq., of Stone Easton, in the chair—the following resolution was adopted: "That this meeting having carefully watched the political career of the members for East Somerset, and especially that of W. Pinney, Esq., for the last five years, the greater part of the electoral body do not consider that they are fairly represented, and it is the intention of this meeting, at the forthcoming election, to propose John [illegible], Esq., of Stone Easton House, as a fit and proper person to represent the interests of the electors of the Eastern division in Parliament."

BIRMINGHAM BANKING.—The annual meeting of the Banking Company at Birmingham was held on Wednesday. The net profits of the year were declared to amount to £30,[illegible]5. A dividend of 10s. per share, being after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, was declared, and a bonus of 5s. per share, with augmentation to the reserve fund of £5000, making it £75,000.

EXPLOSION IN BIRMINGHAM.—An explosion of detonating powder took place in a court in Cheapside, Birmingham, on Saturday evening. One man only was killed; but such was the violence of the shock that his limbs were severed from his body, and buried in various directions a long distance apart, a leg being picked up in Bradford-street, at least a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the disaster. The building was shattered to pieces; most of the houses were much shaken, and the doors and windows forced open. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained. The powder is said to have been undergoing the last stage of preparation—the drying process—and it is supposed had become over-heated.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The gradual decline in the price of Exchequer Bills, which have receded within the last fortnight about 8s., arose from the universal belief that a reduction in the interest would form part of the announcement of renewal of the March portion. It was supposed that 1¼d. per diem, or £1 18s. 0¾d. per annum, would be substituted for the present rate of three-halfpence per diem, or £2 5s. 7½d. per annum. On Tuesday, however, the official notice appeared, renewing at the existing rate of interest. This looks very like a wish to conciliate the millionaires, Exchequer bills being held principally by large capitalists and banking establishments. The general public will gain nothing, and the loss on the non-reduction is just £32,0[illegible]0.

The English Market was heavy on Monday, and a decline of ⅛ upon the closing price of Consols on the Saturday preceding occurred towards the end of the day. The opening price of Consols was 97⅝ ½, the closing quotation, 97¼ ⅜. This was followed by a further reaction of ⅜ per cent. on Tuesday; but some large purchases for money left prices only ⅛ worse than on the preceding day. Opening at 97[illegible] to ¼, Consols on Wednesday again receded to 96⅞, but afterwards rallied to 97 to ⅛ for Money and Account. Rather more firmness was perceptible on Thursday, and owing to a rumour that the directors of the Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest on loans to 2 per cent., Consols found buyers at 97½. Exchequer bills are 58 to 62 p., not having yet recovered the fall of last week, although the March bills are secure against reduction, nor is it possible that the June bills can undergo any change without great injustice. Bank Stock has advanced to 217 218. At the close of the week business was very limited, the last official quotations being, for Bank Stock, 218; Reduced, 97⅛; Consols, 97⅛; New Three and a Quarter per Cent. Anns., [illegible]; Long Annuities, [illegible] January, 18[illegible], 7[illegible]; India Bonds, under £[illegible]; [illegible] Consols for Account, 97[illegible]; Exchequer Bills, £1000, [illegible] pm; Ditto, £500, 60 pm; Ditto, Small, 60 pm.

The low-priced Foreign securities were again busily dealt in on Monday, Granada ex December Coupons ranging from 19¾ to 22½, Equador, 4⅞ ⅝ ½, Deferred Granada, 8[illegible] to 8½. Mexican, for money, quoted 3[illegible]. Peruvian, 7[illegible]. Spanish New Deferred, 18⅝. Venezuela Deferred, 15½. Activity again prevailed on Tuesday, Equador advancing to 5, and Venezuela Deferred ranging from 14½ to 16. Mexican was 32⅝ ⅞. On Wednesday the Market opened firmly, but a reaction occurred towards the close of the day, which depressed prices generally, and this was followed by a very quiet market on Thursday. The Mexican dividend will be advertised this week, and the bonds have consequently advanced to 32⅞. For the various change in prices since the beginning of the week, the best exponent will be a comparison with the following closing list:—Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent., Small, 96; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent, 53; Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 104; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent, 103½; Equador Bonds, 4½; Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent., ex December, 1849, Coupons, 20½, Ditto, Deferred, 8; Mexican, Three per Cent., 1846, Account, 32⅞, Ditto, Small, 3[illegible]; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 9[illegible]; Do., Deferred, 49; Portuguese, Five per Cent., Converted, 1841, 34½; Sardinian Bonds, Five per Cent., 88⅝; Ditto, Account, 88[illegible]; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 24; Ditto, Coupons, 9¼; Ditto, Three per Cent., 41; Ditto, New Deferred, 18¼; Venezuela Bonds, 3½ per Cent., 36½; Ditto, Deferred, 15; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 91½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 59; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 91⅛.

The Railway Market has not been active during the week, and prices consequently are rather less firm. The last quotations are for—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 11; Caledonian, 15½; Eastern Counties, 7⅝ ½; East Lancashire, 15⅝ ex div.; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction, 50; Great Northern, 1[illegible]⅞, Ditto, Halves B 13¾; Great Western, 84⅝ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 65⅞; Ditto, West Riding Union, 6½; London and Blackwall, 7; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94; London and North-Western, 118⅝; Ditto, Fifths, 15; London and South-Western, 84 ex div.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29; Midland, 56⅝; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 28; North British, 6⅞; North Staffordshire, 8⅞; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15½; Scottish Central, 13⅞; Scottish Midland, 9¼; South Devon, 13; South-Eastern, 29¾; West Cornwall, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17⅝; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 5¼; York and North Midland, 20⅞.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 34; Hull and Selby, 100 x. d.; Ditto Halves, 52⅞ x. d.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 7⅝; Eastern Counties, No. 2, ½ pm.; Ditto, Six per Cent., 12; Great Northern, Redeemable, 7⅛; North British, 5⅛.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 11⅞; Dutch Rhenish, 3⅞; Namur and Liege, 5¾; Northern of France, 19⅝; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8¼.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise, have been on a very limited scale, but those by land carriage have slightly increased. Selected qualities of both red and white have moved off slowly, at about stationary prices, but low and middling kinds have, in some instances, had a downward tendency. The demand for foreign wheats ha[illegible] to accept lower figures. Owing to the large receipts of barley, that grain has [illegible] to 2s per quarter less money. No change in malt, for which the inquiry has ruled very inactive. The oat trade has been dull, and damp parcels have given way 6d per quarter. Beans must be considered as lower. In the value of peas, Indian corn, and flour no change has taken place.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 44s, ditto, white, 42s to 47s, rye, 26s to 28s, grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s, malting ditto, 28s to 35s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 55s; brown ditto, 49s to 54s, Kingston and Ware, 55s to 57s, Chevalier, 58s to 60s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s, potato ditto, 2[illegible] to 20s, Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s, tick beans, new, 2[illegible] to 29s, ditto, old, 26s to 29s, grey peas, 25s to 2[illegible], maple, 29s to 32s, white, 3[illegible] to 33s, boilers, 33s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 43s, Suffolk, 32s to 36s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 36s per 280 lb. *Foreign:* American flour, 20s to 24s per barrel, French, 30s to 36s per 280 lb.

The Seed Market.—The late advance in the price of clover seed has induced buyers to operate with extreme caution; hence the demand for that article is heavy. Canary and linseed steady. In other seeds very little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s, Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 50s, hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 1[illegible]s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s, white ditto, 6s to 7s, and tares, 3s 6d to 4s 0d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English £[illegible] 10s to £[illegible]; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £8 5s per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary 37s to 39s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 4[illegible]s [illegible]; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 18s 9d, rye, 2[illegible]s 11d; beans, 29s 10d; peas, 29s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 4[illegible]s 9d; barley, 28s 4d; oats, 18s 1d, rye, 18s 9d, beans, 28s 9d, peas, 28s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s, beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—[illegible] general demand is [illegible]

Coffee.—[illegible] 29s 6d per cwt.

Sugar.—[illegible] value of raw sugar this week. On [illegible] 32s to 35s; fine yellow Mauritius, 35s to 38s 6d, good [illegible], 31s to 3[illegible], soft brown Madras, 2[illegible] to 2[illegible]s, low to good soft yellow Penang, 25s to 28s, good to fine Benares, 34s to 3[illegible], Khaur, 2[illegible] 6d to 24s per cwt. Refined goods steady, at 4[illegible]s 6d to 49s 6d for low to fine grocery. Crushed firm, at full prices.

Rice.—The demand is by no means active, yet importers are firm, and prices are well supported.

Provisions.—Irish butter is very slow in sale, at barely last currencies. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 74s to 80s, Waterford [illegible] Fine new in Dorset is selling at 10[illegible]s to 1[illegible]s per cwt; and fresh, 9s to 1[illegible]s per dozen lb. In bacon very little is doing. Waterford, sizeable, 45s to 4[illegible]s, and Limerick sizeable, 42s to 4[illegible]s, per cwt. No change in lard. Fine Irish bladdered, 54s to 57s [illegible] 56s per cwt.

Tallow.—Although the [illegible] has somewhat improved, prices are again lower. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 3[illegible]s per cwt, town tallow, 3[illegible]s per cwt net cash, rough fat, 2s per 8 lb.

Oils.—[illegible] to purchase [illegible] for more money. Linseed [illegible] per cwt.

Spirits.—[illegible] in good request, at [illegible], and Leewards, is said to [illegible]

Coals.—[illegible] Hartley, [illegible], Wylam, 13s 9d, Lambton [illegible] per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, [illegible] clover ditto, [illegible], and straw, £1 0s to £1 7s per load. Trade dull.

Hops.—Although the demand has fallen off, no decline has taken place in the quotations. The show of samples is small.

Wool.—Public sales of 20,000 bags of colonial and 1000 foreign were commenced on Thursday. Up to the present time the biddings have been somewhat active, and the whole of the parcels offered have changed hands at extreme quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies on offer at the whole of the metropolitan markets are unusually large for the time of year, and in excellent condition. The demand is heavy, and prices are not supported.

Smithfield.—Beef has sold readily, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. Otherwise, the trade has been far from active.—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 10d to 5s 10d; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A full average business has been transacted this week, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 4d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

BANKRUPTS.

G WATERHOUSE, Rupert-street, Haymarket, and Cranford-street (not Crawford-street as before advertised), watch and clock manufacturer. [illegible], Harbour-road, Brixton, builder. W ROBERTS, Warren-street, Camden-town, builder. G LAW, [illegible]-road, and late of West Drayton, hatter. J CARLE, Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer. G LILLYWHITE, sen., Cumberland-place, Brixton-rise, Surrey, currier. J JAMES, [illegible], Worcestershire, tailor. J FEGAN, Lincoln, draper. W WHITEHOUSE, Liverpool, trader. M WARREN, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-dyer. W FOSTER, Great Bolton, Lancashire, confectioner. J [illegible] silk throwster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W BLACK, Aberdeen, wine-merchant. J MILLAR, Ayr, ironfounder. W HOWISON, Edinburgh, spirit-merchant. J WOOD and Co, Edinburgh, general merchants.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Capt. [illegible] Dennis to be Capt., vice Cator; First Lieut. E Palmer to be Second Capt., vice Dennis; Second Lieut. W N [illegible] to be First Lieut., vice Palmer.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. A B Fyers to be First Lieut., vice Mackenzie.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C WILSON, Coventry, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

G WATERHOUSE, late of Rupert-street, Haymarket, and Cranford (not Cranford-street, as in last *Gazette*), watch manufacturer. T B BARNES, [illegible], Essex, surgeon. W STEEL, Fenchurch-street, tailor. J MILLER, Conduit-street, [illegible]. [illegible] KNIGHT, Plaistow, Essex, wholesale [illegible]. W HAWKINS, [illegible]. J T [illegible], Birkenhead and Liverpool, merchant. J A C REIMANN and J S GEBLER, Liverpool, merchants. E CLARK and H WELBARLEY, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, ironmongers. E PEACOCK, Gateshead, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Mrs ALEXANDRINA ELDER, Edinburgh, keeper of furnished lodgings. J WEATHERSTON, [illegible]. D PANGMAN, [illegible]. A M'DIARMID, Edinburgh, tailor.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst, at Hollybank, Hants, the wife of Major Robert Miller Mundy, of a son.—On the 17th inst, in Park-crescent, the wife of Captain Baring, of the Coldstream Guards, of a son.—[illegible], the wife of the Rev [illegible], of a son.—On the [illegible] inst, the wife of Major J B Backhouse, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.—On the 14th inst, the wife of the Rev [illegible], of a son.—Feb 1[illegible], at Dublin, the wife of Charles [illegible], of Hongkong House, county Tyrone, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst, the Rev Nicholas Howard Macgacan, B.A., curate of Ilford, Essex, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of the late Rev William Warner, [illegible], rector of [illegible], Essex. [illegible] daughter of John Bandy, Esq., of Funchal, Madeira.—On the 5th inst, at [illegible], William Henry [illegible], of Hatton, near Warwick, to Julia, [illegible], Esq., of [illegible], Merthyr Tydvil, to Elizabeth, relict of the late W Humphreys, Esq., of Penhill House, near Cardiff.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst, Marianne, fourth daughter of the Rev William [illegible], [illegible] hall, [illegible]. William Durant, eldest son of the Rev [illegible], rector of [illegible], aged seven years.—On the 15th inst, Mr Thomas Sawyer, newspaper agent, in the 50th year of his age.—At [illegible], Sussex, the Rev John [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.—February 17th, aged [illegible] years and 4 months, Edward Henry Saddington, beloved and only child of Mr Edward Whiffen, Trinity-street, Cardiff.—On the [illegible] inst, at St Olave's Rectory, Old Jewry, Katherine Lake, [illegible] to the Forces.—On Sunday last, Feb 15, after [illegible], the wife of Mr William Cotes, of Charing-cross, aged 65.

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THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, IV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852. [GRATIS.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

MAY-DEW.

[AIR—"There were three jolly hunters."]

[The superstition upon which this song is founded is prevalent in many parts of England, but is not confined to this country. It is believed in most parts of Europe, with some variation of detail, that a peculiar charm and efficacy belong to the early dew gathered on May morning. Among the most conspicuous of its virtues is that alluded to in the song—its power of preserving female loveliness.]

I.

From peaceful slumber waking,
With sunlight on its wings,
To hail the May-morn breaking,
The happy sky-lark sings.
So arise, arise, unclose your eyes,
Fair maids, the day has dawned for you;
And try the spell through mead and dell
That haunts the morning dew.

II.

Come forth, and find it gleaming
Like jewels on the grass,
And bathe your eyes, bright beaming,
And ripe lips, as you pass.
And your eyes shall shine with light divine,
Your cheeks their youthful bloom renew,
And time shall spare your faces fair,
By magic of the dew.

III.

But if you doubt the trial,
And smile to hear the tale,
I know, beyond denial,
A charm that cannot fail:
Try thought refined, the simple mind,
Good humour bright, and feeling true,
And you need not seek for eye or cheek
The magic of the dew.

YOU LOVE ME NOT.

[AIR—"Tom Bowling."]

I.

You love me not as once you loved,
Your face your truth denies;
And when you speak of faith unchanged,
I doubt you by your eyes.
A spirit looks from you to me,
Discovered though unseen,
Whose whispers mingle with your own,
And tell me what you mean.

II.

The secret sympathies of love
Give warning to my pride;
Your look, your smile, your very touch,
Reveal what you would hide.
I cannot prove the truth I feel,
But, ah! my heart is sore;
The dreams of happy love are pass'd,
The world is mine no more!

FALL, OH, FALL!

[AIR—"Now, oh, now."]

I.

Fall, oh, fall, ye words of anger,
Like the leaves when autumn blows,
Like the May-blooms in the river,
Like the moonlight on the snows!
Fall like seed in barren places,
Fall like rain-drops in the sea,
Idle words, foredoom'd to perish,
Lost between my love and me!

II.

But, ye words of loving kindness,
Fall like grateful summer rain,
Like the heat on frozen waters,
Like sweet music heard in pain!
Like the dew on op'ning roses,
Like the acorn from the tree,
Fall, ye accents of affection,
Fruitful to my love and me!

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

MAY-DEW.

"THERE WERE THREE JOLLY HUNTERS." This air is a lively and very graceful specimen of the music popular among the peasantry of England. It has been taken down from recitation in the hop-districts of Kent; and, as far as the Editors of this Publication are enabled to ascertain, is now for the first time printed. Its merits are quite sufficient to recommend it to higher circles of musical taste than those to which it has previously been confined.

YOU LOVE ME NOT.

"TOM BOWLING."—One of those beautiful melodies which Charles Dibdin composed for his own sea-songs. The vast number of Dibdin's musical productions of a great portion of which he wrote the words and music—is at once a proof of his industry and the amazing fertility of his genius. It is said that his dramatic pieces, and those entertainments of which he was both the author and composer, and in which he was the sole performer, altogether contained upwards of twelve hundred songs. Some of Dibdin's songs in *The Deserter*; his ballad, "Then farewell, my trim-built wherry," in *The Watermen*; "I locked up all my treasure," and "While the lads of the village," in *The Quaker*,—have long been established favourites. Time has had no other effect on them, nor on the plain but expressive melodies of many of his sea-songs, than to heighten their charm and increase their popularity. It is perhaps worthy of notice that, shortly after the termination of his engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, Dibdin attempted a "new species of public amusement," which was somewhat similar in its nature to the ingenious and much-admired *Marionettes* of the present day. Dibdin's exhibition, however, appears to have been of a *musical* character; though whether on that occasion his figures sang, or rather were supposed to sing,—whether any aspiring Mandane made her *debut* in the opera of *Artaxerxes*, or any pretty Polly was brought forward in *The Beggar's Opera*,—we are unable to say.

FALL, OH, FALL!

"NOW, OH, NOW!"—A melody full of taste and feeling, the composition of Dowland. In the year 1588, John Dowland, then at the age of twenty six, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Music at Oxford. His compositions consisted chiefly of Part Songs, Madrigals, and Music for the Lute,—for his performance on which instrument, as well as for his singing, he was highly admired, as appears from the testimony of Shakspeare in the *Passionate Pilgrim*:—

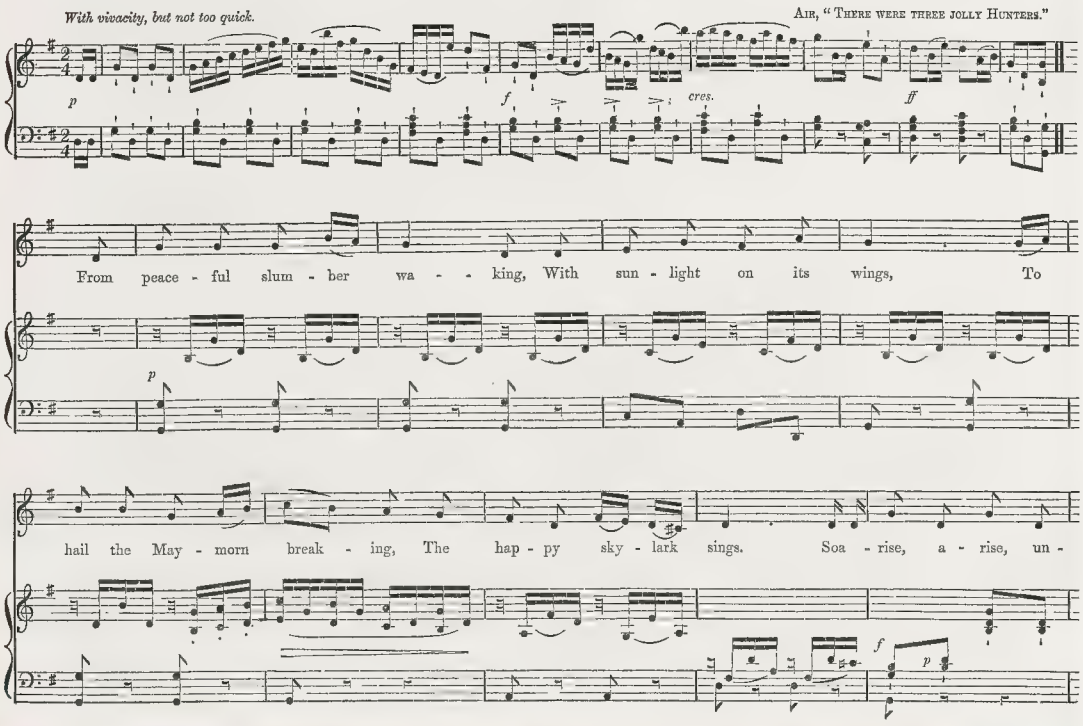
"Dowland to thee is dear, whose heavenly touch
Upon the lute doth ravish human sense."

Dowland's "*First Booke of Songs or Ayres of foure Parts, with Tablature for the Lute*," was published in 1595; and some years afterwards he produced a work bearing the quaint title of "*Lachrimæ, or Seaven Teares figured in Seaven passionate Pavanes* (the Pavan was a solemn and stately kind of dance), *with Lessons other Pavans, Galiards, and Almands, set forth for the Lute, Viols, or Violons, in five Parts.*" Anthony Wood, in the *Fasti Oxonienses*, says of Dowland, that "he was the rarest musician that the age did behold." This eulogium, however, must refer to Dowland's playing on the lute; for, considered as a composer, he was inferior to Bird, Dr. Bull, Morley, Thomas Weelkes, and other English musical writers of the same period. Dr. Burney, in his *General History of Music*, has taken some pains to undermine Dowland's merits as a composer: but Burney should be read with some caution; for, although a scientific musician, a learned historian, and an elegant writer, he was not, in many cases, a just critic. Dowland is certainly deserving of praise; and the very points of objection to him upon which Burney particularly remarks, are to be found in those compositions of Purcell on which the Doctor, in a subsequent criticism, has lavished the full meed of admiration. One of Dowland's latest works was a translation from the Latin of a then celebrated treatise on music, by a German styling himself Andreas Ornithoparcus. The preface to this translation is dated from Dowland's house in Fetter Lane, the 10th of April, 1609.

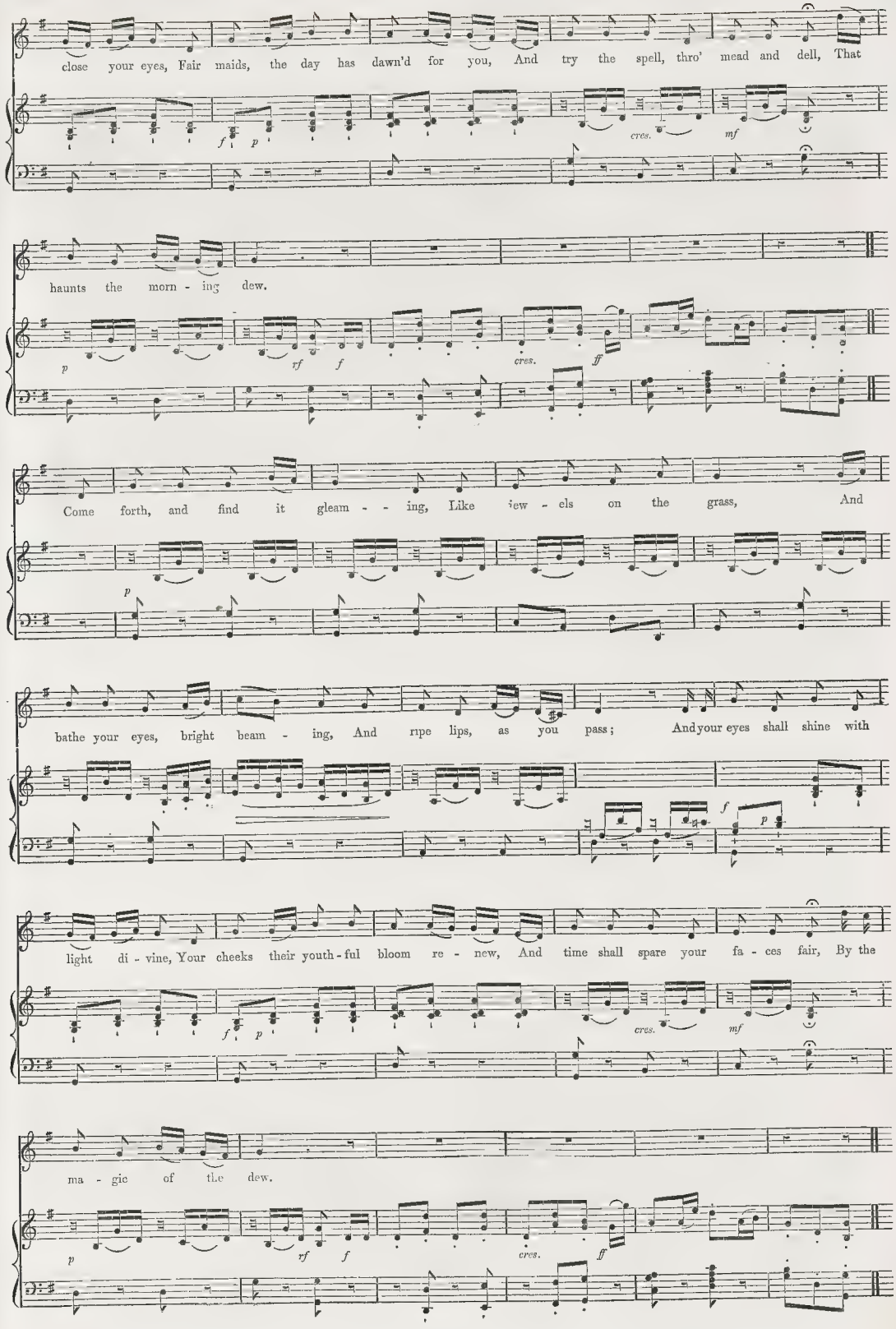
MAY-DEW.

With vivacity, but not too quick.

Air, "There were three jolly Hunters."


p
f
cres.
ff
From peace - ful slum - ber wa - - king, With sun - light on its wings, To
p
hail the May - morn break - ing, The hap - py sky - lark sings. Soa - rise, a - rise, un -
f
p

MAY-DEW.


close your eyes, Fair maids, the day has dawn'd for you, And try the spell, thro' mead and dell, That
haunts the morn - ing dew.
Come forth, and find it gleam - - ing, Like jew - els on the grass, And
bathe your eyes, bright beam - ing, And ripe lips, as you pass; And your eyes shall shine with
light di - vine, Your cheeks their youth-ful bloom re - new, And time shall spare your fa - ces fair, By the
ma - gic of the dew.

But if you doubt the tri - al, And smile to hear the tale, I

p

know, be - yond de - ni - - al, A charm that can - not fail; Try thoughts re - fin'd, the

f *p*

sim - ple mind, Good hu - mour bright, and feel - ing true, And you need not seek for eye or cheek The

f *p* *cres.* *mf*

ma - gic of the dew.

p *rf* *f* *cres.* *ff*

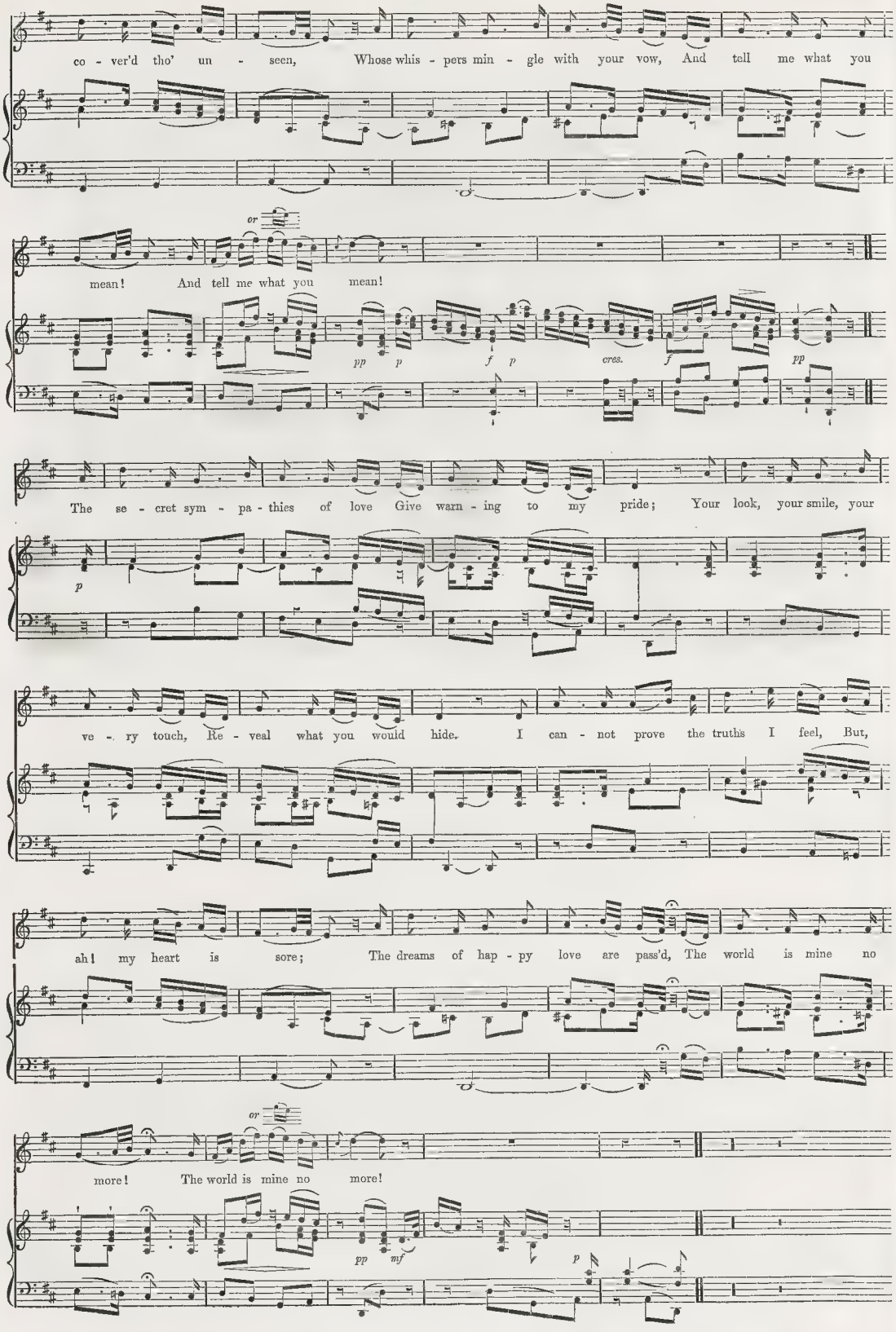
Very slow, and plaintively. AIR, "TOM BOWLING."

p *cres.* *p* *cres.* *f* *pp*

You love me not as once you loved, Your face your truth de - nies; And when you speak of

p

faith un-changed, I doubt you, by your eyes. A spi - rit looks from you to me, Dis -


co - ver'd tho' un - seen, Whose whis - pers min - gle with your vow, And tell me what you
or
mean! And tell me what you mean!
pp p f p cres. f pp
The se - cret sym - pa - thies of love Give warn - ing to my pride; Your look, your smile, your
p
ve - ry touch, Re - veal what you would hide. I can - not prove the truths I feel, But,
ah! my heart is sore; The dreams of hap - py love are pass'd, The world is mine no
or
more! The world is mine no more!
pp mf p

FALL, OH, FALL!

Slow, and tranquilly.

AIR, "NOW, OH, NOW."

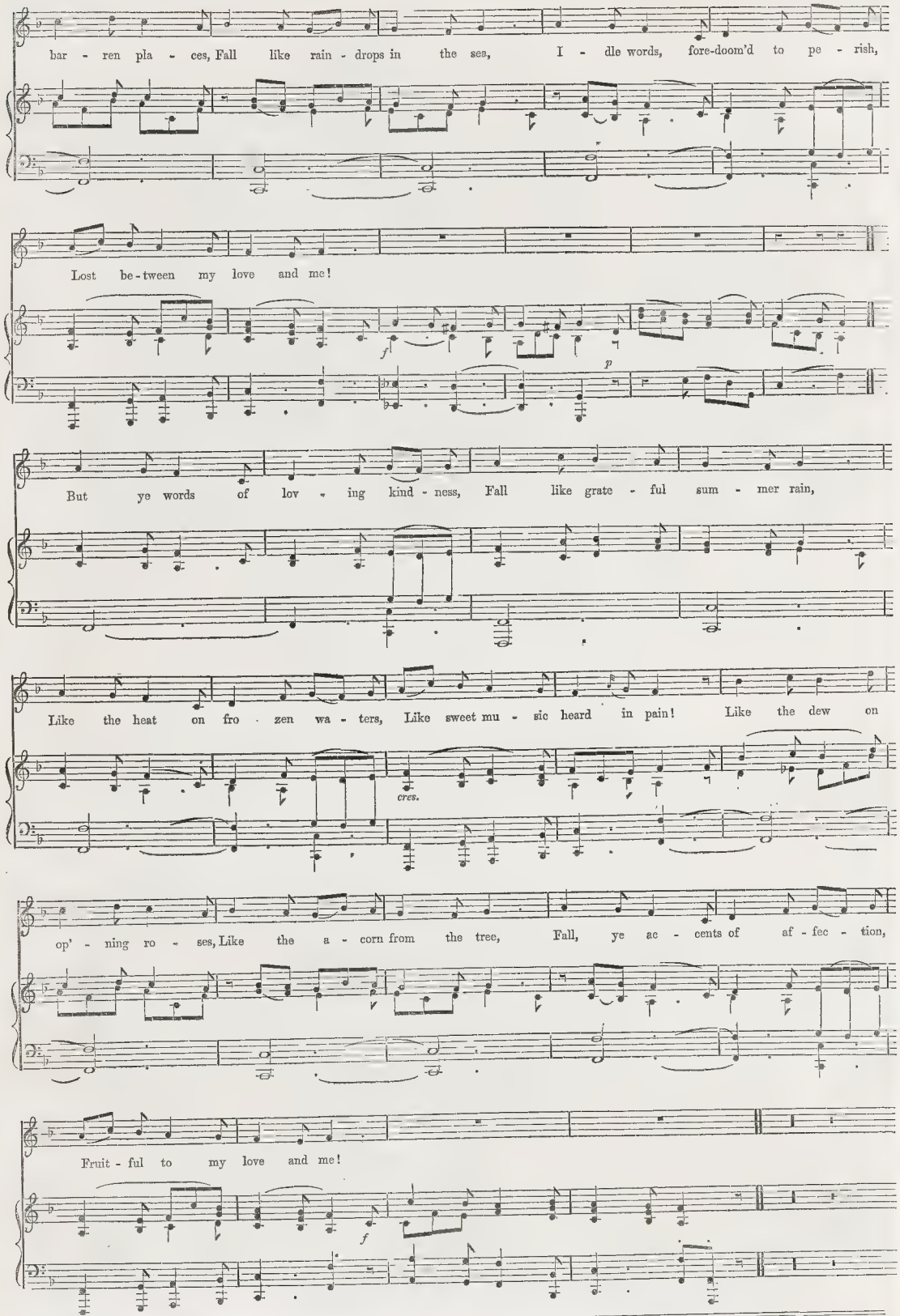
p *rf* *cres.* *p*

Fall, oh, fall, ye words of an - ger, Like the leaves when au - tumn blows,

pp

Like the May - blooms in the ri - ver, Like the moon - light on the snows! Fall like seed in

cres.


bar - ren pla - ces, Fall like rain - drops in the sea, I - dle words, fore-doom'd to pe - rish,
Lost be-tween my love and me!
f
p
But ye words of lov - ing kind - ness, Fall like grate - ful sum - mer rain,
Like the heat on fro - zen wa - ters, Like sweet mu - sic heard in pain! Like the dew on
cres.
op' - ning ro - ses, Like the a - corn from the tree, Fall, ye ac - cents of af - fec - tion,
Fruit - ful to my love and me!
f

London Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by William Little, 198 Strand aforesaid. Saturday, February 21, 1852.—Musical Supplement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 547.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

THE Russell Administration has fallen a few days before the catastrophe was anticipated. That it should have died of Sir Charles Wood's prepared or imagined Budget, of a defeat upon its colonial policy, or even upon Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill, seemed not only possible, but highly probable. A different fate was, however, reserved for it. Considered as a mere party move, it was politic in Lord John Russell to seize the opportunity afforded by the accidental, and by no means important, defeat which he suffered on Lord Palmerston's motion, and to throw up office. To have been defeated on the Budget, would have been bad; to have been ousted on the question of Reform in Parliament, would have been worse; and to have been censured for suffering the mismanagement of the Cape colony and our colonial empire generally, would have been more damaging than all. As any one of these catastrophes was likely to occur, Lord John Russell and his colleagues should be much obliged to Lord Palmerston, who certainly intended them no such kindness, for the more popular pretext for resignation which he placed in their way. But whatever may be the opinion which the country at the present time, and history in future, will form of the late Administration, and of the manner in which at last they relinquished office, the Whigs have now an opportunity of retrieving their lost ground. Now that they are no longer in power, we may expect that the old traditional virtues and energies of the party will once more have the fair play which the charms and the exigencies of office denied them; and that in opposition, where they have often so brilliantly distinguished themselves, they will once again do battle in the national cause, and entitle themselves to public gratitude. Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Carlisle, Lord Granville, and even the venerable, and we may say illustrious, Lord Lansdowne, whose graceful and eloquent farewell to Parliament as a Minister of State will long linger in the popular recollection, are men too eminent and too able not to do their country service in the difficult time that may be approaching. Whatever their faults as a Ministry may have been, they have committed none as individuals to unfit them for a career of future usefulness. They bear historical and honoured names, and are men of the highest character as well as talent. The country will have need of them. They represent great principles; and it should be remembered of them in the hour of their downfal, that it was in many instances not their fault that they were unable to carry these great principles into effect. They were Ministers in a peculiar and exceptional period, and were a weak party only rendered strong by the contrast exhibited by the greater weakness or any and every other party that opposed or supported them. To do little, was their safest policy; and if at the present time the littleness of their doings might be thrown at them as a reproach, they might reply that if they did little good, they did less evil. If they gained no glory, they incurred no great disgrace. If they did not end a Kaffir war, they extinguished an Irish rebellion; and if they were Ministers longer than they ought to have been, it was their opponents who were to blame, and not they. It was not their fault that Lord Derby did not take office a twelvemonth ago, but Lord Derby's own for not being ready.

But the country is more interested in the policy of the new, than in the virtues or the failings of the old Administration. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are Ministers at last. The list of the Cabinet is complete, and all the principal, and most of the minor, offices are filled up. The nation will await with curiosity the programme of their policy There is no arguing with necessity. The fall of the Russell Administration, and the accession to power of Lord Derby and his friends, were equally inevitable. The country in general being convinced of this fact, and that at present no other Ministry is possible, will allow Lord Derby a fair trial, and meet with disapproval any factious attempt, come whence it will, to impede the business of the nation, or throw unnecessary difficulties

THE NEW PREMIER, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.—FROM A PAINTING BY SELOUS.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO SPANISH SLAVERS IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, BY H.M.S. "PENGUIN".—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in the way of the Government. Yet, while the public are thus disposed, it is in vain to deny that the composition of the Ministry, even in the absence of a formal programme of their intentions, is of a nature to excite something more than mere curiosity. A feeling of anxiety, not to say of alarm, is aroused when it is remembered that the new Ministry does not come into power as the opponent of the last upon any great questions of general policy, but as the opponent of Free Trade, the triumphant affirmation of which principle in the year 1846 saved Great Britain from the dangers of a fearful revolution, as all the world except the Protectionists, will allow. Lord Derby himself has so recently as on the opening night of the present session endeavoured to show the party that elevated him to the perilous and thankless office of the leader of Protection that he still disapproves of Sir Robert Peel's act, and that he is not indisposed to interfere with the settlement made by that statesman. Mr. Disraeli appears to be of a different opinion, for we find that on the 11th of February, 1851, a few days after the opening of the last session of Parliament, he announced "that he had abandoned the cause of protection in so far as any Parliamentary effort to overthrow the system of Free-trade was concerned." Mr. Henley, another of Lord Derby's colleagues, also expressed his acquiescence in Free Trade as an accomplished fact, which, being a fact, it was not desirable to disturb. It is possible, therefore, notwithstanding Lord Derby's prediction for a fixed duty upon corn, that the new Ministers, although representatives of Protectionist principles, may be wise enough to let the matter alone, at least for the present, and to devote their energies to the more pressing and immediate business of the country. Although, with the exceptions named, the members of the Ministry may be considered men of strictly Protectionist principles, and pledged to carry them out, there is reason for the belief that in the actual circumstances of the country and of all Europe, this question may not be immediately mooted. But upon this point the public will patiently await the Ministerial explanations.

But, leaving all questions of their policy, real or supposed, to be discussed at a future time, we may, in the interval, without fear of being justly open to the reproach of unjust, invidious, or unseasonable criticism, express the surprise felt by a large portion of the public at the personal composition of the Cabinet, and the strange distribution of important offices. Against Lord Derby as Premier, and Sir Edward Sugden as Lord Chancellor, there is nothing to object. Neither can a word be said against the right of Mr. Disraeli to be considered the Ministerial leader in the House of Commons, and to hold a high office in the Administration; but that he should not have been contented with the office of Home Secretary, and that he should have thrust himself into that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is indeed to be lamented for Mr. Disraeli's own sake. A statesman who only a year ago expressed his belief that the English agriculturists should be allowed to grow tobacco, and that a large portion of the poor-rates should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, might possibly make a good Home Secretary; but, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he will excite derision, if not consternation. Even Sir Charles Wood—whose abilities in this important office were not of the highest order—showed, in the most brilliant and triumphant manner, in 1850, and again in 1851, how absurd, and worse than absurd, were the financial projects of Mr. Disraeli. Equally strange are some other of the appointments that have been made. The minor offices filled by the Duke of Northumberland, by Lord Lonsdale, by Lord Salisbury, by Lord John Manners, and others, are unexceptionable. The same may be said of all the legal appointments. But who is the new Home Secretary? and what has Mr. Walpole done to have such greatness thrust upon him? Will not the colonies be as surprised as England is when they learn the name of the new Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakington? And will not all the diplomatists, armed or unarmed, of Europe feel even more than surprise to learn that the successor of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville in the Foreign-office is—Lord Malmesbury? Yet it is possible that Lord Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Walpole may have in them the stuff of which statesmen are made; and that Lord Derby, in selecting these three unknown men for such high offices, has not acted without good and sufficient reason. We hope it will prove so. A Derby Administration was inconvenient sooner or later, a matter of necessity. Until it had been tried, there was no hope of a really effective Government in this country. In exhibiting strength or weakness, that Administration will equally serve a good end. If it be strong, it will be a change for the better; and if it be weak, it will lead to new combinations of parties, and to the ultimate establishment of another Administration in which the country will have confidence. At all events, the day of inaction seems to have passed; and, either with a dissolution of Parliament or without it, we may expect stirring business during the next few months.

CAPTURE OF TWO SLAVERS IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

(From a Correspondent)

I ENCLOSE you a rough Sketch of the destruction of two slave vessels, off the island of Querimba, by H.M.S. *Penguin*, Thomas Etheridge, Esq., with the following short account of the affair.

On the 3d of November, whilst running along the land, a vessel was discovered at anchor in a small bay off the island of Querimba. We immediately bore up towards her; and when about two miles off, not being acquainted with the anchorage, hove to, and sent a whaler with two men, in charge of the master's assistant, to board the stranger, who had hoisted Spanish colours. When the boat was within 100 yards of the vessel she slipped her cable and made sail, apparently running for a passage between the islands. The mate of the vessel fired at the boat, when she was close alongside, but without doing any damage. A brisk fire was returned by the whaler. In a few minutes the stranger struck on a coral reef, and was immediately boarded and taken possession of by the whaler. She proved to be a fine barque of 600 tons, completely equipped for the slave trade, carrying two long guns, with a crew of forty-five men, three of whom were away with the captain. She was from the Havana, and had intended to ship 1000 slaves on the following day. It was found impossible to get the vessel off, as she went on shore at high water. It was, therefore, determined to set her on fire, which was accordingly done on the following day.

On the same morning (November 4th), whilst at anchor near the barque, we saw a large "dow" coming out. A boat was immediately despatched after her, and she was taken possession of, though not till her crew and about thirty slaves had effected their escape on shore. She was found not to be seaworthy, and was, therefore, sunk.

Two days after the destruction of these two vessels, at daylight, we discovered a sail, and immediately started in chase. At seven A.M. observed H.M.S *Orestes* in the offing; at eight the latter was near enough to fire at the stranger, a large brig, who hoisted Spanish colours, but took no further notice of the firing, though several shots passed through his sails. The *Orestes* soon dropped astern, and we continued the chase alone. The Spaniard (another slaver) was observed throwing spars, &c., overboard, but did not much increase his distance. We made every endeavour to come up with him, and by great exertions with sweeps, &c., kept within two miles of him all night. Next day we tried the boats, but the wind being very light; but, after pulling for six hours in a burning sun, and there being no chance of coming up with the slaver, they were obliged to return on board. We kept sight of him till midnight, and then lost him altogether. The chase lasted 42 hours, and extended over 170 miles. 2000 slaves are said to be ready for embarkation in the barracoons, all for Cuba, in Brazilian vessels, and have been here for some time. Slaves are cheap, 10 dollars only being paid for a full-grown man.

The sums deposited in the Paris Savings Bank during the past week

THE NEW PREMIER.

In the Gratis Supplement to be published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, will be given a copious Memoir of the new Premier, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. The Portrait of his Lordship (engraved upon the preceding page) is from Mr. Selous' picture of the Opening of the Great Exhibition, for which Lord Derby sat as one of the Royal Commissioners, and for permission to engrave which we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Lloyd Brothers, to whom the picture belongs.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The resignation of Ministers in consequence of the adverse majority in the House of Commons, on Friday night week, upon Lord Palmerston's amendment to alter the proposition of the Government, relative to the calling out of the militia, so as to render the force contemplated a "general" instead of a "local" militia, which latter was the Government plan, was published in our second edition on Saturday last.

At the meeting of the House of Commons on Friday night, Lord J. Russell made a short statement of alterations which he proposed making in his scheme as originally proposed.

Lord Palmerston, who had previously given notice of his amendment, immediately rose, and in an able speech showed that the alterations of Lord J. Russell were very much to the effect which he aimed at in his amendment, namely, to make the force a "general" and not a "local" militia, that the latter would be of little value in the contingency contemplated, viz. an invasion; while the "general militia," with its readiness for immediate service, and its liability to serve in any part of the United Kingdom, was the force which the occasion required, that Lord John Russell's proposed force would be "neither one thing nor the other," and that, therefore, the proper course for the House to take was to adopt his amendment, which would render the force a "general militia," and would call it by its proper name.

This reasoning prevailed with the House, and on a division Lord Palmerston's amendment was carried by a majority of 11, the numbers being for the Government, 125; against it, 136.

On this result being announced, Lord John Russell declared his intention of at once resigning, which he did on the following day; and on Sunday, the Earl of Derby having been summoned by her Majesty to form a new Ministry, the noble leader of the Protectionists at once applied himself to the task, and the following is the result:—

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor—Sir E. Sugden.
President of the Council—The Earl of Lonsdale.
Lord Privy Seal—Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli.
Secretaries of State:
Home—Mr. Walpole.
Foreign—The Earl of Malmesbury.
Colonial—Sir J. Pakington
First Lord of the Admiralty—Duke of Northumberland.
President of the Board of Control—Mr. Henley.
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Henley.
Postmaster-General—The Earl of Hardwicke.
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster not yet appointed.
Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington.
Master-General of the Ordnance—Viscount Hardinge.
Judge Advocate—Mr. Baillie.
Secretary-at-War—Mr. Beresford.
Secretary to the Admiralty—Mr. A. Stafford.
Secretaries to the Treasury—Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.
Secretaries to the Board of Control—The Earl of Desart, Mr. H. Baillie.
Under-Secretaries of State:
Home—Sir W. Jolliffe.
Foreign—Lord Stanley.
Colonial—Not yet appointed.
Lords of the Treasury—Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Bateson.
Lords of the Admiralty—Rear-Admiral H. Parker, Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby, Commodore Sir T. Herbert, Captain Milne.
Attorney-General—Sir F. Thesiger.
Solicitor-General—Sir F. Kelly.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board—Sir John Trollope.

HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Exeter.
Lord Steward—Duke of Montrose.
Master of the Horse—Earl of Jersey.
Vice-Chamberlain—Marquis of Worcester.
Treasurer—Colonel Forester.
Comptroller—Lord Castleton.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—Lord De Ros.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms—The Earl of Sandwich.
Lords in Waiting—Morton, Byron, Crofton, Hawarden, Varnlam, Gallway, Shannon, Polwarth.

IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant—Earl of Eglinton.
Chief Secretary—Not settled, offered to Lord Naas.
Lord Chancellor—Not settled, offered to Chief Justice Blackburne.
Attorney-General—Mr. Napier.
Solicitor-General—Mr. Whiteside.

Mr George Frederick Young has, for the present, declined to accept the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which has been offered to him by the Earl of Derby. This decision has been taken by the hon. gentleman on the sole ground that his health is not sufficiently re-established to justify his undertaking the laborious duties of the office. It is, however, understood that when his recovery is complete arrangements will be made for his joining the Administration of the noble Earl.

Lord Jocelyn has not accepted office under Lord Derby's Administration.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Monday a meeting was held in Marylebone, which was presided over by Mr T. E. Baker, the senior churchwarden of St. Pancras, and at which the members for the borough (Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart) attended. The hon. gentlemen having addressed their constituents in favour of a more liberal measure of reform than that which had been proposed by Lord John Russell, resolutions were adopted in accordance with their views. One of these resolutions (we are told "That any Ministry which should propose a law to tax the food of the people will call forth such an expression of just indignation as will prove highly injurious to the revenue and dangerous to the peace of the country." An address to the Queen, founded on the resolutions, was agreed to, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Sir Benjamin Hall, in the course of the observations which he addressed to the meeting, commented in very strong terms on the members of the new Ministry, whom he considered open to animadversion. He said:—We were now in a crisis, as it was called. We were to have new Ministers, and he would read a list of them (Here he read the list given elsewhere, each name of which excited groans and laughter.) There was one very curious appointment—the Woods and Forests, Lord John Manners—the gentleman who had once stood for the city of London, and who somewhere in his poetical works expressed the wish—

Let laws and learning, trade and commerce die,
But God preserve our old nobility.

(Cheers and laughter.) The man who was to be the leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, had in 1833 issued an address to the electors of that borough; and he (Sir B Hall) would take care that, at the next election, that address went before the electors of Buckinghamshire. Mr. Disraeli at that time said:—"It is possible that the Tories may imagine that there are two modes by which the aristocratic principle may be restored—first, by force; secondly, by a coalition between the two aristocratic parties. But, believing that it is utterly impossible to restore the aristocratic principle, and believing that unless some principle of action be infused into the Government a convulsion must ensue, what are the most obvious methods by which the democratic principle may be made predominant? It will appear that the most obvious methods are the instant repeal of the septennial act, the institution of election by ballot, and the immediate dissolution of parliament. I record here my solemn conviction, and the result of my own unprejudiced meditation." Those were his words; but why should either the democratic or aristocratic principle be made predominant? (Hear, hear.) He (Sir B. Hall) had travelled all over Europe, and was certain that in no country were the aristocracy more regarded than in this country, so long as they recognised the rights of their fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) This was the man who, in 1833, demanding these measures, and as little dreaming of protection then as he (Sir B. Hall) did of voting for it now, was called to the councils of his Sovereign, and was to lead the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He despised and contemned such a man. (Cheers.)

On the same evening a meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury, called for a similar purpose, was held in the Music-hall, Store-street, over which Mr. Thomas Duncombe presided, and at which Mr. Wakley, the second member for the borough, attended. The chairman addressed his constituents in condemnation of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, as being too limited in its propositions. Mr. Wakley having followed on the same side, resolutions were adopted in favour of

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1852.

We are this week in all the noisy tumult of Carnival, which expired on Tuesday night, or more truly on Wednesday morning, to the sound of countless orchestras not only the Grand Opera, but several of the minor theatres, and all the *salles de bal*, throwing open their doors for masked balls. These balls are dull affairs in London, but surely not more so than in Paris, for nothing can be more melancholy than the mirth and antics of the masquers. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the Boulevards were crowded by gazers to see masquers and equipages which were not. But, alas! the mutability of all sublunary things is specially visible in the decadence of our splendid Carnival displays. A stray *fiacre* filled with sorry attempts at costume, and a few ill-disguised vagrants on foot, were all that presented themselves to the expectant eye. For the splendid equipages of bygone days, in which Princes, ambassadors, and the highest aristocracy used to vie with each other in brilliancy, we have a long array of cabs, superannuated hacks, and spring carts, among which anything like a decent turn-out creates a positive sensation. In fine, the Municipal Guards, a well appointed fine body of men, were decidedly the most respectable parts of the display. At night things looked a little more gay, on the principle *la nuit tous les chats sont gris*: the numerous *costumiers* lighted up, the numbers of *fiacres* flying about in every quarter from ball to ball—all foreigners, be it noted, who wish really to see the Carnival in Paris, go round to all of them; the balance of fun, and the curious interest arising from national manners, being decidedly in favour of those lowest in the social and Terpsichorean scale. Of this class the most famous, and certainly the least respectable, is *La Courtille*, a *guinguette*, or dancing-house in the suburbs. Here the Carnival saturnalia may be witnessed in its wildest excess; so much so, that the scene at daylight on the following morning, on the breaking up of the company, is one of the regular sights of Paris, and is witnessed by thousands: the jaded features, costumes soiled and torn, bacchanal women notous and "unmentionable," from excitement, sunk in stupid and brutal from fatigue and intoxication—the whole scene bespeaks a night spent in exhausting excess and licentiousness. This is, however, the darkest side of the picture; for better society, the Carnival terminates in the *cabarets* of the Maison Dorée and the Café de Paris, amid all the elegances that Paris can afford.

A *coup d'état* has just taken place in the artistic world, which excites the greatest surprise. M. Duban, the architect who had been commissioned to repair and terminate the Louvre, was peremptorily ordered to abandon the splendid undertaking he had already commenced and partly accomplished, immediately after a visit of the President to the Palace. No reason is assigned for this mortifying dismissal. M. Ascomi is appointed to succeed M. Duban.

The gardens which surround the Place de la Concorde at some depth below its level are now being filled up: they are to be replaced by platforms, which will be turned to good account during the public *fêtes* for illumination, &c. They will also be marvellously adapted for placing artillery *en batterie*, if such physical force measures are found necessary.

The picture-gallery of Marshal Soult is announced for sale in April next. It contains several *chef-d'œuvres* of the Spanish school—Murillo and Velasquez being the principal masters. The two gems of his collection—"the Parasytic" and "St. Augustin," both by Murillo—were sold at enormous prices, a few years ago, to Lord Tomline. "The Parasytic" had been originally purchased from the Marshal by the late King Louis Philippe, for £20,000. In consequence of a speech made by one of the Ministers at the Chambers of Peers on this transaction, the Marshal returned the purchase-money to his Majesty, and afterwards the picture passed into the hands of the nobleman above mentioned, for £8000.

This week has given us a new drama and a new *opera comique*, both successful. The drama is M. Emile Augier's, and was on the first night patronised by the presence of the Prince President. Its title is "Diane," and it owes no small share of the favour with which it was received to Mdlle. Rachel's having undertaken the principal character. The scene is laid in the reign of Louis XIII., and the interest turns upon the devotedness of *Diane* to her brother, doomed to death under the atrocious edict of Richelieu, for fighting a duel; she sacrifices her love in order to save his life. Some passages in the play bore strongly upon the existing state of affairs in France, and occasioned tumults of applause from one part of the audience, which were met with significant dissent from the other. The scene which chiefly led to these demonstrations was one between the *King* and *Cardinal Richelieu*, whom the *Monarch* sternly reproaches for keeping all power and authority in his own hands, and leaving him but the empty name of King. The language pointed so visibly to the late position of the President of the Republic and the Assemblée Nationale, that the assertion since made by the author's friends, that the coincidence was wholly accidental, is very difficult to credit. I give you a specimen, roughly and rapidly translated:—

The King. Yes! I would be master,
And not thus wear the empty show of power,
Without the privilege to act or feel
From my own head or heart. Nc, no! I'm weary
Of numbly yielding where I should command—
To be the shadow of authority,
And move a puppet in another's hand.

Violent cheers and counter-cheers followed this passage, showing that the poor Assembly has still some friends left in Paris. The following, put into the mouth of *Richelieu*, led to a demonstration still more pointed:—

In times of lawless anarchy and strife,
Like these fierce times we live in, one stern law—
The law of force—alone can save a State,
And men and things must bend or break before it.

These lines were a signal for another contested expression of opinion Not so, however, the following couplet, inimitably delivered by Rachel and addressed to *Richelieu*:—

Mais l'histoire dira, que dans votre œuvre immense
Il manque une grandeur suprême à la morale!
(And that your mighty work, shall history say,
One crowning grandeur wanted—honesty!)

The effect of this little passage was positively electrical on the audience. Three distinct rounds of cheering followed its delivery.

FRANCE.

The 24th of February, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848, has come and gone without even interrupting the maskings and gaieties of the Carnival, so completely has the tide of recent events swept over and obliterated all the most cherished and characteristic of the impressions and associations of the last and most futile of all the revolutions of France. The only indication that there were still among the community some who clung with fond tenacity to the belief that the efforts of that period were not wholly vain, was an ineffectual attempt on the part of a small body of persons, on Tuesday, to excite a public manifestation by putting *immortelles* at the foot of the column in the Place de la Bastile. As soon, however, as these mournful memorials were deposited, they were removed by the police, and the knot of passers-by whom the incident had collected were immediately dispersed to mingle with the merry throng of mummers on the Boulevards.

A protest of a different character, but more damaging from its quiet satire, was made against the present order of things on the same day by the *Presse* newspaper, which re-published the letter addressed by Louis Napoleon to the Provisional Government on his return from exile, in which he hailed the new Republic as the regeneration of France, and declared his only ambition to be to serve it, and to show his devotedness to the men (Ledru-Rollin and his colleagues) who then represented it!

The approaching elections for the *Corps Législatif* create some little bustle in political circles. The Prefect of the Seine has issued an address to the electors of that department, which comprises the capital, recommending them to make choice only of those candidates who are sincerely devoted to the new order of things; and, to accomplish that result, this functionary mentions nine individuals who, he thinks, ought to be returned as members of the *Corps Législatif*. To choose any others, he says, would be a disavowal of their past conduct, considering they formed part of the 200,000 who on the 20th of December again placed in the hands of Louis Napoleon the destinies of France. Nevertheless, a list of opposition candidates for Paris has been published, and, it is understood, adopted by a large number of voters in all the electoral divisions of the me-

tropolis: there are—for the 1st division, M. Dupont (de l'Eure); 2d, Gen. Lamoricière; 3d, General Eugène Cavaignac; 4th, M. Carnot; 5th, M. Michel Gondchaux; 6th, M Bixio; 7th, M. Eugène Sue; and 8th, M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie. An impression seems to be very generally prevalent that Cavaignac, if elected, will, immediately on taking his seat in the Assembly, rise and protest, in the name of the Republic, against all that has been done since the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, and that he will then quit the Chamber.

M. Dupin, sen., the President of the late Legislative Assembly, declines being nominated as a candidate for any place at the ensuing election.

A reward of 50,000f is offered for discoveries applying the voltaic rile to heating, lighting, chemistry, mechanism, or practical medicine. The prize is open to *savants* of all nations.

The President gave a grand ball at the Tuileries on Monday night, at which 4000 persons were present.

A decree of the President of the Republic directs that general officers and admirals named Senators, and not provided with any command, are to be considered as being *en disponibilité*, and may be replaced according to the wants of the service may require. They remain, however, in such case liable to be called to commands on active service, and to form part of the Council of Admiralty, the Council of Works of the Navy, and to the Committees of the Army. This arrangement is applicable to both the sea and land service.

Nubar Bey, Secretary to the Pacha of Egypt, has arrived in Paris, on a special mission.

The court-martial at Clamecy has condemned several persons more to transportation or imprisonment for being concerned in the late insurrection.

M. Bocher, the administrator of the Orleans property, has been arrested, together with three other persons, and is to be brought to trial on the charge of "having and distributing seditious printed documents without a name of a printer, and unstamped." The "seditious documents" consisted of the protest of the testamentary executors of Louis Philippe against the confiscation of the Orleans property, the letter of the Orleans Princes on the same subject, and other similar papers, such as the concession made by Louis XIV. to his legitimised son by Madame de Montespan, the Count de Toulouse, who was father of the Duke de Penthièvre, whose property descended to the House of Orleans. These papers were strung together on a single printed sheet, under the heading, "Facts for the Defence of the Rights of Property against the decree of the 22nd of January, 1852," and were circulated with a view to proceedings being taken in the French courts of law to dispute the legality of the confiscation decree. The other three persons arrested were in the service of the Parcels Delivery Company, to which the distribution of the papers was entrusted.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that on the 18th instant, as previously arranged, Queen Isabella, who is now perfectly recovered from her late wound, proceeded to the church of the Atocha to return thanks to God for the double blessing of her escape from the dagger of the assassin Merino, and the recent happy birth of a Princess. The streets were crowded on the occasion, and the troops lined the route of the *cortège*. In the balconies, which were decorated with much taste, thronged groups of ladies stood, holding bouquets in their hands, and doves decked out with ribbons and poetical devices about their necks, to let fly on the passage of the Queen.

At half-past two o'clock a salute of artillery announced the departure of the Queen from the palace. Twenty young girls, dressed in white, carrying garlands of flowers, preceded by a band of music, opened the march, and were followed by the rich equipages of the Spanish grandees. Next came twelve Court carriages drawn each by four horses, and in which were seated the officers of the Queen's household, and the carriages of the Infante don Francisco de Paula, father of the King, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who followed, were in a landau, the taste and richness of which were only exceeded by the carriage of the Queen. Her Majesty came next, and with her was seated the Princess Royal; she was accompanied by the King and the nurse of the infant Princess. As the Royal equipage advanced, flowers and devices were thrown down from the windows, doves were let fly, and the cries of "*Viva la Reina!*" mingled with the roaring of the artillery. The Queen looked well, and appeared delighted with her enthusiastic reception. The procession was closed by the authorities of Madrid and a squadron of cavalry. At the church of Atocha her Majesty was received by deputations of the *grandezas*, of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the municipal authorities.

The most perfect order prevailed, and the Queen returned to the palace amidst the same demonstrations of joy and affection. When leaving the church the Queen gave orders that no change should be made in the decorations, and that the magnificent illuminations of the altar of the Virgin should be continued until the presents which she intended to make to it had arrived. At seven in the evening a magnificent carriage drawn by eight horses, and escorted by cavalry, arrived at the church, with the valuable offering. In the state carriage were the Camerara Major and the Grand Major Domo of the Queen, holding in their arms a large basket, covered with a cloth embroidered with the Royal arms. These functionaries were received at the door by the clergy, and having alighted, the basket was carried in procession to the church. The Count de Pino Hermosa than said that he had been commanded by her Majesty the Queen to place at the feet of the Queen of Heaven the dress and the jewels which her Majesty had worn that day, when she solemnly presented her dear daughter as a visible testimony of her filial devotion, and her gratitude for the bounties which Heaven, in its powerful protection, had bestowed upon her. The basket was then placed upon the altar, and the covering removed. The dress that it contained was that which the Queen wore on the 18th, and which she also wore on the 2d, when she received the wound from the poignard of Merino. Some marks of blood were visible on the cloak. The jewels consisted of a necklace in brilliants. The Grand Major Domo explained that the corouet which had been worn by her Majesty had not been seen, as it was undergoing some alterations, but that at the moment they were completed he would bring it to the church. At night the whole city was illuminated, and her Majesty went to the Teatro del Principe.

On the 19th the Queen held a grand levee of Ambassadors, and at night gave a magnificent ball at the Palace.

BELGIUM.

Much loose rumour has been current of late as to the menacing attitude taken by Louis Napoleon against the independence of Belgium and Switzerland; but the difficulties of a contest in the latter case, and the barrenness of the results to be derived from hostilities with the Republican mountaineers, show pretty clearly that the independence of the Swiss is not in very great danger. It is otherwise with Belgium; and the material advantages to France of the "annexation" (as the Yankees would phrase it) of that country hold out such temptation to the Head of the French Executive, that the insolent demande discourtesy to the Ministers of Louis Napoleon to the Government of King Leopold relative to the expulsion of M. Thiers and other French refugees, and also to the press, especially the *Bulletin Français*, lately established at Brussels as the organ of the refugees, and the fact of King Leopold finding himself in a position to be obliged partially to yield to these demands, have awakened the attention of those powers which have guaranteed the independence of Belgium to the aspect of matters, and we learn that the Emperor of Russia (who is one of these guaranteeing powers), having obtained from King Leopold the dismissal of the Polish officers in his army, has undertaken to supply a large force for the kingdom in case of an attack by France.

The following is an extract from a communication dated Brussels, the 19th inst., giving some interesting particulars on the subject:—

A convention has been concluded between our Government (the Belgian) and Russia, whereby the latter engages to furnish 100,000 men for the defence of our territory, in case it should be invaded or seriously menaced by France. Should the Baltic be open, these troops (including the Imperial Guards) are to be transported by a Russian fleet to Antwerp.

Prussia promises us assistance to a like extent. The object of the present mission of the Prince de Ligne to Berlin is to arrange the *modus operandi*.

Our own army numbers 90,000, of whom 70,000 would take the field, and the remainder occupy our fortresses

Holland, interested in the protection of Luxembourg, agrees to furnish a contingent of 30,000.

Hopes are entertained that England, as one of the powers guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, will co-operate with a fleet in the Scheldt and a garrison for the citadel of Antwerp.

But you see that, independent of England and Austria, who might weaken our enemy by a diversion on the Mediterranean, our northern coalition musters 230,000 men—a force quite sufficient to repel the threatened invasion, if not chastise its authors at a second Waterloo.

This country still swarms with French spies and police agents.

I am assured, in a trustworthy quarter, that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the 50,000,000 francs which he invested in French Rentes in 1847 to be transferred to the Dutch funds, *as he does not consider his money safe in France after the Orleans confiscation.*

UNITED STATES.

Accounts dated the 11th represent the proceedings in Congress as chiefly relating to the very delicate subjects of the propriety of Congress declaring in favor of Kossuth's doctrine of intervention with foreign States to enforce non-intervention (.) for the benefit of Hungary, and also with a view to obtaining from Great Britain the pardon of Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles transported from Ireland in 1848. On this latter subject we learn from Washington, that Mr. Webster (the Secretary of State), by and with the President's approbation, had some time since written to her Britannic Majesty's Government in favour of the liberation of these misguided men.

Kossuth was still prosecuting with great pomp in the western States. He was introduced to the Ohio Legislature on the 7th. He made a brief speech, in which he compared the United States to a new Moses on a new Mount Sinai, shouting out, with a thundering voice, to the despots of the world, "Remember this shall be a law, in the name of the Lord, you and our God, Ye shall not kill nations—ye shall not steal their freedom—ye shall not covet what is your neighbours's." He also spoke of two remarkable coincidences—the State of Ohio and himself had the same birthday, and the tidings of the present day would reach Washington when the senators of the United States were sitting in judgment on the question of international law. He had reached the city of Cincinnati, where his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. In several of his speeches he complains that the greater portion of the money contributed for the purposes of the Hungarian mission is spent in dinners and processions, and that he fears he will not be able to pay for the large quantities of firearms which he has ordered

Despatches from Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister in London, have been received at Washington, in which Mr. Lawrence states that Lord Granville had made an apology for the attack upon the *Prometheus*, and expressed the greatest desire to preserve amicable relations with the United States. "There are some questions," says the *New York Journal of Commerce*,

Between the two Governments as to the construction of the Nicaragua treaty, and these questions are forthwith to be settled. Mr. Lawrence has urged upon the British Government the propriety of the abandonment of their pretensions in regard to the Mosquito territory. Lord Granville has referred the whole matter, and he has authorised Mr. Crampton to enter into a negotiation on the subject. Mr. Crampton is to have full powers, so far as the matter is concerned.

The Government of his Holiness the Pope had contributed a block of marble from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace at Rome, for the erection of a monument to Washington in the United States capital.

The citizens of New York had presented Mr. Clay with a gold medal, in acknowledgment of his services to the Union.

By advices from Galveston, we learn that the bill providing for the payment of the debts of the late Republic of Texas had been ordered to a third reading.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR HERBERT JENNER FUST.

THE Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Kt., LL.D., Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, was the younger son of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, and of Chiselmarc, Kent, by his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Peter Birt, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, the inheritance of which came by the marriage to the Jenner family.

Sir Herbert Jenner Fust was uncle of the present proprietor of Wenvoe Castle, Robert Francis Jenner, Esq., who married, the 10th of August, 1824, Sir Herbert's eldest daughter. Herbert Jenner, afterwards Fust, was himself born on 1778. After going through the usual course of a University education, he was called to the bar in 1800 and obtained his Doctor's degree in 1803. He soon acquired considerable practice and reputation in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and became King's Advocate in 1826, when he received the honour of Knighthood. In 1834 he was appointed Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was then sworn a Privy Councillor. On the 14th January, 1845, Sir Herbert Jenner assumed the additional surname and arms of Fust, pursuant to the testamentary injunction of his kinsman, Sir John Fust, Bart., of Hill Court. Sir Herbert was made Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in February, 1846, and was, during a short time, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. Sir Herbert married, in 1803, the youngest daughter of the late General Lascelles; by which lady, the sister of his elder brother's wife, he has had a numerous family. Dr. Jenner Fust stood deservedly high as an ecclesiastical lawyer and judge. His opinions and decrees displayed great clearness, knowledge, and sense, and they will ever form a very valuable part of the decisions of Doctors' Commons. The death of this learned and able Judge occurred on the 20th inst.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE DOWNIE.

SIR ALEXANDER died on the 3d inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 41. This eminent doctor, surgeon to the British Legation at Frankfort, and physician in ordinary to the Duke of Cambridge, was author of various medical works. He received the honour of knighthood in 1840, for his services and attention to the late Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. In the same year he married the niece of Sir John Hare, of Bristol.

SHELDON CRADOCK, ESQ., OF HARTFORTH, COLONEL OF THE NORTH YORK MILITIA, AND FORMERLY M.P. FOR CAMELFORD.

This gentleman, the representative of the highly respectable Yorkshire family of Cradock, died a few days since, aged 75. He was the eldest son of Sheldon Cradock, Esq., of Hartforth, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Christopher Wilkinson, Esq., of Thorpe-on-Tees, and grandson of Sheldon Cradock, Esq., by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Place, Rector of Bedale. The Cradocks of old county of Durham, and were augured in Parliament's "Durham," commencing with Richard Cradock, living 16 Henry VIII., whose grandson, John Cradocke, "went into Yorkshire, and lived at Doe Park." By the death of Colonel Cradock without issue, the male representation of his house devolves on the family of Mr. Cradock, the publisher, of London, formerly of the firm of Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND THEIR EFFECTS IN FRANCE.—A very singular case was tried three days ago by the court of assizes of the department of the Nièvre. A woman, named Rose Fleury, of Saint-Pierre-Laguenay, was indicted for having killed her husband. They had been married twelve years, had one child, and had always lived happily together. In July last, she, in gossiping with her neighbours, learned that the Red Republican specialists were forming secret societies all over the department, and that they required persons admitted to them to take a solemn oath to abandon father, mother, wife, and children, to march with them. This made a great impression on her mind, and she had a good deal about it. In October last she was told that her husband had joined one of the societies, and that he had taken the oath. Profoundly affected, she, when he came home, reproached him, and told her child not to kiss its father again, as he intended to abandon them, to march with the Reds. "Yes," said Fleury, "it is true, I have sworn to sacrifice everything for the cause of the people; and when the Reds shall order me, I will abandon my wife and child and father and mother." "What!" she cried, "you have really sworn that!" "Yes," he answered, "and I will do it too; and," he added, "whilst I am away killing others, people will perhaps come here and kill you." Rose, who had a knife in her hand, then exclaimed, in great agitation, "Wretch! if you mean to do so, take that!" and she stabbed him in the thigh. The man cried, "Oh, my leg, my leg!" and fell, and shortly after he expired. Among the witnesses was a woman, named Vonchier, who deposed that he had admitted the unfortunate Fleury, with other persons, to the secret society, and that after his eyes had been bandaged the following colloquy took place:—"Are you a Republican?" "Yes." "Do you feel that you have the courage necessary to defend the Red Republic by all possible means?" "Yes." "Before anything further be said, swear to say nothing at any time of what is about to take place here." "I swear it." "Swear, 'I, a free man, swear to defend the Democratic and Social Republic.'" "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to take arms against any one who may attempt to overthrow it.'" "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to abandon wife, children, and all that I have dearest in the world, to defend the Republic.'" "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to assist my brothers by all the means in my power.'" "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to suffer the most infamous death, or to kill myself, if I should reveal the secrets of the society.'" "I swear it." "Now tell me, what does a brother who reveals the secrets of the society merit?" "Death." "If the lot were to fall on you to kill him, should you have the courage to do it?" "Yes." These oaths were, it seems, taken on a drawn sword. The public prosecutor, in addressing the jury, branded in strong terms the secret societies; but intimated that, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, the jury might, without injustice, show indulgence to the accused. On this a verdict of acquittal was returned, and the poor woman, after a solemn address from the president, was set at liberty.

POLITICAL WRITING IN PRUSSIA.—Count Henry d'Arnim, member of the First Chamber of Prussia, and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ambassador in France and Belgium, was tried by the Chamber of the Criminal Senate of Berlin, on the 21st instant, for having published two speeches, one delivered in the First Chamber, the other intended to have been delivered so long ago as November, 1850, containing what the indictment charged as insults and calumnious attacks on the Government, but what, in reality, were but severe comments on the abandonment of Radowitz's war policy by the present Prime Minister, Mantauffel. The trial took place with closed doors. The public prosecuter demanded that the Count should be condemned to six months' imprisonment, and M. Bardeleben, formerly editor of the *Constitutional Gazette*, who printed the speeches, to three. But the Court only sentenced the former to a fine of 200 thalers (about £30.), and the latter to one of 100 thalers. The accused intend, it is said, to appeal.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.

A department under the title, to have the superintendence over th[illegible] schools of design, and to be connected with other self supporting ins[illegible] which aim to advance education in art, has recently been organised at the [illegible] of Trade. The nature and objects of this depart[illegible]ment are shadowed forth in the following circular, which has recently been [illegible] to the [illegible] authorities which manage the schools of design:—

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, February [illegible]

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to state to you, for the information of the Committee of the [illegible] sign, that their Lordships, having recently had under their consideration the subject of the Government Schools of Design, and the [illegible] results, with a view to their more effectual encouragement, and the Lords of the Treasury having sanctioned the requisite increase of expenditure for carrying them into effect

A department of the Board of Trade has been created, called "The Department of Practical Art." This department consists of two officers, [illegible] teachers of Schools of Practical Art, and a secretary.

One of the superintendents is required to devote his whole [illegible] to the duties of the department, and is intrusted with the [illegible] management, under the direction of my Lords

It is his duty to place himself in communication with the m[illegible] in London and in the country, whose operations are connected with [illegible] art, to make himself acquainted with their special wants, with [illegible] the schools, as far as practicable, to supply them. He is to communicate with the different local committees, managers of institutes, &c., [illegible] their wants, to recommend the course best adapted for rendering [illegible] practical useful to the manufacturers of [illegible] the [illegible] to stimulate local exertions and voluntary [illegible] support of schools of art, and rendering them, as far as pr[illegible] porting. He is to visit and inspect the head school and [illegible] and the branch schools and other institutions to w[illegible] made, and to report to my Lords on their condition, management, a[illegible] the attendance of the masters, and the mode in which the [illegible] charged; and on the preservation and arrangement of [illegible] art in the possession of the schools. He is to visit those places which [illegible] posed to establish new schools, and to ascertain the necessity which [illegible] local exertion, and the amount of local support which may be [illegible] order that my Lords may be enabled to decide upon the expediency of establishing such schools. He is to regulate the admission of students into the head school, under the sanction of my Lords; and is specially to [illegible] relating to the general management of the schools, including [illegible] reports, circulars, &c., which arise out of such business. [illegible] his decision is to be made, or step to be taken, without the previous approval of my Lords.

The other superintendent is to advise my Lords upon a[illegible] counts in the most ample artistic knowledge, and to inspect, [illegible] in the head school, the female school, and all the branch schools, for the [illegible] ascertaining the proficiency of the students, and of [illegible] or to my Lords [illegible] tion and method of instruction pursued in [illegible] schools, and [illegible] their state and progress.

This officer is to be ready to render such assistance to my Lords as [illegible] require in the artistic management of the schools; and, for this purpose, [illegible] to give occasional attendance at the Board of Trade.

My Lords have been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Cole to [illegible] mentioned of these offices, namely, that of superintendent of the [illegible] general management; and Mr. Richard Redgrave to that of art superintendent.

The secretary is to conduct, in the name of the Board of Trade, the [illegible] spondence of the department. He is to have charge of the accounts, to receive the fees of students at the head school and at the female school, and [illegible] other moneys. He is to make all payments, and conduct the financial business, under the direction of the Board of Trade. He is to have the custody of all [illegible] to keep the records of attendances and classification of [illegible] and prepare for printing all reports, returns, circulars, [illegible] have charge of the property of the head school; to manage the [illegible] head school, and to superintend the sending of sup[illegible] of works of [illegible] pies, and books to the branch schools.

My Lords have been pleased to appoint Mr. Deverell, the present [illegible] to the schools of design, to be the secretary to the new department.

The head masters of the central school are entrusted, under the sanction of my Lords, with the direction of the instruction in the central school, which is to be rendered as useful as possible to the branch schools, and they are to be responsible for the progress of the students in the course of instruction so adopted.

They are to control and direct the other masters of the central school, and when vacancies occur they are to recommend to the Board of Trade masters for the schools to fill the vacant places, and also to recommend candidates from among the students in the schools for the nomination of my Lord

When required, they are to report to my Lords upon the state and progress of the central school, and of any of the branch schools; and, in concert with the art superintendent, they are to select and recommend for purchase the examples of art, books, &c., for the use of the schools.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and to bring it under the notice of the committee and masters of the [illegible] School of Design as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. R. PORTER Secretary to the Board of Trade.
The Secretary of the Government School of Design, [illegible]

The *Ocean* of Brest states, that the Lords of the Admiralty of England have presented a gold watch to Captain Collier, of the *Retribution*, a handsome testimony for his exertions in saving twenty-five persons of the *Ammoon* steamer, burnt at sea on January 3. Queen Victoria has presented him with a gold medal; and the Transatlantic Steam-packet Company have given him £50.

Her Majesty's sloop *Pantaloon*, which arrived off Portsmouth on Sunday, reports the death of the Queen of Madagascar, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief, in November last.

Her Majesty's steam frigate *Sampson*, having on board the wounded from the squadron engaged in the late attack on Lagos, on the coast of Africa, anchored off Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon.

THE BATTLE OF CAPE ST. VINCENT.

THE 14th of February is a memorable anniversary in our victorious calendar, for upon this day, in 1797, Nelson achieved one of those brilliant successes which have contributed so pre-eminently to the glory of the British navy.

It will be recollected that early in the above year Nelson sailed from Porto Ferrajo with a convoy for Gibraltar; and, having reached that place, proceeded to the westward in search of the Admiral. Off the mouth of the Straits he fell in with the Spanish fleet; and on the 13th of February, rejoining the station off Cape St. Vincent, communicated this intelligence to Sir John Jervis. He was now directed to shift his broad pendant on board the *Captain*, 74, Captain R. W. Miller; and before sunset the signal was made to prepare for action, and to [illegible] during the night, in close order. The sequel is thus narrated [illegible] Southey:—

At daybreak the enemy were in sight. The British force consisted of two ships of 100 guns, two of 98, two of 90, eight of 74, and one of 64 fifteen of the line in all; with four frigates, a sloop, and a cutter. The Spaniards had one four-decker, of 136 guns; six three-decksrs, of 112; two of 84, eighteen of 74—in all, twenty-seven ships of the line, with ten frigates and a brig. Before the enemy could form in regular order of battle, Sir J. Jervis, by carrying a press of sail, came up with them, passed through their fleet, then tacked, and thus cut off nine of their ships from the main body, to which the Admiral was now able to direct his attention, it being still superior in number to his whole fleet, and greatly so in weight of metal. The *Captain*, after engaging with the *Colosseo*, three first-rates and three others, was joined by Captain Collingwood in the *Excellent*; the *Captain* being at this time actually fired upon by three first-rates, by the *San Nicolas*, and by a 74, within about pistol-shot of that vessel. The *Excellent* was ahead, the *Colosseo* crippled and astern. Collingwood ranged up, and hauling up his mainsail just astern, passed within ten feet of the *San Nicolas*, giving her a most tremendous fire; then passed on for the *Santissima Trinidada*. The diagram upon the next page will explain further. The *San Nicolas* luffing up, the *San Josef* fell on board her; the *Excellent* passing on for the *Santissima Trinidada*, the *Captain* resumed her station abreast of the *San Nicolas* and *San Josef*, and close alongside. The *Captain*, now incapable of further service, either in line or in chase, fell alongside the *San Nicolas* and carried her by boarding, Nelson himself boarding through the cabin windows. The *San Josef* was lying on the other side, and he led the boarders from the *San Nicolas* to her, with the cry of "Westminster Abbey or victory!" Their efforts were crowned with success, and on the quarter-deck of this Spanish first-rate Nelson received the swords of the Rear-Admiral and his officers.

Such is the spirit-stirring scene which the Artist, Mr. Carmichael, sided by the best authorities, has pictured on the ensuing page.

As a fitting accompaniment, we have also engraved

A COLOSSAL STATUE OF NELSON,

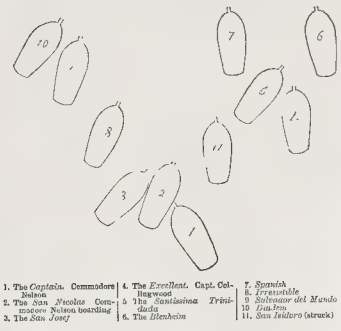
which is intended to occupy a prominent position in the hero's native county—namely, the market-place at Norwich. It has been executed, at the request of a committee of gentlemen, by Mr. Thomas Manes, who modelled a statuette of the hero in 1847. This was seen by a clergyman of Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Herring; and was next shown to P. N. Scott, Esq., of

COLOSSAL STATUE OF NELSON, BY MILNES, TO BE PLACED IN THE MARKET-PLACE, NORWICH.

that city, and who was a collector of everything associated with Nelson's glorious memory. The statuette was then shown to the Bishop of Norwich; and in the *Norfolk Chronicle* it was suggested that there could not be a more fitting testimonial to Nelson's fame than a statue in the capital of the county in which he was born. A committee was accordingly formed for this object, the late Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Right Rev. Dr. Stanley, being the chairman; and since his lamented death that office has been filled by Samuel Bignold, Esq., one of the magistrates of the city and county

The Statue is highly artistic in composition. The likeness is very striking. The features are copied from a cast taken during life by Chantrey; and a bust, also from life, by Gahagan, admitted to present the marked characteristics of the original The artist has also closely copied the actual dress which was worn by Nelson when he received his death-wound on the quarter-deck of the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar. The Statue is cut from a block of the finest Sicilian marble.

The city of Norwich already possesses the best portrait of Lord Nelson extant. It is suspended in St. Andrew's-hall, and is deservedly one of the principal objects of interest in the capital of East Anglia.



1. The *Captain*. Commodore Nelson
2. The *San Nicolas* Commodore Nelson boarding
3. The *San Josef*
4. The *Excellent*. Capt. Collingwood
5. The *Santissima Trinidada*
6. The *Blenheim*
7. *Spanish*
8. *Irresistible*
9. *Salvador del Mundo*
10. *Dublin*
11. *San Isidoro* (struck)

KEY TO THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT.

THE HON. SWYNFEN THOMAS CARNEGIE, COMMANDER OF THE THAMES.

The Hon. Captain Carnegie, youngest son of the late seventh Earl of North Esk, by Mary, only daughter of the late W. Ricketts, Esq., of Longwood, county Hants, niece of the first Earl St. Vincent, was born at Rosehill, Hampshire, on the 8th March, 1813; and on the 3d August, 1826, entered the Royal navy as midshipman on board the *Undaunted*, 46, then commanded by Captain Augustus William James Clifford. In the same capacity he served on board the *St. Vincent*, 120, at that time flag-ship of the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B.; the *Rally*, 18, Captain Abraham Mills Hawkins; and obtained his first commission on the 21st April, 1832 On the 9th of the following November he entered in the *Castor*, 36, under Commodore Lord John Hay; subsequently served under the same officer in the *North Star*, 28, as senior lieutenant, and for his exertions during this period in connexion with the operations of the civil war in Spain, he received the honour of the order of San Fernando; and, on the 28th June, 1838, was promoted to the rank of Commander. In 1841 he came forward as a candidate of the Peel party for the borough of Stafford, and was returned, after a severe contest, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Carnegie, 681; Bulier, 587; Holmes, 339

On the 10th of August, 1842, he took the command of the *Orestes*, 18, on the North America and West Indian stations, and afterwards, until February, 1844, of the *Devastation*, steam-sloop, in the Mediterranean. On the 10th of June, 1845, returning the rank of Captain, he retired on half-pay; in 1846, under the Peel Government, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and re-contesting Stafford on that occasion, was opposed by Mr. Edward Watkin, who had the show of hands in his favour, but did not go to the poll. Captain Carnegie having pledged himself to support the entire freedom of trade, and to which, during the period he retained his seat, he most honestly adhered.

He went out of office with the Peel Ministry; and at the general election in 1847, for the third time, contested Stafford, declared his resolution of standing in opposition to the accustomed corrupt practices of the borough, and avoiding all bribery and treating, and was defeated, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Urquhart, 754; Sidney, 516; Carnegie, 271; Lee, 6; Gordon, 1. Against this return Captain Carnegie petitioned. During his absence, however, and without his knowledge or consent, the petition, by virtue of Parliamentary agency, was abandoned In 1849 he was elected a director of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and became chairman of the stores committee of that company, in which capacity he has had to direct the letting of contracts, comprising above 2000 separate articles of raw material and manufactures, to the amount of more than half a million sterling per annum

As officer in command in defence of the Thames, Captain Carnegie has superintendence of the steam naval organisation at Sheerness.

THE HON. S. T. CARNEGIE, COMMANDER OF THE THAMES. FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

The Carnegies are of old distinction in the Royal navy, and have suffered in the service. The sixth Earl, grandfather of the subject of our memoir, died Admiral of the White in 1792. The late Earl had the honour of being third in command at the battle of Trafalgar, was afterwards Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, and died Rear-Admiral of Great Britain on the 28th of May, 1831, in his 74th year. George Lord Rosehill, late brother of the present Earl, was lost in 1807, in his 16th year, on board the *Blenheim*; and Captain William Henry Lewis, uncle of Captain Carnegie, was drowned on the 26th January, 1806, by the upsetting of his barge, while in command of the *Magnificent*, 74.

THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT, FEB. 14, 1797.—DRAWN BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON SHAPTON LEA, SOUTH DEVONSHIRE.—DRAWN BY COLEBROOKE STOCKDALE.

WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON THE SOUTH COAST OF DEVONSHIRE.—BY COLEBROOKE STOCKDALE.

Having heard much of the wondrous doings at Shapton Ley, we started on Tuesday evening week, that we might see the sport which was to take place the following morning—a pleasant ride of some twenty miles, crossing the river Dart to the ancient town of Dartmouth, where the houses more and more overlap the narrow way as each successive story rises, shutting out the sun and blue sky from the grotesque forms, bustle, and dirt below. It is very unlike an English town, and the accidental appearance of a number of French sailors, gibbering their *patois*, made us almost believe we were away on foreign land. To guide our carriage through the narrow and intricate streets or lanes of houses, was a very ticklish operation; with the exception of a broken lamp, it was happily accomplished. Passing on some six or seven miles of ups and downs brought us to the door of the Sands Hotel, where mine host was ready to receive us, and made us right comfortable.

Shapton Lea, or Ley, as it is known in those parts, is a large lake of some three hundred acres, or more, fed entirely by fresh-water springs, although running close and parallel with the sea at Hart Bay, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of sand. The lake spreads out itself wider up the little valleys, amongst the hills which rise abruptly from its shores, and are fringed with small woods and furze; a few cottages at the further end constitute the hamlet of Tor Cross, and several church towers appear on the surrounding hills. The sun shining through our chamber window gave note that it was time to rise; and while breakfast was preparing, we went out upon the sands and looked upon the sea so blue and sparkling in the morning light, throwing in sport its waves upon the golden sands, and withdrawing them to leave behind a necklace of silver. We turned to look upon Shapton: not a cloud was upon the azure of the sky, a golden gauze seemed drawn over it, and the bosom of the lake received it in peacefulness, and brought it down to mingle with the fairylike hills and valleys which were there beneath its surface; so placid, broken only by the ripple, as the coots chased each other with delight, and dipped beneath the water to rise again with more sparkling plumage. Many hundreds of wild fowl flocked peacefully upon its surface, apparently in happy unconsciousness of the danger and onslaught soon to be made upon them. Not a human being was to be seen. We retired to breakfast. Returning soon, we found many gunners had gathered along the margin of the lake, and many others were eagerly crossing the sands to join them. The poor birds began to show symptoms of uneasiness, flying restlessly about, until some approached near the woods on the opposite shore: a curl of white smoke, followed by a smart crack, told of the opening of the war; the birds flew wildly about, and shots quickly followed each other. The wilder birds mounted high into the air, and made off for a safer retreat upon the waters of the sea, disdaining to descend to many a presumptuous shot, fired in the hope, by inexperienced hands, that their antiquated fowling-piece was gifted with an extraordinary long range. The coots, more timid birds, whose home is here, remained to die and give sport to the many hundred sportsmen assembled. It has been said by that experienced authority, Colonel Hawker, that these birds ought never to be shot on ponds, as they are so extremely picturesque in all their movements; and then, as to eating them, they must be preferred for the same reason as the Jack Tar prefers tough beef—"it takes more chewing." I asked a rustic sportsman what he intended doing with them? "To put him in a pie; and, sure enough, is capital eating." The gusto of this reply somewhat reconciled me to the slaughter. Seven or eight boats, with four experienced and favoured marksmen, put off upon the lake, and came sweeping down amongst the fowl. Bang, bang, and splash fall heavily the birds—hundreds hurrying away down the lake, receiving or taking broadsides from each side, soon thinned their numbers. Dogs are cheered in from the banks to bring ashore the killed and wounded; the latter, crying piteously, endeavour to elude their teeth by diving. Fierce conflicts occur to establish the right to a fallen bird. "It's mine. I shot it my dog fetched it," &c. A struggle, and the bird parts asunder—one has the head, the other the tail.

Guns of all sorts are pressed into the service—the rusty old yeomanry carbine, musket, and long duck-gun; and the substantial yeoman and squire has his Purdy's double, and Ely's patent. All are sportsmen for the day: the poor rustic and artisan, who would tremble to carry a gun at any other time for fear of being taken as a poacher, throws off his thraldom, steps out into liberty, looks at the sun bravely, and shoots at his mark like a man. The boats sweep up and down the lake laden with spoil; and at the hotel a feast is prepared, of which many partake, merrily vaunting the wondrous shots they have achieved.

CHURCH RECENTLY ERECTED IN CEYLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE MOMUNDS.—THE KAFFIR WAR.

(*To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

Perhaps you are aware that a division of the Indian army, under Sir Colin Campbell, is at present out at a place named Michnee, near Peshawur, for the purpose of reducing to order the refractory tribes called the Momunds. I have just received a letter, and the accompanying

A MOMUND OF AFGHANISTAN LOADING HIS JEZAIL.

Sketch of a "Momund," from my brother, who is in the division: in the former he says—"We never returned a shot, *for our muskets are not nearly so heavy as their jezails, and they were out of proper distance* some of their bullets whistled and sung over our heads, and one struck a stone and flattened out beside one of the men."

Here is the old story of the inferiority of our muskets; and my brother's corps, moreover, is armed with two-grooved rifles, which I have heard the men themselves say were almost impracticable to load after firing a few rounds. *Apropos* of the musket question, of course, is the Kaffir war. Would it be a bad idea to suggest the transport of native troops to its seat from India instead of England (say Madras and Bombay), armed with jezails, or an approximation to them? They would be of much or more value in that kind of bush fighting; and the loss of

a few of them would be rather a benefit than otherwise; they would be too happy to see some service, and the expense would, of course, be much less, not to speak of the comparative movability of their commissariat.

They have fought in Africa already under Abercrombie; let them now distinguish themselves there with Cathcart.

CHILLIANWALLA.

THE CEYLONESE SANITARIUM.

The accompanying Sketch, by a Correspondent resident in the colony, shows a portion of the plain of Nuwera-Ellia, the Sanitarium of Ceylon, This delightful spot is situated on the southern heart of the island, fifty miles from the sea-coast in a direct line, and is a table-land at an elevation of 6200 feet, surrounded by lofty hills, which are covered with jungle to their very summits, the highest, named Pedro-talla-gala, being the loftiest spot in Ceylon, and rising 2000 feet above the Nuwera-Ellia plain.

In the salubrity of its climate this Sanitarium is perhaps unsurpassed by any within the tropics. Here, in the immediate neighbourhood of the equator, even solar heat is rarely unpleasant; while in the shade the atmosphere is generally much below what of an English summer.

This climate, however, though delightful after the heat of the coast, though wonderful and invaluable within the tropics, has no pretensions to be considered English; the chief sanitary advantage to be derived from a temporary residence in it being as the prevention than the cure of disease -rather the strengthening of a debilitated constitution than the removal of organic tropical complaints.

Nuwera-Ellia is within easy reach of the coast of Ceylon, being 112 miles from Colombo, the maritime capital, and 72 miles from Point-de-Galle. Of this distance, the whole of which is by a splend d carriage road, equal to any in England, 144 miles, viz. from Galle to Kandy, can be performed in the daily and comfortable mail-coaches; and for the remaining 4 miles either wheel conveyances or riding horses are easily and cheaply procurable.

This station, besides its barracks for troops both healthy and convalescent, and the offices of its resident civil functionary, viz., the Catcherry, the Courthouse, the Gaol, &c., boast of a handsome and lately erected church (of which we append a View, showing its eastern aspect, sketched by Mr. J. Northmore, district Judge of Cornegalle, in the island), with a permanent clergyman; a neat and well stocked library, also shown in the Sketch; a capital hotel, several boardinghouses, and the numerous and tasteful villas of the wealthy of the colony; not to speak of its large native bazaar. Indeed, distinguished residents an Calcutta and other parts of India do not disdain, some to possess houses in, and many to visit, the most accessible, cheapest, and perhaps healthiest of the Sanataria of India.

We may add, that one of the largest rivers in Ceylon, the Mahn-vellagangs, though unfortunately but little available for commercial purposes, takes its rise at Nuwera-Ellia, through whose plain it meanders in the most picturesque manner.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, February 29.—First Sunday in Lent.
Monday, March 1.—Hare-hunting ends.
Tuesday, 2.—John Wesley died, 1791.
Wednesday, 3 Boileau died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.
Thursday, 4 Sabdun died, 1163.
Friday, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.
Saturday, 6 —Michael Angelo born, 1475.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
7 55 8 17	8 37 9 0	10 21 10 44	11 18 11 40	0 26 0 50	1 20 1 42	2 9 2 30

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, MARCH 1, will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, with the Illumination of the Pantomime. Tuesday, 2, the Cordoni Brothers, with To Parents and Guardians, and Betsy Baker. Wednesday, 3 Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and To Parents and Guardians. Thursday, 4 the Corsican Brothers, with the Seven Cottages and To Parents and Guardians. Friday, 5, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and To Parents and Guardians. Saturday, 6 the Corsican Brothers, with (first time) a new farce, entitled Our Clerks, or No 3 Pump Court, Temple, and Betsy Baker

FRENCH PLAYS AT JAMES'S THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT but TWO of Mdlle DEJAZET. On MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, the favourite Comedie-Vaudeville of LA JEUNESSE DE RICHELIEU, with Divertissements. In which M Lafont and Mdlle DéJazet will perform. Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that the engagement of Mdlle DéJazet must unavoidably terminate in the ensuing week, and, in consequence of the numerous demands for a second representation, Les Premières Armes du Jeune Richelieu will be repeated on Monday, March 8. Le Chevalier du Sabotage, M Lafont in Deux de Richelieu, Mdlle DéJazet. The engagement of Mdlle DéJazet will be immediately followed by those of M Frederick Lemaitre and Mdlle Clarisse, whose performances will commence on Monday, March 8, and are expected to extend beyond the periods of the eminent Artistes M Regnier, Mdlle Dunam, Mdlle Margaret, Mdlle Rose Chéri, Mdlle Déjazet, and Mdme. Doche and Stella may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street.

ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Sole Manager, Mr W ASHLEY.—On TUESDAY, MARCH 2, and during the week, will be introduced a new Equestrian Spectacle, entitled TANCREDE, a Knight of the Crusades, from the pen of J Kingdom Esq which has been some months in preparation, and in the production of which neither cost nor pains have been spared. After which, for the first time, will be introduced a splendid series of tableaux, entitled Grand Historical Divertissement of the Court of the Abbasides, to conclude with a laughable Farce.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 11 to 4 daily.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 1, and every Evening during the week, Mr. Punch will make his Appearance in Mr. Albany Brown THE MANAGER'S ROOM with the Performances of Wheelbarrow and Lord Tom. After which, for the First time, an entirely New Drama, entitled THE OLD FRENCH VAUDEVILLE, or, the Intentional Opera, The UNITED SERVICES. Doors to open at half-past Seven, and commence at Eight o'Clock. A MORNING MATINEE PERFORMANCE on Wednesday and Saturday next. Doors to open at half-past Two, and commence at Three o'Clock. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of all the principal Librarians.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS for CLASSICAL CHAMBER COMPOSITIONS will take place at his residence, No. 34, Berners-street, on WEDNESDAYS, MARCH 3, and 24, and 31st inst. To commence at half-past 8 o'Clock. Violins, M Sainton and Mr Blagrove; Viola, Mr Hill; Violoncello, Mr Lucas; assisted by other Eminent Artists. Subscription £1 1s. Tickets to be obtained only at No 34, Berners-street.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—Mr. WILLIM'S ROOMS, ST JAMES'S.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Dowager.—Mrs. Macready, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Frederick Lee, and Mr. Machin, beg to announce, in compliance with general desire, a Second Series of their ENGLISH CONCERTS, on Monday, March 15, and (by particular request) on the following Monday, March 22nd, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely, to include the most admired Glees, Madrigals, Trios, Duets, and Songs, by the most celebrated Composers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Subscription for the two nights, £1 1s. Single tickets at Mr Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond street, and at the principal Music-sellers. Programmes may be had of Mr. Lee, 2, Foley-place, Langham-place, and of Mr. Machin, 32a, Finsbury-square.

MR. KIALLMARK has the honour to announce that he will give THREE PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 8, and 22, and APRIL 26, to commence at Eight o'Clock precisely, at which he will be assisted by the following Artists:—Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Lucas, and Signor Piatti. Tickets, Half a Guinea each; or Family Subscription Tickets, to admit Four Persons, One Guinea. Programmes may be had of Mr. Kiallmark, Frogmore, Camberwell; and of Mr. Addison, Beethoven Rooms, 76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. Single Tickets, 7s. to be had at the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Kiallmark, 32a, Finsbury-square.

EXETER-HALL.—BRAHAM'S LAST APPEARANCE but SIX.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 3d, at the First of the LONDON WEEK-DAY CONCERTS, Season 1852, the world renowned and unrivalled Tenor, Mr BRAHAM, Sen. will appear for positively the last time but SIX, when he will sing (at the last time), Grand Scena, "Samson's lament on loss of sight," "Total Eclipse" Handel's 2d, Song, "The Old English Gentleman," 2d, Scotch Song (for the last time) "A man a man for a' that," and the unabated "May of Moncy." for the last time but one.—Tickets, Half a Guinea; reserved seats 5s. and 7s. 6d. may be had at the Ticket-office, 9, Julio-place, Exeter Hall. Mr ALLCROFT, 15, New Bond-street (next to Long's Hotel) and of all Musicsellers.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S LAST READING.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEB 28, MRS. FANNY KEMBLE POSITIVELY MISS KEMBLE'S LAST APPEARANCE IN LONDON.—The Readings to commence at half-past Eight o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.—Mr Mitchell has the honour to announce, that, in consequence of the great demand for a repetition of the last nights, Mrs. Fanny Kemble will repeat the Readings of "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mrs Fanny Kemble will repeat the Readings of "Midsummer Night's Dream," on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, at the termination of her provincial engagements, of which due notice will be given. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street. Also at the principal Librarians and Musicsellers, and at the Box-offices.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last Two Nights at Crosby Hall, and Second Night at the Eyre Arms, St John's Wood, which was attended by a most brilliant and overflowing fashionable audience of more than 700 persons. Mr Love will appear again at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, March 1. On Tuesday, March 2, he will make his second appearance at the Eyre Arms, St John's-wood. His will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by PAST TEN O'CLOCK, AND A CLOUDY NIGHT, or the Watchmen and Their Entertainments Pianoforte, Herr Lotz. Doors open at Half past Seven, begin at Eight. Stalls, 3s. 3d.; Hall 2s; Gallery, 1s. On Wednesday, March 3, at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham, on Tuesday, March 9, at the Lecture Hall, Croydon, on Wednesday, March 10, at the Tyers-hall, Stamford; on Wednesday, March 17, at the Horns, Kennington.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Now ready at all the libraries, in 1 vol. 12s. 6d. bound, the LIFE AND OPINIONS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. The political and historical writings of Prince Louis Napoleon published at various periods of his life, are invested with peculiar importance at the present moment, when many feel they foreshadow nothing less than the destinies of France in its course of regeneration, and when all that they suggest in regard to Europe in policy forms part of a grave and interesting problem which has yet to be resolved. These works are now first collected in a co. sized form, with notes. They are preceded by a copious original memoir of the Prince, brought down to the last act of his eventful career. 8 vols 8vo, with portraits, handsomely bound in cloth, one guinea.—287, Strand, February 20.

NEW SERIAL WORK, BY MR. CHARLES DICKENS
This day is published, Price One Shilling, the First Monthly Number of
BLEAK HOUSE. By CHARLES DICKENS.
With Illustrations by H K BROWNE.
To be completed in Twenty Monthly Numbers, uniform with "David Copperfield," &c.
BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

NEW SPORTING WORK, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN LEECH.
This day is published, the Third Number (to be completed in Twelve, price 1s each) of
MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR. By the Author of "Handley Cross," "Jorrocks's Jaunts," &c. Illustrated with one Coloured Engraving and numerous Woodcuts, by JOHN LEECH
BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, 333, Piccadilly.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock, M and Madame Robin will repeat their unrivalled Morning Levée, as previously arranged last season every Thursday (instead of Wednesday) a Morning Performance at Half past Two The Five under ten years of age half-price. Places may be secured at stall at 3s. the principal Libraries and at the Box-office

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission, 6d.; per annum, £1 1s. Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Hall.—Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in the Fashionable Assemblies of the Season Private Lessons for All in. Class Nights are dancing twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30 Admission 1s

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Camberwell, St. John's Wood, Hackney. —Dr F TYRE will give a LECTURE upon this newly-discovered science, and a series of extraordinary experiments upon persons who come forward from among the audience, who, in a perfect wakeful state and under the immediate influence whatever will have all their motions and sensations controlled. on MONDAY EVENING, at Camberwell-hall, Grove-lane; on Tuesday evening at Islington; on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Byre Arms St John's Wood; on Friday evening at Hackney, at 8 o'clock.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTIST is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s. GEORGE NAYLOR, Secretary.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN DAILY at 1, Regent-street, adjoining the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d Painted by Mr F Fladgate, Mr Louis Haghe and Mr Keeth. The Scenes arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Leard, from his own and other Original Sketches. The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many more animals, are each fed daily.—Admission, 1s on Mondays 6d

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION DESCRIPTION, by Mr Gorge, of the PRUSSIAN NEEDLE GUN, the LANCASTER and MINIE RIFLES, the VARIOUS REVOLVERS and other FIRE-ARMS, with the IMPROVED COMBAT BULLET, daily, at a Quarter to Three o'Clock, and at Half past Eight in the Evenings. A MUSICAL CENTO, During a Lecture on the Hours of Idleness by Thomas Ford, Esq., on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings at a Quarter past Eight o'Clock.—LECTURE on ASTRONOMY by Mr Bachhoffner, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, by J H Pepper, Esq.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 2s per Volume, by sending their carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Stoce-nan, London

On Saturday next, March 6, will be published, with

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

Engravings: Panorama of the Great Exhibition, completed (Five Views) Gold Medal Presented by Prince Albert to the Executive Committee. British Institution Pictures:—"The Love-letter," by F. Goodall. "Mother and Child," by Lejeune.

*** This Supplement will contain, also, Memoirs of the New Premier, the Earl of Derby, and of the other Ministers A full Report of the Great Chess Dinner, at Liverpool. The "Railway Note-book," by A. B. Reach. Page I. (with Illustrations). Reviews of New Books, &c.

On Saturday, 20th March, 1852, will be Published

A WHOLE SHEET

OF THE

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

The foreign policy of the Russell Administration, during the very short period in which it was deprived of the superintendence of Lord Palmerston, was characterised by at least one act of vigour highly creditable to the Government. Notice was given to the French President, that any attack upon the independence of Belgium—an attack evidently contemplated—would lead to the immediate occupation of the citadel of Antwerp by a British force of 10,000 men. It was also notified, if the public be correctly informed upon the facts, that this step was taken with the entire approbation and concurrence of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who are severally and collectively prepared to maintain the independence of Belgium. It is remarkable, as showing the opinion entertained even by the absolute Monarch of Russia of the designs and character of the absolute Dictator of France, that the Emperor Nicholas, who for a period of twenty years has systematically refused to acknowledge the Belgian kingdom, has at length sent an Envoy to Brussels. The fact is highly significant; and, taken in conjunction with the notification made by Great Britain, appears to have had its influence on the mind of the French President. Perhaps, also, the unanimity with which the English press—the true representative of English feeling and opinion, whatever the Tory and the members of the late Government may assert to the contrary—has spoken out on the question of the national defences, has not been without its influence in the councils of the Elysée, if there be councils in such a place. At all events, the *Moniteur* has been instructed to disclaim on the part of the French Government any intention of aggression upon the independence of surrounding states; and to declare that, so far from desiring a war, the whole attention of the President will be directed to the development of the internal prosperity of France. Europe will form its own conclusions on this point; but will look to the deeds and not to the words of the French potentate. It is not likely, whatever may be the changes which the downfal of the Russell Administration may produce in England, that it will lead to any change in the relations of this country towards France. While France confines herself to her own affairs, there can be no other sentiments in this country but those of friendship and good-will towards that gallant and oppressed people, and a hope that the reality of freedom may not always continue to cloak their grasp. But neither a Whig nor a Tory Administration, nor any other, if another be possible, will abdicate its duty as the joint protector with the other powers of Europe of the independence of Belgium and Switzerland. Whatever may be the fatal necessities of the position into which ambition has thrust the French President, he will have to fight all Europe if he lay a finger on either of these nations; and we should think that, during as he is, he is not quite prepared for such an encounter.

While such are his prospects abroad, his career at home is of a character too violent and too unpopular to warrant the belief, that unless some unlooked-for change take place, in his policy as well as his character, it can be of long continuance. The deeds of all other tyrants recorded in history appear insignificant compared with those which the Paris correspondence of the London journals reports from day to day. The law upon the press is alone sufficient to sow the seeds of the overthrow of the monstrous despotism that conceived it; and the arrest of M. Bocher, one of the executors of Louis Philippe, for distributing among his private friends the documents by which, in the exercise of a sacred duty, he endeavoured to prove the injustice and illegality of the decree by which it is sought to confiscate the property of which he is a trustee, has created in France, and among all classes, a sentiment of disgust, no less than of indignation.

As for ourselves, we think it is an honour that the President and his advisers should have again prevented the circulation of the Illustrated London News in France. We have always spoken honestly of that personage. When, in the earlier period of his Presidential career, the *burgraves*, headed by M. Thiers, opposed a factious, ungenerous, and perilous opposition to his Government, we spoke out in disapproval of their conduct, and uniformly supported Louis Napoleon in his contest with the Assembly, as long as the contest was honourably and constitutionally conducted on his part. But when he treacherously and violently destroyed the liberties of a great nation, and proved false to the solemn trust reposed in him by the popular vote of the last week in December, we spoke the almost unanimous opinion of the English nation in denouncing his acts. We shall continue to speak of him as we find him—as Lord Derby, Lord Grey, and Lord John Russell would interpret our voice and that of the English press in general—in any spirit of hostility to the French people; on the contrary, in the interest of, and with the most genuine sympathy for, that people, we shall express our disapproval of the acts of a man who daily tramples on their most sacred rights, and does his best—or his worst—to deprive them of every liberty which they have purchased at the high price of a sixty years' struggle. If the English press do not denounce these acts, with the frequency and the severity which they demand, it is not for want of the will, but simply because they follow each other with such frightful rapidity of wrong, that journalists, like other men, become breathless with astonishment. This journal is we believe the only English newspaper that the French Government has prohibited. We expect ere long, however, to have many companions in the honour. The recent ordonnance leaves no room to doubt that the President has resolved not only to destroy the press of France, but to keep out every foreign journal that shall have the honesty to express its sentiments. He can do this, but he cannot prevent the English from writing, and the French from thinking; and the more the one write, or the other think, the worse it will be for the arbitrary system which Louis Napoleon is endeavouring to establish.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The usual quietude of Court life has been somewhat disturbed during the past week by the Ministerial changes which have taken place since the defeat of Lord John Russell's Government on the Militia Bill on the night of the 20th instant.

At a Court held on Friday, Madame Musurrus, wife of the Turkish Minister; Madame La Comtesse Buol-Schauenstein, wife of the Austrian Minister; Madame de Marcedo, wife of the Brazilian Minister; the Princess di Carini, wife of the Sicilian Minister; and Madame de Bille, wife of the Danish Minister, were severally presented to the Queen, at the instance of the Countess Granville.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen on Saturday morning. His Lordship had also an audience of her Majesty in the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, after the breaking up of the Cabinet Council held at the Foreign-office.

On Sunday afternoon the Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience on Monday afternoon of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which comprised the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Buol-Schauenstein, his Excellency the Sicilian Minister and the Princess Carini, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl and Countess of Aldborough.

The Earl of Derby had a second interview with the Queen on Monday.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, arrived in town at half-past eleven o'clock, from her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Royal Duchess left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on her return to Frogmore.

The Earl of Derby had a third interview with her Majesty on Tuesday

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince took an early walk in the garden of Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback during the day, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester.

The Queen's First Levee.—Her Majesty held a levee at St James's Palace on Thursday, at which a very large attendance of the nobility and gentry were present.

The French Embassy.—The Countess Walewski held her third assembly on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. The circle comprised the leading members of the *corps diplomatique* and a large number of the aristocracy. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived shortly before eleven o'clock to pay his respects to the Countess. His Serene Highness the Prince of Nassau was amongst the visitors. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, accompanied by the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord Ashley, arrived at eleven o'clock. The Earl of Malmesbury and Earl Granville were also amongst the guests.

Mrs. Lawrence, the wife of his Excellency the American Minister, had an audience on Thursday evening, at which nearly the whole of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy were also present.

The Lord Chancellor (Sugden) has arrived in town on a visit to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., in Hyde-park-place.

Viscount Anson and family have arrived in town, from the seat of the Duke of Grafton, Whittlebury Lodge, Northamptonshire.

Viscount Anson has arrived at the St. George's Hotel, from Staffordshire.

Meeting at Earl Derby's.—At one o'clock on Monday afternoon a meeting of members of both the upper and lower Houses of Parliament took place at the Earl of Derby's mansion, St. James's-square. The meeting lasted a few minutes over the half-hour. The leading members of the new Cabinet were present upon this occasion. At the termination of the meeting the Earl of Derby entered his carriage, which was in waiting, and proceeded direct to Buckingham Palace, to have an audience of her Majesty, and submit for her approval the names of the noblemen and gentlemen composing the new Administration. The meeting was composed of the members of the Cabinet exclusively.

Representation of Marylebone.—According to the *Morning Herald*, two candidates of Protestant and Conservative principles will come forward for this borough at the next election. A requisition, numerously signed, has been left at the houses of leading Conservatives of this borough.

Representation of East Cornwall.—The Protectionists of East Cornwall have invited W. P. Carew, M.P., for that division of the county, and Bachelor Neill, Esq., the gentleman proposed as Mr. Carew's Parliamentary colleague at the next election, to a dinner to be given at Liskeard, on Wednesday, the 10th of March next.

The Admiralty have ordered the steam-sloop *Fearless* to proceed from Devonport to the Chops of the Channel, to relieve the wind-bound merchantmen detained by the easterly winds with provisions and water.

The eleventh annual ball, in aid of the funds of the Société Française de Bienfaisance took place on Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms. The company on the occasion was select, the other portion arriving at a late hour. During the past year the average number of distressed foreigners relieved weekly by this society amounted to 200, besides whom many have been enabled to return to their native country free of expense

The Protestant Association has just issued an address to the Protestants of Ireland, calling on them to place confidence in Lord Derby, and to rejoice at the downfal of the Whig Ministry under Lord John Russell, who had on all occasions betrayed them

On Wednesday the telegraph between Paddington and Bath having been completed, communications were interchanged between Lothbury and "the fair city" for the first time.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HONG-KONG ARTILLERY.—The command of the Artillery at Hong-Kong is again vacant; Lieutenant-Colonel Tunkyns, who was appointed in 1851 to this command, having been accidentally killed during the fire more on the 29th December last.

The 58th Regiment has received orders to proceed to Portsmouth, to embark for the Mediterranean.

The following general officers have been placed upon the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished service:—Major-General Peter Brown, £300 a year; Major-Generals Sir John Rolt, K.C.B., Bamborough, C.B., T. E. Napier, C.B., N. Thorn, C.B., £200 a year each, in addition to their present allowance. The undermentioned general officers have been placed upon the list of general officers receiving the unattached pay of 25s. per diem:—Major-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B., Charles Frederick Watkins, Alexander Mackintosh, Joseph Patterson. A special allowance of £100 a year has been granted to the undermentioned lieutenant-colonels having the brevet of colonel upon half-pay, after thirty years' full-pay service: Colonels James Chatterton, Lovell, S. F. Michael Creagh, Pennefather, C.B., John Edse, C.B., Baron Monnin, William Cox, George Macdonald.

RESERVE NAVAL FORCE.—The return to the House of Commons, moved for by Mr. Parker, which has just been printed, states that the Admiralty propose to raise by voluntary entry a "naval reserve" of able seamen, whose service will be available immediately in case of need. The reserve will consist of 2000 petty officers of the first class, at £12 per annum each; of 800 of the second class, at £9; and 4000 able seamen, at £6. The petty officers must have served six years, the seamen three years, in the navy, and will be required, with tokens of leave, are not liable to the ballot for militia while on the reserve. Two years of this service will be equivalent to one year's service at sea for retiring pension or admission into Greenwich Hospital. The total expense is estimated at £238,000.

Letters have been received from the *Alecto*, 6, steam sloop, Commander Lavie, bearing date Sierra Leone, January 24, having arrived there from the south coast. On the 5th of December the *Alecto* was fortunate enough to capture her first prize. The slaver was first seen at daybreak, on which the steamer went in pursuit, and, on approaching, fired a blank cartridge to make her heave to; but this not having the desired effect, a shot was fired which fell pretty close, and probably hurrying the next might be closer than agreeable, she hove to. A boat was manned, and sent to take possession of the prize, on board of which was found 64 slaves.

STATION OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—At Gibraltar, the *Janus*; at Malta, the *Queen*, *Ceylon*, *Trafalgar*, *Albion*, *Vengeance*, *Superb*, *Bellerophon*, *Hercules*, *Phaëton*, *Terrible*, *Scourge*, *Curadoc*, *Ardent*, *Cyclops*, the *Indefatigable*; at Genoa, the *Spartan*.

The Royal Engineers have 93 men; whilst in 1850 the officers of the Engineers numbered 405, whereas the number in 1843 was 3034. The net expenditure for military, civil, and naval establishments in 1849–50 was £32,819 4s. 7d.; and in 1843–44 the amount was £340,076 8s. 9d.

We are requested to state that it was not the *Bloodhound*, but the *Teazer*, that grounded in the attack on Lagos.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET'S PLAN OF RIFLE CANNON.—On Wednesday Lord Clarence Paget, Sir Thomas Dyer, and a great number of the officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and 4th Light Dragoons, assembled in the marshes at two o'clock P.M., to witness experiments with rifle cannon. The shot and shells fired from the rifle cannon were constructed on Lord Clarence Paget's plan. They are made of cast iron, of a conical or sugar-loaf shape, and having attached at their base a ring of lead rather more than half an inch in thickness, and about two inches in depth, which, when fired, projects within and fills beyond the iron of the shot and shell, forming a hollow similar to the bottom of a common black bottle. The outside of the lead is cut with three threads of a circular character, similar to the threads of a silver screw, which enables the shot and shells easy to run home; and when fired, the lead expands and fills the four grooves, each about an inch in breadth by near an an eighth of an inch in depth. The firing took place from two 9-pounder field battery guns supplied at the royal field battery 9-pounder service, a solid shot of 9 lb. weight, and a charge of 3 lb. weight of powder, at a range of 1000 yards. The other, the rifle cannon, was supplied with Lord Clarence Paget's conical shot, which, from their elongated shape, weighed 17 lb., and the charge of powder was only one pound weight. When the firing took place with the rifle cannon it was difficult to ascertain the result, as the lead part generally became detached during the flight of the projectile, and fell on the ground at from 600 to 700 yards distant, the movement of the iron part was lost sight of, as it did not appear to strike the target or enter the mound behind it. A 9-pounder field battery gun rifled in a similar manner to the 9-pounder cannon, but with less depth of groove, was then taken to within 300 yards of the target, and fired with shells made on Lord Clarence Paget's plan, having a percussion cap placed on a nipple, and the cap on being found entered the target near the centre, bursting immediately on striking the bulk-head behind, throwing down the target and burying the iron part in the sand. On the rifle experiments were concluded on firing the two shells from the 3-pounder rifle cannon.

THE VALUE OF THE BAYONET AS A WEAPON OF OFFENCE.

A discussion has been raised lately in the columns of the *Times* as to the value of the bayonet in attack, in consequence of Sir Charles James Napier having called it in his recent pamphlet "the Queen of weapons." A correspondent who signs himself "Medicaster" writes, from St. Bartholomew's, to say:—"The evidence of an army surgeon ought to have some weight in settling the relative efficiency of weapons of destruction; and it is notorious that army surgeons will tell you that they have scarcely ever seen a bayonet wound. At all events, Mr. Guthrie's evidence (which I enclose from the *Lancet* of Saturday, Feb 14) is to this effect, and his experience in this branch of surgery is wider than perhaps that of any one else:—

"'Extract from Lecture by G. J. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S.

"'A great delusion is cherished in Great Britain on the subject of the bayonet; —a sort of monomania very gratifying to the national vanity, but not quite in accordance with matter of fact. Opposing regiments formed in line and charging with fixed bayonets never meet; and strange it had to land and foot to look; and true for the best possible reason, that one side turns round and runs away as soon as the other comes close enough to do mischief. The battle of Maida is usually referred to as a remarkable instance of a bayonet fight; nevertheless the sufferers, whether killed or wounded, English or French, suffered from bullets, not bayonets. Wounds from bayonets were not less rare in the Peninsular war. It may be true that all those who were bayonetted were killed, yet their bodies were seldom found.'"

In reply to this, General Sir John Scott Lillie, after admitting the great value of any opinion on the subject from so experienced a military surgeon as Mr. Guthrie, says:—

"As an old soldier who witnessed the greater part of the battles and sieges which took place during close wars, I can confirm, as to the battle of Maida, this statement of the army surgeons as regards the hospitals, as I never witnessed a bayonet wound or two hostile lines came in contact, but this simple reason—that one party gave way, overcome by the fears of the moment, before it was physically vanquished. But this fact does not by any means tend to controvert Sir Charles Napier's reasons for championing the bayonet as the Queen of weapons; it leads, in my humble opinion, rather to support those reasons, as, when the great object in warfare is to make the enemy show his back as expeditiously as possible, the weapon that will tend the most effectually towards the accomplishment of this object ought to be regarded as the most efficient. Under these circumstances, I would recommend those amateur sportsmen who are desirous of making game of the enemy in the event of an invasion, to thank more of the bayonet and sword than of the rifle and rifle shooting at long distances, averaging, as some of your correspondents assert, from half to three-quarters of a mile. Sharpshooters covering the front of a line may amuse themselves in this manner as the enemy approaches, but the corps that mean to make him show his back should be concealed behind the summit or brow of an undulating plain, well selected across his line of march, and wait patiently until he arrives within 50 yards of the top, then suddenly appear in line, fire a well directed volley into his columns, and charge through the smoke, and, when the atmosphere becomes clear, the backs of their foes will be discerned describing much more rapidly than they ascended, all from 'the fears of the bayonet.' Therefore, in my humble opinion, and with all due respect for 'Medicaster's' statements, Sir Charles Napier is right in designating it 'the Queen of weapons.'"

THE "AMAZON."—It appears by the correspondence which has taken place between the Lords of the Admiralty and Admiral Commaney relative to the loss of the *Amazon*, which correspondence was printed on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons, in the instance of Lord Ward, that the latter defends himself from the charge of negligence in not at once sending a steamer to search for the missing passengers, on the ground that the agent of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company "left him in a state of total ignorance of the event," and that all the passengers who arrived at Plymouth went to London without bringing him any intelligence of it! He further states, that it would have been contrary to the regulations of the service if he had despatched a steamer, when urged to do so by the Rev. Mr. Warburton, without the sanction of the Admiralty. If this be so, the sooner the "regulations of the service" are revised, the better.

Between twenty and thirty acres of furze were on fire near Hythe, in Hants, on Tuesday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire illuminated the sky for miles round.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MILITIA.—On Tuesday a very large meeting was held at Broadmead Room, Bristol, to consider the proposition for embodying the local militia; Robert Charlton, Esq., presided. On the platform were several of the leading members of the Society of Friends. Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the calling out of the militia at a time when the late Ministers assured the country that the nation was on terms of perfect amity with all foreign powers.

SEVEN LIVES LOST BY THE INUNDATION OF A COAL-PIT.—During the recent wet weather the water in the coal-mines near Rochdale had accumulated to such an extent, that on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, between five and six o'clock, it suddenly burst through into the main drift of Messrs. Ashworth's mine, and the workmen there were all saved. Two of the colliers, being near the shaft, and hearing the noise of the rushing water, with great difficulty succeeded in reaching the cage, and were wound up in safety. Two other colliers, named Wm. Shepherd and Samuel Wrigley, were observed on the driftway, from which they were unable to escape in time, and were rapidly pursued by the rising water. On reaching the top of the driftway their further progress was impeded, and they were compelled to remain in a sporting, suspense the gradual approach of the water to within a few inches of the place where they stood, awaiting the doom which appeared inevitable. After remaining in this perilous situation upwards of six hours they were enabled to escape, through the subsiding of the water. There were still five boys and three men in the mine, for whose fate the most fearful apprehensions were excited. The lifeless bodies of Robert Shepherd and Samuel Wrigley alone were recovered on the following day. The former was thirty years of age, and has left a widow and four children. His body was much cut and bruised. Wolstenholme was a boy, 16 years of age. The names of the others are Benjamin Shepherd, aged 12 (son of Robert Shepherd); W. Gates, 30; T. Lees, 30 (both married men with families); and three brothers, Minny Howarth, 18; Robert, 14; and Noah, 16, sons of a farmer in the neighbourhood. Another young man we do not know, was taken out alive on Thursday, but five of the above persons have yet to be accounted for. The pit is 54 yards deep, and the length of the main drift is 250 yards.

ACCIDENT FROM THE EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.—On Monday morning a deplorable accident occurred at West-hill, Oldham, by the explosion of a steam-engine boiler, in a factory belonging to Messrs. Buckley and Clough, cotton-waste cleaners. The boiler, at the same time rushing out of the brickwork, leaped into the air, and pitched forward alongside and past the factory to a distance of 40 yards, what the back end of it, which was the part first giving way, was blown to a greater distance, passing in a double row of cottages at the west end of the factory. This part of the boiler was afterwards found 80 yards distant, and some of the bricks and cotton waste from the factory were found at a distance of 120 yards. The boiler, in its flight, struck the tall chimney of the factory, and caused it unfortunately to fall over upon the nearest cottages, almost wholly destroying two of them, and killing one of the occupants, Mary Newton, who was in the act of preparing her mother's dinner in the kitchen. She was assisted out of the cottage alive, but died within an hour afterwards, from bruises and scalds. Her son, a boy about eleven years old, was about fifteen yards from the door, having his back to the youngest child, 16 months old, and both of them were scalded. The child, Sarah Ann Newton, was also struck on the nose by a brick, and severely wounded. The lads sufferer died very shortly afterwards. Mrs. Wrathall, a neighbour, was in Mrs Newton's house, and also sustained a severe and dangerous blow on the forehead. James Howarth, the engine-tenter, was in the fireplace when the boiler exploded, and it went over his head; but he was thrown down by the sudden wind, and received no severe injuries on the spine and other parts of the body that his recovery is not expected. John Garlside, who was working at a wheel in the factory, was struck with a brick, and so severely hurt that he is not likely to recover. Three of the cottages had their doors and windows destroyed. The boiler had only been put down twelve months, but was an old one patched up.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF DOWN.—Lord Castlereagh has addressed his constituents, stating it to be his intention to give up his seat for the county of Down at the next election. In his statement of reasons for taking that step, his Lordship says:—"Many reasons indune me to adopt this course; but by far the most important one is the conviction I entertain that I no longer enjoy the confidence of the leading interests of the county. My refusal to concur with those who, after the Corn Laws had been repealed, were desirous of a return to protection mainly on the conduct I pursued with reference to the question of Papal aggression; my support of the grant to Maynooth; and, finally, my approval of the principle of the various landlord and tenant bills which have been introduced, have estranged me from a considerable portion of my relations which existed between many of my supporters and myself." The noble Lord further adds, that he still maintains his opinions on those questions.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday the spring commencements were opened at Trinity College. The annual dinner was given in the common. The Lord Lieutenant honoured the company with his presence on the occasion. Amongst the persons honoured with degrees was the Right Hon. Fras. Blackburne, Q.C., who has been offered the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland under the new Ministry.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCK.—A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Tuesday, when a report was read, by which it appeared that, after all income tax, was declared out of net profits, after payment of the interest on debenture debt, preference stock, and all working expenses, repairs, &c., of £2401, which will leave a sum of £676 to be carried to the credit of the next dividend account.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—An aggregate meeting of the operatives and workmen of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers was held on Monday, at St Martin's Hall. The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Joseph Musto was called to the chair. The chairman congratulated them that no complaint had as yet been made against the conduct of the men operating, although they had been out of employment for nearly six weeks. Mr. Newton and Mr. Cunningham severally addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of their perseverance in the course they were pursuing, and which must be successful. The declaration put forth by the employers for them to sign was denounced as a most arbitrary and unjust measure towards the operatives; and the conduct of the railway companies, who had lengthened cuts on the side of the masters, was declared to be most unbecoming. They should be met in a spirit of self reliance by the society of engineers, and with that confidence which the justice of their cause inspired. It was said that the strike had already cost the country £100,000. The establishment of co-operative workshops was determined upon, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting, believing it to be impossible, with justice to the operatives, to resume work while they are called on as a preliminary to doing so to sign a declaration which would take from them all power of combination and every vestige of independence, pledges themselves to remain firm in their refusal to consent to the terms endeavoured to be enforced upon them." According to the *Brighton Guardian*, twelve of the workmen employed at the Brighton Railway station, in consequence of their continuing to contribute one day's wages per week towards the support of the strike bank, who are more or less connected with the Amalgamated Society, have received notice of dismissal. Mr. D. Salomons, M.P., has contributed £21 to the fund for the relief of the unskilled labourers thrown out of employment by the strike.

The Duchess of Kent has given a donation of £50 for the benefit of the Holmfirth sufferers, and a donation of £100 to the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor at Windsor.

In addition to the promotions already noticed in the *Gazette* of Friday week, for the destruction of Lagos, the Admiralty have promoted the engineers in charge on board the *Bloodhound* and *Teazer*, viz. Mr. William N. Gover and Mr. George S. Thunder, first-class engineers, to be acting first-class chief engineers, who will be confirmed on passing the necessary examinations.

Mr. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., warehousemen, of Fore-street, City, is in treaty for the splendid estate of Appuldrcombe, in the Isle of Wight, the property of the Earl of Yarborough. Its value is estimated at £.90,000.

We understand that the office of Dean of the Arches, vacant by the death of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, has been conferred on Sir John Dodson, Queen's Advocate. Dr. Twiss has been nominated Queen's Advocate.

On Tuesday extensive fires were in many parts of London, caused chiefly by the wind blowing fresh during the last two days from the eastward. Most of the cellars in the lower parts of Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Backside were completely inundated, and considerable damage was done to property belonging to the poor people residing in the cellars. At five o'clock the steamer had some difficulty in passing under the bridges, especially the side arches of Westminster and Blackfriars.

The electric telegraph is now in operation between London and Bath, and in about a week it will be finished to Bristol, when operations will be immediately commenced to carry it on to Exeter, thereby connecting London and Plymouth.

There are seven French emigrants now residing at Jersey, victims of the *coup d'état* of M. Bonaparte. One of them is a notary's clerk by profession, three are commercial men, the other three are an architect, an advocate, and a surgeon. They are all from the department of the Sarthe.

Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was on Monday night suddenly struck with paralysis, from which there is little chance of his recovery, as his venerable prelate has attained the patriarchal age of 83. He had presided at the religious services over the remains of the late Mr. Shell, in the Jesuits' Church, and appeared in his usual health.

The Princess Naraki, grand-daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and niece of the late Grand Duchess, on Tuesday week, accompanied by the Lady Superior of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, the object of her visit being to become a member of the Sisters of Providence. During a journey to Paris, after the death of her father, she adjured the Russian Greek faith, and became a Catholic. The Princess was edified by the exemplary life of the sisters of the congregation of St. Vincent de Paul, and she has resolved to finish her life among them.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sprightly* arrived at Kingstown harbour on Saturday evening with the remains of the late R. L. Shell. About midnight they were conveyed in a hearse to Dublin, and placed in the Jesuits' chapel in Upper Gardiner-street. On Monday a solemn office of high mass was celebrated over the remains by Archbishop Murray and several other Roman Catholic dignitaries.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Mr. Gladstone has just brought in a bill to relieve bishops in the colonies in connection with the Established Church, and the clergy and laity in communion with them, from legal oaths and disabilities affecting the appointment of their church affairs. The bill provides that bishops in the Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia, may meet together from time to time to make all such regulations as may be held necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, but they are not in any case to impose temporal penalties.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. T. Bayabam, to the rectory of Charlton, Dover; the Rev. George Valles Garland, to the rectory of Langton-Matravers, Dorset. *Vicarages*: The Rev. John P. Lingham, to the vicarage of Margate; the Rev. Wilmot Walker, to the vicarage of Bardney, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Harry Dupuis, to the vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames, with Richmond, Surrey; the Rev. John Charles Frederick Vincent, to the head-mastership of Norwich Grammar School.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. John Palmer Jermain, perpetual curate of Bode, Cheshire, from his pupils; the Rev. E. H. Browne, the late very excellent and able vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from pupils and friends; the Rev. J. A. Page, incumbent, from the congregation of Tintwistle church; the Rev. William Slade, from his rector, parishioners, and friends, upon leaving the curacy of Cottesmore and Barrow; the Rev. Thomas Douglas, B.A., curate of St. Peter's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, a gold watch, &c., together with a purse of 40 guineas, as a token of esteem and regard of the congregation.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—RIVER FRONT.

THE New Palace of Parliament, at Westminster, has been described as "one of the most magnificent buildings ever erected continuously in Europe," and as "probably the largest Gothic edifice in the world." The entire plan covers at least twice the site of the old Palace of Westminster, about half the ground occupied being taken from the river. The extent and nobleness of the East or River Front, which may be considered its principal, is shown in the accompanying Illustration, which includes the elaborate *façade*, 900 feet in length, divided into five principal compartments, paneled with tracery, and decorated with rows of statues and shields of arms of the Kings and Queens of England from the Conqueror to the present time. The Victoria and Land Front will, it is expected, surpass in picturesqueness either of the others: it will be of the same length as the River Front, but from the nature of the ground not in an uninterrupted line. The View before us, therefore, characterises pictorially the vast extent of the Palace, which covers an area of nearly nine acres. Still, the actual greatness of the work can only be appreciated by "a careful examination of it part by part, an ascent of scaffoldings, inspection of the means in operation, and comparison with finished buildings."

The style and character of the structure—reminding us of the townhalls of the Low Countries, at Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels are well shown in the River Front. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Anston, in Yorkshire; closegrained, of a texture considerably harder than Portland, and coloured warmer in colour. The River Terrace is of Aberdeen granite. The *foundation* of the building was commenced in 1839, by Messrs. Lea, of Chaswell-street. Messrs. Grissell and Peto undertook the first contract for the *superstructure* of the New Houses in 1840. It comprised the range of buildings *fronting the river*, with the returns next Westminsterbridge, and at the south end towards Abingdon-street. This building includes the residence for the Speaker, at the north end; the corresponding residential towards the south being the residence for the Lieutenant of the Black Rod. Between the two extremes, and comprising what are called the curtain portions, are the Libraries for the House of Peers (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for February 7), and the Libraries for the House of Commons; with intermediate centre are the Conference-room for the two Houses, Committee-rooms, &c. All this is on the principal floor, which is some 15 feet above the Terrace, or high-water mark. The whole of the floor above the Libraries, and looking over the river, is appropriated to Committee-rooms for the purposes of Parliament; the Peers occupying about one-third towards the south, and the Commons two-thirds towards the north. The House of Peers and House of Commons are situated in the rear of the front building, or that next the river, in the centre of the northern and southern halves of the plan, and are surrounded by courts and parliamentary offices. Their position will, however, be better understood by reference to the large plan published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 74.

The Eastern View of the River Front, selected by our Artist, is impressive and picturesque in effect, more especially in the upper portion, where the moon lights up the pointed roofs and pinacled towers; whilst the range of gas-lights upon the Terrace illumines the lower details of the building, the grandeur of the exterior, and the complicatedness of the interior arrangements, are a happy exemplification of the old system of building "things useful in a beautiful form."

MEETING OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

OUR Engraving represents a great meeting of this society, which took place on the 18th instant, in the British Institution, Tabernacle-row, City-road. More than 2500 persons were present; every corner, every rafter that could be reached was crowded, and the great hall, viewed from the platform, presented an undulating sea of faces, all deeply intent on the business of the evening. The flags of all nations ornamented the bare walls. At the end of the room, opposite the chairman, in huge letters, the mottoes "Advance Australia," "Speed the Plough," and an initial monagram of F. C. L. S. on the blue flag of the ship about to sail, were displayed. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who took the chair, had Mrs. Chisholm on his right hand, and on his left the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs Herbert, with a party of their friends; Messrs. Gone, William Jackson, James Levick, M'Clellan, and others engaged in the Australian trade; and Messrs. Stanley Carr, S. Devonport, M'Nab, Churnside, Russell, and other Australian colonists were among the parties who crowded the platform.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in opening the business of the meeting, pointed out the advantages of this system of emigration, by which families were transplanted in their entirety. "He had seen in the last ship in which he included a child six weeks old, and a grandmother who had attained eighty-four years." He passed a high eulogy on the talents and self-denial of Mrs. Chisholm, saying, "The children shall arise, and call her blessed."

Mr. Samuel Sidney (in the absence of the honorary secretary, Captain Chisholm, who was at Port Phillip, engaged, at his own expense, in carrying out Mrs. Chisholm's philanthropic plans) gave a detailed account of the origin, progress, and results of the society, of which the following is an abstract:—The society was projected by Mrs. Chisholm in 1847, on her return from Australia, after successfully working at colonisation for seven years. By the end of 1849 she had collected some two hundred parties, who, by small instalments, had paid nearly two-thirds of their passage-money. In 1850 she procured the patronage of her first committee, including the noble chairman, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Wyndham Harding, and Mr. Tidd Pratt. A small sum of money was subscribed, towards which the Countess of Pembroke gave £250. The society then brought before the public in May, 1850; and in September, 1850, the first ship, the *Slains Castle*, was despatched with 189 statute emigrants, or about 250 men, women, and children. Towards their passages the emigrants paid, by instalments, £1400. The society has since, by repaid the money by earnings in the colony. Mr. Sidney Herbert, in his speech, announced that he had already received part of this debt. The second ship, the *Blundell*, sailed in May, 1851, with 218 adult emigrants, who paid £1942, and borrowed £674 from the society. The third ship, the *Athenian*, sailed in September, 1851, with 209 emigrants, who paid £1942, and borrowed £924. Thus, in twelve months, during a period that the Government had been unable to fill several of their ships with emigrants to whom they gave a free passage, and when filled half only one ship to obtain a class whom Earl Grey termed the refuse of workhouses, inferior to convicts. Mrs. Chisholm had been able to collect families of the most industrious and frugal class, numbering one thousand souls, and contributing £5287. Since despatching the *Athenian*, £2100 more had been paid in by the working classes for the same purpose, and the *Mariner* was about to sail with a full cargo of passengers, who had contributed a greater proportion toward their passage than their predecessors. All this had been done without the usual expensive machinery of colonising companies. Mrs. Chisholm and her family gave up their time gratuitously to the work, with the aid of one clerk, and one

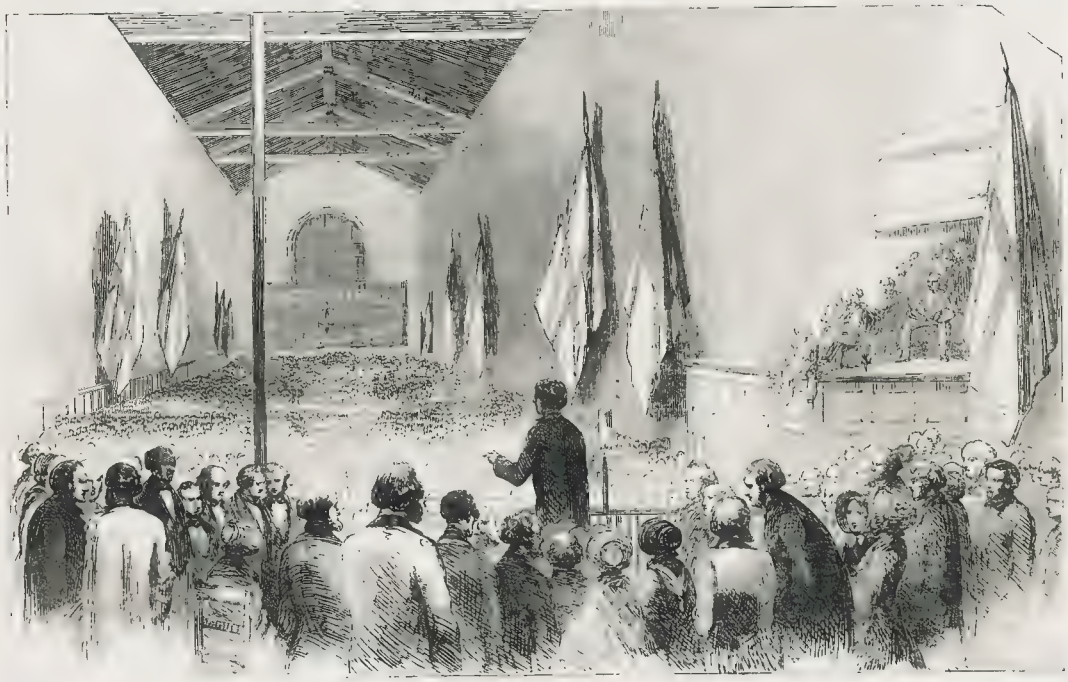
THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—RIVER FRONT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

old woman to open the door to the enquirers who knocked from morning to night. She had received eighty letters and forty calls on the subject of emigration in one day. Mrs. Chisholm's success was owing not less to her common sense, her business-like habits and experience, than to her energetic philanthropy. Her plan was extremely simple. Every Monday evening she held meetings of intending emigrants at her small house, No. 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, where they obtained information, and made acquaintance with each other. Groups were formed of from three to eight families, who co-operated for mutual assistance on the voyage. These groups each elected a representative, and these formed committees for a variety of useful objects on board. Instalments were taken as low as one shilling a week. When a sufficient number had paid up to justify the society in taking a ship, an economy was effected in the passage-money, while the best provisions, good ventilation, enclosed berths, and superior arrangement for the decent comfort of families and the protection of single girls and friendless children were secured. Every ship was an improvement on the preceding one; and the society aimed not only at assisting as many emigrants as possible, but at affording an example of model emigration. The success of the society was founded on the eleven years' experience of Mrs. Chisholm, of which he gave a rapid sketch.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks which was moved by Captain Carr, of Port Phillip, and Samuel Devonport, of South Australia, Mr. Sidney Herbert stated that already all the theoretical objections to the working of the Society had proved unfounded. He had that morning received by post remittances on account of the loan to the emigrants by the *Stanis Castle*. The accession of the Australian city merchants to the committee would, by additional funds, largely increase the usefulness of the society.

With a vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury, and three cheers for Mrs. Chisholm, one of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings on the subject of emigration ever held in the country separated.

The street was crowded with parties unable to obtain admission. About £4000 has been subscribed this week, to be advanced in loans to intending emigrants. Three ladies, who conceal their names, subscribed £300.



GROUP MEETING OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.

PROCESSION OF LE BŒUF GRAS IN PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE LAST DAY'S HUNT OF THE SEASON AT CHANTILLY.

On the 14th inst. closed the hunting season at Chantilly, and perhaps closed it for ever. The decree of the President of the Republic renders it imperative that this princely domain, the Melton of France, should be sold within a year; and as no one in France would purchase the entire property, when legal notice already given would render the title problematical, it is not improbable that it may be parcelled out and sold to those desperate speculators who would risk but little to obtain much.

There is no man conversant with French history who has not heard or read of Chantilly. Our own countryman, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, resided at Chantilly when that property belonged to the Constable of France, Montmorency.

"The brave Constable," says Lord Herbert, "testifying his regard for me, said he left his fair house at Chantilly to be commanded by me, as well as his forests and chases, well stored with wild boar and stag, and that I might hunt them when I pleased." And fair house it must have been, for it is described by the learned Lord as a great strong castle, joined together with bridges, and sumptuously furnished with hangings of silk and gold, rare pictures, statues, &c. And how much this house, together with the forest, has been valued by Princes, is evident from the fact that Charles V., the great Emperor, passing in the time of Francis I. from Spain into the Low Countries, was entertained by the Duke of Montmorency at Chantilly; and, after examining its beauties, he said, "I would willingly give one of my provinces in the Low Countries for such a place." Henry IV. of France was so desirous of this domain that he offered to exchange *any* of his houses, with much more land than the estate was worth, to obtain it.

The grand Condé, by marriage with the heiress of Montmorency, became the possessor of this splendid property. He was a great sportsman, as was the Duke of Bourbon, the last of that illustrious race, who kept three packs of hounds, and was the Nimrod of France. The melancholy fate of his heir, the Duc d'Enghien, basely seized on neutral ground, and shot by torch-light in the ditch of Vincennes, needs no comment here. The Duke de Bourbon dying childless left Chantilly to the Duke d'Aumale, who like his predecessors encouraged the sports of the chase until the revolution of 1848; being forced to take shelter in England, he gave permission to the Count d'Hedouville to hunt his forests, which that nobleman has continued to do with a subscription pack of hounds, on the English plan, showing admirable sport to a numerous field of sportsmen, who were as much charmed by his urbanity of manner as delighted by the recreation itself. The last day's run, was a most remarkable one, having killed a noble stag after a run of three hours and a half.

No more, perhaps, will the merry horn of the huntsman resound through the woods of Chantilly. The dull heavy blow of the axe, the leveller of the forest, may drive the stag from its retreat, and the fox from its lair; nay, even the plough may pass over the verdant lawn, the romantic race-course, and even the place where the *château* now stands

HUNTING IN THE FOREST OF CHANTILLY.—THE LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

thus obliterating for ever the remembrance of one of the most beautiful properties of France, where Emperors, Kings, and the highest dignitaries of the State have resided; and where the noble sport of hunting was maintained by every possessor even to the 14th of February, 1852.

PROCESSION OF THE BŒUF GRAS IN PARIS.

THE procession of the "fat ox," which has from time immemorial closed the pleasures of the Carnival, with its feasting, masking, and dancing, in Paris, was, up to the matter-of-fact days of the Revolution of 1848, the conundrum of the butchers of the French metropolis to the galeties of the season; but since that lamentable epoch the butchers have grown grave, and abstained from all such childish memories; and the time honoured procession of the emblem of good cheer might have passed for ever away, with the many other happy usages of the olden time which have ceased to be, if it were not that the professional caterers for public amusement have found their account in gratifying the popular taste in the matter; and, accordingly, the proprietors of the Hippodrome "organised" (as the modern phrase has it) a *cortège carnivalesque*, which proceeded through the principal thoroughfares of Paris on Sunday, and again on Shrove Tuesday. The car, whose peculiar dimensions obtained for him the honour of figuring the most conspicuous character on the occasion, was selected from amongst eleven others, and bore the classic name of Marius. On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the *cortège* issued from the Hippodrome in presence of an admiring and crowded attendance. The *cortège* was opened with the *fanfares* of trumpets; then came the Car of Industry, drawn by six white horses, and led by an allegorical personage representing France, and having at his side two persons, also allegorical, representing the arts and sciences. Behind the car banners were borne by operatives, who had volunteered for the duty. A band of military music preceded the Car of Agriculture, drawn by two oxen with gilded horns, and containing the Goddess that presides over the harvests, accompanied by her mythological *cortège*, and followed by banners borne by persons representing the various branches of the agricultural art. What principally attracted attention was a parterre of flowers containing the products of agriculture, and which to the spectator appeared to move of itself, but was in reality borne by four men who were concealed by drapery hanging to the ground. The animal himself destined to be the great ornament and the victim of the *fête*, was very fair to look upon. He moved along with much majesty; he was a fine specimen of his kind—large, round, and well proportioned. The *cortège* proceed at the Elysée, the English Embassy, the Russian Embassy, the Foreign Office, and the hotels of the other Ministers, the Prefecture, and other public establishments, to receive the usual *gratifications*; and, having passed through the entire length of the Boulevards to the *Bœuf gras* ceased the night at the Arbre, Rue de Lyon, where he remained till Tuesday; when, after a second promenade, he was transferred to the *abattoir*, and his career terminated.

FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND, AND ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

Within the last week or two it has been generally rumoured, that, in consequence of the British Government not exercising over the foreign political refugees now in London as strict a surveillance as the Austrian Government thought requisite, Prince Schwartzenburg had addressed a despatch to the Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Budi-Schaunenstein, threatening British travellers through the Austrian dominions with vexatious and annoying proceedings relative to passports and the like.

The rumour has proved to be correct, as may be seen from the despatch itself, which has been published this week. It is as follows:—

Vienna, Feb 4, 1852.

Lord Granville has had the goodness to communicate to your Excellency the despatch which he addressed to the Earl of Westmoreland, under date of the 18th of January last, in answer to the protests *(reclamations)* which you, M. le Comte, were charged to present to the Government of her Britannic Majesty against the tolerance accorded in England to the revolutionary proceedings (*menées révolutionnaires*) of the political refugees who have found an asylum in that country.

The first part of this document (Lord Granville's despatch) turns on the high value which the English people attach to the right of asylum, and on the motives which hinder the British Government from thinking of (*songer à*) restraining that right, by presenting an alien bill to Parliament.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to enter upon a controversy on the arguments employed in this part of the despatch of Lord Granville, since we have never denied to England the exercise of the right of asylum in itself. Many more than we have pretended to dictate to the British Government, which itself is the most competent judge, the means which it should employ to obviate the flagrant abuse of this right.

All that we have demanded of the British Government (and we shall not cease to demand it) is, that it shall so manage (*fasse en sorte*) that the political refugees to whom it accords an asylum shall not be allowed to pursue, under the shadow of the hospitality they enjoy, machinations openly hostile to the States of the Continent, and especially to Austria

Lord Granville has been so good (*a bien voulu*) as to offer us, on this subject, an assurance that the British Government would not only (*ne pourrait que*) disapprove, loudly condemn, all attempts on the part of the refugees to excite insurrection in their original country; that it would continue to watch (*surveiller*) the conduct of suspected refugees, and would seek by all legal means to hinder them from abusing—to the detriment of Governments in friendly alliance with Great Britain—the hospitality which the English laws so generously accord to them.

The Emperor, in noting these (*ces personnes sont*) these assurances, the pleasure in thence deriving a hope (*aume à puiser l'espoir*) that the British Government will henceforth know how to make more ample and rigorous use than it has hitherto done of the legal means at its disposal, and which it deems to judge sufficient to enable it to fulfil its international duties with regard to the proceedings of the refugees.

At any rate (*toutefois*), while waiting till these dispositions of the British Government are followed by deeds (*soient suivies d'effet*), the almost unlimited liberty of action which the refugees have hitherto enjoyed in England, with regard to the revolutionary plots that a great number of them do not cease hatching against the repose of the States of the Continent, imposes upon us, on our side, the duty of taking some measures of precaution tending to guard us against the annoyances (*inconvénients*) and dangers of which that liberty is the source.

The Imperial authorities will henceforth receive orders to "redouble" their vigilance with regard to travellers coming from England and to exercise strictly in relation to their passports the existing rules to which formerly, under the empire of other circumstances, it had become a habit to make frequent exceptions in favour of British subjects. The Imperial Government, moreover, reserves to itself the faculty of taking into consideration ulterior measures, if unhappily the need of them still makes itself felt.

Your Excellency is charged to read and give a copy of this despatch to Lord Granville. Receive, &c.

The Belgian Chamber, at the request of the Ministers, has forbidden the stenographic writers who report the debates, and are paid by the state, to take part in the conduct or publication of any political periodical. On this occasion of this regulation is the discovery made on the seizure of the *Bulletin Français*, that one of the Government reporters had co-operated in the preparation of that work.

The Brussels journals announce the death of Count Julien de Bocarmé, the uncle of the Count de Bocarmé who was recently executed for poisoning his brother-in-law. It will be remembered that, in consequence of this affair, Count Julien had resigned his seat in the Belgian Senate, but was re-elected almost unanimously.

We read in the *Prussian Gazette* of the 21st:—"The French Government has remonstrated against the decision regulating the navigation duties on the Rhine without consulting France. The Prussian Cabinet has replied that it was free to France to take part in the negotiations, but that there was no treaty that gave her the right to interfere in the commercial arrangements of Germany."

The Roman Government have sanctioned the introduction of postage stamps for the pre-payment of postage on letters. The stamp is about the size of the English postage stamp; and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of papal dignity and power

The Jews of Paris, headed by MM. d Rothschild, and other prominent members of the sect, have just established a school for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken in which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood. A rabbi is attached to the establishment; and every Sunday M. Albert Cohn, a distinguished Oriental scholar, reads and explains passages from the Fathers of the Synagogue.

By a letter from Aden, dated the 24th of January, it appears that a few days previously a French brig, laden with sugar, left that port, having on board 130 Coolies, to be conveyed to Bourbon (Réunion). The vessel had not got far on her voyage when the Coolies murdered the captain and officers, ran the ship ashore, and escaped. The Governor of Aden had immediately informed the East India Company, which had just come into Aden, was preparing to go in pursuit of the murderers and to secure the brig.

Accounts from St. John's, Newfoundland, state that the herring fishery had proved a complete failure, owing to the cold weather.

The Belgian Government has authorised an English company to lay down an electric telegraph between Ostend and London.

Sir J. Paxton's designs for the New York Crystal Palace are seen in many of the public rooms of the city of New York, and much admired. Upwards of 50 000 dols were raised on the 8th inst., among a few gentlemen, towards the erection of the structure.

It is said that the Earl of Shrewsbury has intimated his readine s to bestow the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of building and endowing a cathedral in Chester, for the purpose of worship according to the forms and ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. It is added, that his Lordship intends to appropriate a similar sum for the same object in Shrewsbury.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, in numbers somewhat more fully than usual, in consequence of the expected explanation of Ministers.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Shortly after five o'clock the Marquis of LANSDOWNE entered the House, and immediately proceeded to say that he was about to move that the order of the day which stood for this following Friday, for the appointment of a committee on the East India question, be discharged. Their Lordships must readily imagine the grounds of such a motion, as the circumstances connected with them were already known to them all namely, that all her Majesty's present Ministers only held their several offices until their successors were appointed. In making this announcement he was most anxious to avoid the utterances of anything calculated to excite differences of opinion, or even to provoke any sort of discussion. He wished to abstain from taking such a course for various reasons, but especially in consequence of the absence of a noble Earl, a much valued friend of his, although a political opponent. He had heard from that noble Lord, within the last hour, that he had accepted the office of First Minister of the Crown, and that he was now engaged in forming another administration as soon as possible. Though it would be impossible for him (the Marquis of Lansdowne) to afford him any assistance in, yet in which he should be the very last man to create—were it even in his power to create—the slightest shadow of embarrassment. He believed that there were concessions in this country many anonymous Administrations ready to undertake the duty of conducting her Majesty's affairs, but only wanted a little encouragement to make themselves known. He had only to say that he was lamented by persons of opinion, and every hour that had passed during the last year had confirmed him in that opinion, that the retention of office by a Government which did not obtain that amount of support necessary to enable it to act with efficiency in the administration of the affairs of this country was most unwise, for it not only ceased to be useful, but actually became productive of evil to the country. When the noble Lord at the head of the Government informed him on Saturday morning that he was disposed to resign into her Majesty's hands the trust confided to him, he (the noble Marquis) gave him his entire approbation in the course he had adopted to come to that resolution. He hoped he might be forgiven considering the position in which he stood, and considering in what improbable that he would ever again be placed from that epoch—if reference to another subject. As long as he had life and health it would be considered by him a part of his duty to attend to the proceedings of this House, and to take part in the various important questions that might come before it. He also, like those of a similar character, and which he was afraid would long cont nue eventful. The time, however, had arrived when he thought he might be reasonably relieved from what he might call a compulsory attendance in that House. With that feeling he would not sit down without thanking all his noble friends he saw around him, both personal and political, for the warmth and cordiality of that support which he had constantly received from them. He must also say, he felt deeply grateful to the noble Lords opposite for the invariable kindness, courtesy, and forbearance which they had shown to him. He had now only to propose, that the House, on its rising, do adjourn to Friday. He made that motion after having had a communication with the noble Earl to whom he had just referred.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said it would be unbecoming in him to make any remarks in reply to what had fallen from the noble Marquis. He, however, hoped he might be permitted to say that those with whom he was connected felt much pride and pleasure at the manner in which the noble Marquis alluded to them on the occasion of his resignation, and which he was afraid would long be a political battle of the country. He could, on their part, with the most perfect truth, reciprocate the observation when referring to the bearing of the noble Marquis and his colleagues at this unusual side of the House. He trusted that the words spoken by the noble Marquis would long be remembered by them, coming as they did from the very highest authority, and from a nobleman characterised also say, he felt deeply grateful to the noble Lords opposite for the invariable by both by great experience, dignity of bearing, and courtesy of manner. His had no long more to say than to express his sincere hope that the noble Marquis might be able for many a year to come to occupy his seat in that House, which he had ever filled with dignity and honour, and he might almost say without a peer in his value and important assistance in their proceedings; and that he might long be spared to give them his advice, and the value of the example of those virtues which have already adorned his many years of public assembly.

The motion was then agreed to, with the understanding that their Lordships might meet from day to day to dispose of private business, if they should deem fit.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, when there was a very full House.

Attracted at that early hour by the expected Ministerial explanation. About half past four o'clock Mr. Disraeli entered and took his seat in his usual place, on the front or leading Opposition bench. Sir F. Baring and Sir G. Grey immediately followed, and for a few minutes Lord John Russell, in like manner, took their seats on the Treasury bench, beside Mr. Hayter, Mr. C. Lewis, and some other of the subordinates of the outgoing Government, who had been present from the first. Lord Palmerston, who soon after entered, at an hour later, occupied a seat on the lower front bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side of the House.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr HEARD took the oaths and his seat, on his election for the borough of Kinsale, in the room of Mr. Hawes. The hon. member was introduced by Colonel Dunne and Mr. Biggins

Several private bills were then very speedily "disposed of,"

On the order of the day for the second reading of the

SOUTH YORKSHIRE RAILWAY AND RIVER DUN COMPANY BILL.

Lord GALWAY opposed the second reading, which he said the House had rejected on more than one occasion previously. The bill was a measure promoted by the Great Northern Company, who, having failed when it was brought forward in their own name, now substituted that of South Yorkshire. It was opposed as the second reading was moved for six months.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER supported the bill, which he denied was a Great Northern scheme. The object was to enable the South Yorkshire Company to connect their line with that part of the river Don which was navigable, and the river Trent. Every landowner but one, and he was the agent of the noble Lord who last spoke, was in favour of the line.

After considerable discussion, carried on amidst the loudly-expressed impatience of the House, a division took place, when there appeared—For the second reading, 113; against it, 222: majority, 109. The bill was accordingly lost.

NOTICES OF MOTION. MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER said that as it was impossible now that the motion which stood in his name relative to the Colleges of Maynooth could come on upon the day originally fixed for it, and as several of the Irish members had asked him to postpone it, he begged to be allowed to postpone it accordingly to an early day after Easter. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Mr. HUME asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, after the promises made in the last session to inquire up, steps had been taken for bringing the obelisk known under the name of Cleopatra's Needle, and which had been presented to George IV. by the late Mohammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, to England?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in the course of last year inquiries had been set on foot with the view of ascertaining whether the value of the obelisk was worth the expense of its removal, and that no decision had yet been come to on the matter.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL here rose, and amidst the breathless attention of the House said:—Sir, after the majority of last Friday night, the House will be prepared for the announcement which I now make. At a meeting of her Majesty's servants on Saturday, we considered what course it was incumbent upon us to pursue. It appeared to us that it was impossible, with any degree satisfactorily the business of the Government in this House, after the event of the preceding night. We considered the alternative of advising her Majesty to make use of her prerogative of dissolution, but we considered there were such grave objections to such a course, that we declined recommending it to the Crown. We therefore determined humbly to lay our resignation before her Majesty, which I accordingly did the same afternoon. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our resignation, and has since sent for the Earl of Derby, who I understand has undertaken the task of forming a Government. We therefore hold our offices only until our successors are appointed by her Majesty. Sir, after this statement, I have no wish to recur to the various events which have taken place since the commencement of this session, and which may form, perhaps, a fitting topic for discussion hereafter. Circumstances which I have to say on this occasion without expressing my sincere thanks to those who have supported her Majesty's Government, and who during upwards of five years have enabled me to support the burden to which, I must confess, I was otherwise totally unequal. (Hear hear.) Having their confidence, and having had the advantage of their support, I have been enabled during that period so to conduct affairs that we shall not leave any branch of our domestic and foreign policy in a situation of which we need be at all ashamed. (Ministerial cheers.) I wish further to say with respect to one of my colleagues, to whom I am peculiarly indebted, that it is to his temperate wisdom and respected character we are indebted that we owe the facilities of passing safely to carry measures of great importance through the House of Lords, where a Ministry composed of the party to which I belong has not hitherto had the support of a majority. As I said, I do not wish to oppose out of office, as I have opposed in office, any resistance of the duty on corn—(Ministerial cheers)—whether under the name of protection or of revenue—(Renewed cheers) that I shall think it my duty to support an extension of the suffrage—(Ministerial cheers)—to those who are entitled to exercise the franchises for the welfare of the country, believing that such extension will add to the strength and solidity of our Parliamentary system. (Hear, hear.) I will say further, that I shall use the little influence I may possess for the maintenance of the blessings of peace. (Hear, hear.) I have only further to say, that since I came to the House I have had a communication from the Earl of Derby, stating that it is his wish, for the convenience of the official arrangements which he has been charged to make by her Majesty, that the House will adjourn to Friday next. In compliance with that wish, and for the promotion of the public convenience, I therefore move that the House at its rising adjourn to Friday next.

Mr. HUME said, that the course proposed by the noble Lord was the usual one on such occasions, and he rose simply to express a hope that the House, when it met on Friday, would have an opportunity of receiving from the new Ministers explanations of the policy they intended to pursue. (Laughter from the Opposition.) He said so, for he had heard a rumour that the House would not meet again. He could not think that any such advantage would be taken on the part of those who were called to the administration of affairs, but that they would come forward and fairly state what their policy was. He was independent of both parties, and if they brought in good measures he would support them—(Laughter)—and if they brought in bad ones he would oppose them. He belonged to no party, but was the steady advocate of all truly liberal measures, and of carrying out Free Trade beyond the extent to which it at present went. If they wanted to restore the system of protection, let them Let the manliness to state it, but let them not go to the country without having declared their intentions.

The motion was agreed to; and at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock the House rose, and adjourned to Friday.

THE LOCAL MILITIA BILL.

The following is the list of the division in the House of Commons, on Friday night week, the result of which put an end to the Russell Administration.

Resolution reported, "That the Chairman be directed to move the House, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the LAWS respecting the Local Militia."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws respecting the Local Militia" (Mr. Bernal).

Amendment proposed to be made to the Question, by inserting after the word "amend" the words "and consolidate" (Viscount Palmerston). Question, "That the words 'and consolidate' be there inserted," put and agreed to. Another amendment proposed to be made to the Question, by leaving out the word "local" (Viscount Palmerston). Question put, "That the word 'local' stand part of the Question." The House divided Ayes, 126; Noes, 136.

MINORITY—AYES.

Adair, R A S	Fordyce, A D	Power, Dr
Ashe, T	Forster, Matthew	Power, Nicholas
Anson, Hon Geo	Fort-man, Chichester	Price, Sir Robert
Armstrong, Sir A	Fox, Wm. Johnson	Rice, Hon Edward
Baines, Matthew T	Geach, Charles	Rich, Henry
Barron, Rt Hon Sir F T	Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Rolleston, Colonel
Bellew, Viscount	Greene, Thomas	Russell, Lord
Bass, M T	Gray, Right hon Sir G	Scholefield, Joshua
Bellow, R M	Grey, Ralph W	Scobell, Captain
Berkeley, Admiral	Grosvenor, Lord Robert	Scrope, G P
Berkeley, C L G	Hall, Sir Benjamin	Seymour, H D
Bernal, R	Hanmer, Sir John	Seymour, Lord
Bethell, R	Hayter, W Granville	Shafto, R D
Block, Sir T B	Harris, R chard	Smith, Right Hon R V
Boldero, H G	Lestie, A asander	Smith, J A
Blewitt, R J	Hastie, Archibald	Somerville, Right Hon Sir W M
Bouverie, Hon E P	Heathcote, Right Hon J	Stanton, W H
Boyle, Hon Colonel	Heneage, G F	Stanton, Sir G T
Brackelowe, J	Howard, Philip H	Strickland, Sir G
Brotherton, J	Howard, J	Strutt, Right Hon E
Brown, W	Hume, W	Stewart, Admiral
Charteris, Hon F	Hutchins, E J	Stuart, Lord J
Clay, J	Johnstone, Sir J	Stuart, Lord C
Clay, Sir W	Labouchere, Right Hon H	Thornely, T
Cockburn, Sir A J E	Lewis, G	Towneley, J
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Lygon, Hon General	Trelawny, J S
Corry, Hon H W J	Macleod, Alex	Tufnell, Right Hon H
Craig, Sir W G	Mainwaring, Colonel	Vane, Lord H
Crawford, W S	Mainwaring, T	Verney, Sir H
Crowder, R B	Mainwaring, R B	Vivian, J H
Dawes, R	Marsh, J	Wakley, T
Devaid, E	Marshall, Thomas Alex	Wall, C B
Duff, J	Martyn, Hon Edward M L	Walmsley, Sir J
Duncan, G	Mowatt, Francis	Walpole, S
Dundas, Rt Hon Sir D	Norreys, Lord	Ward, J
Dundas, Sir Du L	Owen, Sir John	Wason, J
Evans, J	Pagan, Lord Clarence	Wood, Right Hon Sir C
Evans, W	Packer, John	Wyld, J
Ewart, W	Pinn, Frederick	
Fergus, J	Pigott, Francis	Tellers.
Fitzroy, Hon H	Pilkington, James	Mr Hayter
Foley, J H H	Plowden, Wm H G	Lord Marcus Hill

MAJORITY—NOES.

Adderley, C B	Forester, Rt Hon G C W	Mullings, J R
Anstey, T C	Fox, S W L	Naas, Lord
Archdall, Capt M	Freestun, Colonel	Napier, J
Arkwright, G	Frewen, Colonel	Newdegate, C N
Ashley, Lord	Frishfield, J W	Newport, Viscount
Bailey, J	Fuller, A E	Norreys, Sir D J
Baillie, H J	Galway, Viscount	O'Brien, Sir T
Baldock, E H	Gaskell, J M	O'Connell, Right Hon M M
Barrow, W H	Gladstone, Right Hon W E	O'Flaherty, A
Bateson, Sir R	Good, W	Packe, C W
Beecroft, J	Gore, O J J	Palmerston, Sir J
Bentinck, Lord G	Graham, H	Palmer, Sidnell
Bernard, Viscount	Greene, J	Pechell, Sir G B
Bewes, T	Grogan, E H	Perfect, R
Blackburne, I	Hall, Colonel	Prime, Richard
Blackstone, W S	Halsewell, E G	Pugh, D
Bodkin, J J	Hamilton, G A	Richards, Richard
Bowles, Admiral	Hardinge, Hon C S	Roche, Edmund Burke
Brownlow, W	Harris, Hon Captain	Round, J
Bruce, C L C	Hayes, Sir E	Sandars, George
Bruce, Lord E	Herbert, Hon Sidney	Sibthorp, Colonel
Buller, Sir J Y	Herries, Rt Hon J C	Spooner, Richard
Burghley, Lord	Hervey, Lord A	Stafford, Augustus
Campbell, H W	Hodgson, W N	Stanley, E
Carew, H D	Hope, A J B	Stuart, J
Cobbold, J C	Hudson, Lord	Stuart, H
Cole, H H	Humphery, Mr Ald	Sullivan, M
Cole, Hon G	Jocelyn, Viscount	Tennent, Sir J E
Colebrooke, T	Jones, Captain	Thompson, Colonel
Compton, H C	Keating, R	Trevor, Hon G R
Conolly, E	Keogh, W	Tyler, Sir G
Corry, Rt Hon H L	Knightley, Sir C	Tyrie, Col C J K
Cubitt, Mr Alderman	Knox, Colonel	Tyrell, Sir J T
Davies, D A S	Lennox, Lord A G	Vyse, R H R H
Deedes, W	Lennox, Lord H G	Waddington, H S
Disraeli, B	Leslie, C P	Walpole, S A
Dod, J W	Lopes, Sir R	Walsh, Sir J B
Donkin, Sir R	Mackenzie, W F	Wawn, John Tweedi
Drummond, H	Mackie, J	West, Fred Richard
Duncombe, Hon A	Mahon, the G Gorman	Whitmore, James
Dundas, Hon W B	Maunders, Lord J	Wilcox, Sir J
Dunne, Colonel J	Maunze, R P	Willoughby, Sir H
Dupre, C G	Meux, Sir H	Wodehouse, Edmond
Edwards, H	Miles, W	Young, Sir John
Egerton, W T	Milnes, R M	Tellers.
Egerton, W T	Moody, C A	Viscount Palmerston
Evelyn, W J	Morgan, O	Colonel Dunne
Forbes, W		

The following members paired upon Lord J. Russell's Militia Bill:—

Viscount Seaham, in favour of Lord Palmerston's motion, with Sir James Duke against.
Mr. Ellis, Mr. Buxton, Bart., against Lord Palmerston's amendment, with Aldeman Thompson for.
The Hon. E. S. Russell, against Lord Palmer on's resolution, with Viscount Emlyn for.

LORD NAAS'S MOTION.

Lord Elbington, against Lord Naas's motion, from 7 till half-past 10 on Thursday night.
Lord M's grand has been prevented by illness from attending the House of Commons since Wednesday last, and he therefore unable to give his vote in support of Government on the motions of Lord Naas and of Lord Palmerston.

THE PROTECTIONISTS IN POWER AND THE CORN-LAW AGITATION.

The creation of a Protectionist Cabinet has put the leading members of the Anti-Corn Law League on the alert. On Tuesday evening they held a meeting at Newhall's-buildings, in Manchester, to consider whether the League should be renewed in consequence of Lord Derby having come into power, pledged on the first night of the session to restore Protection. Mr. George Wilson was in the chair.

One hundred and eight gentlemen were present, who declared themselves ready to sacrifice their time and money as before, if necessary; but it was thought sufficient for the present to empower the Executive Council of the League to watch the proceedings of the Administration, awaiting their formal declaration of policy, and to adjourn to Tuesday next.

In the course of the proceedings it was repeatedly declared, amidst much cheering, that if the League were once reassociated, its operations would never be suspended until the permanency of Free Trade had been thoroughly established: that more money, more time, and greater efforts would be devoted to this great purpose than had been given to support the Free-trade movement prior to 1846; and that, before embarking on the wild enterprise of restoring monopoly, Lord Derby would do well to consider its effects upon the position and interests of his order.

By the returns ordered by the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord Naas, of the detections, prosecutions, and convictions, under the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1851, it appears that in Ireland the number of detections amounted to 3515, of prosecutions 1924, of convictions to 984. In England the convictions were 493, the prosecutions 476, the convictions 436. In Scotland the detections were 158, prosecutions 39, convictions 29. The number of stills seized and destroyed in Ireland was 620, in England 323, in Scotland 44.

It appears by a Parliamentary paper, that 817 friendly societies in England and Wales were certified or registered under the provisions of the act relating to friendly societies of last session. Of these, 771 were English societies, and 46 were established in Wales.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN RE JAMES ANDERSON, FORMERLY OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE, AN INSOLVENT.—In this case Mr. Charles Druce, the registrar, has made his report, and the dividend under the insolvency occasioned by Drury-lane Theatre will be "twopence three farthings" in the pound on debts proved to £3318. The money in court on which the dividend will be declared, and of which the creditors will have notice, is £222 4s. 1d. The matter had been several times before the registrar, and a discussion arose in respect to the sum on which a dividend was to be paid for the play called "The Old Love and the New." The registrar fixed the dividend on the amount claimed by the author.

In the case of Bogue *v.* Houlston, an injunction had been applied for in the Vice-Chancellor Parker's Court, to restrain the defendants, Messrs. Houlston and Stoneman, the booksellers and publishers, from publishing a book entitled "Story Books for Young People by Aunt Mary. The comical History and tragical End of Reynard the Fox," published by the defendants, or any other work copied or colourably altered from any part of a book published by the plaintiff entitled "The Comical Creatures from Wurtemburg, including the Story of Reynard the Fox, with twenty-four Illustrations drawn from life, or stuffed animals contributed by Herrman Plonequet, of Stuttgart, at the Great Exhibition," wherein copyright existed. The facts of the case appeared in the last Number of our paper.

On Monday before the Vice-Chancellor pronounced judgment. He said, upon an inspection of the designs, he had already come to the conclusion that the defendants had copied the illustrations and the names at the foot of each from those of the plaintiff's work, but it had been suggested, on behalf of the defendants, that the plaintiff had no title to the copyright in these illustrations, because he had not caused his name and the date of publication to be truly engraved at the foot of each print, according to the regulations of the 8 Geo. 2, c. 13. The interpretation clause of the 5th and 6th Vic c 45, declared that the word "book" should mean "every volume, part, or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately published." Doubtless, these words did not include prints or designs separately published; but when they formed part of a book, although the book included letterpress, the statute stated in the registered proprietor of the book the right to restrain any infringement of the copyright of the whole, including the designs, a though prints published separately might not be within the act of Victoria. The obvious construction of the act of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 45, appeared to him to be that where designs formed part of a book in which copyright existed, it extended to the designs as well as the letterpress. The court, therefore, must grant an injunction as the plaintiff asked, he, however, bringing an action if the defendants should require it.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a common jury at Guildhall, in which a Miss Rowland was the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Matthews, the comedian and manager of the Lyceum Theatre, was the defendant. The plaintiff brought the action to recover the value of certain articles of dress supplied, and of the services rendered by her as mistress of the wardrobe, and dresser at the defendant's theatre (having been first engaged at the Lyceum in 1848). On the 19th of July she received a note from the defendant, formally discharging her, and her salary, of £4 a week, was paid up to the following Saturday. She, however, continued in the present action £28, for seven weeks' wages from the time of her dismissal, on the ground that her engagement was not a weekly one, but for the season. For the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff could not recover seven weeks' wages as for work done since it had not been done. The form of action should have been for a wrongful dismissal. It was ultimately agreed that a juror should be withdrawn, the effect of which is that the action is at an end, and that each party pays its own costs.

THE LAW OF ARREST.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—An application was made on Tuesday to Mr. Commissioner Perry, at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, to discharge a Mr. William Bullock from custody, on the ground that he had been arrested upon a Sunday upon the assumed authority of the Absconding Debtors Arrest Act recently passed. The commissioner decided that the Absconding Debtors Act did not repeal the provision of Charles II.; consequently, the prisoner must be discharged.

RELATIONS BETWEEN LAWYER AND CLIENT.—A meeting of the members of the Law Amendment Society was held on Monday night, at the society's rooms, 21, Regent-street. Lord Brougham occupied the chair. Mr. Crauford read the amended report of the special committee on the relation between the bar, the attorney, and the client, which submitted, as its conclusion, the following resolutions:—"1. That any practice which has a tendency to prevent the public from obtaining the assistance of counsel except through the compulsory intervention of an attorney should be discontinued. 2. That so much of the 91st section of the Act of 9 and 10 Vic., c. 95, as prevents a barrister from advocating the causes of suitors in the county courts, unless instructed by an attorney, should be repealed. 3. That attorneys should not be permitted to act as advocates in the superior courts. 4. That attorneys should be eligible to be called to the bar without any intermediate cessation from practice. 5. That counsel should be made responsible to their clients for *causes negligenta*, breach of contract, and breach of confidence. 6. That a new university, composed of the inns of court, and governed by an elected senate, should be established, and that such senate should have jurisdiction in all questions concerning the discipline and conduct of the bar. 7. That all candidates for admission to the degree of barrister should pass a public examination." Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Macqueen, Mr. Pulling, and several other gentlemen having addressed a meeting, the motion for the reception of the report was agreed to. Mr. Fitzroy, M.P. for Lewes, moved the second resolution appended to the report of the committee—namely, "That so much of the 91st section of the Act of 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95, as prevents a barrister from advocating the causes of suitors in the county courts, 'unless instructed by an attorney,' should be repealed." Lord Brougham remarked that he understood there was a very general cry at the bar in favour of the repeal. Mr. M. D. Hill seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—Adjourned.

Dr. Twiss is appointed Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, in room of Sir John Dodson, elevated to the office of Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court, on the demise of the late Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, who had occupied the bench for eighteen years. The office of Queen's Advocate is at present vacant.

RECTORSHIP OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—It was stated that, at a meeting of the students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, held on Saturday last, Viscount Palmerston was nominated to the Lord Rectorship of that University, among whom Lord Eglinton, the present Rector. How the election will go is as yet uncertain.

THE ASSESSORSHIP OF THE LIVERPOOL COURT OF PASSAGE.—The appointment of M. Edward James, in place of Mr. Crompton, now Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench—one of the last acts of Lord Truro as Chancellor—has, it is said, created general satisfaction in Liverpool.

THE NATIONAL CLUB.—We have been given to understand that the Committee of the National Parliamentary Aid House (a very large mansion), opposite the Treasury, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Downing-street.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a statement, from which it appears that, during 1851, 573 vessels, forming an aggregate of 41,600 tons, or an average of 73 tons per vessel, have been built in the dockyards of Piedmont.

A company, to which several English capitalists belong, is, says the *Correspondance de Bruxelles*, in negotiation with the Belgian Government for the construction of a direct line of railway from Brussels to Ghent.

A treaty between her Majesty and the Republic of New Granada, for the suppression of the slave trade, was signed at Bogota on the 2d of April, 1850.

The *Memorial d'Amiens* states that a sugar market is to be opened at Paris, at which the agents of the factories can transact business once a week.

A Royal decree has appeared in the official journal of Naples, declaring that from the time forth the Museo Borbonico, the Museo Farnesiano, the papyrus manuscripts of Herculaneum, the excavated relics of Pompeii, and other monuments of antiquity, cease to belong to the nation, and become, instead, the personal property of the Royal house.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the honour of knighthood should be conferred upon Doctor Charles Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council of South Wales.

Prince Louis Napoleon has just sent, through the embassy in London, to Mr. J. Laurie, of Hyde-park-place, a magnificent gold box, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented by Prince Louis Napoleon, President of France, to John Laurie, Esq., of Hyde-park-place, architect of the counties of Middlesex and Essex, as a remembrance of the very gracious gifts received by him which belonged to the Emperor Napoleon. 1852."

A commission of inquiry, comprising the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Captain Sherringham, of the Admiralty; Captain H. Nelson, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity; and Captain Beechey, of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, was opened at the Admiralty on Friday week, for the purpose of receiving evidence and recommending to Parliament the most efficient and economical system of lighting all vessels afloat, whether at anchor or otherwise. Steamvessels will be included in the subject of investigation.

On the 7th of September, Bishop Dumo solemnly ordained a native, named Chi, to the order of deacon in the church at Shanghai. What rendered it more interesting was that Chi was the first convert whom the bishop had baptised. This is the first instance who has ever received holy orders in our communion.

In addition to the £1000 left to the Fistula Institution by the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, he had presented it with £3000 during his life.

On the 10th inst. two children of a labourer, named Middlemiss, of the respective ages of two and six years, were brought before William L. Colquhoun, Esq., of Gatlick, a justice of the peace for the county of Perth, at the instance of Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, and Louis Kennedy their factor, as their mandatory, on a charge of having been found in the act of laying snares for the purpose of catching game. The children, the youngest of whom was carried in its mother's arms, were fined £1 each, and £1 6s. 10d. expenses, or, in default of payment, thirty days imprisonment! Lord Cowen has advised a bill of suspension in the Court of Justiciary against the judgment, and intimation of the same has been ordered.

True bills were found on Tuesday by the grand jury of the county of Louth against Mr. Carton, proprietor of the *Dundalk Democrat*, for a seditious libel.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A H H, Walsall.—You were quite justified in moving the Kt to the square mentioned, his Pawn having no power to capture

J P, York.—We are not aware. Apply to any ivory-turner

MEDICUS, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—The establishment of your new Chess Club will be prodigious, we have no doubt, of an increased cultivation of the game, and of much social advantage. The solution of Problem 416 in four moves is correct, as you will see by our Number for January 24th

FREDERICK.—Your commentary is just. 2. Always address "To the Editor"

A G—In problems 673 the Kt stands at Q's third. The key moves are—1. K to Q B 4th; 2 K to Q Kt 4th (ch); 3 B to Q 7 8th; or, 2. B to K 7th (ch), according to Black's play. The subsequent moves you will readily discover

W H, New castle-upon-Tyne—

W F R Sharp.—Mate may be given as you suggest

JOHN PEAKE.—The difficulty of a Problem does not depend upon the number of moves in its solution. The beautiful position by Mr Bolton in the present Number (solu tion of which we now give), is not more difficult in as many Problems in reply can move

M J, St Petersburgh.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of some valuable games played by Major Jaenisch. Mr Petroff, Mr Schmooff, Von der Gol e, and other celebrities. The best of your games is, I. e. the one to commence with. Three columns

C M J, Birmingham.—The move you have submitted in the Ruy Lopez variation of the Kt's game leaves it new to us, and, being so, would be glad to see your continued analysis

CYCLOPS.—The contest between Mr Horwitz and Mr Williams consists of what is called "the best of thirteen games;" the 5 to win. whoever scores seven games first wins the match. We trust that some sufficient an has been made to limit the time wh ch each of the combatants may expend upon his move. Without this, Mr Horwitz will play at a disadvantage to which he ought not to be subjected.

HERO.—As we never publish a problem without having the solution it does not require much time to ascertain whether co-respondents are right or not; but a questions requiring consideration shou d be sent to at the beginning of the week

R H, of Ashford.—Your commentary is correct to the Enigma in question. We have no time to take up each case misstatements sent for insertion

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 413, by Sir. Samuel Harvey, Punch, G S, Hester, A G, C B B, J M, o Sherborne, O, of St ipleton; R D, of Penryn; R B, of Ashford; Berney, of Plymouth; Q B, of Sunderland, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 412, by Sir-ws, M P, Philo-Chess, Rev J T W, Rev O L, Miles, Jack of Shrewsbury, and M B S, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Punch, St Edmund, R B, Judy, G S, C B B, J P, a Subscriber, are correct. All others are wrong

*** Any amateur of no large strength, wishing to play a game of Chess by correspondence, may meet with an opponent by forwarding a letter to "R M T, Mr Kims, Broughton-road, Hailf-rd

AN AMATEUR is spent to a Game at Chess by Correspondence: address, J M Forres, Morayshire

*** A full Report of the Annual Meeting of the Liverpool Chess Club is unavoidably deferred until next week.

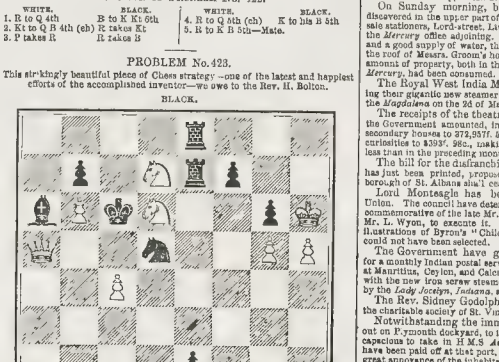
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 422.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th	B to K Kt 6th	4. R to Q 8th (ch)	K to his B 5th
2. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	R takes Kt	5. R to K R 8th—Mate.	
3. P takes R	R takes B		

PROBLEM No. 423.

This striking yet beautiful piece of Chess strategy—one of the latest and happiest efforts of the accomplished inventor—we owe to the Rev. H. Bolton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in ten moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following game is one of a match, to consist of a great many *parties*, now pending between the elder of the two Princes Ourousoff and Mr. Bihn (or Dantzic), who is accounted the strongest player in the ancient capital of Moscow.

(Sicilian Opening)

WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	10 P to K B 4th	P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	11. Castles	P to Q 3d
3. P to Q 3d	P to K 3d	12. K Kt to Q B 3d	K Kt takes P
4. Kt to Q B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	13. R takes Kt (c)	P takes R
5. B to K B 4th (a)	P to Q R 3d (b)	14. K Kt to Q 6th	Q to K 3d (f)
6. K Kt to K 2d	P to Q Kt 4th (c)	15. B to Q Kt 6th	K to Q 2d
7. B takes Q Kt P	P takes B	16 K Kt takes K B P	Q to K B 3d
8. Q takes P	Kt to K Kt 3d	17. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to K sq
9. B to Q B 7th (d)	Q to K B 3d	And White gave mate in three moves (g)	

For the comments on this game we are indebted to the celebrated author of the "Nouvelle Analyse."

(a) The *Allgé* of White is very well combined

(b) We hold this preparatory move of P to Q R 3d, Black could never advance his Pawn to Q 4th (and, we may add, would be in great danger if the adverse Kt were played to Q Kt 5th.—*Editor.*)

(c) This, in our opinion, is the moment for throwing forward the Pawn to Q 4 h The move of P to Q Kt 4th only serves to sacrifice his Bishop advantageously

(d) The move of the Bishop and the escape which follow, are very clever. *Player.*

(e) The second sacrifice was equa ly se., calculated with the first

(*f*) Q to K R 3d appears to be better play

(g) The present game, though extremely well combined by the Prince, affords but an imperfect idea of the actual skill of Mr Bihn who is known as a master much To judge fully of their re ative strength, it will be necessary to see some oth r games of the match, which, being a long one, will afford a satisfactory test

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 715.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at Q R 8th, P at Q 8d.

Black. K at his 4.h; Pa t K Kt 3d, 5th, and 7th, K B 4th, Q 4th and 6th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White mates in four moves.

No. 716.

White: K at K B sq, R at Q 8d, Pa at K 2d and Q R 6th.

Black. K at Q R 5q, Q at K 4th; Pa at K 5 7th, K 6th, and Q R 2d.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 717. By Mr. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at Q sq., R at Q B 8th, B at K 8th, Kts at Q 5th and Q Kt 4th, Pa at K B 4th and Q Kt 2d.

Black: K at K 3d; Pa at K B 4th, Q 3d, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The three days' sporting at Liverpool are fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next; the first and third days being devoted to the lovers of the leash on the celebrated "pastes of Altcar, and the second to the steeple-chase and flat-racing. There appears to be every prospect of good sport. In addition to the Altcar, otherwise the "Waterloo" meeting, coursers will be engaged in Morayshire (N.B.) on Monday, and at Foxhall and Brough, both in Yorkshire, on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A very thin gathering, and only offers enough to admit of the following scanty quotations

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP. 2 to 1 agst Surprise

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

10 to 1 agst Chiffon	12 to 1 agst Lis Gerza Ladra	20 to 1 agst Sir John
14 to 1 —— Miss Mowbray (t)	20 to 1 —— Hardwick	20 to 1 —— Belford (6 yr old)
	30 to 1 agst Belford (5 yr old)	

LIVERPOOL HANDICAP.

12 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg	15 to 1 agst Backfiller
	15 to 1 agst Daresfoot

DERBY.—No change

On Tuesday last the Dumfriesshire hounds met at Torthorwald, and had two good runs, one of them pretty long, though they did not kill in either case.

STAG HUNT.—On Monday Mr. Wood's hounds met at ten o'clock on Harson Down, near Swansea, when the stag was uncarted, and after a race of one hour and 30 minutes was taken uninjured, in a bay between Portreynon and Rosailly.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Morning Herald* announces that "the shipowners of the empire are about to issue a manifesto, calling upon all individual members of that important interest to discard at the approaching general election all personal and party considerations, and to unite as one man in giving their support to those candidates only who will unequivocally pledge themselves to a calm revision of that fatal policy, which, by rapidly undermining the commercial marine of this country, is destroying the only safeguard on which, in the present critical state of Europe, England can rely."

After the execution of Merino for the attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain, the next of the head was taken by Dr. Didier, of Madrid. A copy of this cast has arrived in Paris, and has been placed in the Museum of Anatomy, in the collection of the heads of great criminals.

In reply to an application from Mr. Beck, a publisher in Leamington, to the chairman of the board of Stamps and Taxes, in reference to a proposed publication similar to *Dickens's Household Words*, the following letter was received:—"Sir,—The board have had before them your letter of the 7th instant, and I am directed to state that they cannot advise you in the matter therein mentioned, as to which you must, therefore, exercise your own discretion.—THOMAS KEMP."

The *Aberdeen Herald* says, in reference to the alleged "diggings" in Skye, that our northern friends are unhappily labouring under a delusion. The metal approximates to the colour of gold, and has a clear bright glitter; but so have the metallic diamonds that sparkle in the sunbeams on our Sonestops, and which are at least of equal value with the produce of our Celtic California.

On Sunday his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon at the parish church, Clapham, on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest. After a most eloquent discourse upon the subject, a collection was made, which amounted to £68 15s. 6d.

Mr. Cosmo Innes, advocate, Sheriff of the shire of Elgin or Moray, is appointed Clerk to the High Court of Session at Edinburgh; Mr. R. Bell, advocate, is appointed Sheriff of Elgin or Moray, in room of Mr. Innes.

Frederick Madge, Esq., has been appointed First Clerk in the office of the Solicitor to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Raven, who retires.

The Rev. A. Irvine, the incumbent of the Scottish Episcopal Chapel at Fasque, put a period to his existence on the morning of Friday week. No cause has been assigned for the act. Deceased had been in rather low spirits for some time previous.

Mr. John Palmer is appointed Treasurer of the island of Dominica. Mr. N. Robson is appointed Collector of Customs at the Gambia.

On Sunday mornings, between six and seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the upper part of the premises of Messrs. Groom and Sons, wholesale stationers, Lord-street, Liverpool, which in a short time communicated to the *Mercury* office adjoining. In about half an hour, by the aid of the engines and a good supply of water, the flames were speedily overpowered, but not before the roof of Messrs. Groom's house was entirely destroyed, and a considerable amount of property, both in that house and the printing-office of the *Liverpool Mercury*, had been consumed.

The Royal West India Mail-packet Company contemplate despatching their gigantic new steamer *Parana* to the West Indies on the 2d of April, the *Magdalena* on the 2d of May, and the *Arabas* on the 2d of June.

The receipts of the theatres in Paris which receive subvention from the Government amounted, in December last, to 278,461f. 94c.; those of the secondary houses to 372,957f. 04c.; of the concerts to 65,790f. 50c.; and of the curiosities to 3393f. 96c., making a total of 722,603f. 16c.; being 186,697f. 76c. less than in the preceding month.

The bill for the disfranchisement of the borough of St Albans, which has just been printed, proposes that, from the passing of the above act, the borough of St. Albans shall cease to return members to Parliament.

Lord Monteagle has been elected president of the London Art-Union. The council have determined on issuing a medal, as part of their series, commemorative of the late Mr. Wyon, R.A., and have commissioned his son, Mr. L. Wyon, to execute it. It has also been determined to issue a series of illustrations of Byron's "Childe Harold" for a future year. A better subject could not have been selected.

The Government have given to the General Screw Steam Company for a monthly Indian postal service an extension of the line to the Cape, calling at Mauritius, Ceylon, and Calcutta. It will commence on the 15th of May, 1852, with the new iron screw steamer *Queen of the South*, 1750 tons, to be followed by the *Lady Jocelyn*, *Jaxana*, and *Calcutta*.

The Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne has given a donation of £10 to the charitable society of St. Vincent de Paul, at Kilrush.

Notwithstanding the immense sums of money which have been laid out on Plymouth dockyard, to improve its capabilities, it has no dock sufficiently capacious to take in H.M.S *Arethusa*; and that ship, which would otherwise have been paid off at that port, sailed for Portsmouth, on Thursday week, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants.

The estimate of the expense of the packet service department of the Post-office for the year 1853-53 is £870,158, viz. £792,267 for the contract packet service, and £77 871 for the expense of Queen's vessels employed in the packet service, being an increase, as compared with the year 1851-52, of £60 662.

It appears that the sum expended for the relief and management of the poor in Scotland for the year ending the 14th of May, 1851, including £21,238 expended on poor-house buildings, was £535,944 13s 6d., against £581,552 4s. 4d. disbursed in the preceding year. This shows a decrease in the expenditure of £45,607 10s. 9d. The number of paupers (1 in 9 of the population) on the 14th of May, 1851, was 76,906, being a decrease of 2150 since the same date last year

A circumstance has recently occurred which shows that the whole of the cells in the Seaford Cliff, near Brighton, were not spared by the Armada battery in the late explosion. Large bags of gunpowder have been discovered in the cliff to the entrance which the labouring men in the neighbourhood have risked their lives. We understand that one man has in this way procured several cwt. of gunpowder; and that Government having been informed of the fact, have issued placards cautioning persons against keeping it, and that in consequence a large quantity has been placed in one of the magazines.

On Saturday last the bill to give effect to a convention with France on copyright in dramatic and other works was printed, by which dramatic writers may prevent for a limited time unauthorised translations. There are fourteen sections in the bill.

Le Bulletin Français, banished from Belgium, is now transplanted to a more congenial soil, and, with its talented authors, has now a home in London. In No. VIII., just published, M. Briard says his subscribers ought to be astonished that he, a Belgian bookseller, should serve them through a London firm. "English presses, those which alone remain free in Europe, must be employed to publish that truth which can never find room in the taste of Bonaparte's censors." The *Bulletin Français* is now published by Mr. Jeffs.

A considerable number of the registered coalwhippers of the port of London struck last week for an advance of 2d. on the usual price of 7d. per ton paid for delivering coals from the colliers into barges. The leaders of the movement declare that it has been successful, resistance to their claim on the part of the masters having been in exception, and compliance the rule.

One of the monkeys in Wombwell's menagerie, which was exhibiting at Bristol, last week, escaped from his cage, and running along the bars in front of the adjoining cages, was seized by a leopard, drawn into his den, and devoured.

We learn from Norwich that the fall of snow in the eastern parts of England has been so great as to impede the railway traffic. On Friday week the mail-train, which left the Bishopgate station at nine o'clock in the morning, was completely blocked up with snow. Instead of arriving at Norwich at two o'clock, it did not reach that city until nine o'clock.

A gentleman of Louth, Lincolnshire, is said to have received £15,000 for the poultry which he sent up to the Christmas market in London.

The *North British Mail* states that a letter bearing the Ballymanno post-mark, with the following singular address, passed through the Post-office last week:—"Scotland Glasgow to the care of Daniel Black for hugh Wilson rest this letter to hugh Dont let his wife hear He's dead or bad."

It is stated that an extensive commission, composed of painters and sculptors, will be nominated in Paris. Its especial object will be to select and project for each of the principal towns of the republic the subject for a picture, bust, picture, or portrait relative to the locality where it is to be exhibited, either in the *mairie* or other place open to the people. The public exchequer will have to bear the half of the costs of these monuments, the other half to be paid by the department of the commune.

The *Worcester Chronicle* states that on Monday week, as a man named Styler was at his employ as a fish-hook marker in the establishment of Messrs. Bartlett, at Redditch, he had occasion to go into the engine-room to get some oil; but he had not been in the place many seconds before the engine caught the governor, when the workmen found him under the main crank of the engine, crushed in a dreadful manner, though still living. He had been drinking in the morning. He died in about a quarter of an hour

The aggregates of the American steam marine are—ocean steamers, 96; estuary steamers, 383; propellers, 67; ferry-boats, 80: total, 625 boats. Total tonnage, 213,500; high-pressure boats, 218; low pressure boats, 410; number of officers and crews, 11,770; passengers during the year ending July 1, 1851, 33,342,846.

A fire occurred at Enfield on Sunday morning, at an early hour, which there is too much reason to fear was the work of an incendiary. The owner of the property destroyed is Mr. John Whaley, a gentleman of fortune. The damage was confined to the destruction of one stack of wheat and one clover rick. The police are on the alert to discover the origin of the fire. Mr. Whaley is insured.

The *Penelope*, steam frigate, with Commodore Bruce on board, has arrived at Ascension from Lagos, having on board a number of wounded officers and seamen.

It is stated that strict orders have been given to all persons connected with the Devonport dockyard carefully to avoid giving any information to newspaper correspondents as to the orders received from time to time from the Admiralty.

The directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway have resolved to lay down the electric telegraph on their line—thus securing direct communication by telegraph between Carlisle and the metropolis.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY IN ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT, WESTMINSTER.

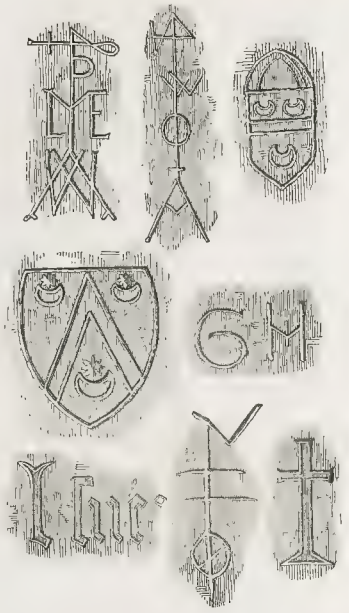
In our Journal for January 31 we described and illustrated this very interesting archæological discovery. We subjoin the Report of the Committee appointed by the Society of Antiquaries to examine and report on the body; and who, at the meeting of the society on the 12th inst., made an elaborate statement of the circumstances under which it had been found, its appearance, condition, and history. They entered into a variety of historical and

THE MUMMY FOUND IN THE CRYPT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER. CAST FROM THE FACE.

other particulars, leading to a strong opinion that it was the body of William Lyndewood, or Lyndwode, Bishop of St David's, author of the well-known work entitled "Provinciale," on the Canons of the Church, and a statesman much employed by Henry V. in the affairs of government. This portion of the report contains a complete life of Lyndewood, chiefly made up from Tanner and from the records of the Privy Council. It is remarkable, as was observed, that none of our ordinary biographies contain the slightest notice of a man so eminent; and the committee have done good service in collecting together all the known circumstances of his career, from his boyhood to his death, and weaving them into a consecutive narrative. The precise year of his birth does not seem to have been ascertained; but he died in 1446, at about the age of 70. He was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently sent by Henry V both to France and to Spain on public business. He was not made Bishop of St. David's until late in life; and then he built a chantry in the Chapel of St. Stephen's, where he was interred. The curious particulars of his will have been obtained from the archives at Lambeth, so that this new biography has been rendered as complete as possible from all sources of information. When the body was found, the pastoral staff was lying across it from the left shoulder to the right foot. One main purpose of the report seemed to be to remove a notion that the corpse had been treated with needless disrespect. Careful drawings have been made of the appearance of the relic, and a cast has been taken of the face, the features of which are in a singularly perfect state. This cast we have engraved from an accurate drawing made by M. Bangniet. The details of the unrolling of the body were given in our Journal of the 7th inst.

We have likewise engraved the head only of the pastoral staff, which itself is perfect as regards length, and is but very slightly damaged in its ornamentation. The head is most beautiful, the crockets of pierced foliage-work being of exquisite taste in design. When found, the staff appeared of a dark colour; but it is now nearly white, apparently primed for gilding; though, as no remains of gilding appears, it is probable it was simply painted, and not enriched with gilded work.

PASTORAL STAFF FOUND WITH THE MUMMY, AT ST. STEPHEN'S.



MERCHANTS' MARKS DISCOVERED IN THE CRYPT OF GERARD'S HALL.

This fine relic of the architecture of the 13th century, of which some account, together with a View, appeared in the Illustrated London News for September 20, 1851, is on the eve of demolition, the premises above being already cleared out. The inscriptions are shown in the accompanying cut, and were discovered in the recess of one of the gates mentioned by Stowe, leading by a short flight of steps up to the inn yard. They consist of two coats of arms of later date than the connexion of the building with the family of Gisors, a cross of Calvary, the initials

INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH, RECENTLY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

NEW PAINTED WINDOW IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MISS VANDENHOFF'S NEW PLAY OF "WOMAN'S HEART."—ACT I., SCENE 2

G. H., an imperfect inscription, and four merchants' marks or brands, one of which, a repetition of the other, containing a monogram, in which are the characters P A W L M E, is partly concealed by the door-post. They are rudely cut in the Caen stone which lines the entrance. The crypt contains other indications worthy of notice, and which may be investigated with advantage when the process of clearing shall have advanced.

REFUGE BUOY-BEACON.

The ordinary buoys in use on the English coast and elsewhere, for pointing out the position of dangerous shoals and sandbanks, are of a conical form, made chiefly of wood, and hooped like a cask, being moored with the apex or sharp end downwards; and, owing to this shape, in a strong tide-way and heavy sea they are at times nearly pulled under water, tugging with an immense strain upon their moorings, and frequently breaking adrift at the very time when most required; moreover, from their construction they twist and twirl so as to render them impossible of approach or refuge for saving life in cases of shipwreck. Captain George Peacock, the Superintendent and Dock-master of the Southampton Docks, has invented a new kind of mark-buoy, or floating beacon, which, from its peculiar form and construction, and the manner in which it is moored, rises over the crest of the waves in the heaviest gales and strongest tide, and is not acted upon like the ordinary buoy; it is, in fact, capable of holding from ten to twelve persons with ease in case of contiguous shipwreck, and of affording them a safe temporary asylum—it being in fact at once a buoy, beacon, and lifeboat; and the cost of it scarcely exceeds that of the ordinary buoys now in use.

The plan and model having been approved of by the Pier and Harbour Commissioners of Southampton, one of these buoy-beacons was laid down off the Spit, at Calshot Castle, on the 12th of August last, and has withstood the whole of the severe gales of the last six months without showing the least symptom of injury or leakage.

CAPTAIN PEACOCK'S REFUGE BUOY-BEACON

The hull, which is of sheet iron, is of a semi-oval shape, like the horizontal half of an egg, being 10 feet long, 7 feet broad, and three feet deep; the deck, a perfect oval, is convex, with a man-hole and cover in the centre. A kelson of pine timber, 18 inches deep and 14 inches broad, is fitted to the inside, running fore and aft, and fayed on to the shape of the bottom upon the rivets; and the mooring bolt with a broad bearing-shoulder is passed diagonally up through this kelson and firmly secured by a large nut over a plate of iron or washer on the top of the same. This mooring-bolt is also fixed at one-third the length of the hull from the large end or breast, and along the other two-thirds of the bottom an iron keel 15 inches deep and 250 lb. weight is rivetted on with angle iron, and bolted through the kelson, which keeps the buoy steady to the tide, and also gives it stability. To the side or rim, which is 18 inches deep and inclined inwards, uniting the deck with the bottom, eight triangular-shaped wooden uprights are fixed at equal distances in outside sockets bolted through with nuts and screws; these stancheons are 9 feet in length, terminating and dovetailing into an oval platform, 6 feet by 4 feet, and are braced horizontally by two rows of corresponding pieces at equal distances from each other, the first row being 4 feet from the deck; and the divisions above this are nearly filled up by vertical battens to the top of the platform, all firmly united with hoop iron. There are also two diagonal braces of rod-iron, which cross each other in the centre of the structure; whilst seats are fixed at each end on a level with the first horizontal brace pieces, affording accommodation for six persons, and leaving standing room for six more in the centre of the deck. Under the platform a large bell is fixed with four swinging clappers hanging round it from the platform and striking the outside; whilst the centre clapper has its stem below the hammer elongated with rod iron to five feet, terminating in a wind-cross of thin sheet-iron, so as to ring the bell with the least breeze when the water is too smooth to affect the clappers.

Above the platform, arching from side to side, is a semicircle of square iron rod, which assists in uniting the sides or top ends of the uprights or stancheons to the platform, and to which rim is rivetted a plate of thin iron, with the name of the buoy painted on it; and above the centre of this arch, forming the apex of the buoy-beacon, is a spindle carrying a pyramidal speculum, ten inches in angle, which, revolving freely as the buoy moves, reflects the rays of the sun and moon, and occasionally Calshot light: the reflected flashes of the sun's rays are visible at a distance of seven to eight miles from a vessel's deck, and the buoy-beacon itself is seen in clear weather four to five miles off, or three times the distance of ordinary buoys of the largest size; in thick weather it looms like a small vessel at anchor. The top of the speculum is twelve feet above the water-line.

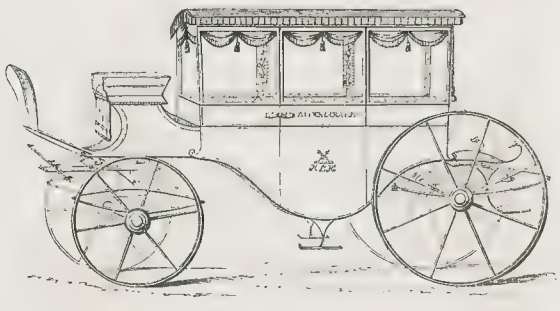
The commanders of steamers and other vessels frequenting the port of Southampton, and all the pilots, give a unanimously favourable report of this buoy-beacon, and strongly recommend its general adoption upon all outstanding dangers: they say that it rises over the tops of the seas without plunging or diving, or being in the least affected by the action of the tide beyond sheering from side to side within the scope of its mooring chain during a gale across the tide, and thus rendering itself more conspicuous by presenting two-thirds of its broadside each way alternately; and in heavy gales of wind from the most exposed quarters, namely, S.E. and W.S.W. at the strongest period of a spring tide, it is seen to ride upon the crest of waves that completely overwhelm the neighbouring buoys of the Bramble, Leep, &c. It has not been baled or pumped out since it first went into the water; and upon taking off the manhole-cover, after it had been lain down six months, it was found to be as tight as a cup. As a proof of its stability, two persons at one time have sat on the top of the platform when afloat, without its showing any signs of being crank. The cost of this buoy-beacon, including bells, fittings, &c., was £55.

PALANQUIN CARRIAGE FOR JAVA.

The proverbial skill of English coach-building would appear to have reached Java, for the elegant carriage here engraved has just been built for a Chinese resident in the above island. The builders are Messrs. Holmes, of Derby, to the order of Mr. W. Major, of Java.

The carriage is a palanquin, to be drawn by four small horses. It is constructed with two roofs—the upper one bordered with elegant fringe, and fixed several inches above the lower, for the purpose of resisting the powerful rays of the sun. The several windows are supplied with curtains, glasses, and blinds, the latter "Venetian," to secure a thorough ventilation of the interior of the carriage. Accommodation is afforded for four persons inside, besides two on the front seat; and there are platforms behind, arranged for three footmen. The underworks are on the elliptic spring principle; the body-mouldings are covered with silver, and the painting and decorations are in a style of Oriental magnificence.

The inspection of this elegant carriage, and other well-appointed carriages built in England for exportation, has frequently caused us to lament that an annual carriage-tax, whereof the coachmakers so justly and so generally complain, should continue to fetter a branch of manufacture in which this country stands decidedly pre-eminent.



PALANQUIN CARRIAGE FOR JAVA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

MISS VANDENHOFF'S NEW PLAY OF "WOMAN'S HEART."

We present this week an Illustration of the leading situation in Miss Vandenhoff's original and elegant drama. In consequence of her indisposition the play was not performed a second time until last Saturday. It improves on representation. The situation before us is not only novel, but exceedingly interesting on the score of its artistic sentiment. The lover, with his mistress for a model, presents a scene of fine picturesque effect; painter and object are each under the influence and agitation of individual feelings. The expression of these requires much judicious by-play on the part of both performers. Miss Vandenhoff here acquits herself with much power, and with a fine feeling for effect which claims recognition for higher than mere stage qualities. The dramatic poet's art comes in aid of the histrionic, and their united influence supercauces a charm intuitively felt by the audience, though difficult to be described by the critic.

NEW STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK.

The late repairs of this celebrated work of Wren have included the introduction of the very handsome and costly window here engraved, which is the gift of the Grocers' Company, the patrons of the living. This window has been designed and executed by Mr. Willement, in the style adopted by Raffaelle in his decorations of churches of the Roman order of architecture. The two subjects in the central division represent the Ordination and the Stoning of St. Stephen; the compartments on each side being occupied by representations of the four Evangelists, with their appropriate emblems; the semicircular top contains the figure of our Saviour, angels in devotional attitudes, and the Lamb bearing the banner of the Cross. The height of the window is 21 feet, its width 12 feet 2 inches. The place it occupies, immediately over the altar, was formerly filled by West's painting of the Stoning of St. Stephen," which entirely excluded the light from this portion of the edifice, rendering it dull and gloomy. West's picture has been cleaned, and is now placed on the north wall of the church.

REBUILDING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH.

This Church has been, except the north tower, entirely rebuilt, and was opened for divine service on the 3d inst. The new edifice is built upon the old foundations. The style of the architecture is Early Decorated. The plan comprises a nave, with aisles, clerestory, and a well-proportioned chancel; the principal entrance porch being on the south side.

The appearance of the interior of the Church is very good; its lofty open timber roof, the windows of varied design and the fonts with its elaborate oak cover, present an effect of great richness. Our Engraving, taken from the western end, shows the general features to which we have alluded; and when the east window is filled with stained glass, as intended, the appearance of the chancel will be greatly improved. Several of the windows are already filled with stained glass in the south nave, north transepts, and on the north and south sides of the chancel; some of them being gifts, and others mortuary windows. Of the latter are those placed in by Mr. Wood, Mrs. Swabey, Mrs. D'Oyley, and Mr Kuyvett. The pede-cloth to the chancel was worked by ladies, as also the cushions in front of the altar rails. There are galleries in the north and south aisles set back from the columns which divide the nave from the aisles, and these are

parts of the old Church fittings. The font, and its cover, are the gift of Sir George Young. The former is of stone, and on the sides are emblematical subjects, and the symbols of the Evangelists, in quatrefoils. The pierced cover to the font is of oak, and the whole is of good design and workmanship. A few of the mural tablets are placed on the walls; but many of them are placed in the south porch, which, by the way, has a good stained window commemorative of the rebuilding of the Church.

ALARMING FIRE AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

On the morning of yesterday week the town of Cambridge was alarmed by a fire which had broken out at Trinity Hall, in the rooms of Mr. Nunn, a Fellow Commoner of that society, on the right-hand staircase under the front gateway. A few minutes before six o'clock, Mr. Shepherd, a member of the College, who slept in the rooms immediately above those of Mr. Nunn, was awakened by smoke and a smell of fire. He immediately raised an alarm, which brought a servant who was on the next staircase, when smoke was seen to issue through air-holes communicating with a cupboard in Mr. Nunn's gyp-room, in which was a collection of patent fire-lights, lamps, &c. Assistance was derived from various parts of the College, and an attempt was made to subdue the flames, which had already reached the bedroom of Mr. Starkie. Up to this time Mr. Nunn remained asleep in his bed, unconscious of the imminent danger in which he was placed. Fortunately, he was aroused just in time to enable him to escape in his night-shirt.

The alarm quickly spread through the town, and assistance poured in from all quarters, the Master of Trinity College, we understand, being one of the first on the spot. By half-past six the following engines had arrived:—Phœnix, town engine, Norwich Union, Royal Farmers', Trinity College, St. John's College, and the Sun. The town engine first commenced playing on the outside of the College, but was removed to Garrat's Hurst Bridge, whence it kept up a supply of water to the other engines; the Phœnix being placed in the first court of the College, and doing excellent service there. The fire, however, kept spreading; and, but for the united efforts of the brigade, and three of Manns' Quinee and Attack's men, who stripped the tiles from the roof on each side of the flames, —the Norwich Union playing on one side, and the Royal Farmers' on the other—the greater portion of the College would, probably, have been destroyed, especially as the wind was blowing strongly at the time. Mr. Hazard was most active in the direction of the Sun engine

The fire was not subdued until nine o'clock, at which time four suits of rooms, with most of their furniture, had been destroyed. The occupiers of the rooms were Messrs Nunn, Morris, Starkie, and Shepherd (undergraduates). The rooms of Messrs. Jenner, Wynne, Stevens, Grimstone, and Healey were also damaged. None of these gentlemen were insured. The College, of course, was more prudent: the damage to the building is said to be about £1500 or £2000, which is covered by the insurance.

The gownsmen, according to their custom upon those occasions, worked manfully in the bitter cold and frosty air.

Amongst the property lost (says the *Cambridge Chronicle*), we hear of three gold watches, two pair of silver candlesticks, a number of silver spoons and forks, &c.

MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT AT EXETER-HALL.

Dramatic performances being prohibited on Ash-Wednesday, singers are permitted to perform, in oratorio pieces, that which they are forbidden to do in stage costumes. The opportunity was, therefore, seized to present a monster concert at Exeter-hall, by some sly speculator, who dignified his undertaking with the sounding title of "grand musical festival," which, although wanting in a colossal chorus, and having only a very limited orchestra, still had features of attraction, from the number of vocalists brought together in the programme, and from a mixed selection of music, sacred and secular matter. The audience was prodigious, except in the scanty seats, the high-priced stalls immediately in front of the orchestra. The first part, conducted by Mr. F. Mori, opened with gleanings from the "Messiah," the "Creation," and Mozart's twelfth mass, curiously interwoven with which sacred themes were Beethoven's "Adelaida," superbly sung by Mr. Sims Reeves (and which infinitely more merited the encore than that awarded to the air "in native worth," which he gave with that sickly sentimentality (the besetting sin of his style). Beethoven's air "In questa tomba," inadequately rendered by Miss Rinckes, and the adagio and rondo of the same composer's grand pianoforte concerto in C minor (one of which Miss Goddard's powers fully do justice. Miss Allayne's intonation was distressingly at fault in "Rejoice greatly," and Miss Messent was scarcely up to the mark in the air "But thou didst not leave." Miss Phillips, the daughter of the popular basso of that name, made a very favourable impression by her *début* on this occasion, despite of nervousness. She is very young, but has been well taught: her articulation of the words is admirable, and her voice is penetrating in quality, but is rarely yet developed. Mr. Lockey Reeves is heard to much greater advantage in the concert-room than on the stage. Mr. Whitworth is gaining ground as he acquires experience and confidence: he is always painstaking

In the second part, Miss Eyles's chaste interpretation of Mendelssohn's "Oh, rest in the Lord" (redemanded with acclamation), Mr. Swift's sympathetic tones in the air "Then shall the righteous shine forth," and Miss Rinckes's execution of Mendelssohn's "Rondo brillante," were the prominent items. The trio, "Lift thine eyes," by Misses Ransford, Isaacs, and Lascelles, was almost a break-down, owing to a want of harmonic blending. Mendelssohn's "midsummer Night's Dream," conducted by Signor Schira, Mr. Thirlwall leader, was played with remarkable spirit and precision by the band of Drury Lane Theatre.

The third part of this long entertainment was of the ordinary heterogeneous materials, beginning with the "Der Freyschütz" overture, and ending with the National Anthem, and the whole only seasoned with the individual "bits" of pieces of the *artistes*. To the names of those recorded above must be added M. Demunck, the accomplished violoncellist; Mr. Richardson, the expert flautist; Mdlle. Garcia, of Drury-lane Theatre; Herr Jonghmans, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Drayton. Miss Kate Loder and Miss Goddard also executed Osborne's pianoforte duet on themes from the "Huguenots," their brilliant playing of which we have recorded on a former occasion.

THE MELODISTS' CLUB.

The second meeting of the present season took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday night. The Club was established in 1835, for the encouragement of melody and English vocal compositions; after which period the books record a long list of prizes won by the late T. Cooke, Hawes, C. Horn, and Parry; and, amongst living composers, by Messrs. Benett, Hobbs, John Parry, and Professor Taylor. Charles Smith, Esq., was in the chair. Amongst the amateurs and professors present were Messrs. W. Dixon, D'Almaine, Collard, Addison, Farrer, Osborne, Gray, Foster, Bradbury, Turle, King, M Smith, H. Gear, &c. The Grace was by Professor Taylor. "Non Nobis" was given after a excellent banquet. The glees were "Breathe my Harp," "Hark, Apoll strikes the Lyre," and the Bacchanal Chorus from "The Miller and his Men" by Sir H. R. Bishop. The first-mentioned glee is little known, and is a charming composition; it was well sung by Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, Gear, and Bradbury. A well-constructed glee, by Mr. Osborne, the pianist, "Oh, linger in this hour," was given by the composer, his brother tenor, and Mr. Foster. The sum of glees of the night, in point of exquisite execution, was Horsley's poet's "By Cada's Arbour," rendered by Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, Gear, and Bradbury, which was rapturously re-demanded. Mr. Foster, as we have remarked on a former occasion, has one of the most sympathetic counter-tenor voices of our heard, accompanied with taste and sentiment of unexceptionable quality. Songs were given by Messrs. M. Smith and Gear, and in Shield's "Curly-headed Ploughboy"), Mr. C. Osborne, and Mr. H. Gear. Mr Osborne performed his own fantasia on Irish airs, and an elegant serenade, with good effect. The chairman gave the loyal and social toasts with considerable humour and tact.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

On Monday next, the popular English Glee and Madrigal Union will commence a second series of their evening concerts. On Wednesday the seventh of Mr Benett's quartette and pianoforte *soirées* will be given, and the first of the new London Wednesday Concerts; on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper will present his third pianoforte *soirée*; and on Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Handel's "Samson," under Costa's direction, the revival of which at Exeter Hall last Monday attracted, as usual, an immense auditory. Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss were the principal singers. Their execution of this great work had never been heard. Costa's additional accompaniments are deservedly admired.

Mr. W. T. Best gave a second performance of organ music last Monday, on Willis's new organ for the new Hampstead church. His selection proved his own *Sonatanse Erste*, and works by Hesse, C. G. Hesgner, Rinck, J. S. Bach, Schreider, and Handel.

Mr. Henry Smith gave an evening concert last Monday at the National Hall, Holborn, assisted by Messrs Lafler, Haynoth, Smith, J. W. Sharpe, Genge, Perren, Moody, Holmes, Williamson, G. Ford, and Ross.

Mr. Wesley, the pianist, gave an evening concert, at the British School Rooms, Islington, last Monday, assisted by Misses Messent, M. Cubitt, Ryecroft, M. Williams, Mr. Franklin, M. Hobbs, Messrs. F. Kingsbury, F. W. Force, E. Jennings, S. Collins, and Signor F. Lablache, supported by a madrigal choir.

The concert-room of the Whittington Club had their second concert last Monday, sustained by the Misses Lyon, E. Jacobs, Mrs. Frost, Messrs. Frost, Kellerman, Wicks, and F. Cook.

Mr. W. S. Bennett's second admirable performance of Classical Pianoforte Music took place on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He played in Hummel's Quintett in E flat, in Beethoven's Sonata in D, with Molique (violin); and adagio, Op. 131, with Molique and Piatti; and in J. S. Bach's concerto, with flute (Mr. S. Pratten) and violin (Molique) obligato, besides selections from his own pianoforte works. Miss Dolby was the vocalist. At the next and last meeting Mr. W. S. Bennett promises his MS. sonata for the pianoforte and violoncello.

Mr. Billet, the pianist, and Mr. Handel Gear, the tenor, gave their respective *soirées* last Tuesday, the former at St. Martin's Hall, and the latter in Saville-row, at his residence.

At the fourth of the City Wednesday Concerts, on the 25th instant, the *artistes* were M. Sainton, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Lazarus, Cooper, M. Payne, Mass Cattell, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrari, the Misses Wells, Miss Barclay, and Mdlle. Conlon.

On the same evening, Mr. C. Salaman's Choral Society executed Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and Mendelssohn's Psalm, "As the hart pants"

Mrs. A. Gibbs, formerly Miss Bradden, delivered a lecture on sacred music, at the Whittington Club, on Ash-Wednesday: she sang compositions by Handel, Haydn, Pergolesi, Mendelssohn, Mehul, and Guernsey, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Weldon.

The third of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings was given on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, with the co-operation of one of the most finished violinists and elegant composers of the age, Herr Molique, whose clever quartet, Op. 42, was played with great precision. Mr. Cipriani Potter, Mr. Lazarus, whose beautiful clarionet performances have never been surpassed for purity of tone and delicacy of style; Herr Pauer, a pianist of no ordinary ability, and Mr. Swift, the tenor.

Last night, at Exeter Hall, the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, performed Handel's "Samson;" the chief singers were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Phillips.

The 137th anniversary festival of Ancient Britons will be celebrated, next Monday, St. David's Day, in Freemason's Hall, on which occasion the musical proceedings, under the direction of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, will be very interesting. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Hainford, Miss Pyne, Mr. Benson, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Ransford assisting in the programme.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.—On Tuesday last (the 24th in last) the brilliant Italian Opera season was to be terminated. For the benefit of Signor Ferzoni, the new tenor, Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore" was given, with Mdme. Persiani, Tamburini, and Ronconi; Ronconi being the *Dominoro*. For Tadolini's benefit Grisi appeared, as she created quite a *furore* in *Norma*. For her own benefit she played *Lucrezia Borgia*, and was called before the curtain twenty times. The Empress of Russia made her first visit on this occasion of a Cabinet matinée, with 4,000 roubles (£800), besides the tiara of pearls and diamonds, rings, &c., previously given to her by the Emperor. For Tamburini's benefit, Bellini's "Puritani" was represented: Mario, whose voice at the early part of the season had been in a precarious state, sang divinely as *Arturo*. For the benefit of Mario, Signor Alary's new tragic opera, founded on Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus," was produced with the greatest splendour in the Emperor and Empress and all the court were present, and Grisi and Mario were repeatedly called for, besides the composer. Alary, it may be remembered, wrote the comic opera "Le Tre Nozze," for Sontag, Gardoni, and Lablache, which was originally produced in Paris, and afterwards at Her Majesty's Theatre. Ronconi quite took the Russian amateurs by storm this season in "Maria di Rohan" and Verdi's "Nabucco" ("Nino"—"Assur"). Herr Formes, in *Marcel* (in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots") and in *Basilio* ("Il Barbiere"), had been eminently successful. The *new prima donna* Signora Medori had been very successful. Tamberlik was an especial favourite, and in *Otello*, at his benefit, quite electrified the house. The re-engagements for the season 1852-53 were Grisi, Ronconi, Tagliafico, Herr Formes, Tamberlik, and Mario. Madame Grisi and Tamburini do not return.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—Gevaert's new three-act comic opera, "Le Carillonneur de Bruges," the libretto by M. de St. Georges, the music by M. Grisar, was produced on the 20th inst. at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, with the greatest success. The principal parts were sustained by Mdlle. Wertheimber, a pupil of the Conservatoire, Mdlle. Révilly, M. Mocker, Roger, Bonfo, and Reignier. Halévy's "Juif Errant," for the *début* of Mdlle. Lagrua, will be produced speedily at the Grand Opéra. Maralti has reappeared in *Siegfried*, in "La Juive," Madame Persiani and Mdlle. Poinsot in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Mdlle. Lagrua in "La Maria di Rohan," at the Italian Opera, with great applause. Mdlle. Angri, the celebrated contralto, was engaged by Mr. Lumley, and was to appear in Rossini's "Italiana in Algieri."

MEYERBEER'S GRAND NEW OPERA.—Herr Teschner's new opera, "Ilka," has been successfully produced at the Wilhelmstadt Theatre, Berlin. Madame Sontag is now at Weimar, after a brilliant series of representations at Leipsic. As she could not appear at Berlin, where the Comte de Redern has forbidden her to sing in Auber's "Domino Noir," Meyerbeer has conducted her to Weimar, where the Grand Duke Carl Alexander, the amateur of the Prussian capital went by railroad to the Leipsic Theatre, the prices of admission being tripled. Madame Sontag will go to Dresden and Vienna after her engagements are concluded at Weimar.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND.—The announcement in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week of this event, which took place on the 5th inst., at Boston, with Otto Goldschmidt, the pianist, of Hamburgh, has been verified by this week's advices from America.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The notion of Terpsichore appearing in a village where dancing had been strictly prohibited by the authorities, and causing, by her magical influence, all the villagers to dance, and afterwards the dignified magistrate who issued the order, has been oftimes burlesqued in the days of Farrer, but was never produced so successfully on Tuesday night, under the title of the "Star of the Opera, and so cleverly sustained, that it is found by the repetition of Mr. Farrer, a twinkling fact, and by Mr. W. H. Payne, a thoroughly pompous and grotesque burgomaster, that the new ballet *fantastique* is rather more than an hour's duration will be much longer ere the public grow weary of its graceful pretensions. The two *pas de deux* between Mdlle. Plunkett and M. Durand, the *pas* in which the fay of the Rhine not less the burgomaster dance, and the "Valse Hyrolienne" in which Mdlle. Rose is joined by the peasants at a ball, are ingeniously contrived, and were much applauded, Mdlle. Plunkett and M. Durand being sometimes unmercifully compelled to repeat some of their graceful *tours de force*. The music, by M. Boisselot, is light and graceful, and eminently fest inspiring.

The benefit for the sufferers of the *Amazon*, under the gracious patronage of her Majesty, last Saturday, proved a brilliant failure, despite of the appearance of the gifted actress, Miss Helen Faucit, and of a combination of musical and dancing attractions. Owing to an accide to Mr. Anderson, the play of the "Hunchback" was substituted at the eleventh hour for "Romeo and Juliet;" Mr. Cooper read the part of *Master Walter*, and Miss Faucit, (formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre), Mdlle. Evelit a Garcia, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, M. Sainton, and Mr. Whitworth sang; and Miss A. Goddard performed on the pianoforte.

In the course of next week the new four-act opera by Mr. Balfe, the libretto by M. de St. Georges and Mr. Bunn, entitled "The Siculian Bride," will be produced, altered, and with the following cast:—Mr. F. Berrin, Mr. Tourniaire (the new baritone), Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Drayton, Mr. S. Jones, and Mr. Simms Reeves.

PRINCES'

The "Corsican Brothers," adapted from the well-known French drama, was produced on Monday. Unique in its way, it must be considered rather as a possibility—a curiosity—than as an example of being the best display ever made of ghosts, such as *Hamlet*, but those machine-ghosts, which at most, it takes rank with the "Castle Spectre" and "Fabian dos Franchi" (Mr. Kean) is visited in Corsica by seers; and *M. Fabian des Franchi* (Mr. a duel in France, a spectral *tableau* the wraith of his brother, who is killed vivant, and circumstances occur accordingly at the same moment discovering the age as to murder him. In the meanwhile *Fabien* reaches Paris in five days; and he meeting with *Mr. de Château-Renaud* (Mr. Alfred Wigan) in the forest of Fontainebleau, kills him in mortal combat and kills third act. The second is occupied with the his facts and preliminaries of the ori- final duel, which are supposed to happen simultaneously with the visions of the first act. The two acts, therefore, are supposed to represent two different actions in space, but not in time. The same is a boldness in construction which makes the structure of the drama a subject lends the interest of singularity to its try attentive inquiry, and, at any rate, characters of both the Corsican brothers, and is a charming entertainment. Mr. Kean performs sented as partaking the gallies of Pierre, in defence of the reputation of a lady of rank, the occasion of the duel. The interval between the first and second acts is occupied with a ball and carnival, was magnificently planned, and the scenes and costumes are gorgeousness and multitude. The ries were perfect, bewildering in the manner of introducing visionary *tableaux* were also fine, and of a perpendicular one, lent the ghost by a lateral ascent, instead of which was irresistably effective. a supernatural appearance to the scene. Mr. Kean's acting of his two characters is admirable, being recorded with that quiet points of telling efficiency which distinction as are so rare in modern acting, and in which, indeed, Mr. Charles Mathews and d Mr. Charles Kean are now the only masters. The drama was entirely success- ful.

ST. JAMES'.

Mdlle. Dejazet appeared on Monday in the *Duc de Richelieu*, in the piece entitled "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu" with great and peculiar talent. Lafont was in *Countess* being admirably represented by Mdlle. Avenel.

ADELPHI.

Miss Woolgar has recovered from her serious indisposition, and performed *Phœbe*, in "Paul Pry," on Monday.

MR. TOOLE'S DRAWINGROOM ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday night Mr. J. L. Toole, a son of the late celebrated Walworth Literary and Scientific Institute popular farces, besides a monopolylogue of a character which precisely suits her Magistrate," assisted by the members of the fully attended, and Mr. Toole's exertions were of toast-master, presented at the Walworth Literary and Scientific Institute a selections and adaptations from popular farces, besides a monopolylogue of his own, entitled "Trying a Magistrate," assisted by the members of the City Hairtonic Club. The hall was fully attended, and Mr. Toole's exertions were greatly applauded.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held at St Martin's-hall, Long-acre. The large room was readily crowded on the occasion. Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., were loudly cheered on making their appearance on the platform. Mr. M. Gibson was voted into the chair. Letters were read from Mr. Leigh Hunt and Mr. Douglas Jerrold, severally apologising for their inability to attend. The following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Edwards and seconded by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., was agreed to unanimously:—"That the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers carried the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the Legislature in favour of popular education." Mr. Cobden proposed the next resolution:—"That the multiplication of the amount of revenue yielded by the newspaper stamp shews that it is now retained, as it was originally enacted, for the purpose of destroying the independence of the press, and preventing the circulation of cheap newspapers." Mr. Dawson seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. O'Brien, and carried unanimously. Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., severally addressed the meeting. The former honourable gentleman, in the course of his remarks, said:—Let them once abolish that monopoly, and he would guarantee four times the number of papers they had now, and four times the demand for literary talent. Reporters would then not be the mere shades of honourable members, but better than the pasts and scissors, or those who wrote thundering leaders, would have a better chance of patrons. The penny-a-liner, when he got hold of a good fat accident, would get three times what he now got for his daily task. These were the men for whom he asked their sympathy. They educated a man, and then they placed him in a position where he could not avail himself of the use of his talents, and he did not know a more melancholy spectacle than to be pitied than this man. The labouring man, who had not to be trained to any of this refined capacity had ten times a greater chance of finding employment. He would call on all those then present, and on those who lived by the cultivation of literature to join in that movement, the object of which was to put an end to the restrictions on their industry. The usual vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday night a general meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., in the chair. The meeting was a numerous one, crowded. The President, in proposing Captain Beaston as a member of the Royal Geographical Society, dwelt at some length on the services in which he was about to engage for the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his companions. Captain Fitz Roy Arctic reports, and urged that the great claims he had upon their consideration [illegible] Mr. Beaston, [illegible] of Africa, describing the [illegible] Mr. Beaston was amongst the early warriors [illegible] Mexico. The paper was received with great [illegible] Colonel Sykes, M.P., read the [illegible] by Mr. Thornton during the years [illegible] From the statement it would be found that there was a marked difference between the two countries of Egypt and England, the greater amount of rain falling in Egypt, whilst in this country it fell most largely in summer.—The thanks of the society were then given to Dr. Thompson, and the meeting adjourned

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—On Monday evening Mr. Robert Hunt delivered a lecture on photography, at the Museum of Practical Geology, to an audience of artisans. The lecturer commenced by giving a succinct history of the art of sun-painting, from the days of Wedgwood to the present time. Hundreds of years back, the alchemists Basil Valentine remarked the fact that chloride of silver blackened by exposure to the rays of the sun; but the fact was not applied, until many years after, to any commercial purpose. It was not until the time of Professor Scheele, who proved that the blackening in question was not effected by every portion of the primitive spectrum alike. Our own countryman, Wedgwood, applying the fact still further, succeeded in copying the pen-and-ink sketch produced by means of paper imbued in chloride of silver. This may be said to have been the first application of sun painting; but, unfortunately the pictures were not permanent, exposure to the sun's rays rendering the whole white to coarse. The next step in the art of sun painting on paper was the discovery of the fact that hyposulphite of soda dissolved away the unblackened portions of the chloride—a process by which the pictures were rendered permanent. The first of the modern sun-painting processes, that by silver, was developed into its present form by M. Daguerre having worked out certain ideas originally promulgated by M. Niepce. It was a curious fact, and one demonstrative that the luminous portion of the sun's rays was not necessarily the most chemically-active, that in tropical countries Talbotype and Daguerreotype pictures were much more difficult of development than in the temperate zones. Hence philosophers regarded the actinic agency as something which is neither heat nor light, but which has been named actinism. The lecture was listened to with the greatest attention.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the proprietors was held in the College, in Gower-street. The chair was taken by Sir James Graham, M.P. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., &c., were also present. Mr. Edward C. Addinson, the secretary, read the report of the council. It stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine during the session 1850-51 was 200; in the faculty of arts during the same period, 304; total, 504: total, 504. The fees in the department of medicine amounted to £3252 8s.; in the department of arts, £3544 4s. 8d.; in the junior school, £4451: total, £11,297 9s. 8d. The receipts of the college during the past year had not been quite equal to the expenditure, and the council, therefore, in council, acting on the recommendation of a committee of their own body, had borrowed a sum of £4000. The expenses of the University Hospital during the past year were more than defrayed by the receipts. The valuable property made to the College were the orrery constructed by J. Ferguson, the self-taught astronomer, presented by Mr. Walker; and the works of Flaxman, constituting the Flaxman gallery, presented by Mrs. Flaxman, the sister-in-law and executrix of the sculptor. The report and accounts were received and adopted, and ordered to be printed. On the motion of the Lord Mayor, thanks were voted to Miss Maria Denman, for the gift to the college of the marble statue of Flaxman, executed by the sculptor. On the motion of Professor J. R. Quain, it was resolved—"That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived for reconstituting the University of London, on the basis of the admission of the graduates to a recognised position in the corporate body." Agreed to.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The usual anniversary festival of this excellent institution was celebrated on Tuesday at the London Tavern, by a numerous party, presided over by the Marquis of Winchester, who was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Viscount Castlereagh, the Dean of Manchester, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Hankey (governor of the Bank of England), Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, Mr. Sheriff Somes, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Alderman Salomons, &c. A large assemblage was present. It appeared from the statement of the chairman that the funds of the institution, though managed with the strictest economy, do not suffice to provide the accommodation which the wants of the sick poor will speedily require. There is ample space for the establishment of fifty beds, in addition to the one hundred already in use. The necessity of establishing an infants' ward was also strongly urged, and the claims of the institution to the assistance of the benevolent were also put in general, to enable the authorities of the hospital to carry out the desired arrangement. In the course of the different addresses, a high eulogium was passed on the exertions of Dr. Golding Bird, and on the zeal and energies of Dr. Golding, to whose energies it owes its existence. The subscription list of the evening reached the sum of £800. The annual statement shows that during the past year there have been received into the hospital 1,799 in-patients, and 5,299 out-patients—altogether 7,098 patients, out of which 2288 were cases of accident. The total cost of the hospital during the year was £2493 11s. 2d.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern; James Zulen, Esq., in the chair The report stated, that since the foundation of the infirmary, in 1814, 29,000 persons had been relieved at the institution. Several new wards have been opened for the reception of patients, many of whom have been discharged cured or greatly relieved. The number of out-patients during the past year was 1700, being an increase of 300 cases of the number during the year 1850, a large portion of whom were discharged cured, and of whom about 800 remain on the books under treatment at the present time, while the applications for relief daily increase. The report was unanimously adopted, some routine business transacted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BREWERS' MONOPOLY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Bermondsey Anti-Brewers' League was held in the Lecture-hall, Weare-street, Clapham New-road, for the purpose of explaining to the public its objects and intentions. The meeting was very well attended, and principally by the working classes. The chair was occupied by Mr. Pridmore, the secretary of the league, who, in opening the business of the evening, said the purpose of putting an end to the enormous profits of the brewers, obtained by means of the practical monopoly which they possessed. After noticing the extensive adulteration to which the present beer was subjected, he stated that the object of the league to agitate the metropolis to make these facts generally known to the working-classes, and to induce them to desist from the consumption of malt liquor until the brewers had reduced their prices. He also referred to the fact, that, notwithstanding the fall in the price of malt from the repeal of the corn laws, the price of beer still continued the same as previously, and he estimated that the working-classes of the metropolis were overcharged to the tune of no less a sum than £2,000,000 per day. He believed that a combination of the consumers could put an end to this system; but, if no other means were available, he thought that Government should interfere, and that an act of Parliament should be passed to regulate the price of beer in a fixed proportion to that of malt. Mr. Ridley contended that the public played into the hands of the brewers by their absurd prejudices for buying their beer at a licensed victualler's instead of at a beershop. The true way to annihilate the monopoly was for every family to brew for itself, which they might do now, in consequence of the low price of sugar, in a copper capable of holding a few gallons. He warned them against embarking in any joint-stock schemes for starting new breweries, which would prove a most unsound investment for their hard earned savings. This being merely a measure for the purpose of explaining the objects of the league no resolutions were passed, but the feeling of those present seemed very generally to sympathise with the arguments and recommendations of the various speakers.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—On Tuesday night a meeting of the ratepayers of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to consider the great question of water supply and drainage, in connexion with the late bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Hawes, M.P., and Mr. Wood, M.P. D'Eyncourt, M.P. Resolutions were adopted in favour of Mr. Hawes's bill, and declaring that any plan for the improvement and regulation of the water supply ought to be based upon the principle of self-government.

EQUITABLE EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The fifth annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, New Bridge-street, on Tuesday; John Gover, who was in the chair, congratulated the meeting on the wonderful success of the company. The total amount of the policies effected was £553,303; but the business done in the past year, the amount had upon life policies had been £2323 4s. 9d. and a saving of 10 per cent. had been effected on the expenses every year since the commence nent of the company. The report stated that a desirable addition had been made to the reserve fund. The adoption of the report was unanimously agreed to. The retiring directors and the auditor having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The fifty-fourth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices, 71, Lombard-street; Mr. John Wilkin in the chair. The report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the year ending 31st of December last, were read to the meeting. The report, which was very satisfactory, was unanimously received by the proprietors, the usual dividend and bonus were declared, and the cordial thanks of the proprietors voted to the chairman and directors for their zealous services in the management of the company's affairs; after which the meeting separated.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, LAMBETH.—Last Sunday morning the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, accompanied by the officers of the city of London, attended divine service at the chapel of this institution. A general court of the guardians having recently determined to receive gratuitously the services of the Mayor for the ensuing year without election, three little orphans of the crew of the *Amazon* steamer, of which the Mayor-elect had been formerly master, and was only prevented from being present in consequence of severe and protracted indisposition. A most effective sermon was preached by the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, after which a collection was made among the crowded congregation, and a large amount was collected for the benefit of the institution.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the governors of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bow-road, was held at the London Tavern; Captain Nelson, of the Trinity House, in the chair. The report stated that the funds of the institution continued steadily to increase, and that the time had now arrived to place the charity above the contingency of temporary support, by its friends exerting themselves to obtain subscriptions to the building fund, which at present amounts to only £1,000. The number of the asylum children now enrolled was 290. 17s. 7d. The Trinity House had subscribed £100, and the Hon. East India Company £50. The charity sermons produced £37 9s. 9d. The number of children averaged for the year 195. The income for the year was £2704 6s. 10d., the expenditure £2739 9s. 11d., leaving in hand a balance of £58 16s. 11d. The report have no been adopted, the election of 13 pupils was proceeded with until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the chairman announced the result.

JOURNEYMEN PAPERMAKERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Monday two meetings of the supporters of the above-named charity was held at the London Tavern; Mr. E. Wrightson in the chair. At the first, a special meeting, a resolution was adopted, suspending for six months the election of candidates for the ages of sixty-two. At the second, the annual general meeting, a report was read, which stated that the public support received for the past year was highly satisfactory to the governors, and that the funds were sufficient to enable them to elect at once nine more, with the prospect of another election by the next meeting a total of 66 pensioners in the asylum, and 119 since its foundation in 1837. The income for the past year was £2687 11s. 4d., and the expenditure £2440 7s. 10d. The funded property of the institution is largely advanced without interest by Sir C. Scott and Co. The moneys invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt amount to £15,342 0s. 1d., being £567 1s. 6d. more than last year. Each pensioner receives in money £20 16s. per annum. After the adoption of the report the poll was opened, and was continued until four in the afternoon, when the chairman announced the number of votes given to each of the 69 candidates, and declared as elected the nine persons who obtained the greatest number.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual ball of this excellent institution took place on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The company was numerous, nearly 700 persons being present, and dancing was kept up with much spirit until a late hour.

THE POOR-RATE.—On Tuesday an aggregate meeting of the guardians, churchwardens, and overseers of the parishes in the East, West, and City of London Unions, took place at the Guildhall Coffee-house, King-street, "for the purpose of endeavouring to induce the Government to introduce the promised measure of relief during the present session of Parliament." There was a large attendance, about 60 gentlemen being present. Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., presided. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the existing law of rating is most unfair and oppressive in its operation, is highly partial, and oppressive, inasmuch as they relieve property of the greatest rateable value from all but a nominal share of the cost for the relief and maintenance of the poor, while a most unfair and oppressive proportion of the burden is thrown on those parishes where the property is of the smallest rateable value, and in which the labouring class can find a home." "That a considerable loss is sustained to the ratepayers in the metropolitan parishes, of which they have just reason to complain, more especially after the said laws have been condemned by the reports of the poor-law authorities, by committees of both Houses of Parliament, and by very many of the most able boards of guardians throughout the kingdom." On the motion of Mr Pritchard, the High Bailiff of Southwark, supported by Mr. Hodges, a deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Stanley, in order to obtain the favour of his support in favour of a bill in the present session. Other resolutions followed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—The annual statement of the receipts and expenditure under the commission has just been issued, from which it appears that in February, 1851, the balance of cash in hand was £4750 9s. 11d., and the total receipts during the year have amounted to £199,100 6s. 8d. The expenditure, as ascertained on the general basis, is—for works, £99,549 10s. 3d., this item including the cost of supervision and computation for damages. The cost of surveys has been £6332 19s 9d; management, £16,430 9s. 8d.; loans, £10,049 10s. 3d.; contingencies, £270 4s. 1d.; total payments, £131,464 19s. 8d.; and balance in hand, £3355 11s. 3d. Notwithstanding the disbursement of this large sum, the commission, partly from its constitution, and partly from the fact of the existing powers having been limited to 3d. in the pound, has been unable to commence the formation of that general drainage system about which so much was said eighteen months ago. The Thames remains as much polluted as ever, and is becoming even more so. The careful abolition of cesspools and formation of drains must tend to convert into a perfect Cocytus that which might at least be an inoffensive, if not a perfectly clear stream. The commission expires in August next.

On Wednesday night, at a crowded meeting held at the London Tavern, resolutions and petitions to Parliament against the proposed enrolment of the militia were adopted, after the expression by many of the speakers of a very strong condemnation of the proposed armament, which they regarded as calculated to encourage vague and groundless apprehensions at home, and to create irritation and distrust among neighbouring nations.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The school attached to the St John's Episcopal Chapel, London-road, Southwark, held its anniversary on Wednesday. It was established about seventeen years ago, in the outskirts of the parish of Christchurch, Surrey, by the Rev. John Gawtrey, at that time the incumbent of the chapel. For some years afterwards it was the only school of the kind in the parish, and, in fact, in that neighbourhood. During its term of existence 2000 children have been upon its books, and have received instruction for periods varying from a few months to eight or ten years. Nineteen of its teachers have risen to that office from being pupils, an t four of the teachers have been sent out of the Church of England's Training College. High honours at Trinity College, Cambridge; and another, last year, obtained a degree, and passed a first-class examination at University College, London; while several others have become schoolmasters and Scripture readers. The number at present in the school is 240; and the number admitted during the last year was 87. It has a lending library of religious books for the children. The examination upon the anniversary in question, which proved exceedingly gratifying both to the examiners and all who were present, was conducted by the Rev. W. Curling, M.A., chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the morning preacher of the chapel, and the Rev. H. Ayre Small, curate of St. George the Martyr, evening preacher. At the conclusion, after a brief exhortation from the Rev. Mr. Curling, the reward books were delivered, and the proceedings terminated.

MARRIAGE OF OMNIBUS SERVANTS.—A midnight meeting of the persons connected with the public carriages of the metropolis took place on Wednesday evening, or, rather, early on Thursday morning, at the Parthenon-rooms, St. Martin's-lane, for the purpose of protesting against what are considered to be the hardship of their condition, arising from what they allege to be the capricious and tyrannical conduct of their masters. At half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. William Tait, an omnibus driver, was called to the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were passed amidst great uproar, occasioned by the interruption of a party in the room who were opposed to the views of the majority.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.—Last week the body of a poor woman of the name of Stone was found lying upon the floor of an apartment in a house in Dean-street, Westminster. It was supposed she had been dead seven or eight days. On the premises were two bottles labelled "poison," and in the stomach of the deceased was found about an ounce of laudanum. She had been in the habit for two years of going to the churchyard and weeping over the grave of her husband and Lizzie Stone, Mother was 57½ years old, and in trouble, Mrs. Ann Stone came by her death by a draught of laudanum, no one knowing that she did take it, as she is a total stranger in the house as is in. Every effort she has made to obtain an honest living failed her. She has the presumption to throw her soul into the presence of the Almighty, and she fervently prays that God will have mercy on her soul. Good Christians, do not allow a number of persons to look on my unfortunate body. I have performed all the offices that are requisite; the body is quite ready for the coffin." She then begs that she may be buried in the same grave with her husband, and expresses a fear that the new Victoria-street may destroy it. She concludes, "If I could have died on my husband's grave-stone, I would have done so."

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S "LENTENT INDULT."—A document so called was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in London, in which it is stated that the Pope has lasted unyelled leisure, granted as a jubilee or period of special devotion to be held during the month of March, on account of the many calamities which beset the Church and society. "Some of them," writes the Cardinal, "such as the increasing evils under the Czar, on the Continent to overthrow all rule and law, social order, the prevalence of dark conspiracies, the habitual contempt of law and authority, may not seem to affect us directly; but when we consider how invariably these attempts are leagued with hatred of religion, and how the contempt of its holy institutions is rebellion against its Divine claim, we cannot refuse to sympathise with our holy father when he bewails their existence." In the concluding portion the Cardinal announces "that it is not directly with the Divine assistance, to hold in the course of this year our provincial synod."

FIRE IN PIMLICO.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire of a most destructive character broke out in the stores of Mr. Keating, a pork-dealer, in Victoria-road, Pimlico, which resulted in the complete destruction of the premises. The premises were only partially insured. The damage is estimated at £7,000.

MORTALITY IN LONDON HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, AND WORKHOUSES. —From official returns, it appears that in 1851 eleven of the general hospitals of London had 9763 resident patients, and that 2266 deaths took place in the year; the mortality on the population, therefore, more than 23 per cent. The patients only remained, on an average, 34 days in hospital; 29 857 passed through the wards; and the mortality was, therefore, 7·59 per cent. in the 34 days. About 59 in 100 who enter leave the London hospitals alive. The average number of lunatics in twenty asylums was 3748; the deaths in the year 1851 were 384; the annual rate of mortality was, therefore, 10·31 per cent. But they received 1768 years in these asylums, and only 3333 were discharged recovered, relieved, unrelieved, or dead: consequently 17 64 in 100 cases terminated fatally, and of 100 who enter, 82·36 leave the asylums alive. In the fever hospitals there were 11·37 deaths in 100 cases under treatment, and these 38 days, which limities that the rate of mortality was 10·84 deaths annually to every 100 patients constantly resident (100 occupied beds). In the consumption hospital 18·4 deaths occurred in 100 cases under treatment 76 days. The rate of mortality implies, therefore, that among a population consisting exclusively of persons labouring under consumption, the mortality would be 75·36 per cent. annually, as expressed by hospital experience. All the cases of illness in the army, slight as well as severe, are treated in the military hospits a; to the civil hospitals only cases of some severity are admitted; the mortality is, therefore, very different. Some of the differences in the mortality of other hospitals arise from the same cause; others are accidental.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births during the week ending on last Saturday, in the metropolitan districts, were—boys, 702; girls, 324: total, 1589 children. In the seven corresponding weeks of 1851 the average number was 1447. The deaths registered for the week were 1079 showing an increase of 102 on the previous week, in which the number was 970. By the official report it appears that the increase on the preceding seven weeks was considerable. The deaths of the resp ratory organs, which were fatal in the former week to 1 persons, in the latter to 203; phthisis, or consumption (in the tubercular class), destroyed 122 and 155 lives in the two successive weeks: was the deaths from pneumonia rose in the same period from 54 to 74, those from bronchitis decreased from 98 to 93. In connexion with these facts it seems necessary to remark, that the mean weekly temperature, which in January was generally above 40 deg., and in the first week of February was 47 deg., declined in the second week to 38·8 deg., and last week it was 39·8 deg.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, and the mean of the week was 29·971 in. The mean daily temperature was above the average of corresponding days in ten years on the first four days, and below it on the last three. On Tuesday the mean temperature rose to 51·1 deg., and on Friday it fell to 31·6 deg., or 9·1 deg. less than 7 dec. below the average. The mean temperature of the week was 39·8 deg. In the former part of the week the wind blew from the west, and in the later from the north.

The Rev. W. Cadman, minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, was presented on Saturday last to the important living of St. George, Southwark, by the Lord Chancellor

Messrs. Pocock and Elliott, of North Shields, on Friday week received information by letter from the only one of the crew saved of the total loss of the *Providence* brig, belonging to them, with the master and eight hands.

The hours of six in the morning and ten in the evening are regularly rung from the spire of St. Peter's Church, Dundee, by a chime of bells, produced by the application of water-power to a complicated piece of machinery.

The amount for the relief of the surviving sufferers at Holmfirth does not fall far short of £25,000. The following list may be taken as an approximation to the amount subscribed in some of the principal towns up to Thursday week:—London, £4000; Huddersfield, £2,000; Manchester, £2000; Leeds, £2000; Bradford, £1300; Halifax, £1700; York, £800, Dewsbury, £269; Barnsley, £370.

We are informed (says the *Leeds Mercury*) that one of the strictest kinds of convents is about to be established in Leeds. It is said that Lady Harris, widow of the late Sir William Harris, Envoy to Abyssinia, has recently become a convert to Catholicism, and has given the ratepayers a large sum of money, property, and the beautiful estate of Sea Cliff, in Haddingtonshire, to the Jesuits. It is understood that this lady, after performing a novitiate at an austere convent in Grenoble, France, is to found a similar institution in Leeds. Lady Harris is niece to Colonel Outram, so distinguished a British resident in Scinde.

The Rev. Charles L. Fisher, who some time since filled the post of chaplain to the Pope, but has since been officiating, conjointly with the Rev. W. J. Agar, at the Roman Catholic Church, Lyme Regis, announces his intention on the 18th instant, to adjure the Popish faith, and on the ensuing Sabbath to attend the parish church.

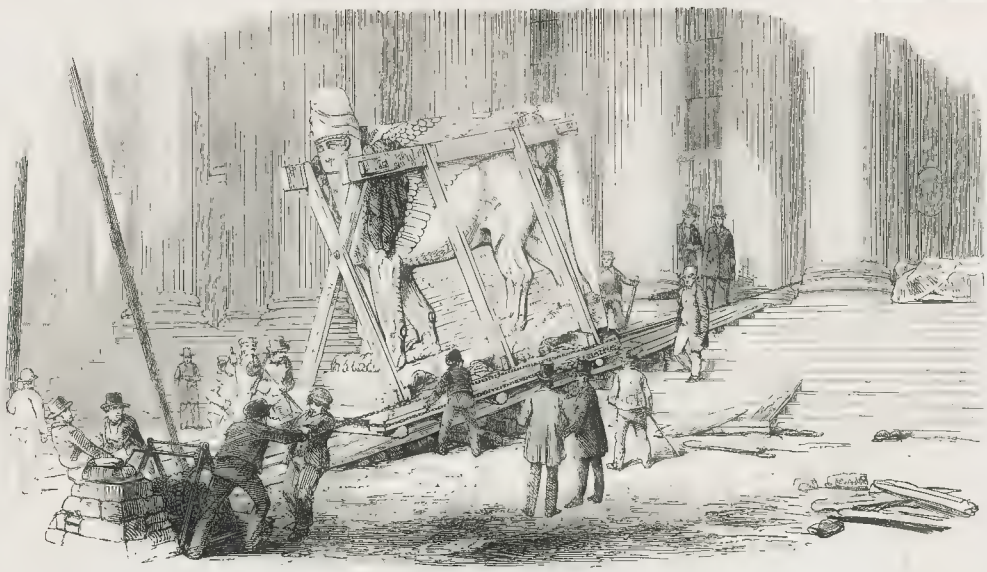
PASSAGE TO DENMARK.—A notice has been issued from the General Post-office, dated February, 1852, stating, that "on and after the 1st March next the following regulations will come into operation:—Printed British prices current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange, addressed to Denmark, may be forwarded by packet, or by private ships direct, on payment of one penny each; and similar publications, originating in Denmark, and addressed to the United Kingdom, will be delivered for one penny each, when transmitted by packet or by private ships direct. Periodical works, not of daily publication, and not allowed to pass as newspapers, addressed to Denmark, may be forwarded by packet, or by private ships direct, at reduced rates of postage, under the following conditions:—1st. The postage must be paid in advance; 2d. They must be sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides; 3d They must be printed in the English language. The rates of postage on such works will be as follow:—Not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1d.; above two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, 6d.; above three ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 8d.; and 2d. for every additional ounce up to the weight of sixteen ounces, beyond which weight those publications cannot be transmitted. Publications of a similar description, published in Denmark, and in the language of that kingdom, addressed to this country, will be delivered for the same rates of postage as those charged on periodical works sent to Denmark.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

All uncertainty regarding the formation of a new Ministry being at an end, the English funds opened on Monday with a firmer tone than they closed in first quoted at 97 to ¾, a rise of ¼ upon the last price of the previous Saturday; but after touching 97¾, closed at the first quotation. Little change occurred on Tuesday. Consols opened steadily (closing 97¾), but being off at the close of the day's prices. An advance of ¼ on Wednesday at the opening, was the only change during the day; and on Thursday the same quietude prevailed, 97¾ to ¾ being the current quotation. Bank Stock is firm at 2 to 2·5, and Exchequer Bills have advanced to 60 62. India Bonds are 73. The last official list gives prices for Reduced, 97¾ ⅝; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 99¾ ¼, Long Annuities, 7⅞; Indescribed, 99¾; India Bonds, 71 73; Exchequer Bills (large), 60s to 63s pm.; Consols for account, 97¾ to ⅞.

Business was unimportant in the Foreign funds on Monday, but the Market was tolerably firm. Brazilian Bonds realised 99⅛; but leaving off at the previous



RECEPTION OF NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

RECEPTION OF NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Amongst the recent arrivals from Nimroud, the most striking and important is a colossal Lion, the weight of which is upwards of ten tons. This Lion was once a guardian at the side of a door, and it will be located in a similar position in the British Museum, in the hall dedicated to the Nineveh Sculptures.

The subject of our Engraving represents the Lion in its transit from the courtyard in front of the Museum into the building, and shows the inclined plane up which it was drawn, and the workmen busily engaged at their labour. The piece of sculpture itself was brought from the Docks on a truck drawn by eleven horses, and when in the courtyard was lifted from the carriage and placed securely on a massive framework of wood; being shored up on either side, as in our Engraving, to keep it from swaying over whilst it was being dragged to its place. This operation was skilfully performed, and the process of dragging up the incline to a level landing under the portico did not occupy more than one hour. The Lion was placed on its bed on the framework in such a manner that during its being moved it was going backwards: this was done to avoid the necessity of turning the huge mass when in the hall of the Museum, so that, in fact, it was dragged at once to the spot it was intended it should ultimately occupy, when lifted from the framework and rollers which had taken it to its resting-place. The Lion, in its general form, resembles other examples with which the public are now familiar; but we believe it is the largest monolith which has reached England from the buried city of the East.

The vessel *Apprentice* not only brought the above antiquities from Bussorah, but also a considerable quantity of ancient marbles from the same quarter for Sir John Guest.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Commencer à commencement, it is a matter of difficulty to recommend this month as morning toilet, all the attention being centred on ball-dresses. The Carnival absorbs public attention, and dancing reigns supreme. Nothing new has appeared for out of doors. We must, therefore, be content with the ball-dress as a guide for the London season about to begin. A few costume balls have also diverted the attention; but there was no costume of particular note. The most remarkable, and also of the best taste, are the exact costumes of those countries which yet possess one, and are not overwhelmed by the execrable dress-coat. The *ateliers* of artists who have had the good luck to visit these fortunate countries generally furnish authorities for these balls. The Oriental costumes are the most *recherché*. The ladies of a ball at which we were present were nearly all dressed in this fashion, and not many repented of the change. The men, particularly, could hardly be recognised. The ball toilets are remarkable for the quantity of gold and silver with which they are composed. At the President's ball, particularly, this fashion was seen in all its splendour. It is, however, a difficult thing to arrange the ornaments with taste; and we perceive, with regret, that fresh flowers and rich and airy feathers no longer find a place in toilets, or, at least, only maintain their places with gold or silver. We give a few details of some of the most graceful and most remarkable dresses at the *fêtes* of the *jours gras*.

Two flounces of taffeta, two petticoats of net: the first flounce, which was made of taffeta, was cut out into teeth, edged with a small gathered satin ribbon; the second of net had teeth, edged with rings, linked one with th other; they were alternately of gold and white silk, that of the middle larger than the others, which diminished as they reached the upper part of the teeth. The Louis XV. body was trimmed in the same manner with blond, retained by rings of gold and silk. The head-dress was composed of bunches of gold ribbon and gold grapes. This toilet, without being overcharged with gold, may be considered as the type of the toilets of this kind. We should observe, *en passant*, that flat sleeves are not tolerated, they are longer this year than last, and also more covered with ornaments. Antique silks have just been made with large stripes, and coloured; and the richness of these splendid stuffs could hardly be increased. A few days since dresses appeared with patterns of flowers woven with gold. Unless they be covered with pearls and diamonds, as of yore, we do not think that their splendour could be increased.

The dresses ornamented with gold require head-dresses of the same, such as corn-ears, beads, gold nets, ribbons with buckles of gold, &c. Flowers are even made in the same manner. Sprigs of silver are adapted to the briar rose. Silver clematis is intermingled with white or grey feathers. Head-dresses are also made with gold lace; and golden sequins are mixed with the hair, and are rolled behind with the tresses.

The new spring fashions are already absorbing attention. Are the dresses to be longer or shorter? that is the question; the bodies open or closed? But the splendour of the present hour promises much for the ensuing spring season.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FIRE AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE - (SEE PAGE 182)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 28, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 548.—VOL. XX. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852. [SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE NEW MINISTERS, AND THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

THE two most important members of the new Administration have severally addressed the public in reference to their future policy—the one through the medium of the House of Peers, the other through the less dignified, but equally effective, medium of the electors of the county of Bucks. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are both in a difficult position. Their party and the country expect them to say much; but true discretion warns them, that the less they say under present circumstances, the better for their future prospects. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli seem to rely greatly upon persuading the public that they are *ex necessitate* in office; that a Ministry of which they were not part was not only inadvisable, but impossible; and that the alternative offered to their patriotism was to accept office with all its heavy risks, inconveniences, and responsibilities, or to leave the Queen without a Government. This is, perhaps, a correct view of the case; although it might be urged on the other hand, that the Russell Administration having died of an accidental defeat at the hands principally of its own supporters, another Liberal Ministry, less encumbered with a bad character, and formed of men of more energy and wider sympathies, not descended from Lord John Russell's great-great-grandmother, might have been tried, if Lord Derby had chosen to be coy. But Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have an object—and a very important one—in reading or forcing the public to the conclusion that their advent was inevitable. The more strongly the conviction is felt that between Lord Derby and a collapse of Government there was no choice, the less reason there is for asking such a Government for programmes or pledges. Either Lord Derby is the Minister of necessity, to do his best as circumstances may warrant; or he is the Minister of the Protectionists, bound to restore the Corn-laws. It is his policy to appear to be the one, rather than to be the other; and, accordingly, we notice in his Lordship's eloquent speech to the House of Lords, as well as in Mr. Disraeli's curt and emphatic address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, that "Necessity has no (Corn) law," and that the Protectionists are not to expect Protection, unless under certain circumstances which are not likely to happen. Lord Derby asserts his opinion, that, as long as there is a general system of imposing duties upon foreign imports, the article of corn ought not to be an exception. In other words, he thinks that if we levy a duty upon tobacco, we ought to levy a duty upon bread, and that the wine of the rich man and the loaf of the poor are equally fair objects for the tax-collector. No one can imagine that his Lordship means to abolish all import duties upon articles of consumption—upon the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life; or that because bread is free he will forego the tea, coffee, and sugar duties, or those upon wine, spirits, and tobacco. His Lordship's tendencies do not run in that direction—they would be inconvenient to himself and to the country if they did; but he thinks we ought to derive a revenue from bread. At the same time, his Lordship, while holding this opinion, "thinks the question is one which can only be solved by reference to the well understood and clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community." We think that those who clamour and have long clamoured for a fixed duty upon corn, and who may have hailed the accession to power of the Derby Administration with the hope that their wish would at last be gratified, will derive but small comfort from this confession of the Prime Minister. The most influential portion of the public have already pronounced, and perhaps Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli would admit, if it were convenient to do so, that influence and intelligence in this country are so indissolubly bound together as to be nearly synonymous. He must, indeed, be a sanguine friend of the Corn-laws, who expects that, after such qualification as he appends to his opinion, Lord Derby will attempt to tax the bread of the people.

Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Buckinghamshire seems at first sight to be a little less guarded than the speech of the Prime Minister. But when the address is investigated, it will be found to afford no more hope for the Protectionists, or that portion of them who wish to tax the poor man's loaf, than the carefully studied manifesto of the Premier. The Chancellor of the Exchequer boldly asserts that "in office he will carry out the principles which he advocated while in opposition." But the phrase will only sound portentously and joyously in the ears of those Protectionists who do not read the parliamentary debates, or who but read them to forget. It is but thirteen months ago since Mr. Disraeli, in opposition, finally abandoned the cause, we will not say of Protection generally, but of the bread-tax particularly. We cited last week the passage in his speech in which he distinctly asserted that he would not seek to restore the Corn-laws, but would devote his efforts to other measures by the operation of which the corn producers of this country might be enabled to adapt themselves profitably to the altered circumstances in which the repeal of the Corn-laws had placed them. His address to his constituents of this week, if compared with his speeches of last session and the session before, will neither be found to contradict them nor to hold out any promise, or shadow of a promise, to attempt the restoration of the Corn-laws. Let not the farmers deceive themselves with vain hopes. Their friends are in power; but a bread-tax is as impossible for them to restore, as it was for Sir Robert Peel to continue.

Yet, if the Ministry be really the Ministry of necessity that it would fain appear, and as politicians of more than one important party in the State are well contented that it should for a season be considered, there is much good that it can effect, both for the agriculturists and for all other classes of the community. If there be any burdens unjustly laid upon the shoulders of the cultivators of the soil, from which other classes are either wholly or partially exempt, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli may, without touching the Corn-law question, set about their relief with all the authority and facility which possession of power will afford them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when out of office, was often a Free-trader, in spite of himself, and thought the labouring classes were as much entitled to cheap beer as they are to cheap bread. He denounced the injustice of the Malt-tax, and claimed Free Trade for, as well as against, the farmers. If he can repeal the Malt-tax, and devise a substitute for it that shall not press unfairly upon the commerce and industry of the country, he will perform a public service, for which, if the farmers are grateful, the hard-working farm labourers and all the artisans of the great towns and cities will perhaps have more reason to be so. Any competent Minister, be his antecedents what they may, who will consider the Corn-laws as a settled question, not again to be disturbed, and will devote his energies and abilities to the revision of our whole system of taxation, will entitle himself to the respect and gratitude of the public. It is not only the Malt-tax but the unequal and impolitic Tea-duties, and, worse than all, the vexatious and mischievous Excise duties upon cleanliness of body and purity of mind, that call for the strong hand of a wise Minister to abolish them for ever. The public is not as yet informed of the opinions of the new Chancellor on all of these points. It knows that out of office he had some crotchets which in office he may, perhaps, forget; but it does not know what he thinks of the Tea-duties, that prevent the legitimate expansion of our trade with one of the wealthiest nations on the globe, nor of the stupid Excise duty levied upon soap. It has reason to believe, however, that he will be so far the friend of the farmer and the labourer as to do his best to get rid of the Malt-tax, and that he is sufficiently aware of the manifold evils, literary, political, and commercial, caused by the taxes on paper, books, and newspapers, as to be well inclined to aid in the good work of their removal. The abolition of any one of these taxes by Mr. Disraeli would atone for a multitude of past

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR. THE RIGHT HON. LORD ST LEONARDS SKETCHED IN HIGGINS'S HALL ON MONDAY LAST. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sins, provided always that he let the Corn-laws as they are. No merit, however brilliant, no service, however splendid, could atone for the mischief that would be caused by any further attempt to enhance by artificial means the price of corn. The mind of the country is quite made up on this point. "The well understood and clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community" says, "Not a Bread-tax!" The great meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League held on Tuesday, and at which £32,000 and upwards were subscribed in little more than half an hour, portends the coming storm. He will not be a courageous but a rash Minister who will shut his eyes against such symptoms of the popular will. The Anti-Corn-law League are in earnest. They demand nothing but the maintenance of the existing law. They are our best conservatives. It will be an evil day for the country, when such a body of men, backed as they are sure to be by all the immense multitude who are prospering under a free-trade system, and "*who know the reason why*," shall demand something more; and when they shall ask, not for the maintenance of a law, but for the abolition, not of one law, but of many. We trust, however, that such a calamity will be averted.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Right Hon. Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron St. Leonard's and Lord High Chancellor of England, is a remarkable instance, among those in which this country takes such just pride, of a man advancing by sure and steady progress to exalted fortune, rank, and fame, through his own great ability and indefatigable industry. Called to the bar in 1807, with but little external interest to support him, and scarcely aught but himself to rely on, Edward Burtenshaw Sugden soon made his talents bring him into notice. He had not been a barrister a year when the first edition of his celebrated treatise on the law of "Powers," an intricate and difficult subject connected with the transmission of property, arrested the attention of the profession. The book had eminent success. His even more famous treatise, on the "Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates," followed. Both works have gone through edition after edition, and are to this day regularly revised and kept in date by the untiring assiduity of their author. The result of two such legal productions is not to be wondered at, when it became known that Mr. Sugden added to his capabilities of writing marked qualifications as a shrewd and eloquent advocate. He obtained a practice soon considerable—subsequently enormous. It is, indeed, reported, and, we believe, with accuracy, that, during some years his was the largest income ever earned by a member of the English bar. In 1829 Mr. Sugden became a King's counsel and a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. His political career he commenced as M.P. for Weymouth, and he speedily showed himself a strenuous supporter of the Tory party. In June, 1829, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and continued so until the accession of the Whigs to power, in November, 1830. He was also knighted in 1829. During the agitated period of the discussion of the Reform Bill, Sir Edward Sugden stood prominently among the most active opponents of the measure. Yet, though an anti-reformer in this respect, Sir Edward advocated some very judicious changes. The five statutes which he brought in and passed while Solicitor-General have effected some of the most valuable amendments in Chancery jurisprudence. In 1835 Sir Edward Sugden was named Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and a Privy Councillor. His tenure of office lasted but three months, and in 1837 he came back to the House of Commons as member of Parliament for Ripon. In 1841 he resumed the seals of Ireland, and most ably fulfilled the duties of Chancellor there until 1846, when he and his party went out of power. Since that period until now Sir Edward has remained in retirement, but not in inactivity. The new editions of his works which have recently appeared have rendered his leisure scarcely less valuable to the profession than his official occupation Besides his treatises on "Powers" and on "Vendors," Sir Edward Sugden has produced many other legal essays. Among them there is one written in a familiar and popular style, entitled "Letters to a Man of Property," which is of such wide and admirable utility, that every one in the happy condition of having an estate ought to read and become master of its contents. The book, too, affords a fine and, not being legally professional, a generally comprehensible specimen of the clear and sagacious mind of its author. Another remarkable production of his is his pamphlet against the oft-mooted registry of deeds.

The last few days have seen this great lawyer attaining the summit of that profession which owes so much to his labours and his talents. He is now Lord High Chancellor, and a Peer of the Realm, with the graceful title of Baron St. Leonard's. His Lordship has taken his seat on the Chancery Bench in a crowded court, amongst whom the whole leading equity bar, which, whatever might be the diversity of political feeling, was there to welcome the advent of a judge so thorough a master of as art. Lord St. Leonard's accepts the seals at a momentous period, when the cry from without is loud for the destruction of the old feudal and defective architecture that girds the fabric of equity. His coming may prove auspicious; for the eagle eye and comprehensive mind of such a lawyer can, without arresting, guide the proposed demolition, so as to assure permanent security as well as beneficial change in the eventual work of restoration.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

The new Lord Chancellor of England, Lord St. Leonard's, was introduced to his seat upon the woolsack by Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham. The Bishop of Norwich officiated on the occasion. The oaths were administered by Mr. Edmunds, the clerk at the table. Amongst the Peers present were the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Eglinton, the ex-Chancellor, Lord Truro, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, and Lord Redesdale.

The noble and learned Lord was attended by Garter King at Arms, Sir Augustus Clifford and Mr. Palmer, the Usher and Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod. The public generally were not admitted during the ceremony.

The Lord Chancellor afterwards proceeded to hear some Scotch appeals.

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench in the Court of Chancery with the usual ceremonies, on Monday.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—The Earl of Derby has appointed Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham to be his private secretary. Mr. C. W. Stronge, of the Treasury, is also actua as the second private secretary to the Premier. The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole has appointed as his private secretary at the Home Office Mr Spencer Perceval, grandson of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister of George III. The Earl of Malmesbury has appointed Mr. George Harris as his Lordship's private secretary at the Foreign Office. Sir John Pakington has appointed his son, Mr. John Slaney Pakington, as his private secretary at the Colonial Office. Mr. J. H. Cole, of the Treasury, is appointed private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Duke of Northumberland has appointed the Hon. F. S. P. Pelham to be his private secretary at the Admiralty.

Sir John Trollope on Wednesday entered upon the duties of the office vacated by Mr. Bates at the Poor-law Board.

A large body of the Liberal members of the House of Commons have been invited to meet Lord John Russell on the 11th inst., with a view to some consultation and determination on the present position of public affairs.

The *Morning Herald* says that it was generally rumoured on Tuesday, at the clubs, that Mr. Vollers, at the pers nal request of Lord John Russell, had consented to withdraw the motion of which, when sparring under the effects of Lord Derby's statement, he had, in a hasty moment, given notice.

The *Opinione* of Turin quotes a letter from Milan, of the 25th ult., stating that the Austrian police had r ceived orders to examine the tickets and *reclamations* of all travellers. It is still known if the other Lombard passports, which were given only for Piedmont, are to be examined more than twenty-four hours in coming.

It is anticipated that two ships of the Channel fleet will be undertaken for repairs at Chatham dockyard. Two steamers besides will be extended as far as Garrison Rocks, the effect of which step would be very much to add to the security of the dockyard. The fort at the eastern entrance of the dockyard is to be under the orders of the Admiralty, who will place at once new guns on one of the present inefficient ones: some of them will be adapted for throwing red-hot shot

A few days ago as a coast-guard of the name of Fitzgerald was crossing from one side of the Grando Harbour, Cork, to the other, in a yawl, in which were six men, an old woman, and five children, it was upset; when three of the men, the old woman, and the five children were drowned. Fitzgerald made every exertion to save his children but without success. He swam a considerable distance trying to support one of his children, whose clothes he caught in his teeth, but the child was washed away from him by a wave, and perished with the rest.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, March 4th.

The contrast between the last week of the Carnival and the first week of Lent is striking. Dancing in the *salons* is seldom to be met with here after Ash Wednesday; but in former years the place of balls was supplied by musical *soirees*. Up to this time we have, with one or two exceptions, a complete dearth of amusements of every kind. The first exception is a concert given by the Countess Kalergi, at which the *tuniés* were not a little surprised at seeing M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, and the right hand of the Elysée, in company with Count Molé, the Duke de Broglie, and Mdme. D'Haussonville. This well-intended attempt at reconciliation has, however, been a complete *fiasco*. The second exception is a half artistical banquet given by the new Brazilian Minister here (Marquis de Lisbon) to several notabilities of the diplomatic and literary world, at the Trois Frères, in the Palais Royal. Among the guests were M. Thalberg, the celebrated pianist, who is about to make a musical tour in America, commencing by the Brazils; and MM. de Ribeiro, and Pereira de Silva, both well known in London fashionable circles The remainder of the company consisted chiefly of the Brazilian nobility in Paris. Lablache was to have been present, but he arrived in town from Italy only on the following day.

Since the 16th of last month, 1500 pictures, statues, &c., intended for the Exhibition at the Palais Royal, have been sent in to be examined by the jury, who decide, without appeal, whether their merit entitle them to admission.

The King of Holland, whose munificent patronage of artists and musicians is well known in England, has just granted gold medals to M. Batta, the well-known violinist; M. Scribe and M. St. George, the librettists. The value of this medal is 500 florins (£48); it bears on one side the effigy of the Monarch, and on the reverse the following appropriate Latin inscription:—"Bene merentibus arte et ingenio."

An importation from the banks of the Thames is lately viable, to wit, shops in Regent-street, gin-palaces, not less than a dozen of which have been opened in various quarters of the town. They are quite equal in richness to those in London, and got up with far more taste; they are, indeed, equal in their decorations to the richest *cafés* on the Boulevards. Here, as we have, luckily, no *gin*, they are devoted to the sale of cheap wine and *eau de vie*, which, in adulteration and deleterious qualities of all kinds, fully equal the worst abominations to be found at similar places in London. They do not seem, however, to take so well among the lower classes here as with you, and it is to be hoped these speculations will turn out a failure.

This week's obituary contains the names of two or three remarkable persons—two connected closely with the drama, M. Merle and M. Seveste The former was the oldest dramatic critic on the Paris press, and his opinions have ever been respected, as based on a thorough knowledge of the science of the drama, excellent taste, and unerring soundness of judgment. His funeral, which took place on Sunday, was attended by a host of literary and artistic celebrities, among them General Magnan, Baron Taylor, Jules Janin, Mr. Poole (the English dramatic writer), Mdlle. Rachel, Mdlle. Georges, &c. An affecting address was delivered over the grave by M. Jules Janin, who paid a graceful homage to the qualities of the deceased both as a writer and as a gentleman. M. Merle was a Juliusk Legitimist. Seveste was the director of the Opéra National, and was carried off in a very short time by an attack of paralysis. This gentleman had all his life been connected with the theatres. A few years since he distinguished himself as Government Commissioner at the Français, and had contrived to carry on with some success the turbulent lyrical theatre under circumstances the most unfavourable. Another death is also recorded, of an individual who also attained a sort of celebrity, though of a different kind—Père Nicolet, the proprietor of Le Petit Rampumeau, a popular *guinguette*, or eating and dancing-house, near the Barrière Blanche, whose loss is mourned by a far more numerous class and with more sincerity than generally attend many a demise in a much more exalted station. Père Nicolet, as he was familiarly called, was one of those noble-hearted and truly benevolent men who are sometimes to be found in the lowest ranks, among all classes, and thousands of the working men and their families looked up to him as a protector and a friend. He had amassed a very large fortune, dying worth more than a million of francs (£40,000) in the funds, besides his immense establishment. The customers of which were counted by thousands rather than hundreds, the consumption being such at twenty barrels of wine and as many sheep and calves per diem. Père Nicolet arrived in Paris a quarter of a century ago with a couple of francs in his pocket, and was first employed as a hackney-coachman. His good conduct and civility enabled him to save a few napoleons, with which he bought a single barrel of wine, which he sold under a shed, on the very spot where he afterwards built the immense *restaurant de 500 couverts*, of which he was the proprietor. Such was the beginning of his well-earned fortune. Seveste was the noble face and figure, not unlike those of Lablache, might be seen until within three days of his death, presiding over his well-filled cauldrons. *Requiescat.*

The libraries of the Palais Royal and Neuilly are announced for sale, and the catalogue has been issued, and is perused with no little curiosity by amateurs. These collections were formed originally of such works as remained in the famous libraries of the Count de Penthièvre, de Toulouse, and the Dowager Duchess of Orleans, after their destruction, in 1793, by the *amis de la nation*. They have been greatly increased since 1830, in consequence of the numerous purchases made by Louis Philippe, or by his subscriptions to costly works, which would never have seen the light but for his munificent support. Thus at the coming sale much will be found to suit every taste—complete sets of classic works on science, art, and literature. Among the curiosities there is a remarkable collection of chivalry romances in Spanish, English, French, and Italian, which the Count de Toulouse had formed at Rambouillet; among them there is a manuscript on parchment, of the 13th century, containing "Le Romance of Yvain Knighte of ye Rounde Table;" and another manuscript on vellum, of the 14th century, the title of which is as follows:—"Chi commenchent li Regret de Guillaume le Comte de Hayanau père à la Royne d'Angleterre et à la Comtesse de Julers—Chest Romans de Castelain de Coucl." There is also another manuscript of a much later date, but still extremely curious. It is an abridgment in verse of the famous "Roman de la Rose," by Guillaume de Sala, the librarian of François Premier; his dedication concludes by the following quaint lines:—

Et neantmoins que ce soit escrit vain,
Il vous plaira d'excuser l'escrivain,
Vostre Sala très-humble en vostre chambre,
Qui vous requiest que de lui vous remembre.

There are also many other works of equal interest, to which I intend to revert when the sale takes place in May of them, unfortunately, were sadly mutilated in February, 1848. Leaves were torn from valuable works, as, for instance, the proof edition of the "Galleries of the Ducal and Pitti palaces of Florence," six leaves of which were not wholly destroyed, but torn in the middle. The perpetrators of this act of vandalism had the audacity to sign their names on the destroyed pages, followed by the date "24 Fevrier, 1848" *Tempus edax, homo edacior!*

FRANCE.

The sole topic of interest during the week was the election of members to the new *Corps Législatif*, which commenced on Sunday, and was brought to a close on Monday evening; and, although the official declaration of the numbers has not been made known, it has been ascertained that the tactics of the Government to have its own candidates alone returned have been generally successful throughout the departments, in forty-seven of which, according to the latest accounts which have reached us, all the Government candidates, without an exception, have been returned

In Paris some little stir of free action seems to have survived, for General Cavaignac has been returned on a position to the Government candidate, in the third electoral district of the capital, which consisted chiefly by the commercial classes; and M. Carnot, the opposition candidate in the fourth electoral district, which is the stronghold of the operatives, obtained a majority over his competitors, but not the full number required by law; so he will have to stand another election, when, it is thought, he is certain to be re-elected. M. Carnot was a member of the Provisional Government in 1848, and is one of the most advanced of the extreme Republicans.

The autocratic legislation by means of decrees, which has formed so conspicuous a feature in Louis Napoleon's Government since the *coup d'état*, is still maintained with Russian rigour. One of these decrees just issued renders imperative the retirement of the judges of the Court of Cassation a seventy-five years of age, and the other judges at seventy years of age. This edict will displace throughout the country about five hundred judges of the greater and minor courts, and thus enable Louis Napoleon to crowd the bench with his partisans, while it destroys the independence of the judges by doing away with their irremovability. Another decree abrogates the law of August, 1848, regarding the organisation of Bankruptcy Courts; whilst a third decree appoints a great number of officers of National Guards. A plan of a medal for soldiers is struck out for acts of merit, and which may be worn along with the cross of the Legion of Honour. The medal is to bear the profile of the President himself on one side, and the words "Valeur et Discipline" on the other, surmounted by an eagle. The cost of this medal, with 100f. a year to which the possessor is to be entitled, is to be defrayed out of the confiscated Orleans property

The trial of M. Bocher, for circulating a letter of thanks from the Princes of Orleans to the executors of Louis Philippe, and the other documents relating to the contemplated law proceedings against the confiscation decree, which we noticed last week, without the printer's name attached, as fixed by law, was closed on Wednesday. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500f.

The general feeling of condemnation with which the late decree of confiscation against the Orleans property has been regarded has made the Government recognise the necessity of attempting to remove the bad impression; and, accordingly, it has got published "A Reply to the Protest of the Executors of the Will of the late King Louis Philippe" against the decree of the 22d of January. The document is very voluminous, but its arguments are of the most fallacious description.

On Thursday the General Council of the Bank of France voted to reduce the rate of discount to three per cent.

By order of Louis Napoleon, 30 political prisoners have been discharged at Montpellier, 20 at Dijon, and 24 at Bourges.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, dated the 2d inst., state that the sufferings of the poor are so severe in the several states of the Zollverein, from the scarcity of provisions, that the Prussian Government have decreed that all corn, flour, and vegetables imported therein shall be exempted from the payment of duties until the 31st of August next.

SWITZERLAND.

The unsatisfactory relations at present existing between France and the Swiss Cantons, because the Federal Government of the latter refuses to yield to the most imperious dictation of the Government of Louis Napoleon to expel all French refugees out of the Swiss territory, remain unaltered. France is supported by Austria in her demands, for the latter power looks with an eye of displeasure on the maintenance at her frontiers of an asylum for the numerous disaffected bodies of her own subjects whom she expels; and the apprehensions entertained by many of the friends of Switzerland on the subject go so far as to anticipate an occupation of the Swiss territory by French and Austrian troops, and probably a partition of it after the manner of Poland in the last century! But such a fate for the land of Tell seems impossible.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 21st ult., notice the presentation, by Mr. J. F. Crampton, to the President of the Republic of the letter recalling Sir H. Bulwer, and his own credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States' Government.

Kossuth, we find, is still busy in the western states making speeches and receiving donations. The Hungarian certificates, payable on the re-establishment of the Magyar chief as Governor (!) in Hungary, continue to be issued, though the demand for such an investment was but limited. The unpopularity of everything Austrian, however, had been recently man.fested at Mobile, when Chevalier Hubner, the Austrian Chargé, was there. He was "charivaried" at his hotel by a large crowd, consisting mostly of Germans. Kossuth had sent a letter of thanks to Congress for his reception at Washington. A motion to print the letter in Senate was carried by a majority of only 1—21 to 20.

The Spanish Consul had been insulted at New Orleans—flag torn down.

A German Congress had taken place at Cincinnati, to raise money for a German revolution.

A commercial treaty had been concluded between the United States and Persia.

Two fatal accidents had occurred on the Erie Railroad—five or seven killed.

Property to the value of 200,000 dollars had been destroyed by the breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river, below Louisville.

The agitation of slaves for California was becoming more extensive.

From Central America we learn, that on the 4th ult. a fire occurred at San Juan de Nicaragua, destroying part of the town. Another revolution had broken out in Nicaragua.

The Mexican advices notice a severe gale at Vera Cruz, which occasioned a loss of a million of dollars.

The Supreme Government of the State of Honduras has issued a decree relative to the occupation of the Rio Romano by Sir James Green, in her Majesty's ship *Bermuda*. The decree declares such proceedings to be unjust and unlawful, and authorises the punishment of the aggressors.

Cholera was on the decline in the island of Jamaica at the last date (the 10th ult.) Details of the riot at Kingston on the 2d state that 500 American recruits landed from the steamer *Falcon*, and a drunken quarrel ensued, which was, however, terminated by the British troops.

From California the latest date is the 21st of January, but there is nothing of interest in the advices. The weather was fine, and both miners and farmers were in good spirits. The late rains and increased operations had taken place on the high land dry diggings, from which immense quantities of gold were being washed. Quartz mining was progressing favourably. Several valuable silver mines had been discovered on the western boundary of Chihuahua, and on the eastern boundary of Sonora.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste in anticipation of the Overland Mail communicates advices from Bombay, dated the 3d ult., by which we learn that a "Burmese war" has been entered upon, arising out of the differences with the Government of Ava, noticed in our last Indian intelligence, which it was then thought were likely to be adjusted amicably.

This agreeable expectation has, however, been disappointed. The new Viceroy arrived from the capital of Ava, at Rangoon, on the 4th of Jan., and refused to receive deputations from the British Commodore; he also forbade communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels of the British Commodore. The British Commodore in consequence proclaimed a blockade of the mouth of the Irawaddy. On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the Commodore to allow the passage of the river. The *Proserpine*, *Fox*, and *Hermes* were attacked by the batteries in passing; but they replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND UNIFORM OR RAILWAY TIME.—The Electric Telegraph Company are now introducing a novel and beautiful system for distributing and establishing correct Greenwich or uniform time throughout the country. For this purpose [illegible] are being laid down over the railway and through Greenwich-park to the Observatory, and through the country of the South Eastern Railway the wires are being carried from thence, at the rate of [illegible] of the Astronomer Royal, to the Telegraph office, in the Strand, on the dome of which, facing St. Martin's church, [illegible] elevated pole, similar to that on the top of the Observatory at Greenwich, is to be erected, on which every day [illegible] a large black ball, [illegible] feet six inches in diameter, [illegible] pole, [illegible] minutes to [illegible] o'clock, and [illegible] to the pole, [illegible] Strand [illegible] to the pole, [illegible] Telegraph Company, and well known to collectors will be that [illegible] of the Britannia Bridge.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Haddington*, which left Suez on the 8th of February, [illegible] back to the East India Company's steam packet *Akbar*, in consequence of the fracture of her intermediate shaft, which rendered her engines useless. She will be detained at Suez until a new one is sent from either England or Calcutta. It was expected that the mails and passengers she had on board from Bombay would proceed about the 20th of February by the *Akbar*; but all the others, for Calcutta, &c., will have to wait for the *Haddington* and she before the beginning of March.

It is not, as was reported, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, but his relative, Mr. A. W. Kinglake, of the Chancery Bar, who has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Bridgwater.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The conviction of the leading advocates of Free-Trade—that the bare suspicion existing in the public mind of its being possible to re-impose, under the administration of the Earl of Derby, protective duties on the import of foreign corn, would paralyse the foreign trade of Great Britain, and exercise upon our commerce generally that baneful influence which ever attends doubt and uncertainty—has determined the adoption, on their part, of a course which they regard as calculated to precipitate a speedy solution of all doubts and difficulties in the matter by the re-organisation of the Anti-Corn-law League, and the immediate revival of the Free-trade agitation which had its termination in the repeal of the Corn-laws by the late Sir Robert Peel, in 1846.

It is thus considered that, on commercial grounds alone, they are called upon to take this step; but it will be seen from Mr. Cobden's speech, which we give below, and in which the honourable member for the West Riding takes a rapid view of the existing political "situation," that any delay in the settlement of the question is regarded as most perilous to the complete maintenance of the unrestricted commercial policy inaugurated in 1846, and that the "breathing time" which is prayed for the Derby Cabinet, to enable its members to steady their position in office, and give the country an opportunity of seeing whether it is not possible to form a Government out of other elements than those presented by the "family clique" that has just resigned, would only have the effect of rendering it very possible for a Government "Protectionist" in disposition, such as that of the Earl of Derby is assumed to be, to re-impose a limited duty on foreign corn, apparently for the purpose of revenue, but, in reality, for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

This is the opinion of Mr. Cobden and of his former *collaborateurs* in the Anti-Corn-law League; and it is to obviate such a result of the present political crisis that they have again called into existence that powerful organisation to which even the abilities and experience of the late Sir R. Peel had to bow.

The meeting for the re-organisation of the League was held at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. G. Wilson, formerly chairman of the League; and the tone and character of the assembly may be inferred from the fact that at the close of the proceedings no less a sum than £37,500 was subscribed in twenty-five minutes, being, as the chairman announced, at the rate of more than £1000 per minute.

The following are amongst the subscribers:—Mr. R. Platt, £1000; Kershaw, Leese, and Co., £1000; Mr. R. Mackey, £1000; R. Lees and Sons, £1000; a Manchester and Sons, £1000; A. and S. Henry and Co., £1000; William Bailey and Brothers, £1000; Mr. W. Brown, M.P., £1000; J. and N. Phillips and Co., £1000; T. Ashton and Sons, £1000; Mr. Thomas Thomason, £1000; Mr. R. Ashton, £1000; Mr. James Chadwick, £1000; Mr. Titus Salt, £1000; Mr. R. Milligan, M.P., £1000; making altogether 15 subscriptions of £1000 each. Fifteen subscriptions of £500 were announced; also two of £300, six of £250, five of £200, one of £150, 18 of £100, 10 of £500, besides six smaller sums.

At the outset, when the chair was taken, there were on the platform—Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Henry, M.P.; Mr. J. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. C. Hindley, M.P.; Mr. R. Milligan, M.P.; Mr. H. Ashworth, of Turton; Mr. James Wycolley, Manchester; Mr. John Marshall, Horsforth Hall; Mr. M. Fielden, Todmorden, &c.

After a few prefatory remarks from the chairman, introducing the business of the day,

Mr. Cobden, M.P., who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, proposed the first resolution; viz.—

That an Administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honour of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti-Corn-law League be reconstituted, under the rules and regulations of that body, as formerly organised.

The hon. gentleman spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—As there are many gentlemen here who have come from a distance, some of them representing large bodies of constituents, from whom we should like to hear some remarks, I shall address you in as short a compass as possible, that I may not prevent others from being heard on this occasion. When we, in 1846, resolved to lay down our arms, and to commit suicide upon the Anti-Corn-law League, it was said, even by our enemies, that the fairest and best of all our conduct was the close of our existence. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Everybody admitted that the Anti-Corn-law League had kept with with the world at large; that we had not sought to divert that influence and power which we had obtained by the successful advocacy of one question into the means of aggrandizing any individual or any body of men. (Hear, hear.) I may say for myself, and I think I may also for all those around me, that as any object we acquired was merely the means essential in placing a Government in power—a position which I believe it has been found that many men born to took advantage of to carry out personal or selfish ends. (Hear, hear.) I say this, because, in now appearing again before you, I would wish it to be distinctly understood that I propose, in any part I may have to take in connexion with you in our renewed efforts, that you should decide we are to renew them, for maintaining the ground we have already achieved upon this question, to pursue precisely the same course. We have no object in view in appearing here to serve any party of politicians. I do not come here with the view of taking any steps which would be likely to displace one body of men as politicians, and to place in their situations men of another comp exion of politics. I disavow any such intention whatever. I appear here merely to advocate a cause which I believe experience has shown to be worthy of a single effort; and, if it please you that we shall renew our labours, we propose that it shall be under the same rules and regulations which led us triumphantly to victory on the last occasion, and we shall strictly confine ourselves to the object for which we have now met together. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I have said we have experience has shown that the cause in which we are engaged is worthy of the efforts we bestowed upon it. I most solemnly declare, myself, that, in the most exaggerated flights of my fancy, I never expected so great a result from the labours of the Anti-Corn-law League as has been witnessed within the last four years. (Cheers.) Take, for instance, the single fact which comprises almost our whole case. Since the day we laid down our arms there has been imported into this country in grain and flour of all kinds an amount of human subsistence equal to upwards of 50,000,000 qrs. of grain—(Hear, hear)—a larger quantity than had been imported from foreign countries during the 25 years preceding 1846, namely, from the year 1821 down to the time at which we brought our labours to a close. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, in that one fact is comprised our case. You have had, at the very lowest computation, 5,000,000 of your countrymen, or contemporaries, or country children subsisting upon the corn that has been brought from foreign countries; and what does that fact say for the comfort you have brought to the homesteads of those families? (Hear, hear.) What does it say of the peace and prosperity and serenity of domestic life in those homes into which 5,000,000 quarters of grain have been introduced, and whose occupants, but for your exertions, must either have been left in penury, or must have subsisted on potatoes? But I need not go into statistics to show what the beneficial consequences of your action have been. You may see your triumph in a nation's eyes; you may read it in the countenances of the people of all classes; you may trace it in their improved clothing and habits. You may see the triumph of your cause in the decrease of pauperism, and in the diminution of crime, standing over the whole country. You may see it in every aspect in which you can set it by means of the pulse of society—the consuming of the great mass of the people. (Hear.) Well, if we have done so much, what have we averted? (Hear.) How much of suffering and of privation must the great mass of the people not have endured had it not been for your triumph? How much of vice and crime, and consequent misery, must have pervaded the great mass of the country if they had been kept on that state of destitution and privation which must have existed, but for the introduction on the great amount of human subsistence? These, then, are our reasons for renewing our efforts to maintain the ground we have achieved; and I think they form a sufficient justification for our coming forward, on this occasion, to the one question we have in hand, as we did before. (Hear.) It cannot be concealed that there are many gentlemen who press the body of men who are assembled on the present occasion to enter upon other questions as well as upon the question of the Corn-laws. They say, "Why don't you go for a large measure of Parliamentary reform, which would not only enable you to carry Free-trade in corn, but a great many other measures?" Now, in the first place that the fallacy that lies under this argument or entreaty is this. It is assumed, because we are going to make an effort to put an end for ever to this question of Free-trade, that therefore we have a right to prevent other people from entering upon the consideration of other questions. Now, we do not say that because gentlemen join in the movement of the Anti-Corn law League again, they are to abandon other principles or neg ect other movements; but what we do say is this, that, having shown you the vast social benefits that have arisen from the establishment of the principle of Free Trade in food, and the advantages that have resulted to the great mass of the people from that measure, we do not feel justified while we are morally certain that in a few months we can put this question for ever out of the category of controversial questions —in placing ourselves backwards, by taking up other questions upon which the public is not so well informed or so completely united—we, the men who have had the responsible duty of taking an active part in the agitation before, do not think it justifiable that we should change our position in the House of Commons from that of a majority to a minority, and so retard the definite settlement of this question from a period of three or four months to probably as many years. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the course recommended in the resolution which have been read by your chairman, it is proposed that you should re-organise the Anti-Corn-law League, and that you should send out circulars to all your old friends and colleagues throughout the country, calling upon them to rouse themselves into action in order to prevent the repeal of free trade in corn. It is proposed further, that you should memorialise the Queen, and that you should call upon your friends in all parts of the country to memorialise her Majesty, that Parliament may be dissolved—(Hear, hear)—in order that an opportunity may be afford to the country of giving a new judgment on this question. (Cheers.) According to the terms of the resolution, you are to memorialise the Queen to dissolve Parliament at once—immediately; in order to avoid the carrying of those who might think we were not duly awake to the importance of transacting the public business of the country, I may as well say that an immediate dissolution of Parliament is not possible. There are certain things which, if your Parliament meets a fortnight hence, must be done. We must vote a certain amount of supplies on account, to enable the Government to go on during the process of a general election. There is one act, the Mutiny Act, which must be passed before the beginning of April, in order to prevent the disbanding of the army. Certain things must be done before Parliament can dissolve; but what we wish the country to understand is, that we advocate the immediate dissolution of Parliament after these necessary public forms are gone through, in order that we may no longer be kept in suspense upon this vital question—(Hear, hear)—and that all the great interests of the country may not remain in a state of anxiety and apprehension as to the possible issue of this contest. Now, it will very likely be asked, "Why should you dissolve Parliament, and seek an immediate decision upon this question?" and many of our friends will, probably think at first that it is rather rash, when we are beginning our organisation, to seek at once to bring our opponents to mortal combat. It is possible, however, that those who are members of Parliament, and who may have better opportunities of judging as to the reasons which should determine our policy, than persons who are not within the arcana of political legislation. (Hear, hear.) I have the strongest belief that we are safe from everything but delay, and the tricks of politicians which will be practised during that delay. (Great cheering.) I want to bring this question to a definite issue, which will be a thing most unlike any other question. (Hear, hear.) We not only have friends who wish us to blend other questions with this, which we think might most materially damage our cause, and probably altogether sacrifice it, but our enemies will play the same game if they can in their only chance. Leave this question in suspense during a whole session of Parliament, and what will be the result? In the first place, we all know from experience that it is not very easy to keep popular enthusiasm for a long period at the state to which you can probably bring it in the course of a few weeks. (Hear, hear.) You cannot keep the same enthusiasm alive for a number of months; but while it is being got together there are the arts of deception and misrepresentation, and one of their arts will be to try and mix other questions with this, and, if possible, to thrust some other question before it. (Hear.) Already I see the enemy loading a gun, trying to raise up again and again the banner of religious intolerance in the country. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) You may have Protestantism and Popery thrust before the question of the bread-tax. It is the old thing over again. Your enemies will try to be religious—(A laugh) they will pretend to be the only religious part of the country. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They who tax the people's bread will profess to be the great champions of religion. You know that in old times they who "devoured widows' houses for a pretence made long prayers." (Laughter and cheers.) Now, from what I have seen of the men who fought and won the battle of free trade in corn, they were practically and essentially the most pious men I have met with in the course of my career in life. (Hear, hear.) And still have accusations of infidelity, and Popery, and all sorts of charges made against those very men, if by that means their opponents can change the issue from the question of free trade in corn to some other. Why, I have no doubt they will come to raise the issue of the Monarchy. (A laugh.) I have seen it already put forth that the Monarchy is in danger if we are allowed to organise and succeed in our object. (Renewed laughter.) You in Manchester have had a Queen's visit not many months ago, by a demonstration which only Lancashire and Manchester men can make—which astonished Royalty, and those attendant on Royalty, who had witnessed the great pageants of Europe in former years—your loyalty and devotion to the institutions of the country; ay, you will be charged by those bread-takers as being enemies of the Monarchy and promoters of revolution! (Laughter and cheers.) You need not be surprised at any charge that may be brought against you with a view to divert attention from the real question, if you will only give your enemies time. Now, I say, give them no time. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) Let this question of the Corn-laws occupy the front rank, and let it be the only question for those who think that it can be settled by one effort, and in the course of the next three months. Let this question take precedence of all others that can possibly be brought to battle or confuse you, and then we shall succeed in the same manner as you did before. (Cheers.) But I am told that we must allow the Protectionists to remain in office for a twelvemonth, because it will give them the opportunity of abandoning all their professions and principles—(Laughter)—and of cheating their friends! (Continued laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I am afraid that they would cheat us. (Renewed laughter.) But what morality is this? Surely it is something new in England! Are we to be told that a body of men who have staked into power simply and solely by their professions of Protectionist principles, if you will only do them reputation in office for twelve months, and draw their salaries of from £5000 to £1200 a year, will abandon every one of their professions, scatter their principles to the winds, and allow their dupes, the Protectionists, to go whistle for Protection? (Laughter.) Now, that, I say, is something new in the morals of politics in this country. We have had that such things may be done, but it is the first time I have ever heard such a policy as that openly advocated and recommended to a Government. I tell you candidly, I do not believe that Lord Derby and his colleagues are half the fools the Free-traders take them to be. What! will the men who hunted that illustrious statesman, Peel, to his grave for having abolished the Corn-laws—the men whose sole political capital from that time to this has been the accusation of political obloquy with which they have covered his name and fame, and the abuse and denunciation with which they have loaded "the gentlemen of the Manchester school"—(Laughter and cheers)—will these men, do you say, that Sir R. Peel did, but ten times worse? Sir Robert Peel, when he found it necessary, and when he in his conscience believed it advisable that the Corn-laws should be abolished, resigned office, and remained out of office for eighteen days. Are we to say that I am not the man to carry the abolition of the Corn-laws; they may be abolished, but I am not the man to carry such a measure;" and he allowed his opponents, the Whigs, to come into office to accomplish that measure. It was only when they declared themselves in a state of effacing such a purpose, that Sir Robert Peel came back to power, carrying his colleagues with him to do that which he and himself declared he was the last man in the world to do. But Sir Robert Peel did not carry all his colleagues back with him. He left one—that was Lord George Bentinck (Derby (Laughter); and are we to believe that Lord Derby and his colleagues are to be considered as solely that they may immediate y get rid of the principles he has been advocating, and for abandoning which he denounced his former colleagues? I say, I do not believe it. To believe such a thing would be to assume that we were in a lower *status* of political morality than has been descended to even in France. What was it that has so strongly operated against the statesmen of France? To what was attributed the downfall of their political system? It was to the fact that public men made professions of political principles when out of office which they were one and all ready to abandon when they got into power, for the sake of place and patronage; and, consequently, the people ceased to have any confidence in public men. The same fate will overtake the men who pursue the same course in this country. In the same fate will follow newspapers here that followed newspapers in France. There is no confidence in the public press if that species of morality is allowed to be preached and practised in this country. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe the Ministry to be sincere in their professions; I believe they came into office with the view of carrying out those professions. But are you going to allow them to remain in office and to be sharpening their swords, in order that they may stab you when they find you off your guard? If not, the course we have to take is clear. We must raise this question both in the House of Commons and in the country, and we must not be recreant until it is disposed of. You know that Mr. Villiers, our old and trusty representative in the House of Commons (Cheers) has given notice of a motion that will test the opinion of that House on this subject. (Loud cheers.) Now, as it has been said that Mr. Villiers is the brother of Lord Carendon, and that he may not be able to bring his motion forward the question, I may as well state, once for all, that it was at our instance and at the interest of those with whom you are associated—that Mr. Villiers gave his notice of motion. (Hear, hear.) I can state from my own knowledge that he at once foresaw what would be said as to his wishing to reinstate the falling Ministry. He even said to me, "You might bring forward this motion probably with more propriety yourself." My answer was, that it was due to him, who had so nobly maintained our principles in the House of Commons, that nobody else should be allowed to intervene upon that question while he remained in that House. (Cheers.) I will go further in explanation of the fact that it was suggested to Mr. Villiers, and the terms of the motion were given to him in such a way that it should go to the extent of declaring that the House of Commons would have no confidence in any Government that did not maintain intact the whole principle of free trade in corn. Mr. Villiers himself proposed to give it even the semblance of a party attack upon the existing Government. (Loud cheers.) But, if there be any difficulty in bringing the question to an issue by the terms of the motion of which Mr. Villiers has given notice, I do hope and trust—and I am sure he will be the first to yield to my wishes upon this subject—that if it be necessary to bring forward a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry, we shall do so rather than allow this question time to dissolve Parliament. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Now, I tell you candidly—and it is a secret, coming from a member of Parliament that I never yet knew the power time in the eyes of members of Parliament for a dissolution. (Laughter.)

After dwelling at some length on the propriety of appealing to the country by a dissolution at as early a period as possible, which step he regarded as the most certain means of putting the Protectionists, as a Parliamentary party, out of existence, the hon. gentleman proceeded to say:—

You will then have all parties moving on fresh ground. None will be able to claim merit as Free-traders when all are Free-traders; and those politicians who now pride themselves upon their support of the Free-trade question will have to shake it out a reef, and throw out their sails to catch the gale in some other direction. I have confidence enough in the patriotism of the Protectionists to believe that they will find something else to engage their attention, quite as much to our interest as to their own. Get rid of this difficulty, and you will find the objection that we are going to render government impossible. We have a plain and straightforward course to pursue. We won our battle before by pursuing a straightforward course, regardless of the interests of all political parties. I am surprised that, taking that course upon a great question which involved the interests the whole community, the effect should have been the breaking up of parties and of Governments. I have always said, and said seven years ago, that we should destroy two or three Governments before this question was settled, and now I say, without caring for consequences, not dreading consequences—feeling certain that the consequences will be useful to the country, let all classes unite, the humblest as well as the richest, and let us put the Government out of three courses. Either they must recant fully and completely their principles of Protection; or they must resign their seats in the Government; or they should dissolve Parliament. One of those three courses we will compel them to take—(Loud and continued cheering)—and when you have accomplished either of those objects you will have effected all that I have in view. Do not doubt but that the Government of the country will be carried on. I do not see any necessity that we should despair of finding other men, as good as the present Ministry in every other respect, even if they are not as good Protectionists. ("Hear," and laughter.) But do every man, woman, and child join together in forcing the Government to one of the courses I have mentioned. Do not let us be alarmed by any bugbears, or thrown upon any false scents; and if we pursue a straightforward course, in less than three or four months you will be relieved from all the labour in which we have now engaged. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Robert Ashton, of Hyde, seconded the resolution, which was immediately carried,

Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., moved, and Mr. Heywood, M.P., seconded, the next resolution; viz.

That the council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favour of the Protectionist cause, under whatever pretence or form, of any duty upon the importation of foreign corn.

Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Bright, M.P., the following resolution and memorial to the Queen were carried amidst enthusiastic applause:

That this meeting, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agricultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests, as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the free trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country: Resolved that a memorial to the Queen, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to her Majesty.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, conscious of the earnest solicitude which your Majesty feels for the welfare and happiness of your people, and impressed with a deep sense of the danger which now threatens the security of those great measures of commercial policy which during the last four years, have conduced so greatly to the prosperity and social contentment of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, have seen with distrust and alarm the accession to power of a Government pledged by all the obligat ons of personal honour and public duty to attempt the restoration of odious restrictions on the trade and industry of this country.

"That your memorialists, while recording their solemn and emphatic protest against any and every attempt to reimpose, in whatever shape, taxes on the food of the people, are firmly persuaded that an overwhelming majority of the British people are of the same opinion; that any renewed proposals to resist and defeat such a policy as an unjust and dangerous aggression on the rights and liberty, the freedom of trade and commerce, and the social welfare and domestic happiness of the great mass of your Majesty's subjects.

"That your memorialists believe that doubt and uncertainty on this subject are calculated to disturb and jeopardise all trading and industrial operations, to keep alive a spirit of agitation and resistance throughout your Majesty's dominions; to foment false hopes, and foster injurious apprehensions; and that every sound reasons of state policy demand an immediate and decisive settlement of a question fraught with such manifest elements of dissnion and disquietude to all the great interests of the nation.

"Your memorialists, therefore, would loyally and respectfully beseech your Majesty not to suffer the interests of your subjects to be postponed to the exigences of a temporising Administration, or any party difficulties that may conflict with sound maxims of constitutional policy; but that your Majesty, in the just exercise of your loyal prerogative, will cause the great issue now pending between the responsible advisers of the Crown and the people at large to be forthwith and finally determined by a speedy dissolution of Parliament.

"And your memorialists will ever pray."

On the motion of Mr. Ashworth (of Turton), seconded by Mr. Kershaw, M.P., it was also resolved—

That, in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription be forthwith commenced, and that a call of 10 per cent. upon all subscriptions of £5 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full.

The Chairman announced at the close of the meeting that a committee would sit daily during the week to receive subscriptions.

DIGNITY VINDICATED AFTER THE MANNER OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 11th ult., the following amusing but disgraceful scene occurred between two of the members—Messrs. Stanly and Giddings. The former having charged the latter with uttering a falsehood, the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Stanly: It is usual for one who has no regard for the decencies of life to relieve himself from responsibility by pronouncing statements false, and it is characteristic of the man who sneaked away from this House, and took his pay for work which he did not do.

"Mr. Giddings: When the gentleman descends to low vulgarity, I cannot follow him. I protest against Doughfaces prompting the gentleman from South Carolina.

"Mr. Stanly: It is the business of a scavenger to have anything to do with him, and I will have to wash my hands after handling him; but the thing is to be done, as he has thrust himself on us as a kind of censor. It is a small business for me, and I don't like to descend any lower than to take hold of the hon. member for Ohio. (Cry of 'Good.')

"Mr. Giddings: Will you hear me.'

"Mr. Stanly: Nobody wants to hear you, but I will indulge you.

"Mr. Giddings: The gentleman is barking up the wrong tree.

"Mr. Stanly: The galled jade winces again.

"Mr. Giddings: The gentleman shan't crack the overseer's lash to put me down.

"Mr. Stanly: I hope that the gentleman will not quash his teeth so hard; let my words pass by. Who is here playing the overseer over white men—by whom, but who is throwing his filthy gab over the shoulders of the northern Whig Doughfaces, and what he calls the vile slaveholders? He is a fit one to censure me in that way. We don't raise the overseers lash over our slaves in North Carolina. If that member, from his district, having slunk into my county, nobody would own him as a black man with a white skin—(Laughter)—but he would be set down as what he is, a free negro, and in the course of three weeks he would be brought up to the whipping-post and hacked, for uttering or slandering his neighbours. (Laughter.) If I say that he is a gentleman, I tell a falsehood.

"The Speaker (to Mr. Stanly): Will the gentleman suspend for a moment?

"Mr. Stanly: We ought to suspend that fellow (pointing to Mr. Giddings) by the neck. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Giddings: The gentleman from North Carolina reminds me of the boy who turned round so fast that the tail part of his breeches was on both sides. (Laughter.) The gentleman says that I was at Norktown, but where was he and the members of the House? Why, drinking their grog. (Laughter.) "Mr. Stanly: I charge the editors and reporters not to let his (Mr. Giddings's) fetor-ous hand touch one word of what I say, for we know how the fragrant occasion misrepresented my colleague from the Orange district, and his own conscience from the Cuyahoga district, having slunked his own speech after he got to his room with his coloured friends. (Laughter.) He talks about his associates; but has anybody ever seen him in private decent company? Free negroes may call to see him. He does not let his right hand know what his left doeth. He alludes to my absence; but I have not absented myself as a slanderer. I don't say I'm always in the house, as I ought to be. He says we were here drinking and eating oysters at Norktown. Where was he? In Philadelphia, drinking beer and eating oysters with free negroes. (Laughter.) Which was the best off? Judge ye. (Laughter.) He thinks he was better off than we were. Mr. Speaker, this

PROCESSION OF QUEEN ISABELLA TO THE CHURCH OF ATOCHA, MADRID.

THE PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE CHURCH OF ATOCHA.

In our Journal of last week we fully described the grand ceremony of the Procession of Queen Isabella to the Church of Atocha, to return thanks for the double blessing of her escape from assassination, and the recent happy birth of a Princess. We now engrave a portion of the pageant, and refer our readers to page 170 for the leading features.

The *cortege* passed through the Calle Mayor, the Calle de Alcala, and along the Prado, the great length of which route compels our Artist to represent but a portion of the procession. The marked peculiarities of the scene consist in the vista of balconies hung with richly embiazoned carpets and sumptuous curtains. The gentlemen of the Court, Peers, &c., walked, carrying their hats under their arms; in fact, except the soldiers, all were bare-headed, and even the ladies dropped the mantilla. From the balconies several doves were flown.

Of our Illustrations, the lower one represents the young girls carrying garlands of flowers, with music, &c., heading the procession.

The larger Illustration shows the Royal carriage, in which are seated the Queen and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the King and the nurse of the infant. Queen Maria Christina did not join the Royal procession to Atocha, because her Majesty, since she fractured her leg at Aranjuez last summer, cannot get into the State carriages on account of their height. She was, accordingly, obliged to drive directly to the church, where she awaited her daughter's arrival.

On the 16th ult. the Queen admitted to a private audience Lord Howden and General Aupick, who presented to her Majesty autograph letters from Queen Victoria and the Prince President of the French Republic, expressive of the deep affliction they had felt at the horrible attempt made on her august person. Queen Isabella read these letters with evident marks of emotion and pleasure, and manifested to the representatives of the two Powers her heartfelt gratitude for the sentiments awakened in the minds of her august allies by that deplorable event.

On the 21st the capital resumed its wonted aspect, the hangings and decorations of the houses having been everywhere removed. The Queen presided on that day at a bull-fight; and the Princess Royal took an airing, accompanied by her nurse and her Lady of Honour, the Marchioness of Povar.

A Royal decree has been published, stating that her Majesty, anxious to prove, by a public and solemn pledge, how much she cherished the memory of the Captain of Artillery, Pedro Velarde Santyan, who died on the 2d of May, 1808, heroically defending the throne and the independence of the magnanimous Spanish nation on that glorious day, had conferred a title of Castille, to be enjoyed by him and his heirs for ever, on his brother, Don Julian Velarde Santyan, who shall hereafter assume the title of Count Velarde, Viscount of the Second of May.

The *Epoca* announces that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier would leave in the beginning of March for Valencia, where they are to embark in a Royal steamer to Italy. They will thence proceed to England, on a visit to Queen Marie Amelie, and return to Andalusia in the beginning of summer.

The Carnival was extremely gay. Numerous masks traversed the streets.

On the night of 22d Queen Christina gave a grand ball: Queen Isabella danced nearly every set, and retired at half-past five A.M.

CHILDREN DANCING BEFORE THE COMPAGE.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT, AS JULIA, IN "THE HUNCHBACK," ACT. II., SCENE I., AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—MISS FAUCIT'S "JULIA."

OUR Artist has given a scene from "The Hunchback," in commemoration of the recent performances at Drury-lane of Miss Faucit in the character of the heroine. This lady's reading of the character is a serious one. Well taught by *Master Walter* in all that can cultivate the female mind, she is from the first a precocious woman; and, accordingly, all the learned dialogue with which the part is burthened, is accounted for on the theory of especial training. The dissipations of a London life, however, go far towards effacing early impressions; and would doubtless succeed, but that her early instructor comes to the rescue, and contrives a plot which, in its issue, makes her perceive and fully understand her fault. Such a practical lesson, wringing so the heart, and bringing out the finest emotions in the trials of love, was never provided before either in real life or on the stage. Mr. Knowles's imagination alone bodied it forth; and so true is it as a work of genius to what the process of nature in the female bosom would be under the given circumstances, that we may venture to predict immortality for this exquisite stage poem. In its more solemn aspects, as we have said, Miss Faucit has realised the character, and acts it throughout with that delicacy and softness of feeling and intonation which constitute the peculiar charm of her style. The Illustration which we have given is from the second act, in which the change that has come over *Julia's* character is shown in its temporary fatal effects. This situation Miss Faucit realises with infinite spirit. We see in it the strong-minded, self-determined woman driven for the moment by her impulses into a wrong direction. The after change into the opposite is made with equal power and tact. We regret that Miss Faucit's engagement has not permitted a longer run to her favourite parts.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, PORTLAND GALLERY.

THE Architectural Exhibition, by the number and variety of the contributions to it, gives proof of a growing taste on the part of the public for ornamental building, at least, if not for the higher walks of architecture considered as a fine art. Though we may regret that the advance made is not always in the very best direction, it is gratifying to find even a desire and an intention to improve the aspect of our domestic buildings, both for the credit of those who occupy the insides, and for the contentment of those who are only permitted to survey the exterior. Hitherto, it is true, much of this has been aimed at by means of ornamentation stuck on to buildings naturally unsightly; but in course of time it will be found how much more of the beauty of architecture depends upon the proportions of the building itself than the materials of which it is composed, or the adjuncts which may be put upon it. Thus are ample materials for a good day's study of the true and the false principle to be found in the 360 designs exhibited. Amongst the projects of more general interest we remarked a very creditable design for remodelling the *façade* of the present National Gallery, without disturbing the line of the present front, by H. B. Garling; and designs for the improvement of the banks of the Thames, between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, by T. Allom, which are in the main an extension of the principles exemplified in the Adelphi-terrace. E. Sharpe exhibits a series of designs illustrating the seven periods of English architecture—Saxon, Norman, transitional, lancet, geometrical, curvilinear, and rectilinear; the last six from portions of our principal cathedrals. Amongst the provincial architects we notice, as entitled to great praise, some designs of buildings erected by E. Walters, of Manchester, two being of private residences, and two of warehouses at Manchester, the latter being very handsome structures of Italian architecture, quite as stately as our best London club-houses, though not, of course, so highly ornamented. Aitchison's design for the new Palatine Club-house at Liverpool is in every way creditable, displaying the essentials of breadth and purity of style. In the collection of materials, patents, &c., we remarked several well-known objects which figured and obtained prizes at the Great Exhibition.

Among the models is an exquisite one exhibited by Mr. Cundy, showing the restoration of the tomb of Queen Philippa, in Westminster Abbey, by Mr. G. G. Scott, architect. This most splendid monument was executed in the year 1370, by one Hawkin Liege, from France, at a cost of £133 6s. 8d.; or, when reduced to our present currency, about £2000. The character of the work throughout shows the hand of a foreign artist. The richness of the whole must have been truly wonderful. The niches were occupied by thirty-two statuettes, representing different branches of the family, and of which a nearly accurate list is preserved: those shown in the portion exhibited, which represents the head of the altar tomb, are the figures of Edward the Black Prince, Lewis Emperor of Germany, King Edward III., John King of France, and William Earl of Hainault. Besides the effigy of the Queen and the statuettes above named, there was a vast number of angels in the tabernacle-work and elsewhere; so that the whole monument contained not less than eighty figures, which, from the remains that have been found, must have been most delicate works of art. The monument is now in a state of deplorable dilapidation, and one of the objects of the present work is to excite a feeling for its restoration, which we hope to see carried into effect.

Professor Donaldson, on Monday week, read to the Royal Institute of British Architects a very interesting paper on the national question of preserving the great historical monuments in Westminster Abbey, wherein he glances at the sumptuous work before us, observing:—"The appeals that have been made to the public to raise funds for its restoration, and the exquisite specimen of the work which was one of the attractions of the Great Exhibition, will have made you familiar with the value of this monument as a work of art." It is of alabaster, and, like the other monuments of this material in the Abbey, it has better resisted the corroding effects of the damp atmosphere than the Petworth marble, the deterioration of the alabaster memorials arising entirely from wanton mischief.

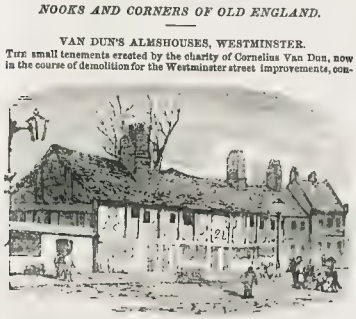
PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE TOMB OF QUEEN PHILIPPA, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On Saturday last a number of Polish exiles invited Lieut. Szulczewski to a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, and presented him with a handsome ring, in testimony of the high estimation in which his character is held, and of the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Poland, in connexion with the honourable office which he occupied as Secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. The ring, which is a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and was made by a Pole, has on it engraved the family arms of Lieut. Szulczewski, with a suitable inscription in the Polish language.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

VAN DUN'S ALMSHOUSES, WESTMINSTER.

THE small tenements erected by the charity of Cornelius Van Dun, now in the course of demolition for the Westminster street improvements, contained, originally, twenty rooms, to be inhabited rent free by as many poor women. They were founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under whom Van Dun officiated as Yeoman of the Guard, a post which he likewise held in the preceding reigns of Mary, Edward VI., and Henry VIII. He was a native of Brabant. His monument in St. Margaret's, Westminster, contains a good bust and the following inscription:—



VAN DUN'S ALMSHOUSES, PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER.

Cornelius Van Dun lieth here, borne at Breda, in Brabant, soldier with King Henry at Turney, Yeoman of the Guard, and Vsher to King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth: of honest and vertuous life, a carefull man for poore folke, who in the end of this towne did build for poore widowes twenty houses at his own cost.

Round the figure is inscribed:—

Obijt anno Dom. 1577, buried the 4 of September, ætatis sue 94.

The tenements founded by Van Dun were of the smallest and plainest description. Not being endowed, they were appropriated to the parish pensioners of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The site of these humble edifices was formerly called St. Hermit's-hill, probably from a cell or hermitage there situate. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen is mentioned by Stow as standing near, "wholly ruinated."

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL'S STATUE.—This masterpiece of art, by Behnes, is cast in one solid piece in bronze, and the difficult and interesting operation of pouring the metal into the mould was performed within the last few days at Mr. Frederick Robinson's foundry, Pimlico, with the utmost success. The result proves that England is capable of equalling foreigners in casting works of art of the largest dimensions. Its intended site is opposite the Court-House at Leeds. The size is colossal. The bronze statue for the city of London, by the same eminent sculptor, is also in a state of great forwardness.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, March 7. Second Sunday in Lent
MONDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483 William III. died, 1702.
TUESDAY, 9. Reform Bill introduced into the House of Commons, 1831.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Sir Hugh Middleton died, 1587.
THURSDAY, 11.—Benjamin West died, 1820
FRIDAY, 12.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1689.
SATURDAY, 13.—Earl Grey born, 1764.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1852

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 20	3 0	3 0	3 45	3 45	4 18	4 33	5 20	5 20	6 0	6 6	6 25	6 45	7 10

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, MARCH 8, will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING HENRY THE FOURTH. Preceded and followed by the Farce entitled OUR CLERKS: or, No 3, Fig Tree-court, Temple. Tuesday, 9, the "Corsican Brothers," with the Farce of "Our Clerks; or, No 3, Fig Tree-court, Temple" and "Betsy Baker." Wednesday, 10, Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and the new Farce. Thursday, 11th, "the Corsican Brothers," with the new Farce, and "A Model of a Wife." Friday, 12th, Shakespeare's Historical Play of "KING HENRY THE FOURTH." Saturday, 13th, the "Corsican Brothers," with the new Farce, and "Betsy Baker."

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The eminent actor, M FREDERIC LEMAITRE, and Mdlle CLARISSE, will have the honour of commencing their engagements on MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 8 when will be given the favourite play of DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Don Cesar de Bazan, M F Lemaitre, Charles II., M Langeval; Don Jose, M Delorie; Le Capitaine, M de Saint-Ange. On Tuesday, the Comedie Vaudeville, Wednesday Evening, a Popular Play, in which M F Lemaitre will perform. On Friday next, March 12 will be produced, for the first time in London, the play of FAILLIANSE, drame en cinq actes, par M D Ranery, a work of remarkable interest, which has been very successfully presented in Paris, and throughout the French provinces. Boxes, 6s, 7s, 8s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, W BATTY.—On MONDAY, March 8th, and during the Week, will be presented the magnificent Spectacle of THE CRUSADERS, or, the Triumph of the Cross. With splendid equestrian piece, written expressly for the Amphitheatre, has met with the most flattering marks of approbation from all who have witnessed it. Supported by the whole of the celebrated artists, the NICOLO FAMILY, who each evening go through a variety of most novel and pleasing feats, peculiar to themselves. Concluding with a Grand Tableau, Illimitable SCENES in the CIRCLE. comb ning the greatest amount of equestrian talent in Europe. The whole to conc ude with a laughable farce.—Box-office open from 11 til 4 daily

CITY HISTRIONIC CLUB.—Drawingroom Entertainments.—At City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, Monday, March 8, Readings and Imitations. Literary Institution, Monday, March 22. To commence at a quarter to Eight

JEROME J SHEE.

MR LUCAS respectfully announces the FIRST MUSICAL EVENING will take place at his residence, 54, BERNERS-STREET, on WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 10th, at Half-past Eight o'clock Programme:—Quartetts, No 1, Mendelssohn; No 2, Mozart; No 13, Beethoven. Trio Pianoforte, and Violoncello, No 1, Mozart. Performers—Violins, M Sainton and Mr Blagrove; Viola, Mr H. ll; Violoncello, Mr Lucas; Piano, Mr Osborne.—Subscription to the Series One Guinea. Tickets to be obtained only at 54, Berners street

MR. HANDEL GEAR has the honour to acquaint his patrons, friend, and pupils, that his THIRD SOIREE MUSICALE and last of the series will take place at his residence, 17 Soho-square, on TUESDAY next, the 9th inst. To commence at eight o'clock precisely. Vocal performers, Miss Messent, Miss Ley, Mrs G S Watson, Miss M Williams, Miss M Wells, Mr Augustus Braham, Mr Gear, and Frank Bodda. Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte, Mr G A Osborne and Herr Pauer Flute, Signor C Briccialdi. Concerto, Mr G Case. Conductors, Messrs G Aguilar and Handel Gear Single tickets, Half a Guinea, tickets to admit three persons, One Guinea.—To be had of Mr HANDEL GEAR, 17, Swall-row, Regent-street

HALLE.—FIRST PERFORMANCE this SEASON of this eminent classical Pianist will be at ELLA'S FOURTH WINTER EVENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 11 is a Sonata by Beethoven; Trio in C minor, by Mendelssohn, and Solos by Chopin &c Herr Hallé, Mr Blagrove, Mr Piatti, and Mr Lucas; and Sonata and Rondo's Double Quartett in E minor Signor Marras will sing. All free tickets, except those of Professional members of the Musical Union, will be suspended for the remainder of the season. M Jaell and Mdme Leonard are engaged for the last two evenings A subscription for the three concerts, one guinea; single tickets, 7s each, to be had of CRAMER and CO, for the fourth and fifth and half-a-guinea for the director's grand soirée of talent at the end of the series J ELLA Director

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, Exeter Hall.—HERAHAM'S LAST APPEARANCES On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th, will be held the SECOND CONCERT of the Series, when the world-renowned and unrivalled veteran Pianist Mr BRAHAM, sen will appear for the last time but three times at Mr Hullah's Concerts. "Comfort ye, my people," Handel (last time of performance) 2. Song, "The Soldier's Bride," (repeated in consequence of the unparalleled sensation its performance has created) J. Irish melody. "Mary Queen of Scots" (first performance) 3. Sacred song. "The Bay of Biscay" (last time of performance).—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved seats 3s; Stalls, 5s; may be had at the Office, Exeter Hall; of Mr. ALLCROFT, 19, New Bond-street, next to Long's Hotel, and of a Music Seller

RECITATIONS MUSICALES.—Second Season.—Mr. Wm. BINFIELD'S Second Recitation will be given at the New Beethoven Rooms, next TUESDAY EVENING, at Eight, when Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, and Sestetts, by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Hers, Alexis, Chopin, Meschelès, Costa, Macfarren, F Wallace, and W Binfield, will be performed By Mrs Binfield, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mr W Binfield Misses M and L Binfield, and Messrs W. H, and A Binfield Tickets 5s 6d, 3s, and 2s; and programmes at Messrs Cramer's, 201, Regent-street.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, 32, Piccadilly.—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock, Mr and Madame ALBERT will repeat their inimitable Soirées; and during Lent as previously arranged last season, every Thursday (in lieu of Wednesday) a Morning Performance at Three o'Clock for the accommodation of ten years of age half-price. Places may be secured as usual, at all the principal Libraries and at the Box-office

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last Night but One, at CROSBY HALL.—Three entirely new and well established Entertainments are nightly attended by crowded and fashionable audiences. Mr LOVE will appear again at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY MARCH 8 and 15, when will be performed, by Mr Wilsford Misses M and L Binfield, and Messrs W. H, and A Binfield Tickets 5s 6d, 3s, and 2s; and programmes at Messrs Cramer's, 201, Regent-street.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, Exeter Hall.—HERAHAM'S LAST APPEARANCES On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th, will be held the SECOND CONCERT of the Series, when the world-renowned and unrivalled veteran Pianist Mr BRAHAM, sen will appear for the last time but three times at Mr Hullah's Concerts. "Comfort ye, my people," Handel (last time of performance) 2. Song, "The Soldier's Bride," (repeated in consequence of the unparalleled sensation its performance has created) 3. Irish melody. "Mary Queen of Scots" (first performance) 4. Sacred song. "The Bay of Biscay" (last time of performance).—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved seats 3s; Stalls, 5s; may be had at the Office, Exeter Hall; of Mr. ALLCROFT, 19, New Bond-street, next to Long's Hotel, and of a Music Seller

MRS. W. SINCLAIR having returned from her Professional Tour, has resumed her CLASSES for PIANOFORTE and SINGING, on TUESDAY next. TERMS, &c.—Inclusive, at Mrs SINCLAIR'S residence, 6, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and 1, Principal Music Shops

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ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY (by Royal Charter, Constitutional) at Home, Ecclesbourne, Maidenhead, Berkshire, for the Destitute Orphan, but also to the unhappy Child of parents once in prosperity and from all parts of the world. Nominations and Lists of Governors may be obtained at the Office, where subscriptions will be gratefully received. Exemption of benefactors by will become Life Governors.
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ART-UNION of LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—EVERY SUBSCRIBER will have an im ression of a large and costly PLATE, of a thoroughly national character—"An English Merry-making in the Olden Time," by W Hall, after W P Frith, R.A., now drawing on the Office, and framed for the Subscription. Each Prizeholder will be entitled to select for himself, as heretofore, a work of art from one of our Public Exhibitions GEORGE GODWIN } Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK } Secretaries.
444, West Strand, January 31st, 1852.

AN AUTHOR'S WIDOW, AGED 80.—The WIDOW of the late GEORGE CRABB, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, M.A., and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, author of "An Historical Dictionary," "A Technological Dictionary," "Dictionary of Synonymes" "A History of the English Law," "A Digest of the 6 statutes at Large," "A Treatise on the Law of Real Property," &c. &c The abject poverty in which Mrs. CRABB, at the advanced age of 80, finds herself on the death of her Husband, having come to the know ledge of one or two persons slightly acquainted with the deceased, they have made it a duty a sacred one to together into the merits of this interesting case, and as such earnestly to recommend it to he sympathy of those who value literature and pity the necessities of age It is proposed to raise for the benefit of Mrs. CRABB, with a view to purchase an Annuity of £50 per annum for this venerable relict of one who has laboured nearly half a century in the preparation of works of standard usefulness

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J Williams, Esq, Lincoln's Inn	1	1	0
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*** Communications on the subject, and Subscriptions, will be gladly received by the Secretary, Mr. GEORGE CRABB, 3, Fleet-street, London

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The position and character of this Corporation, now numbering more than a century and a quarter afford a guarantee that this large Bonus has been secured out of realised surplus, and not by an loping for future profits which may be the subject of future participants.
Policies may be effected in a form providing at once for the Assured in old age, and for his family in case of premature death.
LOANS are granted on unencumbered Policies to the extent of their official value, without involving law charges.
Persons assured with this CHARTERED CORPORATION, are exempt from the liabilities of Partnership incurred in the Mutual system; and have the security of a large Capital stock in addition to the Premium Fund. ALEX. GREEN Secretary.

RAND PRESENT
WITH THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that all future Numbers of the MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, containing the ENGLISH SONGS and MELODIES by Dr. CROFT, Purcell, and Sir Henry Bishop, will be presented GRATIS to our Subscribers.

The cost of the Musical Supplements which we now propose to present to our Subscribers will be

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS!

It is intended to issue these sheets at least once per Month, and they will be paged so as to bind with the Volume. These Musical Sheets, however, can be bound in a separate volume, and will form an invaluable collection of National Airs and Song. No collection of so important or so interesting a character has been made in the present century.

A WHOLE SHEET of the MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, will be published on March 20.

With the present Number is published a SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, containing the completion of the Panorama of the Great Exhibition, and other Illustrations.

NEW READING-CASE FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—We have this week issued a convenient and elegant Reading-Case, for protecting the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal, and we recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each half-year, to provide themselves with this desideratum. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

WE learn by the last Overland Mail from India, that the nation has another war upon its hands besides that which is raging at the Cape, and with an enemy somewhat more formidable than Sandili. But the war, though new, is with an old opponent, and arising out of circumstances not entirely unconnected with former hostilities. In the year 1826 the war with the Burman Empire was brought to a successful issue, after about two years' hard fighting; the then Sovereign of Burmah agreeing to pay an indemnity of one million sterling towards the expenses of the struggle into which he had forced us, and to relinquish all claims upon Arracan and the districts lying to the south of the Salween river. But the indemnity was irregularly paid; the Burmese Emperor, who at first refused to receive a British representative at all, dismissed him from his capital in 1839, and forced him to take up his residence in Rangoon, from which place he was finally obliged to withdraw in 1840. Since that time the intercourse between the British power and the Burmese has been in the highest degree unsatisfactory; and although the Emperor ultimately found it politic to pay the indemnity of a million, he instituted a system of oppression against English trade and English interests at Rangoon which has for the last eight or ten years produced constant ill-feeling. The Burmese, finding that English complaints were not followed by English guns, proceeded from bad to worse in their treatment of the merchants of Rangoon, until the Governor-General has at length found it necessary to bring them to their senses by the *ultima ratio* of all states, civilised or uncivilised. Lord Dalhousie, finding all other kinds of remonstrance unavailing, despatched a vessel of war and two armed steamers to demand from the Burmese Governor of that port an explanation and an indemnity for the confiscations and other oppressions of which the British merchants had complained. It appears that the Governor demanded time to report to his Sovereign at Ava, and that an interval of thirty-five days was allowed him for that purpose. But, for some reason not explained, and of which the next Overland Mail will probably bring all the needful intelligence, hostilities were commenced by the British before the expiration of the term specified. Several forts were captured or destroyed at the mouth of the Irawaddy river, and upwards of three hundred of the Burmese were slain. This is all that appears to be known in England upon the subject of the war; but the country is sufficiently well informed of the disinclination of the British Government to extend its territory in India, and of the proverbial perfidy, or, at least, unreliability, of the jealous and vindictive Oriental potentates by whom we are surrounded on every frontier, to doubt that the war on our part is a necessary one.

Our wars in India have for a long time been strictly defensive; and if rash, arrogant, and weak powers will miscalculate our strength and resources, insult our people, destroy our trade, encroach upon our limits, or organise schemes for driving us out of India altogether, we must, perforce, disabuse them of their erroneous ideas at the proper time, and read them the necessary lesson that shall keep them quiet. We cannot afford to lose ground in India. The old motto of Scotland, "Nemo me impune lacessit," should be the motto of the British power in the East. Upon that understanding, and upon that only, can we hold our own against the swarm of Sikhs, Affghans, Burmese, Afreedies, and other warlike and semi-savage nations or tribes that look with fierce dislike upon our presence among them. If we brought a scourge to the country, and were the oppressors of the millions amongst whom we have cast our lot, our defence against attack might wear a different appearance; but, notwithstanding all the faults we have committed, we have been the benefactors of the Indian people, and they know it. The warlike and intractable nations who live by the organised plunder of war would gladly eject us; but if, in combating them, we are compelled to extend our territory, whether we wish it or not, there is no ground to accuse us of lust of territorial aggrandisement, or of an insatiable desire of dominion. It is to be hoped, however, if the Burmese are not contented with the small chastisement that they have already received, that the present war may neither last so long, nor cost so much, as the last. It would scarcely suit the purposes of the Burmese Government that we should annex Pegu and the delta of the Irawaddy; but this, in all probability, will be the ultimate result of the war, if that Sovereign do not form a more correct estimate both of his own strength and of ours.

THE shadow of a Parliament has just been elected in France. What sort of a Parliament it will be, is a secret that no man can pretend to discover. One noteworthy fact in connexion with it is that General Cavaignac has been elected in one of the districts of the capital, in opposition to the Government. The other members are, for the most part, if not entirely, men of no mark, substance, or character. All the wealth, statesmanship, and genius of the country have kept aloof from Louis Napoleon, in his insane and desperate onslaught upon the liberties of the French nation; and none but the neediest and most reckless of adventurers have shown any eagerness to identify themselves with him. They turn out, however, that many of the members of the new Legislative Assembly will show both intelligence and virtue, and that they will not consent to be the dumb puppets of the despotic system under which they have been nominated. Louis Napoleon has done his utmost to have an obedient and slavish Assembly. He nominated his prefects, and by himself and his prefects he nominated the future deputies. He prevented opposition by rendering it an offence punishable by military law for the electors to meet and deliberate upon the choice of a candidate; and he prevented any candidates not of his own nomination from having any address or other document by which they might inform the electors of their opinions; but, notwithstanding all these tyrannical precautions, it may so happen that there may have been infiltrated into the Assembly a score or two of Cavaignacs, or even of better men; and that the President will find more difficulty in managing this shadowy Council than he found in calling it together. It should, however, to what a desperate ebb the liberties and fortunes of the French people have been reduced, that even the composition of such a body as this can inspire a hope of a change for the better. The stocks and stones which the President has thrown between his huge legs, may prove, like those of Deucalion, not stones after all, but strong men, destined to possess the land when Deucalion shall be no more. It is a small chance, it must be admitted; and no doubt the French people, disabused at last, will clung to it until they find or make a better one.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE EVENING CLASSES, CANNEY HALL.—On Tuesday the committees of the evening classes held at Crosby Hall were honoured with a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Albert. So sudden and unexpected was His Royal Highness' visit, that the Lord Mayor was only apprised of the fact a quarter of an hour previously. His Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Rev. Henry M'Kenzie, the Rev. Dr. Russell, the Rev. T. B. Murray, the Rev. Charles M'Naught, the Rev. —— Lusignan, &c.; and having minutely examined the system pursued by the committee, his Royal Highness was pleased to express his approbation of the same

On Wednesday, the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, who has accepted the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, after the new Administration, was re-elected for the borough of Wenlock without opposition.

The remains of the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, after having undergone the process of embalming, were deposited in the vaults of the Catholic metropolitan church in that city, on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Bellew were amongst those who attended the funeral.

The late Mrs. Henry Ogle having placed a sum of money at the disposal of her executors, Charles Ogle, Esq., and Henry Dinton, Esq., they have generously given the sum of £470 to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, Upper Holloway

Last year the importers of cotton lost large sums of money; this year they are clearing from a halfpenny to three-farthings a pound, or from 20s. to 30s. per bale. When you can pay three sums by a million or a million and a half, they become something considerable. This great interest never was in a more satisfactory state than it is at present.

PAIRON HAIR FOOD, 3, ALBERT-ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During Lent, a LECTURE on ASTRONOMY (illustrated by beautiful Diagrams), will be delivered by J. H. Pepper, Esq., at WEEKLY intervals at 3 and 8 o'clock. The Panorama of the Great Exhibition, Mr Pepper's Descriptive, by Mr Crispe, of the Prussian Musket, the Lancaster and Minie Rifle, the Pepper-box Revolver, with the improved Cocking Bullet, daily at a Quarter to Three o'clock, and at Half past Eight in the Evenings. A Musical Cento, being a Lecture on the Songs of Dibdin and other Writers, by George Buckland, Esq., Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight Lectures on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. Dissolving Views, &c. Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.
A NEW EDITION OF THE CATALOGUE.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—At a Meeting of the Monthly Committee of this Charity, held at the Dispensary, the 24th day of February, 1852,
JOSEPH RUTLAND, Esq. in the chair.
It was resolved—That the Committee, in accepting the resignation of Dr W M Burnham, one of the physicians to this Institution, desire to express their deep regret for the loss the charity will sustain by being deprived of his valuable services; and while they record their high opinion of his great professional ability, they beg to return him their warmest thanks for the very efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and for his uniform kindness and attention to the poor who resort to his care.
Resolved—That a Special General Court of the Governors of this Charity be advertised in the usual newspapers to be held at the Dispensary, Great Dover-street, on Thursday, the 1st day of April next, at one of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a physician in the room of Dr W M Burnham, resigned. And that he poll (if any) commence at ten, and close at four o'clock.
That notice be given that candidates for the said vacant situation are required to attend the Committee at the Dispensary, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening precisely; and at the same time to produce their respective testimonials and necessary qualifications; and that no candidate be accepted after that date
FREDERICK WILLMOTT, Secretary
47 High-street, Southwark, 26th February, 1852.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

We have already stated that the season of 1852 was inaugurated last week by a levee, at which her Majesty received a very numerous circle of the aristocracy. On Friday, the 27th ult., the members of the late Ministry presented themselves at Court, and resigned the seals of office to their successors, who kissed hands on appointment.

The past week has been a busy one in Court life, frequent audiences having been granted by the Queen consequent on the retirement of her Majesty's late advisers.

On Saturday afternoon her Royal Highness Prince Albert went to Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which a distinguished circle of guests were present.

On Tuesday the Queen had also a large party at dinner, the guests including several of the new Ministry.

The Marchioness of Ely has relieved the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe in her duties as Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting to her Majesty.

Lord Byron has relieved Lord Elphinstone in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

Major-General Buckley has relieved the Hon. Charles Grey in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season) on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived shortly before two o'clock from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

Her Majesty wore a train of white watered rainbow silk, trimmed with white satin ribbons and tulle. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with white satin ribbons and tulle. Her Majesty's headdress was composed of emeralds and diamonds.

The Levee was very numerously attended, and a great many presentations took place, both in the diplomatic and general circles. Among the more noticeable were the following:

The Earl of Wicklow, on being appointed one of her Majesty's Lords in Waiting, by the Lord Chamberlain; Viscount Hawarden, on being appointed one of her Majesty's Lords in Waiting, by the Lord Chamberlain; Viscount Galway, on being appointed one of the Lords in Waiting to the Queen, by the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Clermont, on being created an Irish Peer, by Lord John Russell; Lord Crofton, on being appointed one of the Lords in Waiting to the Queen, by the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Colville, on his appointment as Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, by the Master of the Horse; Sir Frederick Thesiger, on appointment as her Majesty's Attorney-General, by the Earl of Derby; Rev. Henry Mildred Burch, on being appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, by the Lord Chamberlain; Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., on appointment as Joint Secretary to the Treasury, by the Earl of Derby.

Previous to the Levee, Colonel Vernon Harcourt had an audience of the Queen, and delivered the Insignia of the Order of the Bath of the late Earl of Liverpool. The Earl of Derby had also an audience of her Majesty. The Queen also gave audience to the Field Officers in Waiting.

THE QUEEN held a Privy Council yesterday (Friday) at Buckingham Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived in town, from Cambridge House, on Saturday last, and on Monday paid a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses went to Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert. At three o'clock the Duchess and Princess Mary took their departure, returning to Kew.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family arrived in Grosvenor-crescent, on Tuesday evening, from the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Countess of Malmesbury intends to enliven the *beau monde* by a series of *soirées* before Easter, at Hamilton-gardens.

Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant assembly on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl and Countess of Beaubornph, the Earl of Minto and Lady Harriet Elliot, Sir Page Wood, Mr. Frederick Peel, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and Mr. Charteris. Lady John Russell had an assembly on Wednesday evening, which was very numerously and fashionably attended.

At a privy council held in Dublin Castle, on Wednesday, Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, were sworn in as Lords Justices.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

THE LUSBY SCHOLARSHIP.—The examiners appointed by the trustees of the Lusby Scholarship give notice that an examination will be holden in Magdalen Hall, on Tuesday, March 16, and the following days, for the purpose of electing a scholar on that foundation. The scholarship is tenable for three years, is open to all candidates, without regard to place of birth or education; if members of the University, they must not have exceeded the eighth term from their matriculation. Gentlemen desirous to offer themselves as candidates are requested to call on the Vice-Principal, on or before Monday, March 15th, with testimonials from their respective colleges or schools, and also, if they be members of the University, to bring certificates of their standing.

Professor Blackie, of Aberdeen, was elected on Tuesday by the town council of Edinburgh to succeed the late Professor Dunbar in the Greek chair of the university of that city.

On Wednesday the Earl of Eglinton was re-elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been made: —*Rectories*: Rev. H. d'Oyly Yate Scott, to Thakeham, Sussex; benefice; value, £330. Rev. W. Browne, to Letheringsett, Norfolk; value, £227. Rev. W. Cadman, to St. George the Martyr Rectory, Southwark; value, £730. Rev. J. S. Boys, to the Rectory of Sibertswold, Kent; value, £—. Rev. Henry Venn, to be Secretary to the Society for Missions, in connexion with the Irish Church Missions. Rev. A. Christopherson, to Caton, Lancashire; value, £100. Rev. A. T. Armstrong, to St. James's, Preston, Lancashire; value, £200. Rev. H. Bowstead, to be Rural Dean, in room of Archdeacon Wordsworth, resigned. Rev. W. Hoskin and Rev. W. Weed, to be Bodle an Lecturers, Exeter, 1852-3. Rev. H. Hammond, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Hunts. Rev. W. E. Milner, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Worcestershire. Rev. R. W. Williams, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Anglesea. Rev. J. Jenkins, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Radnorshire. Rev. J. A. O. F. Woolward, to the Headmastership of the Grammar school, Penrith, Cumberland. Rev. W. Thomas, Esq., to be Professor of Law in the Bristol College, Bristol. Rev. G. W. H. Ridsdale, from the congregation at Southborough, Kent, on his resigning the assistantministry of that place. The Rev. Henry Melville, M.A., Curate of Bury, Lancashire, from the ladies presenting him his diploma.

TESTIMONIALS.—The undermentioned clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. E. H. Bowen late vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from his pupils and friends; the Rev. W. B. Calvert, late Curate of St. Peter's, Frome-Selwood, Somerset, from the inhabitants. the Rev. T. Douglas, curate of St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne, from the inhabitants; the Rev. J. Garbett, vicar of Harborne, from the clergy of Birmingham, including the rural dean, upon his retirement from the office of rural dean and rector of St. George's, Birmingham; the Rev. W. Harker, from the parishioners of St. Barnabas, South Kensington; the Rev J. O. Parr, vicar of Preston, from his friends; the Rev. R. Shephard, incumbent of St. Paul's, Newcastle, from the majority of his congregation; the Rev. R. J. Statham, rector of Tarporley, from the inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND READERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday morning an eloquent sermon was preached at Christchurch, Blackfriars road, by the Rev. Rowley Morris, M.A., on the subject of the formation of the above association, which has been established about eight years, for the very laudable and Christian purpose of providing readers to impart a knowledge of the Scriptures to the poor and ignorant, in the courts, alleys, and other parts of the metropolis where assistance may be deemed most needful. They had 117 Scripture readers employed, but he regretted to learn that the funds were far from adequate to meet the expenses.—In fact, that the deficiency in the past year was not less than £2000. During that period the readers had constantly visited 118,000 families, comprising upwards of half a million persons; and, by urging the adults to go to church and to send their children to the above-named schools, or those of the parochial clergy. In giving liberally and cheerfully in such a society, they would not give in vain. The rev. gentleman concluded with a most eloquent appeal, and a liberal collection was subsequently received at the doors.

The Rev. Philip George Bartlett has been installed to the rectory of Ringwould, Kent, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Truro, his Lordship being the patron for this turn by reason of the lunacy of the present patron, Sir J. Bridges, Bart.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The following appeared in our latest edition of last week :—

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, Lord Redesdale (the Chairman of Committees) presiding.

This being the first sitting of their Lordships since the formation of the Earl of Derby's Ministry, the House presented a novel, and, in some respects, a very interesting aspect. The attendance of Peers was not large, perhaps, as might have been expected under the circumstances, but all the leaders of parties were present upon the occasion. Earl Derby, surrounded by his political friends, sat on the front Ministerial bench; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Granville, and some of the other ex-ministers occupied the corresponding places on the other side of the House. A number of ladies filled the side galleries, and a large body of members from the Commons thronged the seats appropriated to their accommodation.

The Earl of DERBY rose amidst the marked attention of the House. Having passed a high eulogium upon the character and conduct of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as the late Ministerial leader of their Lordships' House, he referred to the necessity of having a well-disciplined and organised militia force in the country, upon which they could rely at all times against any foreign aggression. As regard to the foreign refugees, he said, that, while this country continued to afford them that hospitality for which it had ever been remarkable, he considered it to be the duty of the Government to keep a guard upon their actions, so as to prevent them doing anything to abuse that hospitality. With it re sorting to any system of espionage, the Government were bound to act upon the principle of comity of nations, and to see that no hostile measures against foreign powers were concocted in this country without taking immediate steps to apprise them of the fact. With respect to the proposed alteration in the imposition of foreign corn into this country, he considered that the recent policy of the Government in this respect was a departure from the policy introduced by the celebrated tariff of Sir R. Peel in 1842, to the principle of which he still adhered, and which principle he understood to be not merely to levy duties on articles of import for revenue, but also as a slight protection to competing articles of British produce. Such was the principle of the American tariff. "We, however," said the noble Lord, "appear to have proceeded recently upon a different principle; for while we admit with entire freedom many of those articles which enter into consumption, we load with an enormous amount of taxation a certain number of small articles of extensive consumption, which enter directly into the consumption, of the masses of the people. (Hear, hear.) When we look at the effect of this course, and on the supplies furnished to us from foreign countries, we find that the whole amount of these duties is paid ultimately upon the consumer in the shape of an increase of prices. (Hear, hear.) Between these two principles it appears to me that a course might be adopted which could not merely be defended upon principle, but I believe that it would be found the least burdensome in practice. At the same time I don't either shrink from expressing again as I have expressed on former occasions, that amongst these articles I see no reason why the sugar article of corn should be made an exception. (Hear, hear.) I state this as my opinion; but, at the same time, I have always said, that I think this is a question which can only be solved by a reference to the well understood wish and pressure of domestic and local taxation, must be by a Government strong in the confidence not only of Parliament, but of the country. I know that in the other House we are in an undoubted minority. I know not whether we shall be enabled to command a majority in favour of our views, even in the House which I have now the honour of addressing. But I say, my Lords, the motives which induced me to sacrifice at other considerations to avoid the responsibility of leaving the country without a Government, weighs on my mind with equal force to induce me to think that the public interests would not be consulted at this period of the year, and in the present circumstances of the world, by an unnecessary interruption for a considerable period of the sittings of the other House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I am aware again that for the purpose of carrying out the policy which I consider to be advantageous to the interests of the country, that policy should be frankly and freely admitted; but, my Lords, while I make this admission, I must also confess, that in the abstract principle, that I would not have a much humbler, but at the same time a not less essential policy to enter on. (Hear, hear.) I avow, my Lords, that we cannot command a Parliamentary majority, and I avow, my Lords, that, in the face of this conviction, I have not declined the responsibility which has been thrown upon me." The noble Lord then proceeded to say that he knew that, in conducting the affairs of the country, her Majesty's Government will have, under such circumstances, to appeal to the forbearance of those who have opposed to them, and likewise to the kind indulgence of their friends. But they had confidence in the good sense and judgment of the House of Commons, that they would not unnecessarily introduce subjects of a controversial and party character for the mere purpose of interrupting the course of sound and useful legislation, and driving the Government out of that moderate and temperate course which should be prescribed to it. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if they avoided unnecessary party questions, and applied themselves to those great measures which the country had so long sought—measures of legal reform, of social reform—that, even as a minority in the House of Commons, they should not necessarily or dishonourably conduct the affairs of government. No man would be prepared to go further than her Majesty's present Government in checking the system of bribery at elections. It was not the intention of the present Government to proceed with the measure of Parliamentary reform introduced by the late Administration. If, however, the existence of particular grievances be proved, no men would be more ready than himself and his colleagues to apply the proper remedy to those grievances. He rejoiced in the belief that the feelings of the community and the convictions of all classes had come to the conclusion, that the greater the amount of education which they were able to give to the people the widely it was spread, the greater the chance of the tranquility and the well-being of the country. He spoke principal y of that education which includes the culture of the mind as well as the intellectual, and based upon a knowledge of the Scriptural and Evangelical truth. They would resist all encroachments on that Church and on that clergy, and would lend all the power of the Government to support and extend the influence of that Church and that holy calling. The noble Lord, in conclusion, said he could solemnly affirm that no motive of personal ambition had led him to aspire to the dangerous eminence of guiding the councils of his Sovereign. Trusting only in the assistance and help of a higher Power than his own, he ventured to undertake the important task that now devolved upon him. The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheers.

Earl GREY then rose and said that he had heard with regret, if not with consternation, of the intention of the Government to recur to a policy which had already been abandoned, by imposing a duty on the food of the people.

The Earl of DERBY rose for the purpose of explaining. What he had stated was, that he could see no reason why corn should form an exception to other articles imported from abroad on which it was customary to impose a duty for the sake of revenue. But he had also stated that that was a question which ought to be settled, and which, in fact, could only be settled, by the general voice of the community.

Earl GREY said, he felt somewhat relieved at hearing the explanation from the noble Earl. He should still, however, state that the noble Earl ought not, in his opinion, to keep back the intention of the Government on a question such as that, inasmuch as it was of vital consequence to the landed interest with reference to every transaction between a landlord and tenant, to the manufacturing and commercial interests, that the determination of the Government should be fully known. Otherwise, the whole commercial transactions of the country would be left in doubt and difficulty.

After a few words from Earl FITZWILLIAM and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

At four o'clock, when the Speaker took the chair, the House was very full, the Liberal members and the adherents of the late Ministry occupying the Opposition benches, whilst the Protectionist and Conservative Members sat on the Ministerial side.

Amongst the occupants of the Ministerial bench were, of course, absent, as by accepting office they vacated their seats, and required to be re-elected.

Sir J. Graham, Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, &c, were among the occupants of the front Opposition bench.

NEW MEMBER.

Sir B. W. Brydges took the oaths and his seat for East Kent.

NEW WRITS FOR MINISTERIAL MEMBERS.

Mr. F MACKENZIE moved that new writs be issued for the election of members for the following places: Buckingham county, in the room of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, who had accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; Midhurst, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir E. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Droitwich, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; Stamford, in the room of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Chief Secretary of the Board of Control; Oxford county, in the room of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade; Essex (Northern Division), in the place of Mr. Bernard, Secretary at War; Abingdon, in the place of Mr. Austen, Attorney-General; Colchester, in the place of Lord J. Manners, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; Portarlington, in the room of Colonel Dunne, Clerk to the Audience (daughter to the late Sir Frederick Flood); Kildare, in the place of Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Dublin University, in the room of Mr. J. Napier, Attorney-General for Ireland; Enniskillen, in the room of Mr. Whiteside, Solicitor-General for Ireland; Rathcormack, in the place of Mr. Bateson, Lord of the Treasury; Buckingham, (borough) in the stead of the Marquis of Chandos, Lord of the Treasury; Colchester, in the place of Lord C. H. Lennox, Lord of the Treasury; South Lincoln, in the room of Sir John Trollope, President of the Poor-law Board; North Lincoln, in the room of Mr. Christopher, who had accepted the office of Secretary of Her Majesty's Custom. Hunderds; Dorset, in the room of Mr Bankes, Judge Advocate General, Northern Division of Yorkshire, in the room of the Hon. A. Duncombe, Lord of the Admiralty; Tyrone County, in the room of Lord C. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Wenlock, in the room of the Hon. G. C. Forester, Comptroller of the Household; and Cork, in the room of Mr. M. Power, who has been appointed Governor of St. Lucia.

HARWICH.

Mr. BARNICOT moved for a new writ for the borough of Harwich, which was void by the decision of a committee of the House. If, however, hon. gentlemen opposite were desirous of any inquiry on the matter, he would consent to postpone his motion for a fortnight.

Sir DE L. EVANS denounced the practices which prevailed during elections for Harwich, and moved as an amendment that the writ do issue this day six months.

Mr. B. OSBORNE opposed the issuing of the writ. Bribery had been so universal in Harwich-rough, that it had caused the constituency to double in number, whilst the inhabitants of the town had decreased. It was well known that his motion was made for the purpose of seating Sir F. Kelly, the new Solicitor-General. The conduct of the electors had been so scandalous, that the borough ought to be disfranchised.

Sir G. GREY said, it had been understood that the writ should not be moved without a proper notice to the House; and if it was determined to persist in the motion, he would suggest that the debate be adjourned for a fortnight, in order that the matter might be properly discussed.

After some further discussion the House was cleared for a division; but none took place, the motion and amendment being both withdrawn.

Several private bills were read a second time, including the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Bill, after a division, in which there were 104 in favour and 92 against the bill: majority, 12.

MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER declared that his intention to bring on his motion for the repeal of the pecuniary grant to Maynooth was not altered by the fact of his friends coming into power; but that he was resolved to introduce it on an early day after Easter.

Mr. C. ANSTEY said, that if the House repealed the grant to Maynooth, he should move that all endowments to every church and religious body in the State should be also abolished.

THE CORN-LAWS.

Mr. C. VILLIERS gave notice for an early day of a motion, pledging the House to abide by the doctrines of Free Trade, and declaring its opposition to the re-imposition of a duty on the importation of corn.—Adjourned to Friday week.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LAW APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.—The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy has been appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. The Right Hon. Richard Wilson Greene has been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in place of the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy. Mr. John Wynne, of Haslewood (one of the members of the Devon commission) is appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland.

COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL.—Lord Brougham proposes to add a clause to this bill, to the effect that the Lord Chancellor shall appoint five judges, any three of whom (the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, or the Chief Baron being one) may frame a scale of fees for the county courts. This scale is to be submitted to Parliament, and not to be in force until six weeks after that time.

HEARTLESS FRAUD.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Monday, a man named Laurence Nolan, formerly in the Dublin police, lately clerk to an emigrant ship-agent, and more recently carrying on business upon his own account in Regent-street, opposite the Clarence Dock, as "emigrant agent," was fully committed for trial at the next assizes, for having appropriated to his own use various articles of wearing apparel and other property belonging to an intending emigrant, named John Christian, a printer, who had paid for his passage from Liverpool to New York by the ship *International*. Christian has lost his passage by this fellow's fraud, and must remain until the assizes to prosecute.

The office of Queen's Advocate has been conferred upon John Dorney Harding, D.C.L., a member of the College of Advocates. He was admitted to the Bar in Doctors' Commons in Michaelmas Term, 1837. It is the first law appointment below the Bench, and takes precedence to the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

NEWENHAM has a picture of some dimensions in the historical line (one of the few works of that class in the Exhibition)—No. 57, "The Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) examined by certain of the council, Gardiner, Bonner, and others, touching her religious opinions, and particularly on the question of Transubstantiation." She is supposed to be replying in the lines—

> Christ was the word that spake it;
> He took the bread and brake it;
> And what he did he make it,
> That I believe and take it.

There is a good deal of ambition manifested in the study of the various heads, at least those of the males, who display great variety of expression, one having a keenly scrutinising, another a superlatively fine air, whilst a third is propounding a puzzling question; but the effort by which they have been produced is a little too apparent. The Princess—in whom, by the way, we fancy we discover an intended portrait of our present gracious Queen, and who should be the crowning light of the group—is rather tame in expression, whilst the colouring is harsh and chalky. No. 461, a "Spanish Dance," by the same artist, represents a very fine woman dancing with the castanets. The face is full of life and gaiety, and the attitude animated; but the treatment approaches in the slightest degree towards vulgarity.

And what shall we say of that beautiful face, lovely in her saddest sorrow (No. 63, "El Sueno," by H. W. Phillips), whose pale blue eye, fixed in thought, tells of the memories of the past, and of resignation which is to be the moral exercise for the future. It is evidently a portrait, and has been most carefully studied upon the original, even to the slight mole under the right eye, which, contrary to the conventionalisms of portraiture, has been faithfully recorded. But what we most remark in the treatment of this picture, after paying homage to the face and mind of the original, is the cruel coldness of atmosphere by which she has been unrelentingly surrounded. Cold as charity—cold as the thought which lives only upon the past—is every object within the sphere of her vision. The stone portals of a deserted hall; but have a chilly and forbidding aspect; colder still the cold grey dress; and colder still the sky without. The artist has adhered to the one sentiment of his subject with severity, and has produced a remarkable, if not altogether an agreeable picture.

Pass on for something more cheerful. Admire the character which pervades that little sketch of Giase's (No. 70), "The Far West—a Gallop after Buffalo." Those two cavaliers are regular Yankees, and no mistake, with formidable rifles slung by their sides, intent upon going ahead (their steeds, too, roughlooking customers), are evidently used to their work, and seem to like it.

H. Lejeune's "Lady and Child" (No. 118), which we engrave, is a little domestic group of every-day occurrence, but infused with so charming a spirit as to carry it far above the commonplaces of life. To idealise the beauty of the maternal character and to throw a halo of poetic sentiment over the very simple group presented in a mother nursing her child, has been the aim of the numberless painters of "Holy Families" since the earliest ages of Christianity. At this time the sacred character entirely predominated in these productions, and the "Virgin and Child" of the very early masters were objects of veneration rather than of love and sympathy. Raphael broke through this stern prescription, and humanised the divine group with marvellous mastery of conception, preserving its sublime individuality. Correggio went further in the introduction of mundane influences and attributes, but never lost sight of the poetry of the subject. The followers of these schools, after the gold is exhausted, and that there is not yet a mine of wealth for him who chooses to explore it, have painted "our picture—a mother and child? Although in our Protestant land "Holy Families" have gone out of fashion as matters of church decoration, and although the size of ordinary portrait groups are very grave and alarming, there are still features of beauty of the most elevated and inspiring character, and capable of endless variety of treatment in the physical constituents of such a subject. And Mr. Lejeune has very happily illustrated our position in the little work before us, which glows with a oneness of sentiment which, if not divine, speaks of the divinest part of humanity. In the mother's face, pride, happiness, affection, an exceeding hope are portrayed; in the same, whose attitude is natural and happy, there is but one thought, that of the parent, who to him is the only light and life in the world. If portraits, the artist has succeeded in

completely idealising them. Both mother and child have golden hair, which at one side the artist has lit up with some of the sun's brightest beams. The colouring of this pleasing picture is delicate and transparent.

Adjoining the above we notice a quiet little study of an interior, by Miss E. Goodall (No. 114), "La Leçon Religieuse"—an aged female instructing a child in the Catechism and in the telling of beads. Highly creditable as to character and execution.

No. 145, "The Wages of War," by H. P. Gray, is a production after the classic school, which N. Poussin identified with himself, and which found many followers half a century ago. It is an allegory: on one side is a youthful warrior, armed, and impatient to go forth to the field of glory, heedless of the tears of a young wife, who clings hopelessly about his neck; on the other a widow drooping over a sarcophagus, where all her hopes of earthly happiness are entombed, whilst her child, an orphan, appeals by his look to the sympathy of the bystanders. In the midst is a wounded warrior in the agonies of death. The subject is an old-fashioned one, and the colouring tame; but there is so much merit in the conception of some of the figures (particularly the child, which brings reminiscences of some similar things of Raphael's), that it deserves honourable mention.

J. Sant exhibits two circular pieces, No. 162, "The Mother's Hope," and No. 503, "Music," of which the latter is the best. The head looking upward has something of inspiration in its character; the attitude is free and masterly in conception, and the execution, both of the face and of the hand which grasps the lyre, is careful and truthful. The colouring is massive, and effectively contrasted. At top, a blue sky, whose depth is heightened by the introduction of two or three stars of paley brightness; at bottom, a rich crimson drapery; whilst the central parts are occupied with flesh tints, and some pale green and other occasional colours of draperies. "The Mother's Hope" is an agreeable study, of a young parent enjoying with heartfelt pride the gambols of her first infant, who kicks up his heels in a manner at once natural and edifying. The expression is good, and the treatment clever; but the effect of the whole as a picture is somewhat marred by the colouring, which wants the depth of tone and massiveness which characterise the companion picture; and certainly, considering the extent of canvass occupied by the flesh tints, they are not well set off by the drabs and other undecided hues by which they are surrounded.

Marshall, whose "Shepherd's Daughter" we engraved in our last, has another very pleasing little picture (No. 471), "An Absorbing Story." A young girl sent to fetch water is sitting very comfortably by the side of the spring with a book in her hand, which entirely engrosses her attention. The face has an agreeable expression, and the whole of the work is very prettily treated.

Our friend G. Cruikshank presents us with an extraordinary piece of *diablerie* (No. 421), "Tam O'Shanter" gazing at the dance of warlocks and witches. The monsters of the poet's fancy, crowding and rioting in strange confusion, exhibit every possible variety of serio-comic feature and expression. A lurid glare pervades the scene, evidently borrowed from the red fire of the theatres.

Frost, who paints the human form with great carefulness, and, if not with the same power as Etty, with more of softness and delicacy, has two very beautiful subjects, miniature size — No. 373, "Galatea," and No. 389, "Wood Nymphs," styled "a sketch." The flesh in both, as to tint and texture, is executed with wonderful reality and brilliancy: and in the latter the grouping is clever, and the various colours of drapery, foliage, &c. judiciously selected and disposed.

A. Rowan, who, we believe, is a very young artist, exhibits a couple of little works which do him great credit, and hold out promise of far better things to come. No. 330 is a "Repose," the composition of which is good in style, evidencing study, and a respect for the dignity of the subject. The colouring, however, of the draperies is too heavy, too local, and might be subdued by a little more attention to the principles of chiaroscuro. No. 380, "Israel Blessing Joseph's Sons," is still more creditable in design than the preceding. Israel is supported on his couch in a sitting position by a black slave, on the right of the picture; whilst Joseph, on the other side, is attired in a rich white robe, embroidered in the Oriental style—an arrangement of some originality, and not displeasing. The grouping of the figures is simple, but effective. The finish, particularly in parts of minute detail, is wrought with great neatness and accuracy. This artist has commenced in a good, but much neglected school, and we would encourage him to stick to it, and to go on improving upon what has been already so creditably accomplished.

We described P. Goodall's little picture of the "Love-letter" in our last, and we this week have the pleasure of producing an Engraving of it. Without repeating our former observations, we will merely point to the general arrangements of the design: on the left is the lassie, who has just received a letter from some distant admirer; perhaps she has had too many admirers, or the suspected correspondent on the present occasion is not to her mother's taste, for she looks at her daughter askance and ill at ease from the opposite side of the picture. The post-boy and his pony, neither of whom concern themselves much about the love-letter, the writer, or its recipient, occupy the centre of the piece, in which they form an agreeable feature. The poultry and various etceteras of a farm-yard are introduced with a lavish and successful hand.

EXHIBITION ... THE BRITISH INSTITUTION —"LADY AND CHILD"—PAINTED BY H. LEJEUNE.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"THE LOVE-LETTER."—PAINTED BY P. GOODAL

THOMAS MOORE.

After a long, a prosperous, and a brilliant literary and social career, Tom Moore—the poet of Love and Fancy—the most musical of song-writers—the most sparkling of political epigrammatists—the gayest and the happiest labourer in the most florid and fanciful of the realms of letters—has gone to rejoin the members of that departed galaxy of poetic talent in which he was one of the brightest lights, and of which he was, also, the longest survivor. Foremost, indeed, in the brilliant group of poets who ushered in the present century, and perfectly original and unapproachable in his own particular line, Moore's talents shone out vivid and lustrous, even in the luminous atmosphere in which they were exhibited. In certain departments of mental exertion, in vivacious and scintillating fancy, ever calling up in endless array new and sparkling imagery, and new and highly-coloured illustration—in elegance and tenderness of thought—frequently attaining, not to the deepest, but the gentlest and the most winning degree of pathos; and in the wonderful power which he possessed of musical diction, of handling our stern and rugged language, so as to make melody of the very words—in all these respects Moore has no rival near the throne. What Moore wants is just what prevents his being one of the very greatest poets: he has not serene and high-soaring imagination or severe and massive contemplation. He is the poet of the senses, rather than of the mind. Revelling in every gay and glittering sight, and sweet and musical sound, he meddles not with the deep secrets of the heart, or the heroic struggles of strong and noble minds. Yet, if Moore is not an orb of Shakspearian or Byronic lustre, he shines brightly near. He is, indeed, to Shakspeare what Anacreon was to Homer.

Thomas Moore, the son of a grocer in Aungier-street, Dublin, was born in 1780. Like Pope, he lisped in numbers, and at thirteen years of age had written printed sonnets. Just at the proper moment for Moore, Catholic students were permitted to enter the Dublin University, and the youthful poet took advantage of the relaxation. He could not obtain a degree, but his verses obtained notice and praise. The horizon was now at once brightening and darkening over Ireland, as the glare and the smoke of the great Revolution ascended the firmament. Young Moore, as might be expected, became a democrat, and hymned the independence of the Green Isle, and wrote in feeling verse of Emmet. In his twentieth year Moore proceeded to London to study law, and to publish his translation of the poems of Anacreon. The latter was dedicated to the Prince Regent, per favour of Earl Moira; and with its appearance commenced the cosmopolite existence of Moore. In 1807 Mr. Thomas Little published his lucubrations. "Virtue, with her zone loosened," as he phrased it, was more tolerantly received in these *Régence* days than she would be now; but Moore lived to be heartily ashamed of the brilliant escapade. A couple of years afterwards the poet stepped into place—a place utterly unfitted for him, in Bermuda—where he promptly appointed a deputy made a run through the States, and returned not pleased with the rough republicanism of the western world. A couple of volumes of odes

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE LATE THOMAS MOORE, NO. 12, AUNGIER-STREET, DUBLIN.

Sheffield
Feb 11

Sir— I think it right even this late, to acknowledge and thank you for a copy of the Illustrated London News, which I take for granted, came from your office, and in which it was not little gratifying to me to see mention having been duly accepted by the wood-cuts. Whether either myself or any of my family discovered the very kind and (I should hope for your paper's sake) interesting notice which you have done me this honour to take of our poor old homely cottage at Mayfield, by family circumstances has been sadly thinned since then, but the pious feelings that it, I feel and thank you for your kindness.

I have the honour to be
Your obliged Servt
Thomas Moore

FACSIMILE OF A LETTER TO THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

and epistles commemorated his transatlantic travels. In 1806 occurred the well-remembered quarrel and bloodless duel with Jeffrey; and the repetition of the story, in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," first led to a quarrel, and thence to an enduring friendship between Byron and Moore. Some serious satiric poetry, in which Catullus aspired to be Juvenal, appeared, and then Moore tried with more success a lighter strain. The "Twopenny Post-bag" set all the world, even the victims, laughing. The piquancy of Moore's political satire is admirable. His hits are home; while, from the flow of the nicely-balanced verse, every stanza reads as if the whole structure of the language had been expressly arranged for the convenience of the poet.

Moore commenced in 1807, and continued till as late as 1831, the publication of those "Irish Melodies" which will know no decrease in their popularity until the very taste for harmony and song shall itself fade away. Vain is it now, and truly vain would it be here, to enter upon a criticism of these all-cherished "Melodies;"—vain to show that Shakspeare, when he fashioned love songs, spoke with truer, deeper, pathos; or that Burns, when upon the same theme, in greater strain, called around him the night with its raven plumage to shade the intensity of those transports which made him write with angel pen.

Moore had none of this force, nor would it have suited his purpose. His songs had wonderful combination with the beautiful music of his country—a music which, to use his own words, has "the tone of defiance succeeded by the languor of despondency; a burst of turbulence dying away into softness. The sorrows of one moment lost in the levity of the next, and all that romantic mixture of mirth and sadness, which is naturally produced by the effects of a lively temperament to take off or forget the wrongs which lie upon it." And oh! how Ireland has loved these melodies of Moore! They came upon her in a time of despondency to touch the chord of her pride, and warm the life-blood that was chill about her heart. Her gratitude has been as lasting as her satisfaction. The people of the green isle may differ and dispute on almost every thing, but there is no diversity in their ardent, undying admiration of Thomas Moore. England has largely shared in this enthusiasm, and Scotland too. It may be truly said, that throughout the realm there scarcely passes one social evening, one convivial meeting, where music will not at once bring with it the melodies of Moore. In Italy, in France, in Russia, in Persia, everywhere where harmony has its devotees, there will you hear these Irish melodies, either translated or in their original language. Allowing the truth of this, it would be as futile as it is unsuitable, at a moment when the poet's soul of music has but just fled, to carp and comment on those productions which have given their author the whole breadth and depth of civilisation for his fame.

In 1817 another brilliant work of Moore appeared. Messrs. Longman, the publishers, agreed to give three thousand guineas for an Eastern poem. Moore retired to the banks of the Dove, imbued himself with Oriental reading, and in three years produced "Lalla Rookh." Its success was splendid. It struck a new key, and poured upon the world a dazzling flood of gorgeous Eastern illustration and imagery. Old Orientalists could not understand how such a poem could have been written by a man who had never ridden on an elephant, or reclined beneath a palm-tree; while the extraordinary mingling of glittering pageantry with a chilling, tame, luxurious warmth of idea, took by storm the dazzled brains of the British public.

After the literary triumph of "Lalla Rookh" Moore went twice abroad; the first time with the poet Rogers, the second with Lord John Russell, when he proceeded to Genoa, and at Venice visited Lord Byron, with whom his friendship continued unbroken till death divided them. Returning from Rome, Moore took up his abode in Paris, and resided there till 1822. He produced at this time "The Loves of the Angels," and the "Fables of the Holy Alliance."

Soon after his coming back to England he settled in graceful retirement at a cottage called Sloperton, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful demesne of Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Here he passed the greater portion of the rest of his life in the midst of his friends, the charm and delight of them all. Lord Lansdowne will be for ever associated with the fame of Moore, as are Glencairn with that of Burns, and Southampton with that of Shakspeare. Bowood, with its splendid library, its lovely walks, and its princely hospitalities, was at all times open to the poet, and here he spent the happiest hours of his declining years.

In 1825 Moore appeared as a prose writer. The life of Sheridan was his first biography. That of Byron, infinitely superior to the other, came out in 1830; and the following year he published the "Memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald." Besides these biographical efforts, Moore wrote more than one controversial and historical work; and in 1827 he produced "The Epicurean," a prose story, intended to have been verse, in many respects the most elevated work of his pen. Love here becomes more spiritualized, than she had been with him before; and the whole tone and tenor of the romance are of an inspiriting and ennobling character.

In later days Moore occasionally contributed squibs, with much of the old sparkle, on passing events of the day, principally to the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*. It is also known that he had made considerable progress in a diary of his life, when unhappily, he had to experience the lot that had before befallen another genius of Ireland, Dean Swift: darkness came down upon that brain so long and so brightly lit by the fires of wit and fancy. Of late years the poet's existence was but physical, so that his departure, which occurred on the 26th ultimo, brought the less of sorrow with it. Mrs. Moore survives her husband. She was a Miss Dyke—a lady of beauty, amiability, and much firmness and decision of character. None of the four children of the poet survive him. One son for some time was a pupil with a French translator of his father's verse, M. Bertrand, a professor of high literary fame at, and now Mayor of, Caen, in Normandy. A son of Moore's died in the French military service at Algiers.

We have scarcely alluded to the politics of the poet, but we cannot quit the subject without recording that throughout his life he was a staunch and consistent Liberal. His birth, his connexions, and his early dearest associations led him into close and cordial alliance with those whose policy, afloat from extremes, suited both his gentle disposition and his violent love of freedom. Under these circumstances, the pension conferred on him by a Whig Government was the most honourable mark of approbation for him. Moore spake as he felt of the wrongs of Erin, and he playfully satirized the foibles of the opponents of his own opinions: still, his very political bias was upright and gentlemanly; he cherished neither harm nor hate; the kindness of his soul was felt as he said or did, and he true y warmly cherished those themes he doated on—the amenities of social life, the ardour of patriotism, and the softness of woman's love. The lines which he himself paraphrased for the tomb of that ancient poet, whom he resembled as closely as the better Christian can the baser heathen, might well appear to his own memory. We conclude with them:—

> O stranger, if Anacreon's shell
> Has ever taught thy heart to swell
> With passion's thrilling pleasure's sigh,
> In pity turn, as wandering nigh,
> And drop thy goblet's richest tear
> In exquisite libation here!

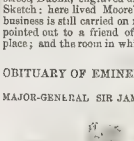
The remains of this gifted poet were on Wednesday consigned to their last resting-place, in a vault on the north side of the churchyard of Bromham, a village lying half a mile to the left of the turnpike-road leading from Devizes to Chippenham, and four miles from the former place. The stone covering the poet's ashes records the deaths of two of his children:—"Anastasia Mary Moore, born March 16, 1813, died March 8, 1829; also her brother, John Russell Moore, died Nov. 28, 1842, aged 19 years." When the popularity of Moore as a writer is considered, it is a matter of surprise that more persons were not present at the funeral; but beyond the elders of the village, who usually congregate on such occasions, there were but few, and these for the most part, from the neighbouring towns of Devizes and Melksham. The hearse, containing the body, and followed by one mourning coach only, containing R. H. Brabant, Esq., M.D.; the Rev. H. Drury, G. C. Keary, Esq., and the representative of H. F. Talbot, Esq., J.P., and friends of the deceased, arrived at the church soon after eleven. The service was performed by the Rev. E. T. Edgell. The coffin, covered with black cloth, and bearing the simple inscription, "THOMAS MOORE, born May 28, 1779; died February 26, 1852, aged 72 years," was lowered into the vault. The spectators quitted the spot, and the churchyard soon assumed its usual quiet appearance.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Beneath the portrait of Moore, upon the preceding page, is a view of Sloperton, whence is dated the accompanying letter, addressed to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, February 22, 1843. The Engraving therein referred to shows Moore's cottage at Mayfield, a secluded village on the Staffordshire bank of the river Dove, about two miles from Ashbourne. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 31.) An Engraving of Sloperton, with some interesting details of the poet's retirement, appeared in No. 51. The birthplace of Moore, 12, Aungier-street, Dublin, engraved also upon the previous page, is from a recent Sketch: here lived Moore's father, who was a grocer, and the same business is still carried on in the premises. The poet, some years since, pointed out to a friend of our Artist the above house as his birthplace; and the room in which he first saw the light is still shown.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES COCKBURN, BT., G.C.H., OF LANGTON CO. BERWICK



Peebles, and brother of the gallant Admiral Sir George Cockburn, who now inherits the family honours.

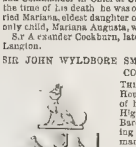
SIR JAMES died on the 26th ult., at his residence, in Portman-square deeply and deservedly lamented, in the 81st year of his age. He was the heir male and representative of the eminent Berwickshire family of Cockburn of Langton, distinguished in Scottish genealogy from a very early period. So far back as 1368 Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langton was Keeper of the Great Seal; and for many generations his descendants held the office of Principal Usher.

The worthy Baronet whose death we record was eldest son of Sir James Cockburn, sixth Baronet, M.P. for

In 1806 Sir James was appointed Under-Secretary of State; in 1807, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Curaçoa; and, in 1811, Governor of Bermuda. At the time of his death he became tax Commissioners. He married Mariana, eldest daughter of John Viscount Hereford, and leaves by her an only child, Mariana Augusta, wife of Sir James John Hamilton, Bart.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, late Attorney-General, is nephew of the Baronet of Langton.

SIR JOHN WYLDBORE SMITH, BART., OF SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS, COUNTY OF DORSET.



THIS venerable Baronet died at his seat, the Down House, Dorsetshire, on the 29th ult., in the 82d year of his age. He was the son of John Smith, Esq., High Sheriff of Dorset in 1772, who was created a Baronet in 1774 as of "Sydling St Nicholas," having inherited the very extensive estates of his kinsman, Alderman Sir William Smith, of that place Sir John was born on the 19th May, 1770, and married, May 13, 1797, Elizabeth Anne, second daughter and co-heir of the Rev. James Marriott D.C.L., of Horsmonden, by whom (who died in 1847, aged 77) he had six sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir John James Smith, third Baronet; and the second (having taken his mother's name) is the present Rev. William Smith Marriott, of Horsmonden, in Kent.

JAMES BURNES, ESQ.

THIS gentleman died at his residence, Brunton-place, Edinburgh, on the 20th ult. He was the son of the late James Burnes, solicitor, in Montrose, and was the son of James Burnes, the elder brother of William, the father of Robert Burns, the poet. Mr. Burnes, the subject of this notice, married, early, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Gleig, Esq., Provost of Montrose, by whom he had a numerous family, one of whom, Sir Alexander and Charles, were the first victims of the fatal outbreak at Cabul, in November, 1841.

Mr. James Burnes was in the commission of the peace for Forfarshire, he upwarded forty years; in defence, in the Convention of Burghs, of the privileges of Dundee, procured his being elected an honorary burgess of that city; and he was for several years chief magistrate of this his native town.

ARCHBISHOP MURRAY.

THE Most Rev. Daniel Murray, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was one of those ministers of God whose virtuous character, amiable disposition, and dignified bearing bring peace and good-will to all Christian men. During the forty years he exercised his episcopal functions, he won and retained the love and respect of all people in Ireland. This venerable and excellent Prelate was the son of respectable parents. He was born in the parish of Rathcross, near Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, on the 16th of April, 1768. Having received the rudiments of education from the Very Rev. Dr. Betagh, he set out, while yet in boyhood, for Spain, then one of those countries which opened their seminaries for the reception of the youth of persecuted Ireland that education which was denied them at home. In the Irish College of the University of Salamanca he acquired a sound knowledge of theology and the sacred sciences, which, in the maturity of later years, he imparted to a host of high degree. He was consecrated priest in the year 1790, at Salamanca, shortly after which he returned to Ireland. He commenced his ministry as curate of a country Wicklow parish. He shortly removed thence to Dublin, where he successively filled the post of curate in the chapels of St. Paul, Arran-quay; St. Andrew, Townsend-street; and intimately of St. Mary, Liffey-street.

Dr. Troy, who preceded Dr. Murray in the Roman Catholic see of Dublin, having occupied the Episcopal chair for above thirty years, and having been wasted down by age and infirmity, Pius VII nominated Dr. Murray his coadjutor; and, in the month of Nov., 1809, the latter was consecrated Archbishop of *Hieropolis in partibus infidelium*, with right of succession to the see of Dublin on the decease of the venerable prelate whom he was called on to assist. For fourteen years Dr. Murray discharged the onerous duties of coadjutor to Dr. Troy, and upon his death, which took place in the year 1823, he succeeded him in the see of Dublin.

During the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, Dr. Murray was distinguished for his opposition to the veto, and his uncompromising attachment to the liberties of his Church. Nominated by the Irish Bishops, he journeyed twice to Rome to protest against Quarantotti's rescript submitting to the veto, and also, the first time, to congratulate Pius VII. on his liberation from captivity.

In 1825 his Grace was, with the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle and other prelates, examined before a committee of the House of Lords on Catholic doctrine and discipline. After the passing of the Catholic Emancipation in 1829, he withdrew from political life. On the appointment of the new Commissioners of Education, he was nominated one of that body, the duties of which he continued assiduously to discharge up to the last. It was soon after that the attack which terminated in his decease.

The Prelate was during his praiseworthy career ever held in high favour and esteem by each successive Viceroy of Ireland; and, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Dublin, he was one of the chosen guests who had the honour of dining with her Majesty at the Castle. It is reported that the Queen expressed at the time how much she was struck by the venerable and saint-y appearance of the Archbishop.

To the deep regret of all parties, the most Rev. Dr. Murray died on the 26th ultimo, at his residence in Eccles-square, Dub in. His demise, which was somew. at sudden, is supposed to have been accelerated by the fatigue he underwent the previous Monday in assisting at the celebrat on of a service in the Church of St. Francis Xavier for the repose of the soul of the late Richard Lalor Sheil.

SIR JOHN CUNINGHAM FAIRLIE, BART., OF FAIRLIE AND ROBERTLAND.

THE death of this Baronet, the seventh in succession, occurred at Fairlie House, Ayrshire, on the 26th ult. Sir John was born 29th July, 1779, and married, 8th August, 1808, Janet-Lucretia, daughter of John Wallace of Kelly, Esq., a lineal descendant of the ancient Scottish family to which belonged the renowned Sir William Wallace. The Baronetcy enjoyed by the deceased was conferred, in 1630, on David Cuninghame of Robertland, a descendant of the noble House of Glencairn, who held the office of Master of the Works to King James VI. The additional name of Fairlie was adopted by Sir John's father, Sir William, the fifth Baronet, in right of his mother, Margaret, daughter of William Fairlie, Esq., of that Ilk.

The only issue, Sir John is succeeded by his brot -r, now Sir Charles Cuninghame Fairlie, Bart, who married, in 1806, Fanny, the sec nd daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart, of Whitefield, Cornwall.

COLONEL CRADOCK.

SHELDON CRADOCK, Esq., of Hartforth, near Richmond, Yorks, was a Colonel of the North York Militia (previously raised by Lord Dundas, father of the present Earl of Zetland, and now by the Duke of Leeds), died on the 15th ult. in his 79th year of his age. Colonel Cradock received Commission from the Prince Regent, in the Reform Bill of 1832, but declined accepting the honour, and his brother, Colonel Cradock, who had a great reputation built at home and abroad; his fine breed of short-horned Durham cattle being well known in the country and the colonies.

Col. Cradock was representative of the ancient and knightly line of the Cradocks of Durham, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Somerset, The present Lord Howden is a branch of this family. Col. Cradock was an excellent landlord.

ROBERT CARY ELWES, ESQ., OF GREAT BILLING, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

THE death of this gentleman, one of the great landed proprietors of Northamptonshire, occurred at Bigby, county of Lincoln, on the 10th instant. He was in his 80th year. The family of Elwes, of Great Billing, descends from Geoffrey Elwes, alderman of London, uncle of Sir Gervase Elwaies, Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Governor of Jersey during the same. From one of its younger sons sprang the baronets Elwes, whose representative, John Elwes, was so well known as "Elwes the Miser," and so distinguished for integrity, generosity, and parsimony.

Mr. Elwes, whose decease we record, inherited from his father, in 1782, the lands of Throcking, in Herts; but, in 1799, he sold that property to George Wood, Esq., of London, and purchased from Lord Frederick Cavendish the splendid mansion and estate of Great Billing. He married, first, 12th October, 1797, Caroline, daughter of Charles, first Lord Yarborough, and by her (who died in 1815) had issue four sons and two daughters, the eldest of the former being the present Charles Cary Elwes, Esq., of Great Billing. He married, secondly, in 1814, Jane Marianne, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Sykes, of West Ella, county of York, by whom he had four sons.

GEORGE DOWDESWELL, ESQ., OF REDMARLEY, COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

MR. DOWDESWELL died on the 6th inst., at his residence, the Down House, Redmarley, aged 87. Early in life he went to the East Indies, in the civil service, and eventually rose to the elevated situation of a member of the Supreme Council, acting, for some months during the absence of the Governor-General from Calcutta, as Deputy-Governor of Fort William and Vice-President in Council. His father, George Dowdeswell, M.D., was brother of the Right Hon. Edmund Dowdeswell, of Pal. Court, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Newcastle-Rockingham Administration, whose epitaph by Edmund Burke is so much admired.

WILLIAM HENRY OXBERRY.

THIS popular comedian was the son of the once eminent actor Oxberry, and was born in Brownlow-street, Bloomsbury, on the 23rd of April, 1808. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school; and subsequently studied with an artist, and in a lawyer's office. At length he was apprenticed to a surgeon; and was asked by Sir Astley Cooper, during an examination, whether, when he saw his father convulse the audience with laughter, it was no ambition to tread in his shoes?" No doubt he did, for he soon after made his essay at the Rawthmell-street private theatre, in the character of *Abel Drugger*, which he performed to the *Captain Cuttle* of Mr. Matthews. His public commencement was deferred till the 17th March, 1825, for the Olympic, in the part of *Sam Steeper*, in the farce of "The Hash Road to Marriage." He remained not long there, however, before he took a situation under Mr. Leigh Hunt, on the *Examiner*. Shortly afterwards he returned to the stage, and went on a provincial tour, and finally appeared in London in 1832 at the Strand Theatre, as *Mathews, in "The Hunchback."* Since that period Mr. Oxberry was seen with credit at turn at every theatre in the metropolis. On the 11th Dec., 1834, he married Miss Ellen Macombe Lancaster. He also became manager of the English Opera-House, but was not successful. The loss of his wife, too, was a sad misfortune His subsequent career was not prosperous. Lately, owing to ill-health, his engagements were few, and his circumstances much impoverished. His early friend. Mr. Frank Matthews, took a great interest in his affairs, and very recently represented his case to the eminent manager, Charles Mathews, who most generously volunteered to engage him. At the period poor Oxberry was literally starving. Consumption rendered at last all efforts vain: Oxberry died on the 28th ult. Mr. C Mathews, determined that his benevolent intention shall not be entirely defeated by the death of its object, proposes, we understand, to devote one night's salary of himself and each other employée at the Lyceum Theatre as agree to it, for the benefit of Mr. Oxberry's three children. Oxberry was interred yesterday, by his wife's side, in Kensal Green Cemetery.

A special probate of the will, with five codicils, of his Grace the most noble Henry Pelham Duke of Newcastle, K.G., has been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to the present Duke of Newcastle (late Earl of Lincoln), the brother and sole executor. The will bears date 1st April, 1814, is of great length, being contained in twenty-eight sheets of paper, closely written; the codicils have been much altered, and no less than eight affidavits were made in support of them. The personal estates in the counties of Nottingham and York are devised to the present Duke; and those in Wales, as well as the Worksop and Shire Oaks estates, his Grace has bequeathed to his son Charles. With the late Duke came into power the branch of the family of Pelham-Clinton, and it is procuring £25,000 per annum, but which he raised to upwards of £40,000 per annum, and there are estates connected with the succession of the value of £400,000. The personalty under the province of Canterbury was valued at £600,000.

The will of the late Rev. E. Ellerton, D.D., Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford University, has just been proved, by which he leaves to the president and scholars of Magdalen College, a freehold estate at Lipscombe, to found two new scholarships, and for the purchase of books for the college library. Also bequeaths to six parishes a legacy of £10 to each, one-half to be laid out in the purchase of Bibles and Prayer-books, the other in bread. To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £200; and bequeaths to the Rev. C. Townsend, in addition to a legacy to him as an executor with the Rev. John Calcott. There are numerous bequests to his relatives and friends. The residue is divided among nephews and nieces. The personalty was valued at £8000.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Miss Anne Davies, of Penmorn, in Anglesea, county Carnarvon, has bequeathed to the missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, £500; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500; National Benevolent Institution, £500, London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £500; Church Missionary Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, 40 guineas; and Church Missionary Society, 20 guineas.—The late Miss Sarah Hamilton, of Clapham, has left to the London Missionary Society 19 guineas; and to the Church Missionary, the British and Foreign Bible, and the London City Missionary, 10 guineas each.—Mr. John West, of Bilston, Staffordshire, has left the Military and Naval Benefit Society, £50; and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £50.—A legacy of 100 guineas from the late Joseph Roberts, Esq., has been left to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho.—The late Rev. John Clavering, of Moreton Morrell, amongst other bequests, has left £1,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £500 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £500 to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society; and £2000 towards the augmentation of the living of Moreton Morrell, of which during the space of forty-eight years he had been the incumbent.—Mr. George Cowling, late of Wellington, Somerset, has bequeathed £100 to the poor of Christ Church, Newgate-street, £50 to the Master Bakers' Pension Society, and £50 to the Bakers' Almshouses

THE "AMAZON."—The arrival of the last West India steamer, without bringing any more news of the crew and passengers of the *Amazon*, and the announcement of the fact that the barque which was supposed to be near the burning vessel has since spoken two days after the catastrophe, and communicated no intelligence that she had any of the missing crew or passengers on board, have almost destroyed the last vestige of hope that any more are saved. Mrs. Symons, the wife of the unfortunate commander, has left Southampton for Newcastle, her brothers are some of the most prominent merchants in Jamaica. Miss Brady, the sister of the Admiralty agent, is, it is feared, incurably afflicted. The shock and loss sustained have proved too much for her mind and frame. Miss Smith, one of the passengers who has by her heroic conduct been the means of her own and other lives being preserved, is still at the Mayor of Southampton's residence at Winchester, where she has found a hospitable asylum. She has been treated with the greatest kindness also by the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the neighbourhood of Winchester. She is occasionally afflicted with hysterical affection, the result of great mental excitement and agony. A Sunday or two ago a report was given out in Southampton to the effect that twenty-a gut more of the *Amazon* people had been saved. This report flew through the town, and into the countries, from whence it was even announced from some of the pulpits. The friends and relatives of the lost were in a state of the greatest excitement, but the report turned out a cruel hoax. The *Amazon* fund now amounts to £6500.

MAILS FOR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"Her Majesty's Government having renewed their contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the mails twice a month, instead of once a month, as formerly, between Panama, Callao, Chili, and Valparaiso, the new arrangement will commence in connexion with the outward West India mail of the 2d March next; and mails for the western coast of South America will be forwarded henceforward by the West India packets leaving Southampton for Carib, on the mornings of the 2d and 17th of each month. Whom, however, the 2d or 17th of the month falls on a Sunday, the mails for the Pacific, as well as those for the West Indies, will be despatched on the following morning. Permission has been given for the packets of the Pacific Company to call at the undermentioned ports:—New Granada: Buenaventura. Peru: Payta, Callao, Islay, Arica, Iquique. Bolivia: Cobija. Chili: Caldera, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso. The rate of postage on single letters for new Granada will be 1s. the half-ounce, &c.; and upon letters addressed to any other part of the western coast of South America the postage will be 2s., which not exceeding an ounce; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. Newspapers addressed to the states of New Granada, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru will be forwarded free from postage, as at present. Newspapers addressed to Chili will be liable to a rate of 4d. each.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Saturday an interesting band of emigrants, composed of fifty young women, under the superintendence of Mr. Hasey, secretary to the society, was despatched to Australia by the ship *Fortitude*, from Gravesend. They were accompanied on board by Mrs. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Stuart Wortley, the patronesses of this most benevolent undertaking, and their voyage promises to be taken to provide them with the necessary comforts on their long voyage. These two distinguished ladies also provided each of the emigrants with a pair of boots and a new dress, and saw them repaired with a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding previous to their departure.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—A letter dated from "the Palace of Westminster, 21st February, 1852," from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, has been addressed to Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., the chairman of the Board of Customs, conveying the thanks of the Commissioners to the board for the valuable assistance rendered them in all matters relating to the Custom-house arrangements in connexion with the Exhibition; and it says, in order to mark their sense of the manner in which those officers have executed the duties entrusted to them, under the general superintendence of Mr. Rolls, her Majesty's Commissioners have voted to each of them the amount of gratuity of £937 10s. Tegetmeier, Commissioner of the port of London; Mr. Rolls, landing surveyor, £150 to Mr. Fairman, general manager and comptroller of accounts, and other lesser sums in proportion to the whose of the subordinate officers and clerks who were employed at the Great Exhibition building.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The annual distribution of gifts awarded by the governors of Christ's Hospital to young men who had been educated at that magnificent national institution, and who had subsequently entered upon their various terms of apprenticeship, took place on Tuesday morning. The number who presented themselves at the committee-room amounted to nearly 150; the gifts were from £5 to £10 each. The various recipients evinced the utmost gratitude for the presents they had received, and soon after quitted the walls of Christ's Hospital to pursue their respective avocations.

REFORM CONFERENCE.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, meetings of a large body of delegates from various Reform Associations throughout the country were held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. Mr. Hume presided on the principal occasion, viz. the evening meeting of Wednesday. Among the speakers on both days were Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., Mr. Gesch, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and Mr. Napier. The object of the conference was to promote a comprehensive measure of Parliamentary Reform, the present orials particularly calling for increased exertions on the part of all reformers. The following was the most important resolution agreed to:—"That this meeting believes radical Parliamentary reform to be the great practical want of the day; and while desiring the maintenance of the Free Trade, records its conviction that freedom of trade would have been impregnable if the suffrage had been placed upon a truly national basis; and that, in common with other equally important questions, Free Trade can only be finally decided when the House of Commons is made a real representation of the people." Mr. E. Jones and several Chartist were present at each of the meetings, and there was much difficulty in preventing dissension and uproarious interruption to the proceedings.

PATRIOTS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual general meeting of this society took place at the London Tavern; Mr. Bloomfield, in the absence of R. Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer, in the chair. The report set forth that the society had been established nearly a quarter of a century, during which period it had extended aid to upwards of 160 of the poor, aged, and deserving in the trade. The subscription at the last annual dinner was not more than £180, much less than the average; but the annual subscription had exceeded those of the previous year by £40, whilst there had been a considerable diminution of the expenses. The invested property of the society was now £7951 16s. 6d. The death of five pensioners during the year had occasioned the vacancies to be filled up on this occasion. By the death of Henry Fley, Esq., late of Shoe lane, the society had acquired a legacy of £2950. The receipts of the year, including a previous balance of £45 14s. 9d., amounted to £1069 3s. 4d., of which a balance remained of £80 15s. 6d. The report having been adopted, it was resolved, after some discussion, that, in consequence of the above legacy, an additional pensioner, to be called the "Fley Pensioner," should be annually elected.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The thirty-first half-yearly general meeting was held on Thursday, at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge; James M'Gregor, Esq., in the chair. The report having been read, a dividend of 3½ per cent. was recommended by the directors, being 10s. 6d. per £30 share, thereby leaving a balance of £4269 2s. 10d. in hand. The report was adopted.

ENGINEERS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of members of the above society was held at the head office, 345, Strand, on Tuesday afternoon. W. F. Dobson, Esq., the chairman of the society, presided. From the directors' report it appeared that during the year 1851, 286 proposals for assurance had been submitted to the board, of which 229 had been completed, assuring the sum of £72,400, and producing annual premiums to the amount of £2498 10s. 6d. Forty-one proposals for the sum of £11,150 had been declined, and nineteen, for the sum of £9250, stood over for further consideration or completion. The claims by death had been only £180. The annual income derivable from the premiums upon the 1403 policies in force on the 31st December last, was £12,574 11s. 10d. The report gave general satisfaction.

OPPOSITION TO THE MILITIA BILL.—On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, Mr. Greenwell brought up and read a memorial, signed by 70 ratepayers, against the Local Militia Bill. They objected that it would be placing a power in the hands of the Government of arming their then fact cities for involving themselves in the affairs of the Continent, and so incur the danger of a renewal of the war, such as this country was engaged in for nine years previously to 1815, by which it became burdened with more than 200 millions of debt. It would be an invasion of our civil liberties, and a check upon our social and moral progress, when 10,000 young men, between the ages of twenty and twenty-three, are to be withdrawn from their employments, subjected to military discipline and martial law in all its fearful severity.

OVERSEERS' MASTERS.—A large meeting of omnibus proprietors was held on Saturday at the Cranbourne Hotel, in reference to the disputes with the servants, Mr. A. Lines in the chair. Mr. Gray said the masters present were aware that a midnight meeting of the men had been held in the immediate neighbourhood. There had arisen misstatements made between the men and masters, a resolution contradicting the statement of tyrannical conduct on the part of the masters which was alleged at the midnight meeting. Mr. Hartley seconded the resolution. Several men were much further off than they ought to be from the kerb, which had to stand rain, and snow at all hours of the night, and the pleasure of which, in a tunnel, to say nothing of hot ashes. (Hear, hear.) They were now at that time police, who did duty at night only. A gentleman present (he was a member of the association for which Tait (the chairman of the midnight meeting) had been coachman. He had actually declared that he had worked more than a day, when the mileage on his omnibus, as shown by the taximeter, was only sixty miles. If he was out sixteen hours, it was not the master's fault. The chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and, after a vote of thanks, the meeting separated.

CALMEL GREY'S-YARD RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Wednesday the anniversary meeting of the friends and promoters of this establishment took place at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who was in the chair, stated that the ragged-school movement was then in circumstances of much difficulty. He feared that the institutions had now reached their zenith. A report was read, which stated that the school was established in 1836, and that during the period 3000 children had participated in the benefits arising from it. Pecuniary assistance had been rendered, and a clothing club and a lending library, and weekly meetings were held for the gratuitous instruction of the children. The annual expenditure upon the schools was £300, and there was now a balance due to the treasurer amounting to £91. The Earl of Waldegrave and Admiral Harcourt having severally addressed the meeting, the business terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

EXPENSE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued we learn that the sum raised for the maintenance of the metropolitan police force amounts to £472,256 19s. 9d. Of this sum, £66,000, in round numbers, constituted a balance from last year's accounts; £397,000 was raised from the different parishes of the metropolis; £27,000 was the quota of the consolidated fund; and £41,000 have been paid for special services by private and public offices, theatres, &c., among which £17,000 was contributed by the Board of Commissioners of the Great Exhibition. This sum was spent for the pay, clothing, and equipment of the police force, £362,800; salaries of commissioners, receiver, surveyor, &c., £5000; station and section-houses, £31,000; medical and funeral expenses, £3000; fuel and light, £11,500; printed allowances, £5000; with other miscellaneous sources of expenditure, making a total of £472,000—leaving a balance for the next year of £50 000. The superannuations that have occurred during the year £2,000 in the shape of deductions from the constables' pay, stoppages during sickness, fines for misconduct, &c., make £25000 of fines on drunken persons, &c., at the police courts. From this sum £16,000 has been paid in superannuations, and £1000 in gratuities to 29 constables. The expense of the police courts amounts to £44,000—the principal item, of course, being the salary of one magistrate at £1200 a year, and 22 other magistrates at £600 per annum each. An appendix gives the sum contributed by each separate parish in the metropolitan district.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births for the last week registered in London were—Boys, 1331; girls, 1307: total, 2638. In seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845-51, the average number was 1420. The deaths in the same period were Males, 944; females, 925: total, 1869, being 75 fewer than in the previous week. By the official report it appears that the total cases recorded last week to "diseases of the respiratory organs" number 152. Some the corrected average is 238; they are distributed thus: 6 caused by laryngitis, laryngismus stridulus, 3 pleurisy, 89 bronchitis, 67 pneumo. is, 21 asthma, and 7 by other unspecified diseases of the chest. Of the 1869 deaths in the week, 1 died of a class) was fatal to 143 persons, hooping-cough (in the epidemic) to 7. The number of deaths ascribed to zymotic or epidemic diseases was, last week, 208, the corrected average being 218. Small-pox was fatal to 24 children and 5 adults, in 6 of which cases it is stated that vaccination had been previously performed. Measles was fatal in 11 cases, scarlatina in 22, croup in 7, diarrhœa and dysentery in 24, influenza in 5, typhus, remittent fever, rheumatic fever, &c., in 51, erysipelas in 9.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on all the days of the week except the last; it was highest on Monday, when it was 30.305 inches; on Sunday it was 30.3[illegible] inches; on Tuesday, 30.3[illegible] inches. The mean of the week was 30.160 inches. The mean temperature of the week was [illegible] degrees, which is [illegible] degrees above the average of the last seven years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on only [illegible] days of the week, namely, on Monday. The wind blew from the N.E. till Saturday, when it changed to S.W.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

MAJOR J.—The valuable budget of games played against P. Proff Schumoff, Prince Ourousoff, and Von der Goltz reached us safely, and have been acknowledged by post.

E A M M Jun.—You will see that the present number we have not been tardy in availing ourselves of your very welcome contributions.

M. K.—J. Forst.—We are still without the long-asked-for copy of *La Régence* for December 1850, at we have at least two Numbers of 1851. The five back Numbers of the Monthly Chess Journal are

REPLIES.—[illegible] are correct.

P. C.—You attempted solution is an ingenious blunder. Look at the position again.

JUDY, JACK OF SHREWSBURY, PUNCH.—Your solution of Mr. Bolton's fine stratagem is not perfect.

NEMO.—The Chess [illegible] are only paltry imitations of the "Staunton Chess-men." The latter are contained in an elegant saratophagus of black cocoa-nut-wood, with a label and stop-water on the bottom, and are accompanied by a figure treatise on the game, written expressly for the proprietors by Mr. Staunton.

LYNX.—We have not received a dozen correct solutions of Mr. Bolton's Problem, No. 423 to K 8. It shall be reported on next week.

D. B.—The many answers of our correspondents have fallen into, of sending their problems to half a dozen Chess periodicals at the same time, would certainly be more honoured in the breach than the observance. In five cases out of the six their predecessors are too late for the public eye, as most of these publications are never seen by more than fifty players, and the practice of looking to quantity rather than quality is fatal to the success of the composer.

R. D. M. It strikes us that "Judy" should have played a *Black Knight*, instead of a Black Pawn, at the K 8 th, in her Problem in the C P C for March.

J. M. of Shrewsbury.—The solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem violates no rule of the game, but is an incorrect [illegible]. Your solution breaks down at the sixth move.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 423 by B. J., W. H. Brigland, of Leamington; M. P., Rev. H. T., Stevens, R. V. of Pimlico, Paulus, St. Edmund.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, Jack of Shrewsbury, M. P., Surgeon, Mitre, Philo-Chess, Rev. J. T. C., D. D., F. R. S., Mons. Stevens, A Sad Sexton, Paulus, Vida, St. Edmund, are correct. All others are wrong.

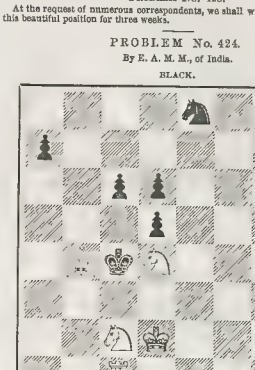
PROBLEM No. 423.

At the request of numerous correspondents, we shall withhold the solution of this beautiful position for three weeks.

PROBLEM No. 424.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Game lately played at Frankfort-sur-Maine, between Major JAENISCH and M. Von der Goltz, one of the best players in Germany.*

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (M. Von der G.)	BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (M. Von der G.)	BLACK (Major J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q K to Q B 8th	P to Q R 4th
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	21. Q Kt takes B	P takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. R to Q Kt 3d	Q R to Q sq
4. B to K 4th	B to Q B 4th	23. R to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th (c)
5. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	24. K R takes P	P to Q B 5th
6. P takes Q P (a)	B to Q Kt 3th (ch)	25. B to Q B 2d	Q Kt to K B 4th
7. B to Q 2d	B takes B (ch)	26. B takes Kt	K R takes B
8. Q Kt takes B	P to Q 4th	27. K takes K R P (d)	R to Kt 4th
9. P takes P	K Kt takes P	28. R to K R 4th	Q R to K sq
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Q Kt to K 2d	29. K to B 2d	Kt to Q Kt 5th
11. Castleson K's side	Castles	30. Kt to K 3d	Kt takes Q R P
12. Kt to K 5th	P to Q B 3d	31. Q R to Q R sq	Kt to Q B 4th
13. Q R to Q B sq	Q to her K 3d	32. Q R to B sq	Kt to Q 4th
14. Q to K Kt 3d (b)	Q takes Q P	33. P to K Kt 4th (e)	Kt takes Q Kt P
15. Q Kt to K B 3d	Q to K B 5th	34. Kt to K B 6th	Kt to Q 6th (f)
16. K takes Q	K Kt takes Q	35. K to K 7th (ch)	K to B 2d
17. Q Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to Q 4th	36. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
18. K R to K sq	P to K R 3d	37. Q R to Q R 6th (ch)	K to B 2d
19. Q Kt to K 4th	R to K 3d	38. Q Kt to Q R 7th (ch)	

And, as White persisted in repeating the check, the game was given up as a drawn battle.

Notes by Major Jaenisch.

* Speaking of this game, the Major remarks:' Among the different *parties* which I played at this period of my travels, this was the only one conduct d with regularity and sustained care by both players. My adversary, an officer in the Prussian service, is known to be one of the strongest German players. The character of his play presents a remarkable resemblance to that of Von Heydebrandt der Lasa.'

(a) This attack is regarded in theory as inferior to P to K 5th. We may see, however, its success from the ingenious combinations which M. Von der Goltz has effected.

(b) White prefers the sacrifice of a Pawn, because through it he retains his command to keep up an invulnerable array of small attacks.

(c) This appears to us the best defence in every way; it relieves himself from the petty embarrassment in subjoined note. By renouncing the gained Pawn, he acquires a very strong position on the Queen's side of the field.

(d) The capture of this Pawn was very hazardous, and would have compromised White's game if he had not adroitly availed himself of that problem.

(e) The best way to prevent the threatened move of R to K R 4th and at the same time to give room to the Kt.

(f) Playing 34. P to Q B 6th, to sacrifice a Rook for the Kt when the latter gave check, would, to all appearance, have given the game to Black.

CHESS ENIGMAS,

No. 718.—By Mr. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at Q Kt 8th, Q at B 3d, Kt at Q Kt sq.
Black: K at Q R 8th, P at Q Kt 7th and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 719.—By R. F., of Ashford.

White: K at K R 2d, B at Q 8th, Kts at K R sq and K R 6th; P at K Kt 3d, K B 5th, and Q 4th.
Black: K at K R 4th; P at K R 2d, K R 6th, K Kt 8th, and Q's 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 720.—By JUDY.

White: K at Q B 2d, R at Q R 7th, B at Q R 6th.
Black: K at Q 4th; P at K 3d and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS CLUB.—We are gratified to hear that the committee of this flourishing institution have unanimously agreed to alter the arrangements of the annual festival in accordance with the suggestion we threw out. For this purpose, it has been determined that the second shall take place on the evening of the 16th instant, and that the [illegible] shall be continued by a code of [illegible] day; but we regret to say, that on and [illegible] 11th. As some of the finest players in the kingdom have signified their intention of being present there is every reason to expect the assemblage this year will more than equal that of any previous one.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—The standing orders of the British Electric Telegraph Company's Bill, for obtaining compulsory powers to use railways, &c., have been complied with. The directors of the British Company have entered into agreements with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the London, Northern, and Stockton and Darlington Railway Companies, and are actively engaged in laying down their wires between Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Hull, and from Leeds to Newcastle. A large portion of line is expected to be opened in the course of a month or six weeks. These telegraphs, of course, require to be connected with London; and it is with this view that the British Company are seeking, at the hands of Parliament, power to enable them to use the several lines of railway (giving them compensation) intervening between these places.

The total sum paid out of the Consolidated Fund under the acts 2 and 3 Will. 4 c. 121 and 5 and 7 Will. 4, c. 94 for interest and sinking fund on the part of the Canadian guaranteed by this country, under the authority of those acts, from 1843 to 1851 inclusive, amounted to £408,847 5s. 5d. Of this sum the Great Government repaid £33,343 16s. 2d. in 1847, and £7,740 18s. 6d. in 1848, leaving a balance of £377,762 13s. 9d. unpaid.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Knight, Chancellor of that part of the said United Kingdom called Great Britain, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Saint Leonard's, of Slaughan, in the county of Sussex.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Charles Crompton, Esq., one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

The new Irish Lord Chancellor Blackburne has arrived in London in compliance with a summons from the Earl of Derby.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon took their departure from Dublin on Tuesday morning, leaving the Castle before eight o'clock, and proceeding by special train to Kingstown, where the steamer *Eblana* has been for some days on special service waiting to convey the Vice-regal party to Holyhead.

On Saturday very large offers were issued from the Irish Hanaper Office for holding elections for Portarlington, Tyrone, Enniskillen, Londonderry, Cork, Dublin University, and Kildare: the vacancies having been occasioned by the late representatives of these places accepting offices connected with the Government.

The Sewelly Rocks, the removal of which has so long been desired, in consequence of the obstruction they form to the free navigation of the Menai Straits, will shortly undergo the operation of blasting.

Effective steps have been taken to form a volunteer rifle corps at Blackheath, in which it is proposed that the residents of Greenwich, Lewsham, Eltham, Charlton, and the surrounding districts shall be invited to enrol their names.

The report of the Tithe Commissioners for the year 1851, just published, states that 54 notices for awards have been issued during the year, 54 comprising awards have also been received, and 106 confirmed; six corrections have been received, and 254 confirmed. In 19,144 tithe districts rentcharges have been finally established; 809 altered apportionments were made up to the end of the year, and 619 confirmed; and 13,160 distinct mergers of tithes or rent-charges.

Mr. Symons, who has been for many years one of the professional reporters of the Court of Chancery at the Law Chancellor of England, has been appointed chief secretary to the Lord Chancellor. The learned gentleman officiated in that capacity in the Court of Chancery on Monday.

Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, has given the munificent sum of £500, as one of the first subscriptions towards the Soup Kitchens, in aid of these excellent institutions for the prevention of mendicancy and destitution in this great metropolis.

The *Athenæum* says, "It is now, we believe, pretty certain that Mr Adam Anderson, the present Dean of Faculty, has accepted the Lord Advocateship under the Protectionist Ministry. To enable Mr. Anderson to get into Parliament, it is reported that Sir John Hope will resign his seat for Mid-Lothian. The Solicitor-Generalship for Scotland will, it is said, be offered to Mr. Inglis; but, in the event of his non-acceptance, it is likely that the office will be given to Mr Charles Baillie.

A woman at Liege has just been confined of three children, making twenty-four in nine years, having had three at every accouchement. The husband, who was anxious to perpetuate his name, is much disappointed at all his children being girls.

It is stated that Mr. Ramshay is about to resume practice on the Northern Circuit, and at the Cumberland and Westmoreland Quarter Sessions.

Sir William Gibson Craig and Sir William Johnston have been added to the members of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

The Committee for Foreign Correspondence held its first meeting at the Society of Arts on Monday morning. The following members were present: The Lord Monteagle, Captain H. C. Owen, R.E.; Mr. E. A. Moriarty, and Mr. Thomas Twining, jun.

A few days ago, a man and woman presented themselves at the altar of the church of Reichenberg, in Bohemia, each of whom was deaf and dumb. The bride, the daughter of a citizen, had become acquainted with her husband in a deaf and dumb institution at Prague, where both had been educated. The marriage ceremony was performed in perfect silence. The questions were handed to each written on slips of paper, and the answers were returned by nods or shakes of the head.

It is in contemplation to establish a line of steamers to run on the Seine, between Bercy and Grenelle, on the plan of those which ply on the Thames. There will be intermediate stations, at which it is said coal to land and embark passengers. This service will, it is said, commence in the spring.

On Tuesday, as Mr. Frederick Fry, scene-painter of the Colosseum, was painting a scene for the Cyclorama, he stepped back, after the manner of artists, to regard his work, and fell from the scaffold, a distance of thirty feet. His skull was hopelessly fractured, and his collar-bone broken. He was removed to University College Hospital.

On Tuesday the sale of the fittings of the Great Exhibition building commenced by public auction. The lots put up amounting to upwards of £2000 it is expected the sale will continue several days.

A disastrous fire broke out on Tuesday night, about eight o'clock upon the upper story of Messrs. Thorpe, paper dealers and stainers, in Whitechapel, by which property to the amount of several thousand pounds was destroyed.

The German journals contain accounts from nearly every part of Germany exhibiting the general distress arising from the deficiency of provisions. Sickness and death have so increased that the clergy are unequal to the performance of visitation and burial imposed upon them. It is feared that the hunger-fever of 1847 and 1848 will be blessed.

Mr. S. R. M. Leake, principal clerk assistant to the secretaries of the Treasury, has retired after a service of 50 years. Mr. Leake is succeeded by Mr. William Rathbone, one of the senior clerks, who was private secretary to Sir Robert Peel when Prime Minister.

It is understood that Mr. Layard, although invited by the Earl of Derby in the most flattering manner to continue in the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies until Mr. Hawes Lumley's return from his tour in India, has felt it his duty to retire from the office.

The Earl of Ilchester has been appointed State Steward of the Irish Household.

The Belgian Government has appointed a Consul-General at St. Petersburg. Viscount de Jonghe, a young diplomatist, of an ancient and wealthy Flemish family, has been selected for these functions.

The mackerel fishery at Plymouth, up till Saturday last, has not done much, although a great number of boats are a most daily occupied on the ground. Some fine fish were brought in on the previous Thursday, and fetched from 12s. to 18s. per hundred. Nearly the whole were packed and sent off to Billingsgate by the railroad.

A private letter from Montreal states that on the 7th ult. the Countess of Elgin was delivered of a son and heir to the peerage of the ancient and noble family of Bay. The title of Lord Elgin is Baron Elgin.

On Saturday a complimentary address was presented in the Dublin Chancery Court to the late Irish Lord Chancellor on his retiring from office, by a deputation of the Bar. The Lord Chancellor acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms.

A deputation from the Royal Dublin Society waited on his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle on Saturday, and presented him with an address on his retiring from the Government of the country.

A Parliamentary return, printed on Saturday, shows that the number of vessels built, or in defencemour prior at the Middlesex Sessions, in 1850-51, was 852, and in 1851-52, 1020, being an increase of 168.

On Saturday all the Ministers who had not previously taken possession of their offices did so, and the various members of Lord Derby's Administration are now fairly seated in office and transacting the business of the country.

The contract with the Dublin company for steam communication between Holyhead and Kingstown was made in May, 1850, and from that period to January, 1852, the *Banshee* made 182 trips, with an average time of passage of 4 hours 5 minutes; the *Caradoc*, 8 trips, 4 hours and 40 minutes; the *Duchess of Kent*, 1 trip, 4 hours 15 minutes; the *Eblana*, 681 trips, 4 hours 39 minutes; the *Iron Duke*, 63 trips, 5 hours 12 minutes; the *Leinster*, 694 trips, 4 hours 40 minutes; the *Prince of Wales*, 4 trips, 6 hours 1 minute; the *Prince Arthur*, 303 trips, 4 hours 25 minutes; the *St. Columba*, 883 trips, 4 hours 30 minutes; and the *Wanderer*, 2 trips, 8 hours 15 minutes. The shortest passage ever made seems to have been accomplished by the *Banshee*, which made the distance from harbour to harbour, in September, 1848, in 3 hours and 44 minutes.

The Hon. Henry Prendergast Vereker is appointed her Majesty's Consul at Rio Grande del Sol. Samuel Vines, Esq., is appointed Consul at Para. Charles Wright, Esq., is appointed Consul at Matamoras. Randall Callander, Esq. is appointed Consul at St Catherine's.

A meeting of the committee for carrying into communication with the country for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Society of Arts took place on Tuesday, at the society's house, Adelphi; the gentlemen present were Earl Grey, Dr. Forbes Royle, Professor Solly, Mr. Glynn, Lieutenant Tyler, R.N. and Mr. Alfred Smee.

The receipts of the Suitors' Fund in the Court of Chancery during the year ended Oct. 1, 1850, amounted to £126,120. The stock invested on the same day to the credit of the fund was £3 832,117 8s. 1d. The payments out of the fund during the year amounted to £59,024, including £9076 8s 7d. for salary to Lord Truro. The receipts of the Suitors' Fee Fund, or rather of the fund accumulated by the payment of fees by suitors, for the year ended Nov. 24, 1851, amounted to £131 457 5s. 2d.; the stock invested to the credit of the fund amounted to £301 0 8.

The receipts of the Coal-Whippers' Fund from Dec. 31, 1850, to Aug. 8, 1851, amounted to £8,885 10s. 3d., and the payments to £47,002 9s 11d., leave a balance of £1883 0. 4[illegible]

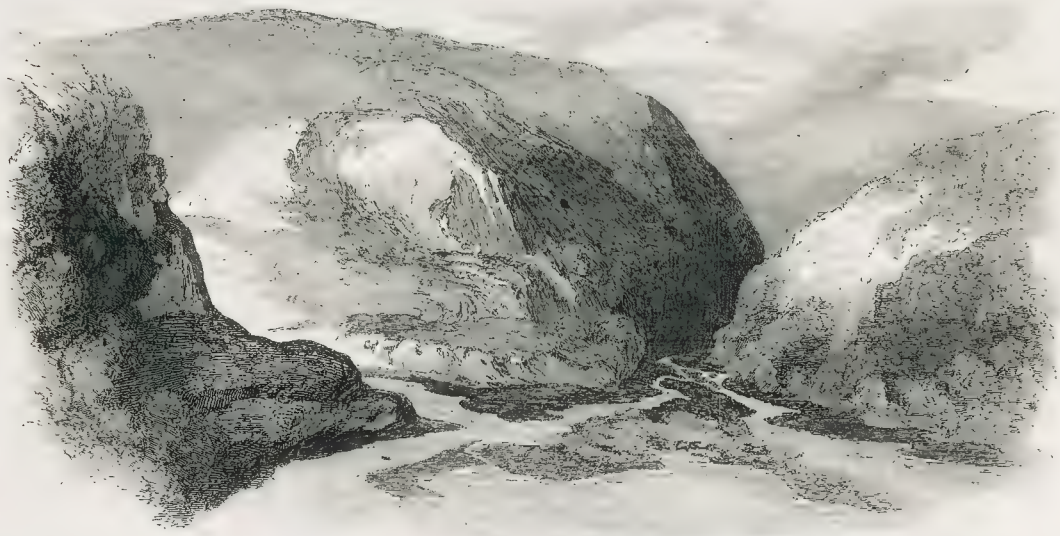
On Wednesday the fourth annual *soirée* of the Whittington Club, to commemorate the foundation of the institution, was held; Mr. Mocatton Mines, M.P., the president, took the chair on the occasion. Mr. Mowatt, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P.; and several other friends of the institution were present.

THE FATAL INUNDATION AT HOLMFIRTH.

VIEW OF THE BILBERRY RESERVOIR, LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY, SHEWING THE REMAINS OF THE EMBANKMENT.

THE UPPER MILL, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF THE DYE-HOUSE.

THE LOWER MILL.



VIEW OF THE RESERVOIR FROM BELOW, LOOKING TOWARDS THE HILLS.

THE VILLAGE OF HOLMFIRTH, FROM VICTORIA-BRIDGE.

THE FATAL INUNDATION AT HOLMFIRTH

After a patient investigation into the whole circumstances attending this dreadful catastrophe, a coroner's jury have felt themselves constrained to pass a heavy censure upon the commissioners under whose management the Holme reservoirs were constructed and worked. On Friday, the 27th ult., after a sitting of five days duration, the following emphatic verdict was handed in to the coroner by the foreman, on behalf of himself and fourteen fellow-urymen:

We find that the deceased persons came to their deaths by drowning, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry reservoir. We also find that the Bilberry reservoir was defective in its original construction, and that the commissioners, the engineer, and the overlooker were greatly culpable in not seeing to the proper regulation of the works; and we also find that the commissioners, in permitting the Bilberry reservoir to remain for several years in a dangerous state, with a full knowledge thereof, and not lowering the waste pit, have been guilty of great and culpable negligence; and we regret that the reservoir being under the management of a corporation prevents us bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, as we are convinced that the gross and culpable negligence of the commissioners would have subjected them to such a verdict had they been in the position of an individual or firm. We also hope that the Legislature will take into its most serious consideration the propriety of making provision for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects exposed to danger from reservoirs placed by corporations similar to those under the charge of the Holme Reservoir Commissioners.

The evidence of the various witnesses disclosed the existence of so large an amount of neglect and carelessness, that the severity of the above finding can be no matter of surprise: indeed, it is impossible to avoid a feeling of regret that the Commissioners cannot be made legally responsible for the heavy suffering and loss which has been entailed upon innocent individuals through their fatal recklessness. Of the degree of blame attached to these gentlemen a fair estimate may be gathered from the very clear and valuable report made by Captain Moody, the Government Inspector, (upon which, no doubt, the verdict of the jury was in a great measure framed). After expressing his opinion that the immediate cause of the catastrophe was the middle portion of the embankment, or dam, being lower than the top of the waste water pit (as shown in the accompanying Engraving), the gallant Captain said:—

This waste pit is designed to carry off the waste or flood water, but the top of the embankment having sunk below the top of the pit, and being suffered to remain so, the flood waters had no proper or sufficient escape, but went over the dam, which, as a necessary consequence, gave way. In the evidence before you mention has been made of a spring, of different leaks, and defective workmanship, but so long as the level of the dam was below the level of the waste pit, and

RUINS OF BROADBENT'S (CHARLESWORTH'S) MILL.

VIEW FROM MILL-HILL, TOWARDS VICTORIA-BRIDGE.

the flood suffered to pour over the top of an embankment of this kind, it would give way, though there were no springs, no leaks, and though the best quality of "puddling" was put in as water tight as possible. It would give way, though not so instantaneously, from top to bottom; it would be lower in its operation, but still quick enough to form a flood of terribly destructive effects in its course.

After describing the mode of constructing reservoirs of a similar character to the "Bilberry," and pointing out, in the formation of the dam, that the best materials only should be used, Captain Moody said:—

In the construction of the Bilberry dam this careful selection has not been made. The material is similar on both sides, and loose in its nature. The inner portion is carriable through the water, and, instead of the part next to the puddle-dam being closely rammed, and almost puddle in its character, a dry, open, rubble wall, or backing, appears to have been carried up from the bottom, on both sides of the puddle-dam, inviting the water, as it were, to scatter on the whole inner surface of the puddle, and to escape with greater ease at any leaks or fissures arising from settlement or bad execution of the work. In flowing over the top of the dam (which it ought not, if the work is in a position to act), the water would flow down through this dry rubble to the very bottom, and, acting on any cavities, or porous or weak portions at that part of the embankment, would act with immense force—acting on the principle of a hydraulic ram. In the case before us you have it in evidence, that the water, before passing over the outer surface of the dam did pour down thus for half an hour, and also acting on the water which was forcing its way through leaks and a spring at the bottom, the dam boiled up in the centre, as the witness stated, and burst out from the bottom almost simultaneously with breaking away in masses from the top. It was thus the whole dam gave way, and the volume of water in the reservoir forth at once rushed.

Referring to the spring stated to have been discovered in the trench under the embankment, Captain Moody referred to the fact proved in evidence, that it was not led away by any of the usual and necessary modes, but

That very objectionable plans were resorted to in the hope of choking it up, or "weighting it down." But it was not by the weighted down;" it rose as the work rose, materially infusing the lower portion of the puddle, making it weak and bad, of a nature easily to be worked away with the water of the spring, as the latter forced itself through the centre of the embankment like a little rill of water issuing from the foot. At times this rill was clear, and at times muddy and yellow. The muddiness varied with the head of water in the reservoir. To the weak nature of the puddle at the base, and the washing away from time to time by the continuous run of water from the spring under the bottom of it, the great settlement of the puddle dam in the centre is to be attributed, a settlement which continued to go on during the construction, and after the dam had been raised to the height required in the specification. Of late years the settling down appears to have gradually ceased; doubtless the soft puddle had been nearly all squeezed out, and then would probably remain drowned, exerting little or no action, leaks increasing in size, and unequal settlements causing fractures.

Captain Moody concluded his observation with this emphatic warning to the inhabitants of Holmfirth

In this neighbourhood there are many mountain reservoirs receiving floods of water, impounded by lofty dams; they don't look upon them and treat them like mill-dams or fish-ponds. They are engines of mighty force, strong in aid of your industry to augment your wealth, and terrible in their power to destroy if mismanaged or neglected. The fact must be indelibly impressed on the minds of all the dwellers in Holmfirth.

At the conclusion of the gallant Captain's observations the audience broke out into a general buzz of approbation.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 14th ult. contained a series of Engravings from sketches made upon the spot, within a few hours after the disaster. We this week present our readers with other Illustrations, taken by one of our own Artists, from which a more accurate idea of the site of the reservoir and of the destructive ravages of the inundation may be gained.

The first Engraving is sketched from the heights above the Reservoir, showing the breach in the embankment or dam, and the waste pit tower rising above the level of the embankment.

The second large Sketch is taken from the bed of the Reservoir, looking towards the hilly range, crowned by Holme Moss, from which the Bilberry reservoir derived its supply of water, through the two dykes or becks shown in the Illustration.

The third large Sketch is a view of the village of Holmfirth from Victoria Bridge, and shows the awful *débris* occasioned by the inundation.

The fourth Illustration is taken from a point of the village known as "Mill Hill," upon which stands the White Hart hostelry, the host of which (Mr. W. Dyson), after narrowly escaping being drowned, exerted himself in a very extraordinary manner in the preservation of his neighbours.

The ruins of two large factories, known as the "Upper Mill" and the "Lower Mill," and a third vignette of "Charlesworth's Mill," also partially destroyed by the flood, complete the series.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER: LEAD MINES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—In the neighbourhood of Caerphilly, Monmouthshire, some very valuable mines of silver lead ores have just been discovered. The discovery was made by a charcoal burner, who, on leveling the ground for the purpose of raising a hut, had occasion to remove a small tree, and whilst doing so found a large mass of the ore in close proximity to the surface. This was upwards of ten tons in weight, and since then the company who are working the mine have found much larger quantities. A pit and levels are being sunk and driven for the purpose of working the ore. Upwards of 100 tons of lead ore have been raised in a few weeks from a shaft sunk in a meadow, and this ore having been analysed, yields 6 oz. of silver and 10 cwt. of good lead to the ton. The mineral field of South Wales has also in this neighboorhood yielded other treasures, for several rich seams of bituminous coal and iron ore have been found, and amongst these is a fine rich vein of the red ore upwards of six feet in thickness. There can be no doubt that these discoveries will prove very productive.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE LIVERPOOL POLICE.—The Liverpool magistrates were occupied on Saturday in investigating serious charges against Mr. Dowling, commissioner of the Liverpool police force, and Sergeant Tomlinson, arising out of a wanton attack committed on the previous Monday night upon a person who had been guilty of no offence, as delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, at Hoy-cross Chapel. The charges were, that the head-constable and his superintendent had endeavoured to suppress the truth of the matter from the stipendiary magistrate, Mr Mansfield, which purpose they had effected or permitted Sergeant Tomlinson to make a second report of the transaction, and had erased the leaves of the charge book, so as to destroy a former report, in which the conduct of the police was seriously implicated as having attacked the peaceable. The head constable or excuse. On Friday week, after long and patient investigation before Mr. Mansfield, assisted by James Aiken, jun., Esq., two of the police officers, with Sergeant Tomlinson, were immediately suspended; and on Saturday the magistrates suspended the head-constable and the superintendent. It is not a fortnight since the Liverpool town council signified its readiness to grant Mr. Dowling a retiring pension of £300 a year. The town Council have agreed, notwithstanding the above affair, to grant Mr. Dowling, whose resignation they accepted, a retiring allowance of £300 per annum, in consideration of his previous services. He has been head-constable for upwards of 20 years. It is alleged that he acted under the influence of opinion which he had recently taken as medicine, to cure a painful disease under which he laboured. It is said that he will be indicted at the instance of the magistrates for conspiracy.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Saturday night, the homestead of Mr. G. Rampley, at Brampton Lodge, near Huntingdon, with the buildings in the farm-yard, were destroyed by fire, occasioned, it was supposed, by an incendiary. 2 fine cows, 8 heifers, 9 weaned calves, 22 pigs, and about 30 sheep were burned to death, and 26 so much injured as to be obliged to be killed on the following morning. Almost the whole of the agricultural implements were destroyed. About 40 quarters of wheat and 30 quarters of beans, which were in the barns, were insured in the Alliance Office, and the farming stock in the Suffolk.

On Saturday last, Mr. Berkeley Bloxsome, brewer, of Cheltenham, was returning home from shooting, and on passing through the rear of his premises he stopped, as it is supposed, to draw the charge of his gun. While in the act the piece exploded, and the contents lodged in Mr Bloxsome's heart, causing instantaneous death.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. Spencer Suthers, a highly respectable cotton spinner and manufacturer, at Oldham, near Manchester, committed suicide by jumping down one of the coal-mines of Messrs. Evans, Barker, and Co., Oldham, the depth of which is 438 feet. He left his legs was snapped off, flew to a distance of several yards. The right leg was also broken. The unfortunate gentleman was of course quite dead when it fell up. He was about sixty years of age, and in good circumstances. It appears that he had previously suffered acute pain from rheumatism, and had been in a low desponding state of mind for some days. He has left a widow, son, and two daughters to mourn the sad event.

On Wednesday afternoon, as the one o'clock train was coming down the incline from the Camden station, North-Western Railway, without an engine as usual, the spring of the break gave way; and there being no means of arresting the progress of the train, it ran into the station at the rate of twenty miles an hour, knocked against the platform, and rebounded with great force. The shock was very great, and caused several severe bruises to the passengers. Among them was the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, whose face was much cut and bruised.

The port of Folkestone is to be raised to the fourth class. The imports have of late so considerably increased, that the Custom-house is now being made one-third larger, to afford accommodation.

MUSIC.

THE 137TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

The annual gathering on St. David's Day of the "Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons," in Freemasons' Hall, is signalised by a musical celebration perhaps the most remarkable of the sort by the celebration of that interesting and valuable institution, "The Welsh Charity School," of Gray's-inn-road, is one of the most captivating items. At Monday's anniversary Col. the Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant, M.P., was in the chair; and nearly 200 persons sat down to the banquet, the ladies gracing the gallery and raised platforms at the end of the hall. Welsh harpers no longer welcomed the visitors, but a small brass band occupied the upper gallery, over the president's chair; and the stewards of the day wore their plumed cocked-hats, almost every one in the room having the distinctive look at the button-hole of the coat.

In the morning the Bishop of Manchester preached the customary sermon at St. George's, Hanover-square, and eloquently advocated the cause of the charity at the dinner in the evening. Colonel Wood and Colonel the Hon. G. Rice Trevor, M.P., equally enforced the charitable objects of the society, and nearly £1000 in donations was announced as the result of the day's appeal—her Majesty subscribing 100 guineas, and the Earl of Powis (who was present), Lord Dynevor, the Marquis of Anglesey, Sir Charles Morgan, the Bishops of Bangor, St. Asaph, St. David's, Llandaff, and Manchester; the Hon. Colonel Pennant, Colonel Wood, Hon. Rice Trevor, Hon. R. Clive, M.P., &c., being liberal contributors. The society supports 200 children, of whom 196 were present, the picture of health and happiness; the annual cost of each child being only £9 for food, clothing, and education. The expenditure for 1851 amounted to £2700, being £150 lower than that of 1850, and £300 below that of 1849.

The musical arrangements of the present festival were under the direction of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and co-composer, who is a native of the Principality, and who gave his gratuitous services. He performed his admirable arrangement, "Recollections of Wales," comprising the melodies "Of noble race was Shenkin," "Lady Owen's delight," and the "Rainy of the Lark," in excellent style. Mr. Streather executed a harp fantasia on Welsh themes with considerable skill. The glee "Rondo" by Sir H. R. Bishop "Bid me discourse," and, with Miss Pyne, gave Mr. Charles Glover's pretty duet, "From our merry Swiss home;" Mr. Henson sang "Annie Laurie;" Mr. Swift, "All is lost now," from Bellini's "Sonnambula" (unbounded); Mr. Ransford, "St. David's-day;" and Miss Ransford, Messrs. Swift and Ransford, Mr. Brinley Richards's trio, "Up, quit thy bower." Festa's madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale;" "Rule Britannia," and the National Anthem, were included in the programme; but the most interesting piece of the night was the ode, sung by a portion of the children after they had passed round the hall, to the high gratification of the guests. The words of the ode are by Miss Florence Wilson, and Mr. Brinley Richards has adapted them to the ancient Welsh melody, "Llwyn Onn." The wish expressed in the ode, that the Prince of Wales may be seen in the chair, was loud y cheered. The children sang in unison; but the exquisitely pure-toned voices of the young performers in its sympathetic effect, and the ode was rapturously encored. To listen to these Britonic vocalists would alone suffice to render this Welsh festival attractive. During the evening, Talhiarn, the poet, improvised in English and Welsh with his usual facility.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.

Under her Majesty's most gracious patronage, a second series of four evening concerts commenced, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Hobbs, Land, and Phillips being the vocalists. The programme comprised Calcott's "Oh, snatch me away!" Bayly's "When shall we three meet" (in which Mr. Francis singularly failed), Battishill's "Amidst the myrtles," Webbe's "Swiftly from the mountain's brow," Spofforth's "Come, bounteous May," Sir H. R. Bishop's "Sleep, gentle lady," Kuyvett's harmonised "Rose of the valley," and Dowland's madrigal, "The Pedlar." Between the two parts allotted to the glees there was a selection from the music of Purcell and Arne, from the "Tempest." It is an excellent reason to hope that a hundred more such pieces, as a concluding performance of short duration the speciality can be adhered to; but in an evening concert of larger proportions the selection requires relief between the glees and madrigals. The fashion of the "Union" is spreading in the highest circles, and deservedly so, for more finished part-singing has never been heard in this or any other country.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. W. T. Best gave his third and last performance of organ music on Mr. Willis's large organ for Hampstead Church, on Tuesday: the selection included Handel's first concert, and prelude and fugue in F minor, J. S. Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor, Mendelssohn's Concertstück, Kollis's barcarole, a fugue by J. L. Krebs, a trio in G major by G. A. Homilius, and an andante in F with variations of his own composition.

Mr. Nottebohm's soirée in the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday, the second of his quartet and pianoforte *soirées*, assisted by Saunton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti.

Mr. G. Perren had a concert at the Sussex Hall, in the City, on Wednesday night, with the co-operation of the Misses Heald, F. Jacobs, Kansford, Mrs. J. Rose, Mrs. R. Limpus, Messrs. Genge, Holmes, R. Limpus, Ransford, F. Smith, Bodda, W. Rose (pianist), Case, and Herr Jonghmans.

The first of the Union Musicale Wednesday concerts took place on the 3d instant, at St. Martin's Hall: the vocalists were the veteran Braham, Messrs. Swift, Brandt, G. Tedder, Wallworth, Onorati, Misses Messent, Alleyne, Lowe, R. Braham, Shubach, Wells, and Brougham; the solo players were Miss A. Goddard, H. Baller, Herr Lutgen, and M. Sonalle. Herr Auschuez was the conductor.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper had his third *soiree* of pianoforte music, at the Prince Arthur-street Rooms, aided by Miss Dolby, Mr. Benson, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Lucas. Mr. Sloper is entitled to great praise for first introducing to the musical public in this country the compositions of Dr. Schumann, the husband of Madame Clara Schumann (Clara Wieck), whose name enjoys a high reputation in Germany; he has composed symphonies, quartetts, trios, and an opera. As usual with a new name, "doctors differ" here as to his merits, but he is quite old to a fair hearing.

The Cecilian Society performed on Thursday, at the Albion Hall, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Shoubridge; with Mr. Boardman as organist.

Mr. Adams, the celebrated organist, performed on Thursday on a new organ, but by Gray and Davison, of the New-road, for the parish church, Bolton, Lancashire. The instrument is on the German plan, and has three manuals and pedal organ. Being Mr. Adam's farewell public performance, much interest existed: he played Mozart's "Don Giovanni" overture, Handel's "Occasions," and "Esther" overtures, the adagio and allegro from Mozart's symphony in D, a romance from Haydn's symphony, "Le Reine de Fayes," introducing the Kemphyon pipe, besides four pieces extempore; the concluding one containing the theme of the National Anthem.

The Sacred Harmonic Society repeated last night, at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, Handel's "Samson:" Mrs. Anderson, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, Weiss, and Phillips, being the chief singers.

Mr. Willy, the violinist, and Mr. John Willy, the pianist, have been performing with great success in the provinces.

Herr Pauer and Herr Molique performed at the second *soirée* of the Musical Institute, in Sackville-street, last Saturday; and the Rev. Mr. Rowden, M.A., read a paper on "the Influence of Keys in Music."

Mr. Hausmann, the violoncellist, assisted by Miss Rainforth, the Misses Smith, Messrs. Mackenzie, Stewart, and Durmer, gave a morning concert in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh, last Saturday, to a very numerous auditory. Mr. Hausmann being popular in Scotland.

Balfe's new opera, in four acts, the libretto by M. de St. Georges and Mr. Bunn, will be produced at Drury Lane Theatre, to-night (Saturday), under the composer's own direction, supported by Miss Crelinton, Miss P. Horton, Miss L. Pearson, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Walworth, and Mr. Borrani. Mr. Sims Reeves. The theatre was closed last night for the rehearsal of the new work.

A two-act comic opera, by Signor Biletta, composer of the ballet music for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in 1847, will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre next Monday, supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Corri, and Mr. Weiss.

The Royal Society of Musicians will celebrate its 114th anniversary festival, at Freemasons' Hall, next Tuesday; Sir George Clerk, M.P., in the chair. An attractive musical entertainment will be provided, as usual.

On Monday the Musical Society will give the fifth of their concert; the English Glee and Madrigal Union will have a meeting, and Mr. Kiall mark will commence his pianoforte *soirees*. On Tuesday, the Hungarian Orchestra will appear at the St. James's Theatre, under Herr Kalozdy's direction. On the same evening Mr Daniel Gear and Mr. Lucas will give their *soirées*. On Wednesday will be the fifth of the City Wednesday Concerts, and the first of Mr. Lucas's Musical Evenings. On Thursday will be the fourth of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings, at Willis's Rooms. Halle, Piatti, and Molique will perform.

Mr. John Parry having called in his "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," intends shortly to give the public a re-issue, consisting of scraps and sketches, musical, poetical, and critical, under the title of "Mr. John Parry's Portfolio for Children of all Ages."

Mr. E. Laurent's prize of ten guineas for the best original waltz will be contended for on Monday next, at the Argyll Rooms.

M. Berlioz, the celebrated composer, has arrived in town from Paris, to conduct the approaching concerts of the New Philharmonic Society at Exeter Hall. A portion of his "Romeo and Juliet" choral symphony will be performed at the first "New Philharmonic" concert, on Monday next. Amongst the other novelties during the series will be Mr. Edward Loder's dramatic cantata, "The Island of Calypso" Mr. Macfarren's cantata, "Leonora," and pianoforte concertos by Sirs and Dr. Wylde, with gleanings from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "Armide;" Spontini's "Vestale;" Beethoven's much choral symphony and triple concerto for violin, piano, and violoncello; and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" will also be executed on the grandest scale. The orchestra will include upwards of 100 players, besides a chorus of 200 voices.

The Philharmonic Society will commence their annual series of entertainments at the Hanover-square Rooms next Monday week, under the direction of Mr. Costa.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The widow of Weber died recently in Dresden. Mdlle. Aneri, the contralto, has made a highly successful *début* in Paris, as *Isabella* in Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri;" Calzolari, Ferranti, and Belletti sustained the other parts. The Queen of England has presented to Meyerbeer two works of art, accompanied with a most flattering letter, thanking the illustrious composer for his dedication of his ode to the memory of Rauch, the celebrated sculptor.

Mdme. Sontag, Miss Catherine Hayes, and Signor Charlestan at the last advices Signora Bosacchi and sailed for California on the 11th ult.: Mr. Augustus Braham, the tenor, did not accompany her, but remains at New York, to sing in opera. Mr. Wallace, the pianist and composer, is making a tour through the South and West. Ole Bull was at Washington. Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" had been successfully produced at the Astor-place Italian Opera-house, New York, with Mdle. Steffanoni as *Alice*; Mdme. Bertucca-Maretzek as the *Princess*; Salvi, *Robert*; and Marini, *Bertram*.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.

"The Barrister; or, Moral Courage," is the name of a new piece produced on Monday, evidently founded on the basis of the French story which has already been often dramatised, in which the husband orates his wife and seducing friend out of an adulterous intention. The story is here made entirely English in its incidents and characters—the scene being a villa at Norwood. The eloquent spouse is named *Mr Poynter*, a barrister of such forensic address that the culprit lover had no chance whatever against "the valour of his tongue." The drama is not altogether without merit, and Mr. Creswick was an efficient representative of the leading character. A second new piece was produced on the same evening, in which Mr. Shepherd enacts the *Chevalier de Grenaillac*. It is named "The Marason of Horrors," and is taken from Mr. Charles Sneb "La Barbe Bleue." The terrible female so named was gracefully impersonated by Miss Clarissa Doria.

ASTLEY'S.

A new drama has, at length, been produced at this theatre. It is entitled "Tancred, or the triumph of the Crusaders," and is well enough adapted to display the equestrian and spectacular resources at Mr. Batty's command. It has been compiled by Mr. John Sanderson, for the purpose of (we copy the play-bill) "introducing gorgeous scenery, banners, trophies, dresses, magnificent processions, suits of armour, innumerable auxiliaries, and the whole of the splendid stud of highly-trained steeds;" and this promise it amply accomplishes. The gist of the interest lies in the rival loves of *Armida* (Miss Maclean), a Mahomedan spy, and *Clorinda* (Miss Fenton), an Amazon for the leader of the Crusade, *Tancred* (Mr. Parsons). *Armida* falls into many perils, and is the occasion of many combats, but is saved from the rack by the intervention of a humble retainer. The Christians triumph, and the concluding *tableau* is remarkable for splendour.

OLYMPIC.

A new piece from the French, entitled "The Advocate and his Daughter," has met with success at this theatre. The original, entitled "Clémence; ou, La Fille de l'Avocat," was performed by a company of French comedians on the same spot some twelve years ago. The advocate, *Rambert* (Mr. Farren), proves himself equal to a moral crisis. He pleads against the validity of the marriage of his own daughter with the son of a banker. He gains the suit. A scene of strong feeling then ensues. The stern, proud *Baron* (Mr. Diddear), touched with the misery of all parties, relents, and a re-marriage is resolved upon with the consent of all parties. The part is one well adapted to Mr. Farren's aptitude. Miss Lyons, as *Clémence*, showed much susceptibility for passionate situations, though not quite equal to the impersonation and conception of the coarse character.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

The puppets are getting ultra-pontical. "Poll Practice" is the name of the last production, exposing the corruption of electioneering, and urging parliamentary reform. Mr. Hugo Vezin, the author of the celebrated essay, however, grow too bold, and should, we think, have the fear of the Chamberlain impressed upon his wooden imagination, if penetrable by any influence so thoroughly ideal.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is reported that this ancient lyric establishment will be re-opened on the 23d inst., with Herr Hiller as the musical director and conductor, and Herr Eckert as accompanyist. The celebrated Mdlle Wagner, from Berlin, is engaged, and is to appear as *Fidès* in Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Madame Sontag will sing in the course of the season: Mdlle. Lagrua, Mdlle. Bertucca, Mdlle. Piccolomini, Signor Lablache, Signor Calzolari, Signor De Bassini, the famed barytone; Signor Belletti, Signor Ferlotti, the two Lablaches, &c., are also engaged.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—This establishment will commence its season with Donizetti's "Martyrs," in the course of the month. Mr. Costa is director of the music, composer, and conductor. Grisi, Castellan, Mdlle. Bertrandi, and Viardot, Mario, Mei, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Herr Formes are engaged. Amongst the works to be produced are Weber's "Faust" or "Euryanthe," Rossini's "Count Ory," and Alary's new opera "Sardanapalo," just executed with such success in St. Petersburg, with Grisi Ronconi, and Mario. It is also announced that a new opera by Jouisse, the chief characters to be sustained by Mdlle. Zerr, Tamberlik, and Herr Formes—will be one of the novelties of the season. Mdme Castellan has arrived in town, and the other principal artists are daily expected from St. Petersburg.

"INGOMAR."—This fascinating play continues its career of popularity. On Monday week it was performed with great applause at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Mr. T. G. Kirby sustained the character of the barbarian hero, and Mrs. H. Kirby attempted the Greek maiden with some success. The play has also, we learn, to receive illustration, next Wednesday, at the Woolwich Theatre, from the talents and graces of Miss Kerry Bolty and Miss Addy Herand, whose *Parthenia* is expected to be a highly pleasing interpretation of the interesting heroine.

WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON THE SOUTH COAST OF DEVONSHIRE.—In the account given with this Illustration, at page 173 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, for Shapton Lea, read *Slapton Lea*; and for HART Bay, read *Start Bay*. For the privilege of a day's wild-fowl shooting once a year upon the Lea, the public are indebted to the liberal ty of Sir Robert Newman, Bart., who has a residence and some property close to the Lea.

A SCIENTIFICATION CONGRESS WITH A NATURAL HISTORY.—The remains of some flying reptiles, one of them supposed to have measured more than sixteen feet from tip to tip of its outstretched wings, have been found in the wit is chalk of Kent. Were these, supposed the poet, imagination, blown out to sea and drowned, so that their bones sank to the bottom and were preserved in the white mud? If not, *whence* came they?—*Kidd's London Journal*, an entertaining and suggestive miscellany.

THE MINT.—The return to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Hume, of the changes in the Royal Mint and its present state, has been printed. It states that Sir J. Herschel succeeded Mr. Shell at a salary reduced from £2000 to £1500, and that the office is not in Parliamentary connexion with Government. Sir J. Herschel entirely agreed with the report of Mr. Shell for the reform of the Mint, which was approved of by the Lords of the Treasury. Many changes have, however, been since taken to accomplish the reform. The Mint board was dissolved in March, and the contracts with the melter and refiner terminated on the 30th of April. The peculiar distinction between the melter and the refiner is considered to be abolished. All persons employed in the Mint will perform their duties under the orders of the Master. All fees will henceforth be paid to the public account. Before the contract with the moneyers ceased, and before any new offered for the coinage of work, but only after there had been received, not one of which was accepted. In consequence a plan was prepared for the execution of the coinage under the employment of Government. This plan came into operation on the 2d of August, 1851. One resident engraver has since been retained, on good salary, to get up all private work. The best artists and modellers are retained as engravers without salaries, but paid for any work they may execute on a fixed scale. All private work in the Mint terminated with the Punjaub medals and those ordered under contract for the Commissioners of the Exhibition. The moneyers have received compensation in sums varying from £1000 to £500 per annum, according to length of service; the apprentices an annuity of £100. The melter and refiner (Mr. Mathison) has been allowed £,200 per annum. The annual saving is estimated at £11,000 per annum, subject at present to deductions for the various compensations allowed. The whole expense of the new establishment is estimated at £15,752 3s. per annum.

NEW MODE OF DETERMINING THE LONGITUDE.—A new method of determining longitude at sea, by means of a peculiar ship-chronometer, has been discovered by Rev. Tyler Thacher, on his late passage to San Francisco. This method of determining longitude by a single observation of any heaven y body, seen by night or day, either on meridian, or at any angle with the meridian, is perfectly economical, and as accurate and certain in its results as any case whatever in spherical trigonometry. He employs the same observations as to its latitude. The method by which this is done is partly geometrical and partly mechanical, but is plain and easy. The certificate from the master and the first mate of the ship *Capitol* show the discovery was made and tested by Mr. Thacher during the late voyage to that State. Mr Thacher is now in London, and proposes to secure a world-wide claim his discovery, so important to mariners and to the whole commercial world.

FREE TRADE.—The *Liverpool Times* states the following facts:—The number of vessels that entered that port in 1844 (the highest year) before the repeal of the Corn-laws, was 7,239, with a tonnage of 1,904,000 tons; in the year 1851 it amounted to 8,237,666, showing an increase of upwards of 1,100,000 tons in eight years. During the preceding eight years the increase of the tonnage of the port, though large, was not nearly so large. It was from 1 947,615 to 2,445,278 tons, giving an increase of 491,553 tons, or less by one half. During the eight years preceding that the increase was only one-third, from 1,3.1,111 to 768,429 tons, and, going back to the times before Mr. Huskisson removed any of the restrictions of the old Navigation Laws, the greatest increase on shipping ever recorded in eight years was from 709,849 tons to 893,929 tons—an increase of 183,093 tons, or not more than the sixth part of the increase of the last eight years.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AND THE ELECTORS OF BUCKS.

Mr. Disraeli has issued an address to his late constituents, again asking their votes in his favour on the 12th inst., the day fixed for the county election. The right hon. gentleman says:—

The late Administration fell to pieces from internal dissension, and not from the assault of their opponents; and notwithstanding the obvious difficulties of our position, we have felt that to shrink from encountering them would be to leave the country without a Government, and her Majesty without servants. Our first duty will be to provide for the ordinary and current exigences of the public service; but, at no distant period, we hope, with the concurrence of the country, to establish a policy in conformity with the principles which in opposition we have felt it our duty to maintain. We shall endeavour to terminate that strife of classes, which, of late years, has exercised so pernicious an influence over the welfare of this kingdom; to accomplish those remedial measures which great productive interests, suffering from unequal taxation, have a right to demand from a just Government; to cultivate friendly relations with all foreign powers and secure honourable peace; to uphold in their spirit, as well as in their form, our political institutions; and to increase the efficiency, as well as maintain the rights, of our national and Protestant Church. An Administration formed with these objects, and favourable to progressive improvement in every department of the State, is one which, we hope, may obtain the support and command the confidence of the community, whose sympathies are the best foundation for a strong Administration, while they are the best security for a mild Government.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

London, March 1, 1852. B. Disraeli.

The vacancies in the Parliamentary representation of the country created by the new Ministerial appointments are not likely to lead to a loss of seat of the candidates for re-election. Lord Naas, however, the new Secretary for Ireland, is threatened with a strong opposition in the county of Kildare by Mr. Cogan, who starts on the Liberal interest.

North Lincolnshire.—Mr. Christopher says in his address:—"I accept office under the Administration of the Earl of Derby, from a conviction of his sincere desire to reverse that financial and commercial policy which has proved so injurious to native industry and capital. It is on this ground that I confidently rely on your support." Again confirming on me the proud distinction of representing your interests in the House of Commons."

North Essex.—The election is fixed for Tuesday, the 9th inst. It is not expected that Mr. Barnston, the new Secretary at War, will meet with opposition.

Colchester.—A deputation having waited upon Lord Naas, Secretary for Wavelnoe Park, to solicit him to come forward, that gentleman, in the near prospect of re-election, declined. At the approaching general election Mr. W. Hawkins will come forward with Lord John Manners in the Conservative interest; and as Mr. Hardcastle is prepared vigorously to defend his seat, a sharp contest will be the result. On the present occasion, Mr. Wingrove Cooke, who contested the borough with the noble Lord two years ago, will again appear as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

Oxford (County).—Mr. Henley offers himself for re-election, of which there is not the slightest doubt. It is expected that the election will take place on the 10th inst. Colonel Norris has accepted a requisition from the freeholders of Oxfordshire, and will be a candidate at the next general election, on Protectionist principles.

The proximity, as is generally supposed, of a general election, has called forth addresses to several constituencies independently of those arising out of the change of Ministry.

Tower Hamlets.—Mr. William Coningham, of Brighton, has issued an address to the electors of the Tower Hamlets, soliciting their suffrages at the next election. He says he is an advocate for the ballot and the extension of the franchise, a financial reformer, and an unflinching supporter of the principle of free-trade. It is not known whether either Sir William Cay or Mr. G. Thompson propose to retire.

Warwick.—Mr George Repton, one of the present members of St. Alban's, announces the fact of that borough, has solicited the suffrages of the electors of Warwick at the coming election. The hon. gentleman announces himself as a firm supporter of Earl Derby's Government and policy. Mr. Mellor, Q.C., has also appeared in behalf for the representation of the borough.

Newport, Isle of Wight.—Mr. William Biggs, of Highfield House, Leicester, has issued an address formally offering himself as a candidate. He will be supported in on Junction with Mr. Massey, the barrister, and Recorder of Portsmouth, both of whom are doing battle for free trade in opposition to Messrs. H. C. Plowden and C. W. Martin, the present members.

Renfrewshire.—Mr. Wegg Prosser having announced his intention not to offer himself as a candidate for Mr. Hastie's seat, again offers himself, two candidates have come forward; namely, Mr. J. King, a "Conservative, protectionist, and a Protestant," and Mr. G. S. B. Hanbury, a Conservative Free-trader, however, by his promise to propose no protectionist measures, from whatever quarter introduced, which will afford relief to the farmer, as understood by retaining the promise of support from the "Ross Protection Society." Mr. C. Baird will again come forward as the Liberal and Free-trade interest. The hon. gentleman has just issued his address.

Macclesfield.—Mr. John Williams, late one of the vestrymen of Marylebone, has issued his address to the electors of this borough, announcing his intention of again soliciting their suffrages in the event of a dissolution. He has represented the borough since 1847, and is an advanced Reformer Mr. Brock eluriat, the other member, has not yet announced whether he will again come forward.

Reading.—Mr. Keating, Q.C., has addressed the electors of Reading as a Liberal and Free-trader, with a view to the next election.

Leicester.—The candidates for the borough of Leicester, Messrs. Harris and Ellis, have issued addresses to their constituents, announcing their determination to retire into private life.

Taunton.—Mr. George Kemp, proprietor of the Somerset Brewery, has announced himself a candidate for Taunton, in opposition to Sir Edward Coxbroose, Bart. In his address he declares that, believing the agriculture interest to be the mainstay of the state, he will support all such measures as may be required to relieve it from unequal burdens.

Greenwich.—Mr. Alderman Sa ormons, M.P., addressed a large meeting of the electors of Greenwich, at the lecture-hall of the town, on Monday, in reference to the course he would take in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. He declared his intention to oppose any protective line of policy, if adopted by the Derby Administration. A resolution of confidence in the worthy Alderman was unanimously carried.

Boston.—On Monday, J. A. Hankey, Esq., accompanied by his cousin, the Governor of the Bank of England, addressed a large and influential meeting at the Town-Hall of Boston in support of the political views of the Financial Reform and Manchester School, when a resolution was carried to pledging the meeting to use their utmost endeavours to secure his return as their representative at the next general election.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The following is the return made, on Tuesday, to the Central Association of Employers, as to the state of employment in the shops of members of the Association:—

Return, showing the number of men who have signed the Declaration and resumed work at 29 Establishments.

	Monday, Feb. 23.	Monday, March 1.	Increase.
Vice-men	435	555	120
Turners	479	593	114
Smiths and strikers	394	549	155
Moulders	422	549	127
Drossers	162	199	37
Millwrights	76	95	19
Pattern-makers	74	103	29
Carpenters	141	165	24
Machine-men, planers, slotters, &c.	194	248	54
Boiler makers	419	459	40
Labourers	343	508	165
Others	396	520	124
Total	4017	4927	910
Average per firm	138	170	32

The proprietors of an establishment which has not been closed are said to be in treaty with the Amalgamated Society for a number of men to enter their shop, and work by relays, so as to keep up operations night and day. The men seem, however, to be devising means for opening a tool-shop, and working relays for themselves, in order to provide tools for the contemplated co-operative establishments.

The stationary engine-drivers have had a meeting at Manchester, at which it was agreed to give 1s. per week to the men who are out of work The millwrights of Manchester have held another meeting, at which it was decided by a majority of seven to one to join the Amalgamated Society. This was one of the largest meetings of the trade ever held in Manchester. They have determined to send deputations to the millwrights in other towns, to induce them to act in a similar manner.

The nailers of Stourbridge resumed work on Tuesday, all the masters but two having agreed to continue the old prices. Not for twenty years have the operatives suffered so severe a rin a strike as during the last month, and it is hoped that the credit of the poor sufferers that they endured in peace, and their conduct has been uniform y good.

On Thursday evening a preliminary meeting of the trades of London was held in St. Martin's hall, Long-acre—J. Vansittart Neale, Esq., in the chair —at which resolutions were carried pledging the trades to support the engineers by means of such an organisation as "will ensure sufficient funds to conduct the present contest, and enable the workmen to establish themselves permanently as a association workshops."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty to fit the *London*, of 90 guns, Captain the Hon. M. Stopford, now lying at Sheerness, in a re-pects as sea-going ship. As soon as she is completed she will proceed to the Downs, to be there stationed as a guard-ship, unless required for more active service. Her duties there will be to enter volunteers out of the particular of general service.

Guernsey Command.—Lieutenant-General Bell, C.B., will, it is said, succeed Sir Colin Halkett to hold the Guernsey command after the 31st of March.

Captain the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, Coldstream Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Viscount Hardinge, the Master-General.

It is stated that the office of Military Secretary has been offered to Viscount Sidmouth, one of the members for North Durham, and formerly an officer in the 1st Life Guards.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—We observe by the army estimates that it is proposed to reduce this regiment this year from 1000 to 600 rank and file.

Pensioners for Service in Canada.—A circular has recently been issued by the War-office, calling upon able-bodied pensioners, fit to carry arms, to volunteer to Canada, there to be formed into local companies.

Army in Ireland.—At present the force in Ireland is as follows:—Cavalry regiments, Dragoons, or Light Dragoons, 5; Lancers, 2; Hussars, 2; Artillery, Sappers and Miners, 1; Royal Engineers and Staff, 1; regiments of infantry and 16 depôts of infantry, or in all 32 regiments and depôts. Total, 19,851, exclusive of officers

Examination of Mates in the Royal Navy.—By a circular of the Lords of the Admiralty, No. 50, dated 1 March 10, 1843, it was provided that masters who had already passed abroad should be at liberty to undergo their first or second examination at any port or foreign station at which the Royal Naval College or, should they belong to a ship under orders to be paid off, the first or second day after being so paid off. But, in consequence of a knowledge of trigonometry and algebra having now become a requisite to pass so passing, their Lordships have been pleased to extend to them the benefit of sending the third examination day after their arrival in England; or, in the case of officers having been paid off in a ship, the benefit of a second exam nation day from the date of their having been so paid off. This rule is a so to apply to masters' assistants and second masters, and it is to be distinctly understood, should an officer neglect to pass on one of those examinations or days, or should he be rejected on any of them, he will forfeit all claims to his time as seniority dated from the day of his original passing.

Supply of Guns.—Army Estimates for the Cape of Good Hope.—An account of the number of guns and of pounds of gunpowder annually exported from the United Kingdom to the Cape of Good Hope, from the c ose of 1644 to 1852, inclusive, ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed 5 June 1851, and ordered by the House of Lords:—In the year ending 5th Jan, 1845, there were exported 2002 guns, 225,550 lb. gunpowder; 1846, 4097 guns, 85 023 lb gunpowder; 1847, 6972 guns, 125,915 lb. gunpowder; 1848, 4100 guns, 116,093 lb gunpowder; 1849, 3576 guns, 197,300 lb. gunpowder; 1850, 5431 guns, 169,755 lb. gunpowder; 1851, 6777 guns, 430,103 lb. gunpowder; 1852, 12,180 guns, 144,790 lb. gunpowder.

From the army estimates for the current year it appears that, for the recruiting service, to the 31st of March, 1853, the charge to be provided is £19,304 11s. 1d., of which £3.01 16s. is for the service in London.

Time Coast Telegraphs.—Orders have been issued for putting the telegraphs at the various coast-guard stations on the south coast of England in an efficient state, as well as those on the East and North coasts, and from the South Foreland to Sheerness, by which means communication can be made from any part of her Majesty's channel cruising in the Channel to any or all of the great naval arsenals, the ships in the rivers Thames and Medway being so stationed as to be the means of communicating with Chatham and Woolwich Dockyards, and from the latter place to head-quarters, Whitehall. It is now above twenty years since these telegraphs were used, and, consequently, they will in most cases have to be replaced with new ones The last time they were in operation was when Captain (now Admiral) Sir Hugh Pigot commanded the *Talavera*, Lieutenant Pigot, now Admiral, the first service vessel in that, being then fitted by private officers (Lieut-Gard).

On Wednesday the Field-commissioned officers of the Foot Guards and line regiments at present on the home garrison, having previously been supplied with a necessary cartouche-boxes and muskets from the pecial Reserve Depôt, marched to the Royal Arsenal, where they were supplied with Minié rifles, from which they afterwards fired several rounds at 200 yards range. The practice was excellent, every bal. striking the target, and many the bull's eye.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Of racing and steeple-chasing we have a very unpretending calendar for the week ending: Doncaster, hoc, however, although in its *Springhood*, presents a full-grown appearance, the list for the Spring Handicap (Wednesday and Thursday) holding out promise of large fields and an abundance of sport. The new Cesarewitch course, mentioned in last week's, makes their meeting *sixth secundus*. Coventry has one day of mixed sport on Tuesday, and Stockton two papers. Lady's Steeple-chasing at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, on Thursday, completes the programme for the week. The coursing fixtures embrace Holywell, Mallany (Scotland), and Spiddal (Ireland) on Wednesday; Ridgway (Lytham) on Thursday; and Belsay (Northumberland) on Friday.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The sudden and inexplicable disappearance of Surprise from the Liverpool Spring Cup was a knock-down blow to those who had invested, and effectually checked any disposition to speculate on other events, our quotations, therefore, with few exceptions, be understood to represent the market laying prices:—

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

4 to 1 agst Abbess of Jarveaux	30 to 1 agst Surprise	
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
2 to 1 agst Chieftain (t)	16 to 1 agst La Gazza Ladra	20 to 1 agst Bedford (8 yrs) (t)
10 to 1 — Miss Mowbray	(t)	20 to 1 — Sir John
15 to 1 — Maria Day	16 to 1 — Cogia	20 to 1 — Warner
15 to 1 — Vintress		20 to 1 — Abd-el-Kader
DERBY.		
9 to 2 agst Hobbie Noble	16 to 1 agst Ore to	20 to 1 agst Augur
15 to 1 — Alfred the Great	20 to 1 — Lapidist	20 to 1 — Kalgaton
	30 to 1 agst Phantom	

Thursday.—A very thin attendance, and only four bets made; viz 1 to 1 (to a small sum) against Hobbie Noble, 13 to 1 (or £100) against Orelio, and £50 to 25 against Lapidist.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—Wednesday.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Russell and Sir Charles Napier (E. Harrison), 1. Mr. Buckley's Royal George (Wells), 2.

The Scramble Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Owen's c by General Pollock (D. Doyle), 1. Mr. W. T. Rochwell's Emerystone (Maher), 2.

The Liverpool Spring Cup of 100 sovs in specie, with 60 added.—Mr. Stewart's Bahadur (Wells), 1. Mr. Colgreave nd Abbess of Jarveaux (Charlton), 2.

The Grand National Steeplechase Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Mason's Miss Mowbray (Goodman), 1. Mr. Cartwright's Maurice Daley (Boyce), 2.

The Optional Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Stebbing's br c by Irish Birdcatcher, 1. Mr. W. T. Rothwell's Emerystone, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the news of a renewal of hostilities with the Burmese, the English Market opened at the closing prices of the preceding week, Consols quoting 97⅞ to ⅞ alternately advancing to 97⅝. After the hours of business some bargains were said to have been effected at 97⅝, an advance on Tuesday Consols opened at the improvement of 97⅛ ⅜, and closed at 97⅜ ⅝. The improvement of ¼ per cent occurred on Wednesday, the speculators buying upon the intended reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England. The latter event did not take place, but the reduction by the Bank of France of the interest from 4 to 3 per cent. was duly announced on Thursday. There was no speculation at the close of the week, the prospect of a discussion being a damper. Consols were heavy, and the Market generally dull, the last offers being 97⅜ ⅝, an advance on Tuesday Consols opened at the improvement of 97⅛ ⅜, and closed at 97⅜ ⅝. The improvement of ¼ per cent occurred on Wednesday, the speculators buying upon the intended reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England. The latter event did not take place, but the reduction by the Bank of France of the interest from 4 to 3 per cent. was duly announced on Thursday. There was no speculation at the close of the week, the prospect of a discussion being a damper. Consols were heavy, and the Market generally dull, the last offers being 97⅜ ⅝, an advance on Tuesday Stock, 2 3-4; Reduced, 98½; Consols, 97⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 96½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7⅛; India Bonds, £1000, 75 pm.; South Sea Stock, 108; Ditto for Account, 97⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 63 pm.; £500, 63 pm.; Small, 63 pm.; Ditto, advertised, for Account.

On Monday, Peruvian touched 104½; Buenos Ayres ranged from 87½ to 89; Ecuador, 5 to 5½; Mexican, for money, 33; Spanish Five per Cent Deferred, 41¾; New Deferred, 18¾ ⅞; Venezuela, 38 to 39½. Although not quite so much business was transacted on Tuesday, prices were well maintained and on Wednesday Spanish Stock became the favourite speculation. The fever day; Peruvian, however, receded from realisation, and Venezuela Deferred, from the same cause. The last prices were, after the close of business:—Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent Certificates, 94; Ditto, 5 per Cent, 102 ex. d.; Ecuador Bonds, 5¾; Grenada Bonds, 1¾ per Cent; ex. Dec.; Ditto, Deferred, 20½; Mexican 3 per Cents, 1846, Account, 33½; Peruvian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 1853; Ditto, Deferred, 85¾; Portuguese 5 per Cents, converted, 1841, 38; Ditto, Account, 33¾; Sardinian Bonds, 5 per Cents, 89½; Account, 89½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 25½; Ditto, Passive, 5¾; Three per Cents, Account, 17¾; Ditto, New Deferred, 1¾; Spanish Com. Cert. Coup., not funded, 2¾ per cent.; Venezuela Bonds, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 40¾; Ditto, Deferred, 19½; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 104¾; Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 59½; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 93¾.

The Railway Market has been tolerably firm, but business has been rather limited in extent; prices have consequently taken a very narrow range.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 12¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 6¾ x. d.; Bristol and Exeter, 86¾ x. d.; Caledonian, 15¾; Chester and Holyhead, 20¾; East Anglian (£35 paid), 4¾; Ditto (£18 paid), 3; Eastern Counties, 7⅝ x. d.; Eastern Union, A, 6; East Lancashire, 16; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction, 49¾ x. d.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 29; Great Northern, 18½; Ditto, Half-s, 6½; Ditto Halves B 14½; Great Western, 85½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69½; Ditto, Bankwall, 7¾ x. d.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 85½; London and North-Western, 118¾ x. d.; Ditto, Fifth, 14¾ x. d.; London and South-Western, 85½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30¾; Midland, 86 x. d.; Ditto, New, £20, 3; North British, 6¾; North Staffordshire, 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Scottish Central, 15, Scottish Mid and, 2½; South Devon, 15 x. d.; South-Eastern, 49¾ x. d.; South Wales, 20¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17¾ x. d.; Ditto, G.N.E., Purch., 5¾ x. d.; York and North Midland, 21¾ x. d.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 17½; East Lincolnshire, 16; Leeds and Bradford, 101; London and Greenwich, 12½; North-ern and Eastern, 60 x. d.; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21½; Wear Valley, Guaranteed, 57; Wilts and Somerset, 54½.

Preference Shares.—St. Helens, 14½; Caledonian (£10), 8½; East Anglian (£3 10s.), 2½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 1½; Ditto, New, Six per Cent, 1, 12½; London and South-Western, 7⅞ x. d.; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 12¾ x. d.; Ditto (£5) 6¾ x. d.; North Staffordshire, 9¾.

Foreign.—Belgian, 5½; Dutch, 2; Central of France, 2½; East Indian of France, 20, ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10¾; Paris and Lyons, 15; Paris and Rouen, 26½; Paris and Strasbourg, 15¾ x. d.; Rouen and Havre, 10¾; Tours and Nantes, 8.

Friday Afternoon.—Owing to the great rise in the Rentes in Paris yesterday when the Five per Cents were done at 107 francs 15 cents, Consols last night were steady, and prices slightly advanced. The Three per Cents have been done at 97⅜ ⅝; the Three per Cent. Reduced, 98¼ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, to 96⅞ Bank Stock is 218½. India Bonds, 75s 78s pm.; Exchequer Bills, 63s 65s pm.; Ditto, small, 63s pm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares firm Brazilian, 97¼; Mexican, 33¾; Portuguese 36; and Spanish Three per Cents, 24¾.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—During the present week a full average supply up-to-day the receipts of both and cattle are moderate. The trade is in a steady, and prices slightly advanced. The Three per Cents have been done at 97⅜ ⅝; the Three per Cent. Reduced, 98¼ ⅜; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, to 96⅞ Bank Stock is 218½. India Bonds, 75s 78s pm.; Exchequer Bills, 63s 65s pm.; Ditto, small, 63s pm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares firm Brazilian, 97¼; Mexican, 33¾; Portuguese 36; and Spanish Three per Cents, 24¾.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Feb. 27.

BANKRUPTS.

G. HART and T. HART, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, warehousemen, trimming manufacturers. J. NORRIS, Watford, Hertfordshire, grocer. J. T. DUNN, Lime-street, and Aldgate, wine-merchant. J. GREENWOOD, Cheapside, and Isle of Dogs, cf. of Wharf-road, Limehouse, and Blackwall, ship-builder. J. HILLS, Woodford, Essex, Brighton, bui der. SARAH WILSON, Pentonville-place, Pentonville, dressmaker. J. Stamford Forum, Lincolnshire, draper. J. GILLETT, Great-grd, Yorkshire, grocer. J. D. HOLMES, Sunderland, and Y. L. MARSHALL, Ryhope, Durham, timber-merchants.

Tuesday, March 2.

Corps of Royal Marines.—Second-Lieutenant C. W. Carrington to be First-Lieutenant, vice L. 's Rooves.

Fan 25—Sixteen Major J. M'Arthur to be Lieut-Colonel, vice C. Jones Lieutenant H. Wilkinson, Captain, vice J. M'Arthur; Second Lieutenant J. J. Hodges to be First Lieutenant, vice W. Brooker.

BANKRUPTS.

A. FRASER and G. LIGHTFOOT, Bond-street, City, merchants. G. BENNETT and A. J. STAFFORD, West-end, Hammersmith, builders. S. WATKINSON, Wilts, flower, innkeeper. J. T. HUTT and J. ARGENT, Newmarket, innkeeper. T. BROOKS, Banbury, grocer. A. ALBOROUGH, Ipswich, Suffolk, coal-merchant. J. WOOD and THOMAS Aberdare and Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorganshire, grocers. J. P. BEVAN, Taunton, banker. J. BOWEN, Llandilo-Fawr, Carmarthenshire, grocer. J. YATES, Preston, Lancashire, builder. J. DAVIES, Abergele, Denbighshire, grocer. J. ELLISON, Lee-park, Greenwich

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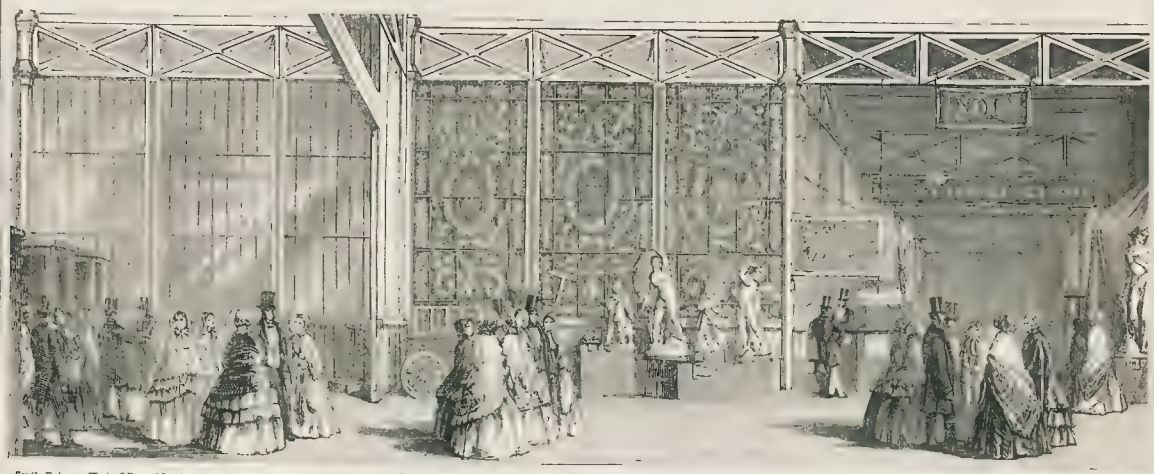
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

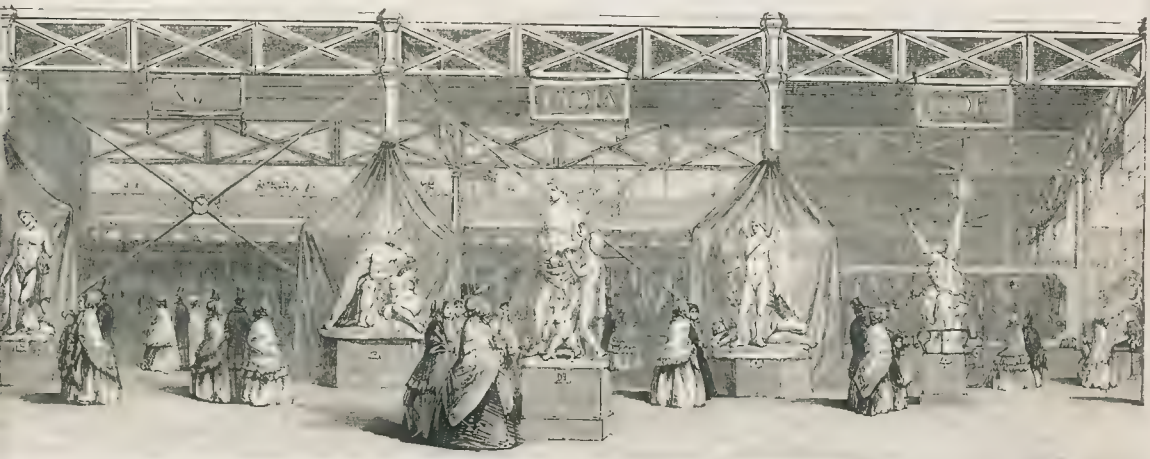
SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852. [GRATIS.

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—PORTION OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.



South Entrance West—Offices of Special Commissioners, &c.—Electric Telegraph—110,090 Persons entered the Building, Monday, October 6. | Royal Commissioners' Room—Bronze Group: Fighting Horses—Jealousy of Oberon, Ariel, Puck and Titania. | Passage to Colonial Department: Canada—British Guiana—Demerara—The Cape—Australia, &c.—Nymph preparing for the Bath.



Resting from the Chase—Indian Shawls—Kincob Silk—Fine Dacca Muslins: piece of 10 yards, £10, &c.—Embroidered Scarfs. | Satan Tempting Eve—The Jealousy of Medea—Satan Vanquished by the Archangel Michael. | Marble Statue of Victory (Bauch, of Berlin); purchased by her Majesty—Indian Arms and Armour.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

AMONG the graceful acts of the President of the Royal Commission, in recognition of valuable services in the early stages of the Great Exhibition, we have great pleasure in recording the presentation, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, of a Gold Medal to each of the Executive Committee. We engrave this handsome testimonial from the Medal received by Mr. Francis Fuller, one of the most active of the Committee. The presentation, it will be seen by the accompanying letter, was intended to have been made on the day of closing the Exhibition, but was unavoidably deferred until the present year.

Windsor Castle, October 15, 1851.

My dear Sir,—The Prince was anxious on this, the closing day of the Exhibition, to have presented you with a medal, in remembrance of the active part taken by you during the early discussions on the subject, and of your zealous exertions in the cause while success was yet doubtful; and he has commanded me to express his regret that the illness of Mr. Wyon, which has delayed the completion of the medal, obliges him to postpone doing so for the moment.

His Royal Highness, however, knowing that any delay should occur in assuring you of his sense of your services, and that even a particular desire having on the earlier stem of the Exhibition been so constantly in communication with you, that His Royal Highness should have directed me to convey this assurance to you.

Francis Fuller, Esq. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very truly, C. GREY.

Mr. FRANCIS FULLER (whose Portrait appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 18, last, and of whom we promised to give a Memoir in an ensuing Number) was born at Coulsdon, Surrey, educated at Isleworth, and on leaving school became a Land Surveyor, and afterwards followed his father's business as a surveyor and land agent. Mr. Fuller is the active member of the Committee

of the Philanthropic Farm School, Redhill; of the School for the Indigent Blind, and several other charitable and reformatory institutions.

Mr Fuller became a member of the Society of Arts early in 1845, and commenced by obtaining a much-needed loan of £1000 to aid that society's funds.

Mr Whishaw having suggested a National Exhibition of Industry, on the 16th June a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Fuller formed one of the original members; and to this committee Mr. C. W. Dilke and Robert Stephenson were afterwards added.

In May, 1849, Mr Fuller, in pursuance of an arrangement with Messrs. Cole and Scott Russell, proceeded to Paris to inspect the Exhibition there, and returned on the 12th June to Southampton.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Arts, on the 16th, where Prince Albert presided, a letter from Mr. Fuller to Mr. Scott Russell was received, in which he said: "My journey to Paris results in an opinion that we can get up an infinitely better Exhibition than that. You may, therefore, say as much to our Royal President, when he is in the chair at the distribution of prizes, in order that the official announcement of our intentions may be made public." In consequence of this letter Mr. Russell spoke to the Prince, who announced publicly that an Exhibition was contemplated

On the 30th of June Mr. Fuller attended at Buckingham Palace, by special command, with Messrs. Thomas Cubitt, Henry Cole, and Scott Russell, when the plan of the Exhibition was settled.

Mr. Fuller's next important service was his inducing Messrs. Munday to undertake all the risk to the extent of £100,000, and to be content with such share of profits as an arbitrator might award. This is one of the most remarkable instances of liberality on the part of a contractor on record From this period until the issue of the Royal Commission, Mr. Fuller's exertions to promote the Great Exhibition were indefatigable.

On the 3d of September he attended at Balmoral with Mr. Cole and Digby Wyatt, to report progress. For the expenses incurred in these preliminary exertions, a sum of money was assigned to each of the gentlemen engaged. Mr. Fuller immediately placed the sum allotted to him (£300) at the disposal of the Society of Arts, to be applied in prizes

When the salaries of the Executive Committee were fixed at £300 a year each, Mr. Fuller's professional engagements preventing him from giving up his whole time, he declined to accept it.

Thus, it will be seen that, although Mr. Fuller took no active part in the labours of the Executive Committee after the completion of the Building, that he was, from his influence, business habits, liberality, and influence among capitalists, from 1845 until the success of the undertaking was assured, a warm and valuable supporter of the undertaking, to which he has contributed, besides his time, near £900.

NEW BOOKS.

ROEBUCK'S HISTORY OF THE WHIG MINISTRY OF 1830.*

"You are not for Reform," said Lord George Cavendish to Mr. Fox, when, in 1797, on Mr. Grey's motion for an improvement of our parliamentary representation, the great Whig had sat down, after delivering an insincere, make-believe, and shuffling speech, by which he sought to embarrass Pitt, not certainly to forward the cause he affected to support. "*You are not for Reform.*"

"*No, no: but we must do something,*" was Fox's reply. The whole spirit of Whiggery was in the remark. The Whigs never yet were sincerely "*for*" any great principle. They never yet were for anything truly and heartily, except the aristocratic Revolution families, and the holy alliance by which those families manage to reconcile as much as possible, keep office as long as possible, and enjoy office as exclusively as possible Place, every place, and nothing but place, has been the drift of all their professions, the inspiration of their patriotism, the scope of their enthusiasm, the beatific vision when on the left hand of the Speaker, the end of man when on his right hand. Are they in opposition, as Mr. Fox was in 1797, and do they adopt, as he did, some popular principle? It is a sham. Surely they are not "*for*" the question? "No, no; but they must do something."

And so they must "do something" when, though in power, they are falling from power. Do we not see it now?

If people wish to comprehend why it is that, about twenty years after the great measure of Parliamentary Reform was carried through Parliament, and passed into law, a new measure of Parliamentary Reform had become necessary; if they wish to listen with a thorough appreciation to the animadversions of the "*Whig critic on the Whig bill*," if they desire to gauge, according to its real worth, that famous Whig party which has so largely influenced the destinies of England for one hundred and sixty years; and if, more particularly, people care to understand what that party has now become, and in what degree the honest hopes of the nation have been, over and over again, excited by the promising demeanour, and dashed and duped by the mean performance of Whiggery itself, let them attentively read Mr. Roebuck's work.

It is hard for one who perfectly knows the Whigs, who is amply provided with evidence of their habitual, and we may say traditional, if not hereditary, manner of conducting their political business, to write their history with entire impartibility; it is hard to resist the temptation which continually presents itself in the path of the upright comentator on events—the temptation to indulge in language of natural contempt and denunciation. This temptation Mr. Roebuck has manfully withstood. His narrative is singularly calm; it is essentially fair, straightforward, and unbiassed.

If the true history of a party read like an impeachment—not on account of the form, but on account of the matter, not in consequence of the expressions used, but in consequence of the events narrated; not through the unfairness, but through the fairness of the writer—that is not the fault of him who tells the history, though it may be the disgrace of those whose history is told.

One praise, such as it is, must be conceded to the Whigs by whoever attentively studies the career of the party—the praise of not having been, strictly speaking, guided by bad principles. For the fact, correctly stated, is simply that they have been, for the most part, guided by none. The pelf and interest of an exclusive, arrogant, and often very able oligarchy have ever been the prevailing and predominant objects of Whig tactics, and the chief inspirers of Whig ambition.

But good acts may be performed, where the motives are not of corresponding excellence. No other view of the character of the party, as a party, would be consistent with the facts. Good measures, known to be such, have sometimes received a lukewarm, sometimes a zealous support from the Whigs. When no popularity was to be gained by advocating such measures, that was the season of lukewarmness. When reform measures had become popular, the Whigs had always reached enthusiasm. Reform has been thus treated by them; religious liberty, retrenchment of public expenses, reduction of taxation, Free Trade, the education of the people, the amendment of the laws, are questions all of which bear on their dealt with in a similar spirit. For the sake of power, for the prospect of power, they have held lightly things even dearer to them than such principles—the distinctness and independence of their own family federation. Of this Mr. Fox's conduct at the time of the coalition is but an instance; and the anxious intrigues by which the Whigs sought an alliance, in vain, with the Duke of Wellington's administration, is another instance.

It must, however, be admitted that the party has generally been ably led; and that an apparent reluctance to assume the Government, when they might possibly have obtained it by some more than usually odious dereliction of decency, and by taking their stand on ground abhorrent from the general feelings of the people, has, on several occasions, enhanced the credit and ultimate interests of the party. Thus, there is an air of magnanimity in the conduct they pursued in the affair of Queen Caroline. But in making head, in rearing an intrepid front against the King's pitiless treatment of his wife on that occasion, the Whigs damaged not, but greatly strengthened, their political position. They were in opposition. By adopting the policy of the Ministry in that wretched episode of the history of George IV., nothing could be gained. On the contrary, that which was gained by the opposite course would have been lost. What was the result? "The Queen, worn out with grief, and passion, and toil, sank and died. The people considered her a martyr, and her enemies malignant, cruel, and unscrupulous persecutors. The feeling towards the King was indignant hate." The Whigs were therefore very far from being injured by their virtue. Their magnanimity or ability had its reward. And when we remember that they really had no alternative, even in the most crafty point of view—when we bear in mind that, for all practical purposes of advantage, the Government whom they had opposed were in possession, and had, as it were, the copyright of all that meanness—we really cannot help smiling at Mr. Roebuck's eulogies on the "generosity" thus evinced by the Whigs. It is Mr. Roebuck who is generous. He extols men who, at best or worst, could only have been plagiarists of a most unpopular policy, for not having been its authors.

While this astuteness, this undeniable ability, has generally marked the tactics of the Whigs, and while they have undoubtedly possessed in their ranks some of the greatest orators, and even some of the best official administrators of the last century and a half, it is singular to what an extent their pre-eminent attention to party ends has deprived them of the leisure, the means, and the chance of displaying that better and more real understanding of the scope and mission of statesmanship, by which patriotic politicians would prefer to be distinguished. When Adam Smith, for instance, propounded his economic views, the leaders of the Whigs were the very last to give them the slightest attention. In this, Pitt, even Pitt, showed a spirit more awake to what was incumbent on a statesman, than did the leader of the party who more peculiarly professed to represent the growing intelligence of the age, and to embody the expanding knowledge of the country. Early in life Pitt had studied the arguments of Adam Smith, "had acknowledged their truth and appreciated their worth." "But, hurried away by the animosity of his party to the French Revolution and its great champion Napoleon, he had no time, no thought, for anything but war, and the subsidising Europe into resistance to France." On the other hand, Fox, at his entrance into public life, "was profoundly ignorant," as Mr. Roebuck remarks, "of every branch of political economy, and remained so to the end of his days."

We cannot accept, at least as Mr. Roebuck phrases it, his theory that a statesman should, above all things, take care not to be before his age. Certainly if he be before his age in the measures which he actually attempts to accomplish, he is likely to be of little use, for it is probable he will not accomplish anything. At all events, his usefulness will be of that kind which benefits his country rather than himself; which benefits his country, indeed, by the sacrifice of himself. He will be misunderstood out of doors, and thwarted in Parliament. His enemies will have every advantage over him; and the public, or rather the people, whom he endeavours to serve, will think they are but judging against him when they are prejudging. Doubtless it was with a reference to some such occurrences that the ingenious old fable was devised, to which Addison makes pleasing allusion. A certain rain fell, which had the quality of making all fools whom it touched; and the wise men, anxious to preserve their wisdom, hid themselves in caves, chuckling to think what a number of improvident people remained abroad. And the rain ceased, and the wise men came forth to find that the world, in which, however, they obtained less influence than before—the fools had grown so numerous Now, whether the disparity in wisdom between one man and the rest of the men of his time arise from his great advance, or, as in the fable, from their great retrogression, that which, in either case, is the natural result of the disparity would, it is obvious, equally follow.

But while we admit that a statesman who should attempt to introduce measures in their whole scope and bearing new to the ideas, strange to the prejudices, and in advance of the knowledge of the age, would fail, we deny that a statesman ought to fear to be in advance of his country and of the age in his own enlightenment. His superiority in this respect is a pure unmixed advantage, of which he could give to his country the benefit even in such measures and operations as are familiar to their habits of thought. If a man sees that a whole system is unsound, and, while knowing how to construct a better, knows also that he would not be suffered to make such an attempt, he is at least a fitter person to mitigate the bad working of that system, than he whose ignorance is blind to the evil, and who, of course, cannot understand how to remedy what, in his mind, does not even want a remedy. We have not time fully to discuss this interesting question; but our view will, we think, approve itself to the judgment of every thoughtful person. A distinction should be drawn between a statesman who endeavours to do things for which the age is not yet ripe, and a statesman who is himself before the age in his enlightenment, but is content to use his superiority for those ameliorations only for which they are practical, which are feasible in his day. Both statesmen are "before their age;" but the former alone incurs the danger of which Mr. Roebuck speaks.

The Whigs have never been before their age. The popular mind far outstrips them. But they stand banded in high places, with a distinct organisation; and when the ideas of the people are changed into the clamours of the people, the Whigs are ready for action in the national service. Out of power, their plan has been to show by argument how very little is done by Government. In power, they slow by example how very little is for Government to say do.

The history of the Whigs is not traced by Mr Roebuck in these volumes beyond the celebrated measure of 1832, nor before 1830. He has thus chosen the period which, of all modern periods, has been the most prosperous and glorious for the Whig party. For that boast is that Reform Bill which the country wishes now to see replaced by a more liberal law, and which Lord John Russell undertakes to remodel with his own hands. But the true history of that great measure of 1832, whatever honour it reflected upon Earl Grey, reflects but little on the general party to which Earl Grey belonged. Repeatedly the Whigs at critical times betrayed the cause of Parliamentary Reform. For fifty years they used it for the purpose of party conflict, without one sincere or generous effort to make it the basis of the national representation. Sometimes Reform was the word of menace and terror, by the utterance of which they extorted forbearance or favourable terms from their enemies in the House. Sometimes it was the spell by which they endeavoured to rally the people at large. But it was always with them a word spoken "from the teeth outwards."

On the 7th of May, 1783, the Whig Government of Lord Rockingham and Mr. Fox negatived Mr. Pitt's motion for Reform. On the same day in the next year a similar motion brought forward by the same statesman was again negatived by the same Whig party. In 1783 appeared the Duke of Richmond's famous letter to Colonel Sharman, arguing the desirableness of universal suffrage and of annual Parliaments. To this plan the Whigs never yielded any support or countenance. In the same year the Coalition Ministry fell, and Pitt came into power. Pitt, with all his enormous faults, was at least no Whig. Two years after his accession to office, he again proposed, being then at the very height of influence and ascendency, his plan for Parliamentary Reform. His motion was negatived: a fact which proves that he was capable of risking his official position for the sake of his political convictions. But those convictions soon underwent a remarkable change. The French Revolution supervened; and Pitt took alarm at every measure, at every proposal, which threatened to introduce a large democratic influence into the Constitution. So complete was the alteration thus wrought in his opinions, that we find him, in less than ten years, using all the power of the State and all the resources at his command to crush, by prosecutions for high treason, every attempt to procure what he had once loudly avowed and strenuously urged projects for Reform. It was then that occurred the celebrated trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others.

About this time began to figure before the public that personage who ultimately carried Reform, when himself filling the high place of which Mr. Pitt then enjoyed the power to suppress, if possible, the very mention of the word. Earl Grey, of whom Mr. Smythe says, that he ought to have had graven on his tombstone the strange epitaph, "*Here lies the man who never changed an opinion,*" wrote, as it were, the very sentence of the Parliamentary Reformers in the year 1793, proving, among other enormities of the system existing, that the Peers and the Treasury returned 116 members to the House of Commons, and money returned the rest.

In 1785, Mr. Grey's minority did not include a tithe of the Whig party. In 1797 the minority was larger; and yet the Whigs retired in a body from the House, and refused for two years to take any part in its proceedings. From 1797 to 1830, whoever studies the proceedings of the Whigs will perceive at once that in their moral state of the representation, because such an inquiry is calculated to throw a slur upon the representation of the country."

In 1830 he had lost this tenderness for the repute of the national representation; and endeavoured by elaborate satire and invective, in a speech on Sir Robert Peel, to show that the representation at that period was, and for some years previously had been, less pure than at any time in the history of Parliament. The fact is, that Lord John Russell never was cordially and genuinely a Reformer. Short of being a true Reformer, he has on several occasions gone great lengths to be thought one. He is a Whig, and the business and peculiar office of a Whig is to effect the delicate achievement of making the country regard you as a people's man, while you faithfully and scrupulously remain an inflexible oligarch. What Mr. Darach talks of religion, a real the practice of the Revolution families and of their confederates in politics.

We quote from Mr. Roebuck a passage which commences with a report of a portion of what Lord John said on the occasion to which we have referred:—

"I come now," he said, "to the resolutions which I shall have the honour to propose. The two first declare, that when a borough is convicted of gross and notorious bribery and corruption, it shall cease to send members to Parliament, and that a great town or county shall enjoy the right that is thus forfeited. On these heads I have nothing to add. The third declares, 'that it is the duty of this House to consider of further means to detect and prevent corruption in the election of members of Parliament.' . . . The last resolution declares the opinion of the House, that the borough of Grampound ought to be disfranchised.'* The terms of these resolutions prove that the noble Lord, at the time, was not aware of the real nature of the difficulties which lay in the path of every Reformer. He evidently did not understand the jealousies by which the subject was surrounded. But of the fears which beset the Whig party upon this matter, and upon this occasion, the words of Mr. Tierney gave scrupulous evidence. The report says that "Mr. Tierney declared that he never rose"—(and he rose after Lord Castlereagh)—"with more of the spirit of moderation, or with more of a disposition to harmony, than he felt at that moment; and, in the first place, he must thank his noble friend for the opportunity which he had afforded the House of unanimously and decidedly discountenancing the wild and visionary doctrines of reform which had lately agitated the country." A talk was then indulged in about some unfortunate boroughs which were said to be corrupt—meaning thereby, that the voters in them sold their votes for small sums of money the great borough proprietors sold his commanding interest for a large sum, not being accused of corruption, or threatened with disfranchisement. Lord John Russell withdrew his motion, and there was a general Whig gratulation, that the dangerous question was so quietly disposed of.

And in this there was nothing to be wondered at. All the great Whig families had almost entirely seceded from the ranks of the Reformers†, and they looked with great jealousy and suspicion upon all who based their pretensions to popular favour upon views of parliamentary reform. In the year 1819, the famous contest occurred for the representation of Westminster, between Mr. (now Sir John) Hobhouse, in the Radical interest, and Mr. George Lamb, representing the Whig party. The Tory party looked on, and enjoyed the scene; and the bitter invectives of Mr. Hobhouse against the Whigs, as pretended reformers, were evidently exceeding pleasing to those who hated reformers in every shape, whether they appeared as advocates of sweeping alterations, or friends of the little piecemeal changes by which the Whig party sought to maintain themselves in popular estimation as sincere and really extensive reformers‡.

The division between Reformers and Whigs grew every day more marked; the treachery of Whiggery as the law and the prophets.

We are forbidden by our restricted limits to pursue the reflections which the perusal of this remarkable book has suggested. We would beg our readers to read the work for themselves. Much information, which to them may not be new, is necessary to many in the daily life. In the 18th, however, his doubts were dispelled—he now entertained, he declared, "a confident expectation of being able to carry it unimpaired and immediately." He refused to see any reason for now retaining the bill in part, but it would appear that he was by no means sure of carrying the bill, even though he had the King's promise to make peers, and would not even say that he was a Minister until he was certain of the accession of the opposition: that accession was brought about in an extraordinary manner, and the Ministers became acquainted with the determination of the Peers on the 18th of May.

When Lord Grey was reinstated in office, together with the Chancellor had an audience of the King who received them with evident emotion, being annoyed and angry, as well as alarmed, and his pride being hurt, by his defeat and humiliation. [illegible] minutes were then taken by Lord Grey, and the two peers, contrary to custom, [illegible] during the whole of it; Sir Herbert Taylor, the King's private secretary, being also present. Both Lord Grey and the Chancellor firmly declined to return to office, unless a promise was given to them that he would create as many peers as might be necessary to secure a majority in the House of Lords. The King was now helpless and obliged to yield, he did so with unmistakable reluctance, however. So soon as the promise was given, the Chancellor, by way of precaution, begged to have it in writing; which request was also acceded to, and the paper, containing the written promise of the King, was given to the Chancellor.

Doubtless, to this and similar most curious passages in his work, Mr. Roebuck makes allusion, in a vindicatory postscript added to his preface at the last moment.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE: HIS LIFE AND WORKS.§

This is a remarkable publication, and one of considerable historical interest. Those who wish to investigate the political antecedents of the present military Dictator of France, and to study his political professions, with the object of reconciling with any show of consistency the various acts of his extraordinary career, will find in these volumes the materials. Upon examining them, he will find many preconceived notions, we had almost said prejudices, in regard to the character and conduct of the Prince President of the French, disproved by internal evidence of the most convincing kind He will find, that, instead of being the child of impulse, the reckless adventurer, the plaything of accident, which he has been considered by many, he has from the beginning been a free agent, acting upon long-drawn calculations of existing chances and probable results; that he has all his life been a conspirator against the Government of France, and unturningly at work to prepare the world for a change which he saw in the horizon, and deemed to be inevitable. The stupid expeditions of Strasburg and Boulogne set all ridicule upon laughing; and these feats have discouraged a less ardent and enduring temperament; but whilst Europe laughed, and the Orleans family relapsed into security, the traitor was still at work calculating the effect of the past demonstration, and laying plans for future operations.

Though a whole generation has elapsed since the mushroom dynasty of which he was the representative, had been dashed to pieces and scattered to the winds; though solemn treaties had declared every

* The resolutions are set forth in full at p. 1106, vol. xii, "Hansard's Debates." The words of the second resolution deserve remark: "The right of returning members . . . to be taken from any borough . . . should be given to some great towns, the population of which shall not be less than 15,000 souls, or to some of the largest counties."

† Any one who will give himself the trouble to look over, at the speeches of the several members of those powerful families, will find this assertion, to the very letter, accurate. The Cavendishes, with the Duke of Devonshire at their head—Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, Lord Carlisle, Lord Morpeth, Lord Holland, the Duke of Norfolk, together with the men of ability who formed their intellectual auxiliaries—such as Hardy, Sheridan, Tierney, Romilly, and others, never adopted reform as the chief topic of their discourse, or made it the chief object of their labours, except when driven by party necessities to employ what they considered a two-edged weapon. See "Authentic Narrative of the Events of the Westminster Election, 1819."

‡ The whole of this proceeding was so peculiar, that it deserves to be minutely described. The excitement, and anger, and hurt pride of the King who is himself now a Whig—viz. by Sir J. C. Hobhouse. After his long and unsuccessful struggle for Westminster with Mr. George Lamb, the Whig candidate, a very full and accurate history of the election was published by Sir Hobhouse's authority—a great portion of the narrative, indeed, was actually his own composition. This angry performance very curiously illustrates the various and varying views of the Reform question—by-gone views, now scarcely remembered, even by those of the Westminster Election, 1819."

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§ This

Idée Napoléonienne as *non avenir*, Louis Napoleon could never forget that he was the son of an ex-King, the nephew of the Emperor, and never abandoned the pretensions which such a heritage might be supposed to give him. Public acts in which the name of Napoleon did not occur, he considered to be so much waste paper; the world, indeed, he would seem to consider never existed before the Empire, and had been in a state of trance ever since.

Touching the Strasburg affair, in a letter to Lieutenant Laity, when under trial for publications having reference to the event, he says:—

"I am asked, as already some of the newspapers begin to say, 'Where is the Party, I must ask?' Reply to this, "The party is nowhere, but the *cause* everywhere."

When defending himself before the Court of Peers for the Boulogne affair, he said:

At the same time do not allow yourselves to believe that, led away by the impulses of personal ambition, I have wished, by force of arms, to attempt in France a restoration of the Empire. I have been taught noble lessons, and have lived with rich or examples before me than to do so.

Jerusalem the son of a King, who descended without regret from a throne on the day when he had reason to believe that it was no longer possible to unite with the interests of France those of the people whom he had been called upon to govern. The Emperor, my uncle, profited by audacious enterprise, rather than accept by treaty the restricted frontiers, which could not but expose France to the insults and the menaces in which foreign nations to this day permit themselves to indulge. I have not lived a single day forgetful of such lessons. * * * I represent before you a principle, a cause, and a defeat—the principle is the sovereignty of the people, *the cause is that of the empire*, and the defeat is that of Waterloo.

In a curious letter, written from Ham soon after his incarceration to Lady Blessington, whose hospitality he had enjoyed in London, occurs a passage in which a frivolous past and a portentous future are strangely thrown in juxtaposition :—

My thoughts often go back to the spot in which you dwell, and, I recall, with happiness, the moments which I have passed in your amiable society, within that Count D'Orsay still holds a chasm with his spirited and open-hearted gaiety. Nevertheless, I have no desire to quit the spot in which I now am, for here I am in my proper place. *With the name which I bear, I must be either in the ascendant or in the depths, and in brightness of power.*

These were avowals, however, which he did not make everywhere and on all occasions. It behoved him, in order to conciliate public favour during a period when democratic principles were in the ascendant, to profess a political creed of extreme liberalism. Accordingly we find him in 1832 outbidding the Republicanism of 1830, in "Political Reveries," commencing thus:

The epoch in which we live is calculated alike to develop the faculties of mankind, and to encourage every feeling of self-respect. The liberty of the press and, ruling to every one its sovereignty of making known his opinions, we now write what formerly we should have had to comment ourselves with thinking, and the persuasion of the advent of a better future stimulates the faculties of all, however humble individually. One of the reasons which induce me to confide my sentiment to write is an ardent desire to ameliorate the condition of mankind; for, at present, if we cast a glance at the destinies of the various nations of the world, the spirit recoils with horror, and we feel impelled to raise a voice in defence of the rights of reason and humanity. For, indeed, what do we on all hands behold? The welfare of all sacrificed, not to the wants, but to the caprice of a few. Everywhere two parties are seen in face of one another—the one pressing forward towards the future, in the pursuit of the general good; the other clinging to the past, for the sake of maintaining the abuses which it has bequeathed. There we behold a despot, who rules by means of oppression; here, an elect of the people, who obtains his ends by means of corruption; there, an enslaved nation, who perish in the struggle for independence; here, a free people, who languish because they are being defrauded of the fruits of their victory.

These are followed by a form of constitution which differs very materially from that which, twenty years subsequently, he has imposed upon an enslaved nation. It is curious to examine some of the articles of this document, which has been so remarkably lost sight of in the more recent acts of its concoctor; who still, however, pretends to base his whole career upon a consistent appreciation of the *Idée Napoléonienne*: for instance, "The rights of all are equality, liberty, the security of person and property." "The right of expressing their thoughts by the press, or through the medium of the press, or in any other manner; as well as the rights of peaceably assembling, and of the free exercise of divine worship cannot be interdicted." "No one may be accused, arrested, or detained, except in the cases determined by the law, and according to the form prescribed by it." "The Legislative power is exercised collectively by the Emperor, the Senate, and the Chamber of Tribunes of the people. The right of proposing laws appertains severally to the Emperor, the Senate, and the Chamber of the Tribunes of the people. Nevertheless, every law of taxation must in the first instance be agreed to by the Chamber of the Tribunes of the people. Every law must be discussed and voted freely by the majority of the two Chambers severally. If a project of law has been rejected by one of the legislative powers, it cannot be brought forward again during the same session." "The Presidents of each Chamber is elected by itself at the commencement of each session." The responsibility of Ministers to the nation is established by the article which runs:—"The Chamber of the Tribunes of the People has the right to accuse the Ministers, and to bring them before the Senate, which alone has the authority to try them." The pretensions of the soldiery, whom the proclamations of December, 1852, declare to be the side of the people surrounded, are disposed of:—"The Legislative Body is essentially obedient; no portion of the army has the power of deliberation." Finally, in order to establish the liberty of the press upon the broadest basis, one of the "miscellaneous provisions" proposes that "the censorship or any preventive of publication be abolished."

Surely, after this, we may exclaim, as Talleyrand said, that language must be given to conceal one's thoughts; and many were, indeed, deceived, both at this period and throughout his subsequent progress to the Presidentship, by the "empty lying" of the representative of the Empire. Some there were, however, who had misgivings, and expressed them boldly; amongst them a woman, Madame Georges Sand, who, after reading the various political works of the prisoner of Ham, writes him a long letter, in which some passages of prophecy are not slowly to occur. The short-sense view of the *Idée Napoléonienne* is summed up in a few sentences:

But should we, who never were intoxicated by the direct magnetism of your genius, seek in the past anything but the revolution commenced in 1789, and terminated in 1804? You may say that you like, not the reconstruction of the revolution in his person may have been necessary, providential, it certainly was magnificent and brilliant as the sun; but *equality* proclaimed by *La Convention* was more dear to it under his sword? Do not think that what is reputable what there was sublime in *him*—no—but *the fatality he carried with him, at what he did not care to begin again with*; *we do not think it any longer necessary, and we feel it would be fatal.* * * * I deem myself bound to protest against those dreams of your heroism; yet it fills me not with horror, for a prisoner has nothing left but his dreams, and it is therefore so very inhumane to contradict them! You regret the time when it was said that these Republicans of yesterday you put without afflicting you. A friend of mine told me, the other day, he had said to you things of the very description calculated to be painful to your feelings; but on seeing that you were thankful for his candour, he would go so far as to meet you in the centre of mind, and your goodness, that *he was not able to refrain from tears.* Oh! yes, indeed, indeed, I well understand one might shed tears of tenderness over you; but I understand also, that one should pity you from the heart, rather than to betray the GREAT CONQUERESS, THE GREAT EMPRESS, THE GREAT AND MOST HOLY EQUALITY. *Are you going to say you are its champion, as well as ourselves? I would desire to believe you, indeed, before your volume, but can do so no longer.* You must think us fools for dreaming of attaining the end without using those powerful means in a rather warlike and absolutist shape, as to me, I do no know what we might be doomed to accept—I am not so closely connected with the political world as to have any distinct anticipations on the subject, but *I dread the man who would come to spread over the popular legions the wings of the Imperial bird.*

We have devoted our remarks in the above notice to the points which seem to bear more especially upon the prominent features of the President's character, his motives of action, and his personal policy. These, however, form but a small portion of the volumes before us, which comprise essays upon a great variety of subjects, not always closely connected with the political world as to have any distinct anticipations on the subject, but the first, "Switzerland, Political and Military;" the "Ideas of Napoleonism," an entire programme of what was done under the Empire, and what is to be expected from its revival; "Historical Fragments," devoted chiefly to a very able and original comparison between the British Revolution of 1688 and the French Revolution of 1830, intended as an answer to some arguments of M. Guizot, in his "Histoire de la Revolution d'Angleterre;" "An Analysis of the Sugar Question," which makes out a case for the native beet root sugar growers (an industry of Napoleon's creation) against the West India: "Extinction of Pauperism," a remarkable scheme for incorporating the unemployed industry of France upon Communist principles; "The Past and Future of the Artillery;" "Opinions on various Political and Administrative Subjects," being chiefly articles which the Prince contributed to a local journal, the *Progrès du Pas de Calais*," during his imprisonment at Ham.

The style of the Prince is smart and plausible; it might perhaps properly be called epigrammatic. His reading has evidently been extensive; and he seems to have studied as a model that *coup de théâtre* mode of delivery by which his uncle, in a few short sentences, inspired enthusiasm throughout the ranks of a devoted army, and maintained to the last the unresisting *prestige* of his name. As a specimen alone we give of the more lively passages of the Prince's efforts in journalism; he thus commences an article attacking the government of the day and their supporters:—

Some years ago there lived in the United States a man named Sampatch, who constructed, with consummate skill, a self-acting machine for the sale of bagpipes, and after having imposed a heavy tax upon the immense crowd which came from all the surrounding districts, he majestically ascended his structure, and from the height of his platform, with the weight of his argument, he played. He repeated the same trick several times, until he was at last engulfed by the current. Now there are some governments whose mode of action in the world in every point resembles the American juggler: their history can be told in these words—laborious scaffolding and a fearful fall.

On some stakes, driven into the ground, they raise an immense unshapen structure, composed of every thing, and heap among the ruins of the past; and after having imposed a heavy tax upon the immense crowd which came from all the surrounding districts, he majestically ascended his structure, and from the height of his platform, with the weight of his argument, he played. He repeated the same trick several times, until he was at last engulfed by the current. Now there are some governments whose mode of action in the world in every point resembles the American juggler: their history can be told in these words—laborious scaffolding and a fearful fall.

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The object of the historical parallel between the revolutions of 1688 and 1830 is summed up in the following aphorisms, which the Prince lays down for the guidance of the rulers of the earth:—

1. Monarchs, march at the head of the ideas of your age.
2. If you march behind them, they will drag you on.
3. If you march against them, they will certainly cause your overthrow.

Upon this essay the editor makes the following remarks:—

How the Prince establishes these three positions upon the experience of the history of England the reader will be curious to know, and he must judge for himself, on perusal of the work in which the arguments on which they are supported.

For our own part, we may be permitted briefly to suggest a very opposite view of the question, and to contend—1st. That our great revolution has been successful and permanent, because it was wrought out by the consenting minds of two states in the nation—the aristocracy and the community, united upon a great question involving religious liberty and constitutional right against the personal representative of the then existing dynasty, and degraded the persons of the Stuarts; and, 2ndly, that under that constitution the Royal will and intelligence, although undoubtedly independent of the others, does not commonly put itself in advance of the will and intelligence of the nation, as represented by the nobility, watches the tendency, and weighs the importance of these, as a guide to those measures of policy which it ought properly to sanction. The recent conduct of Prince Louis Bonaparte in France shows that he has been long entertained a very low opinion of what, in the language of debate, is called "the sense of the nation," and that, although in all his writings he has flattered the vanity of his republican people by a pretended deference to their authority as a power-creative power, he will not a low them any constitutive voice in the preparation of measures for the common welfare; in a word, that they may choose, or so carefully choose, their orators, but not even qualify the colour of the laws by which they are to be governed.

A very copious memoir of the Prince's life precedes his works, extending to 160 pages, and divided into seven chapters: 1. Birth, parentage, and education. 2. Insurrection at Strasburg—defeat—exile. 3. Invasion of Boulogne—conveyance to for life escape. 4. Prisoner—member of the Assembly—intrigue. 5. Citizen-President. 6. *Coup d'etat.* 7. New Constitution. The author is very uncompromising in his exposure of the systematic fraudulency of the Prince's policy, and adduces a variety of documents and facts in support of his views, which seem to denote more of a deeper dye than casual observers of the extraordinary career of this Imperial adventurer are wont to apprehend.

[illegible] President was no sooner firmly seated in power [illegible] he was scarcely established in the Elysée Bourbon—when he began to divest himself of the recent disguise in which for so many years he had concealed the native blackness from his "cheres confreres." But he did not at once effect this transformation—he did not suddenly reveal the hideous features of his moral character. France, he knew, had, in the course of the last sixty years of her career of revolution, become familiarised with monstrous examples of political turpitude and atrocity, but she was not yet prepared for a Louis Napoleon *fourbe*. *Rien n'epouvante pas l'argent-masse*; and citizen Bonaparte and three years before him to go through the whole cycle of a criminal career, beginning with perjury, and ending with treason, assassination, and rapine. But we anticipate.

A great variety of notes, historical and critical, are interspersed throughout the work, and a copious portion of the volumes is filled with the *coup d'etat* appended to it. Altogether we have here a very authentic and complete record of the life, works, and projects of the Prince-President so far as they have gone.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.

The annual dinner of this excellent club was held on Wednesday night, the 11th ult., at the Adelphi Hotel. Sir George Stephen occupied the chair, and Dr. Inman the vice-chair; besides whom there were present Herr Löwenthal, the eminent Hungarian chess-player; Mr. Harden, the judge of the Birkenhead County Court; several members of the Rock Ferry and Preston Clubs, many visitors, and an average attendance of the members of the Liverpool Club. The president, Mr. Schwabe, was precluded from being present in consequence of domestic affliction.

After justice had been done to the *recherché* collection of good things which adorned the table, and the health of the Queen having been drunk in a bumper, the chairman, in accordance with the usage of the society, gave "Prosperity and permanence to the Liverpool Chess Club." He understood that it was also the practice at the meetings of the Manchester and Leeds Clubs to drink considerable skill had been played and recorded. He trusted, therefore, that in future years they would be able to look back to the Great Exhibition as an epoch in chess history from which the world would date many notable advances in the practice and knowledge of chess as a science. He had hoped that upon the occasion of that kind there would have been a fraternization of all the chess circles throughout the world; that they would have met in noble and generous conflict, to show that the game was not only equally appreciated in every quarter of the globe, from the interest to be found in it, but also for its moral tendencies, and for fostering the best qualities of our nature. But he regretted to say that the Tournament had met with considerable [illegible] opposition which he feared had materially tended to abate the interest which would otherwise have been taken in it. The annual meeting of the members of the Liverpool Club, which had hitherto been respected, as one of the most celebrated in the provinces, was a fitting occasion for adverting to some of the features in the controversy that most unfortunately occurred with respect to the Chess Tournament. But in doing so he should refrain from entering into any matters of a personal nature, as he did not think this was a proper occasion for the discussion of them, when they assembled together for convivial purposes, and though indignant in regards some of their scientific brethren. (Hear, hear.) In August last, he was most grieved to see, in a metropolitan newspaper of considerable circulation, a statement which amounted to a serious imputation against one of the players for the remaining competition of the Chess Congress. It stated, and he read it not alone with sorrow but with disgust, that the Tournament was played in secret, and that it was played in secret from one of these motives, either because the player was too ill-disposed to be disturbed, or because they wished to create a wrangle and so avoid defeat, or forsooth to bribe their adversaries to lose important games. That charge was publicly made, and though indignantly repudiated in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, he was sorry to say it had neither been retracted nor had any apology been made by those who hastily preferred it. (Shame!) Shame! It so happened that his (Sir George Stephen) was in that room [illegible] time the Tournament was held, and being a subscriber to it, he went for the purpose of seeing some of the games played. When about entering the room a caution was certainly given to him, as it might be to others, to enter as quietly as he could, because two eminent players were engaged in an important game; but there was no bar whatever placed to his entrance, and no prohibition of any kind. Had there been, he should probably have been disposed, in the more spirited days of lawyer (Laughter)—to insist upon entering as a matter of right. He felt, however, that at such a crisis, and under such circumstances, the intrusion of a stranger might tend to agitate or disturb the self-possession of the competitors, and, as a matter of delicacy and propriety, he took the caution as a hint to withdraw, and he did so. (Loud cries of "Hear.") He had not a shadow of doubt that the scandal which was published in the newspaper in question had its sole source in some similar hint to some party less considerate of what was due to the players (Hear, hear.) Since he had been introduced to his respected friend, Herr Löwenthal, who was a competitor at that tournament, and who was now seated near him, he had asked him whether there was any foundation whatever for the charge, and his reply was *that the charge was wholly groundless and false.* (Loud cheers.) It was right, therefore, thus publicly to state that this disgraceful charge, as vulgar in its terms as it was odious in substance, had no act of foundation, and that those who made it were deserving of the censure and contempt of every gentleman. (Applause.) With respect to the defeat which Mr. Staunton had sustained, there were many excuses to be made for him. He had not had a fair engagement for the Tournament, under circumstances of singular difficulty and annoyance; and it was hardly fair that even the champion of England should enter into a contest with the first players of Europe with a mind which would be [illegible] and disturbed. (Hear, hear.) He was, however, prevailed upon by those who believed, as he (Sir George Stephen) also believed, that he (Mr. Staunton) was the first player in Europe, to enter upon the contest, in order that no man might not degree the Tournament of any part of the interest [illegible] by the victory of the conqueror of Mr. S. Amateur. (Hear, hear.) In one, two, or three games it was very possible for a man to be defeated under the circumstances, and not in some half-dozen games, but in a series of well-contested struggles, had torn away the wreath from brows that had long worn it with honour, and wore it still.

Great cheering followed throughout the room, and after a few remarks on the necessity of some law being made to limit the period of reflection on a move, Sir George concluded by giving "Prosperity and Permanency to the Liverpool Chess Club."

Mr. Morton Sparke, of Liverpool, in proposing the next toast, said it was a considerable disappointment to them in consequence of new arrangements, on these occasions, those who spoke would be compelled to do so briefly and to the point, for it had been announced that after the festivities games of chess would be played during the night, and those gentlemen who were desirous of breaking a lance with him. Whatever might be thought of the arrangements of the Grand Tournament in the past year, there was no doubt that considerable amount of good would result from it to the chess community throughout Great Britain—particularly with respect to the adoption of annual tournaments, in many provincial clubs, and of matches by correspondence, which were consider ably on the increase. (Hear, hear.) He proposed the health of their worthy president, Mr. Schwabe, who, from nothing but domestic calamity would have prevented from taking the chair. It was with much pleasure that he informed the meeting of the many concurrences in all that had fallen from their respected chairman relating to the tournament in London last year, and was his signal acquiescence in the view stated with respect to the course which led to the defeat of Mr. Staunton. (The toast was drunk with musical honours.)

The Vice-Chairman, in proposing the health of Sir George Stephen, thanked him for his powerful address, and expressed a hope that no suggestion, as to a limit being fixed to the time of reflection on a move, would at once pass into a law in lieu of the policy of which he entirely approved. (Cheers.)

Sir George Stephen, having briefly acknowledged the toast, proposed the health of Dr. Inman, the Vice-Chairman, who replied in a few appropriate remarks.

The Chairman said they were that night honoured with the presence of two gentlemen, one of whom, Herr Löwenthal, was known as a distinguished player, and he knew another who had taken a part in the recent Tournament. They were all acquainted with his games, which had long been known to him (Sir George Stephen), though he had not before had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him. He [illegible] another gentleman who was present, but not one [illegible] president of the neighbouring club at Rock Ferry, but who occupied an important [illegible] position. (Hear, hear.) It was indeed a matter of pride for chess that it brought [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

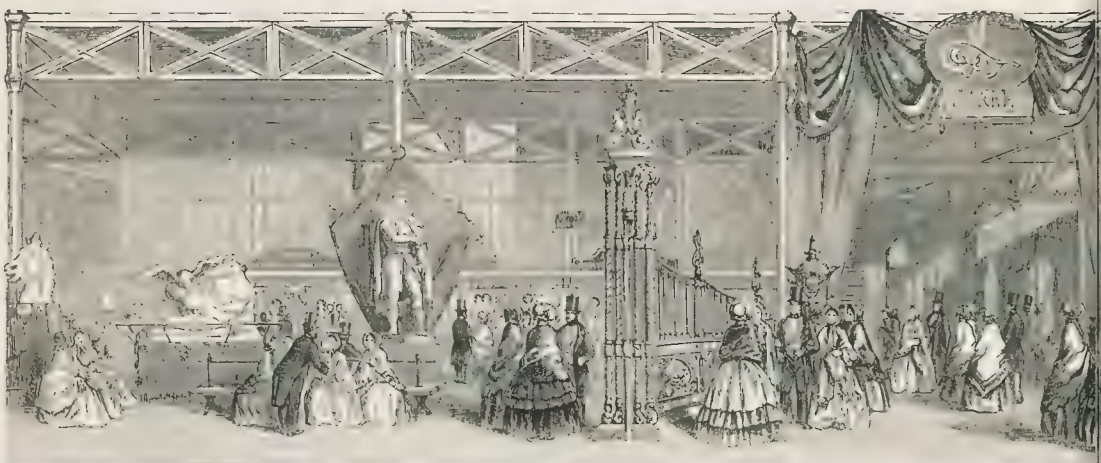
GRAND PANORAMA (CONCLUDED) OF THE GREAT EXI

(FEB(

27

Models of the Bright Native Canoes, Coins, Mats, Shawls, Boat of Cochin, Catamaran, and other Native Indian Vessels. | Deer Stalker—Abel and Thyrsa—Adam—Physic—Indian Scarfs, Laces, Gold Embroideries, &c. | Colossal Group: The Murder of the Innocents—The Forsaken: H... Bursting his Bonds.

28



Wood's Prometheus Chained to Colossal Horse Head, Carthy—Rug-making, Jackson and Graham. | Colebrook Dale Ornamental Gates (Bronze)—Mills' Colossal Statue of the Duke of Wellington. | Bramer of Hammered Brass—Morocco Leather—Leopard and other... nian Coats, Carpets, Ottoman Covers &c.

29

Statue of the Marquis of Wellesley—The Suppliant—Resting after a Run—Sleeping Child and Dog—Girl at Spring. | Girl at Prayer—Eve—Cupid—Specimens of Chinese Material, Manufactures, and Art-Industry | Dancing Girl Reposing—Dante's Beatrice—Chinese Vases, Jars, ... Japan Ware, and Porcelain.

No. IX.—SOUTH AND NORTH PORTIONS OF THE TRANSEPT.

(CLAUDET.)

Swan—Fountain of Cast-Iron Bronze, Colebrook Dale, Designed by Bell Indian Pottery, Models, &c,

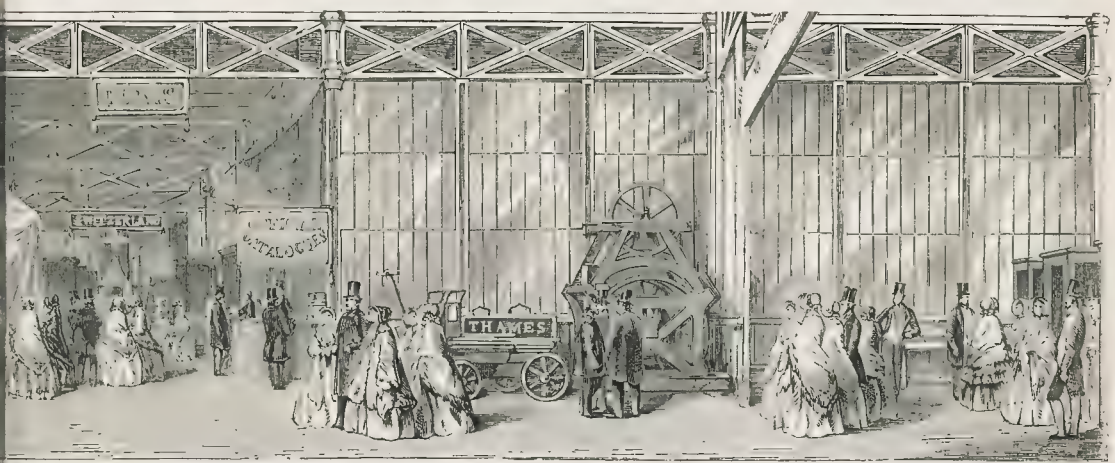
The Shipwrecked Sailor—Ivory Chairs, from Goolab Singh, of Cashemere—Royal Bed, Bedstead, and Cover, Naran Singh, Benares.

Couches, Chairs, Tables, Screens, in black-wood, richly carved, from Bombay, &c.—Rispah and Per Sons.

a Athèste Turkish Perfumed Essential Oils—Preserves—Damascene —Carriage—Earthenware—Carved Spoons—Mother-of-Pearl Table.

Glass Fountain—Collection of Palms—Three Stuffed Subjects representing Hawking—Turkey Rugs and Raw Materials.

Youth at the Stream—Sin Triumphant, and Jacob and Rachel—Persian Kings—Embroideries—Costumes—Arrows—Arms.



kets—Carpets—Cloth of Camel's Hair—Costumes—Bornouses—Leather—Silks—Sheets—Embroideries—Horse Trappings.

Stand of Bells: Taylor, and Sons, Loughborough—Fire-Engines: Shand and Ka...

South Entrance—Offices of the Executive Committee—The Receipts at the Doors were £356,808| Total Receipts, £805,107.

WHO THE NEW MINISTERS ARE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY—THE NEW PREMIER.

EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY, fourteenth Earl of Derby, eldest son of the late Earl, by Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, born in London, March 29, 1799, was educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he was a distinguished student, and in 1819 gained the prize for Latin verse. On coming of age in 1820 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Stockbridge, one of those which afterwards disappeared from amongst the constituencies in schedule A of the Reform Bill.

At the general election succeeding the dissolution, under the Liverpool Administration of 1830, he was returned for the borough of Preston; and during the brief Premiership of Lord Goderich (now Earl of Ripon), first held office as Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

At the general election following the dissolution of Parliament by William IV., in the July of 1830, he was again returned for Preston. But in the November of the same year the Duke of Wellington went out of office; and on the formation of the Ministry by Lord Grey, Mr. Stanley received the appointment of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and on presenting himself for re-election at Preston was defeated by Henry Hunt. He was not, however, left without a seat; Sir Hussey Vivian retiring made him a vacancy at Windsor, for which he was returned without opposition.

His entrance upon office in Ireland was at a period of severe trial. O'Connell had opened in earnest the agitation for Repeal, was fierce in his denunciations of the Government, and all-powerful with the people. The potato crop was deficient; the wetness of the season had prevented the usual supplies of turf (the fuel of the great mass of the people) from being saved; pestilence followed fast upon the scarcity of food and fire; the sufferings of the population were intense; the people charged all their miseries upon the Government; and, spite of a relief grant of £50,000, the daily discontent became universal. The agitation for Repeal was daily gathering strength, proclamations were issued prohibiting every meeting announced by O'Connell, and legal proceedings were taken against him for assemblies held in opposition to the proclamations; these he at first met by objections on points of law, but Mr. Stanley resolved at all hazard "to make the Government feared," persevered against O'Connell, who finally gave up his measures of delay, and pleaded guilty.

The session of 1831 was opened on the 3d of February, and at its commencement Lord Stanley delivered a brief but remarkable speech. He admitted that the distress in certain districts was extreme; that it was no exaggeration to declare that the people were suffering from famine; that their petitions praying for help "did not contain a syllable of insubordination, or even of discontent, and were therefore doubly deserving the attention of Parliament. But Parliament had not the means of relief at its disposal. The distress was largely attributable to the landlords of Ireland; their rents were high and exacted to the uttermost farthing, but they subscribed scarce anything to the relief of the people. He concluded by approval of a public subscription throughout England, and the promise of a Government grant to be expended on public works.

In the same session he declared that the Government was fully determined that the law should take its course against O'Connell. The Marquis of Anglesea, then Lord-Lieutenant, and other members of the Cabinet, privately urged such measures as might constitute the great leader of the Irish people, win his support in the approaching struggle for reform, and serve to calm the popular excitement. Lord Stanley took it, by the punishment of the chief, to crush the spirit of "agitation; but, before O'Connell could be brought up for judgment, Parliament, on the 21st of April, was dissolved. Mr. Stanley was again returned for Windsor. The new Parliament met in June, and he then explained that it was the unanimous opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the act under which the prosecution had been instituted against O'Connell had expired with the late Parliament, and that he could, therefore, not be brought up for judgment. The dissolution was essential to the carrying of the Reform Bill; and, placing on the one hand the success of that important measure, and on the other the imprisonment of O'Connell, "he considered what became of O'Connell as dust in the balance." But he contended that the verdict against him had of itself asserted the supremacy of the law, and brought about a change in the system of agitation.

In the same session, and within a week after the introduction by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons of the English Reform Bill, the Irish bill was introduced by Mr. Stanley. Differing widely from the English measure, and not restoring, as had been expected by the people, the ancient forty shilling freehold franchise, which had been abolished on the passing of the Emancipation, it was denounced by O'Connell and Shell, and gave rise in Ireland to a feeling of the bitterest disappointment. The bill, carried through the Commons by a great majority, was thrown out by the Lords. Lord Grey called upon the King to create a sufficient number of Peers to give a majority, and on his refusing, resigned. The attempt to form an anti-Reform Administration failed. The excitement throughout the country was becoming dangerous. Lord Grey was again sent for; the creation of the majority promised, but the Peers made the adoption of the measure unnecessary by an agreement that a number of the non-contents should absent themselves. The bill then, with some unimportant amendments, passed the Lords; and, on its being brought up in the Commons to agree to the amendments, Mr. Stanley, in reply to a speech from Lord Milton, attacking the mode of meeting the opposition in the Lords, and from Sir Edward Sugden prophesying ruin from the bill, and charging the Ministry with having by concessions called into existence the present agitation, made one of his most spirited speeches. He charged upon the Peers themselves the necessity of the proposal, whatever might be its evils and inconveniences, by which their majority against the Reform Bill had been overcome, and put forcibly the importance of the meeting in time the just demands of the people in a new epoch, which we quote from Mr. Roebuck's valuable contribution to the records of the time, the "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830:"—"When the honourable and learned gentleman talks of those who opened the flood-gates being liable to the consequences, he asks who it was, when the waters had been allowed to flow off in many separate channels, and might have been allowed one by one, forced the whole mass of them into one irresistible current, and when they found the mound which they had erected on the point of giving way beneath them, refused those flood-gates, and left to other workmen the task of opening them, or the alternative of being overwhelmed by the bursting of the mound? But is the stream of Reform the only one they have rashly attempted to confine? Have they not dammed up other waters of bitterness which might have flooded off harmless? Was it not the avowed principle of the late Administration to take no step till they were compelled to do so? To resist all demand for improvement of institutions as long as they could, on the ground that when one you mend there is no knowing where to stop? They acted consistently with that principle, but they acted upon it until they could go on no longer."

Later in the same session Mr. Stanley introduced his measure for the final settlement of the tithe question in Ireland. It proposed the collection by armed force of the arrears of 1831. In the course of the debate the question was asked whether the sum to be raised instead of the tithes was to be devoted to any other purpose than that of the Established Church? Mr. Stanley's reply, "that the property of the Protestant Church of Ireland ought not to be diverted to other than Protestant Church purposes," gave rise to an angry debate. The Ministry were held pledged to appropriate a portion of the Church revenues to the general educational wants of the people; changes were proposed in the government and measures for levying to which Mr. Stanley was opposed; and the Ministry were on the point of resignation. The Parliament was, however, dissolved early in December: and between that date and the end of January, 1834, the first Reformed Parliament was chosen. At this election Mr. Stanley was returned for North Lancashire without opposition, and continued in the office of Secretary for Ireland until the following March, when he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office which he held until the break up, in 1834, of the Reform Bill Ministry. In the same year he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and differing with his former colleagues on questions of Irish and colonial policy, he became from that period their determined opponent. He opposed the Whig measure of a fixed duty on corn in 1841, was again returned at the general election in that year for North Lancashire, and on the formation of the Peel Ministry, in the September, was appointed to his former office of Chief Secretary of the Colonies. In September, 1844, he retired from the House of Commons, and in October was summoned to the Upper House by the title of Baron Stanley of Bickerstaff.

In December, 1845, in view of the proposed Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, he retired from office. He had on every occasion, in the Commons, spoken in opposition to the annual motion of Mr. Villiers, on the ground that the supplies of corn from abroad would be so enormous as completely to drive the English farmer from the market. He maintained the same ground in the Lords, opposed in every stage the Free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel, and the measures subsequently brought forward by Lord John Russell for equalisation of the Sugar Duties and repeal of the Navigation Laws; and these measures carried, he applied himself diligently to keep together a party for the restoration of Protection. In every session since the repeal of the Corn-Laws, he has, under some form, raised a discussion upon the subject of the restoration of the Protective system; and, out of doors, has, at conferences, dinners, and meetings, kept alive the same idea amongst the agriculturists. He has admitted the progress of agricultural improvement in Lancashire, though under pressure of foreign competition; but has never, for a moment, in or out of Parliament, given ground for the idea that he had abandoned Protection, or considered as finally settled the question of a tax on corn.

On the resignation of Lord John Russell, in July, 1851, Lord Stanley was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, but failed to complete his Cabinet. The Right Hon. Earl married, May 31st, 1825, Emma Caroline, second daughter of Edward Lord Skelmersdale. His eldest son, Edward Henry, M.P. for Lynn, holds the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the popular writer and the able parliamentary debater, is son of the late J. Disraeli, Esq., F.R.S., D.C.L., of Bradenham, the well-known author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and descendant of an Italian merchant of Jewish extraction. Previously to becoming Knight of the Shire for Bucks, Mr. Disraeli sat for Maidstone. He was born in 1806, and is married to Mary-Anne, widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., of Greenmeadow, county Glamorgan, M.P., and daughter of John Evans, Esq., of Devon.

SIR EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, *Lord High Chancellor*, is one of the most learned equity lawyers this country has produced. He was called to the bar in 1807, and became King's Counsel in 1822. From 1829 to 1830 he acted as Solicitor-General; and in 1835 was appointed Lord-Chancellor for Ireland, an office he subsequently held from 1841 to 1846. Sir Edward is the second son of Mr. Richard Sugden, of Duke-street, St. James's. He is author of two celebrated legal works, the treatises on Vendors and on Powers.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE, *Lord President of the Council*, is one of the most powerful and opulent of the landed proprietors of the North of England, his estates and influence extend over Cumberland and Westmorland, of which counties he is Lord Lieutenant. His Lordship was born in 1787. He held office formerly, when Viscount Lowther, as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, as Treasurer of the Navy, and as Postmaster-General.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, *Lord Privy Seal*, has never before been a Minister of the Crown. His ancestor, the first Earl of Salisbury, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., was youngest son of William Cecil, the celebrated Lord Treasurer Burghley. The Marquis was born 17th April, 1791, and has been twice married; his eldest daughter, Lady Mildred, is the wife of Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P.

SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, *Secretary of State for the Home Department*, a Chancery Barrister of eminence, a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, is second son of the late Thomas Walpole, Esq., of Stagbury, Surrey, and great-grand-nephew of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight, the famous Minister of George I. and George II. He was born 11th September, 1806, and was called to the bar the 10th June, 1831: he is married to Isabella, daughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who fell by the hand of Bellingham, the 11th May, 1811.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, is the grandson of Sir James Harris, K.B., a distinguished diplomatist of the reign of George III., who was raised to the peerage in 1788: his "Diaries and Correspondence" have been recently edited and published by the present Earl. Lord Malmesbury was born 26th March, 1807, and is married to the only daughter of the Earl and Countess Delawarr.

SIR JOHN STUART DENISON PAKINGTON, BART., *Secretary of State for the Colonies*, assumed his present surname (in lieu of his patronymic, Russell) as heir to his uncle, the late Sir John Pakington, Bart., of Westwood. The Pakingtons represented Worcestershire almost uninterruptedly for centuries, and intermarried elsewhere to the chief families in that county. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P. (the new Secretary of State's great-great-grandfather), was the original of Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley. The present Baronet has sat as chairman of the Worcestershire quarter-sessions since 1834, and has been member of Parliament for Droitwich since 1837. He was born 20th February, 1799, and has been thrice married.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, *First Lord of the Admiralty*, has, in addition to his position as representative of the illustrious and powerful family of Percy, peculiar claims to that office to which he has been appointed, having served as a naval officer during the war, and as now holding the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue. The Duke, born 15th Sept., 1792, is married to Eleanor, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster.

JOHN CHARLES HERRIES, *President of the Board of Control*, formerly filled, at different times, the offices of private secretary to Mr. Perceval, Secretary to the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Mint, President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary at War. He is son of Colonel Herries, the London banker, and brother of Major-General Sir W. Lewis Herries, K.C.H.

JOSEPH WARNER HENLEY, *President of the Board of Trade*, is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, for which county he sits in Parliament. He was born in 1793, and married, in 1817, Georgiana, daughter of John Fane, Esq., of Wormsley.

LORD COLCHESTER, *Vice-President of the Board of Trade.*—His Lordship (a Captain in the Royal Navy, having seen service) is son and successor of the late Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was created a Peer in 1817. Lord Colchester was born in 1798, and is married to Elizabeth Susan, sister of the Earl of Ellenborough.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE, *Postmaster-General*, is eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B. and M.P., and grandson of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Yorke, from Lord Chesterfield characterised as "the only honest magistrate his country ever had." Lord Hardwicke is a Captain R.N., and Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. He was born April 2, 1799, and is married to Susan, daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and sister of the Marchioness of Normanby.

LORD JOHN MANNERS, *Chief Commissioner of Royal Parks, Palaces, and Public Buildings*, second son of the Duke of Rutland, and nephew of the late Earl of Carlisle; born December 13, 1818.

MAJOR WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Secretary of War*, is nephew of the late Bishop of Kilmore, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Beresford, brother of the first Marquis of Waterford. He was born in 1798, and married in 1833 to Catherine, daughter of G. R. Henesge, Esq., of Hanton

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., *Master-General of the Ordnance.*—This gallant officer distinguished in the Peninsular war, at Waterloo (where he lost his left hand), and during the campaign on the Sutlej, twice filled the offices of Secretary at War and of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was Governor-General of India from 1844 to 1848. He is younger brother of the present Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., of Belleisle, county of Fermanagh, and brother-in-law of the Marquis of Londonderry. Lord Hardinge was born March 30, 1785.

AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, *Secretary of the Admiralty*, was formerly known as Mr. Stafford O'Brien; the latter surname he changed upon his marriage, to indicate his inheritance of Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, from a branch of the noble House of Stafford. He is nephew, maternally, of the Earl of Gainsborough, and was born June 22, 1811.

GEORGE A. HAMILTON and WILLIAM FORBES MCKENZIE, *Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.*—Mr. Hamilton is one of the members for the University of Dublin. Mr. McKenzie is member for Roscommonshire. He is the representative of a branch of M'Kenzie of Gairloch, being the son of the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq., of Portmore, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitdigo. He was born in 1807, and is married to Helen Anne, daughter of Sir James Montgomery, Bart., of Stanhope.

GEORGE RANKES, *Judge Advocate-General*, formerly (in 1830) a Lord of the Treasury and subsequently Secretary of the Board of Control and Custos Baron. He is second son of the late Henry Rankes, Esq., of Kingston Hall, M.P. for Dorsetshire, and a lineal descendant of Lord Chief Justice Rankes, of the time of Charles I. He is married to the only daughter and heir of Admiral E. C. Nugent.

ROBERT ADAM CHRISTOPHER, *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, is son of the late Philip Dundas, Esq., Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, and changed his name to Christopher in compliance with the will of George Manners, Esq., of Bloxholm, whose estates he became possessed of in right of his wife, Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of the late Earl of Elgin. His family is a branch of the noble House of Melville.

SIR FREDERIC THESIGER, *Attorney-General*, is the only surviving son of Charles Thesiger, Esq., collector of customs at St. Vincent's, and nephew of Sir Frederic Thesiger, a distinguished naval officer, aide-de-camp to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen. Sir Frederic, who was born in 1794, entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and was midshipman of the *Cumbrian*, at Copenhagen in 1808. He was called to the Bar in 1818, became King's Counsel in 1834, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1845, and succeeded as Attorney-General in 1845. He is married to the daughter of William Tinling, Esq., and niece of Major Pierson, who was killed in the attack on Jersey by the French, in 1781. Sir Frederic takes high rank among constitutional lawyers, and is one of the most eloquent advocates of the day.

SIR FITZROY KELLY, *Solicitor-General*, born in 1796, the son of Captain R. H. Kelly, and grandson of Colonel Robert Kelly, distinguished in the East Indies. He was called to the bar in 1824, and became King's Counsel in 1835: his first appointment as Solicitor-General was in July 1845. This able and eminent lawyer has sat in Parliament for Ipswich and Cambridge.

JOSEPH NAPIER, *Attorney-General for Ireland*, called to the Irish bar in 1831.

JAMES WHITESIDE, *Solicitor-General for Ireland*, was called to the Irish bar in 1830, and gained great popularity as an eloquent advocate for the late Mr. O'Connell in the State prosecutions. Mr. Whiteside is a writer of ability, and has published an interesting book on Italy.

SIR W. G. HYLTON JOLLIFFE, BART., *Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.* Sir William possesses great influence in the borough of Petersfield. He is heir and representative of the Barons Hylton, of Hylton Castle, Durham. He was born in 1800, and is married to Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget.

LORD STANLEY, *Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.* Elder son of the Earl of Derby; born in 1826; graduated, first class in classics, at Cambridge, in 1848; and elected member of Parliament for Lynn in the December after.

THE EARL OF DESART, *Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.* An Irish representative Peer, connected with many leading families, being cousin of the Marquises of Clanricarde and Sligo, and of the Earl of Howth. In 1842 he was returned to Parliament for Ipswich, but was afterwards unseated on petition. He was born in 1818, and is married to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Earl Cawdor.

JUNIOR LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

REAR-ADMIRAL HYDE PARKER, son of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, and grandson of Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief in the memorable action with the Dutch on the Doggerbank, in 1781.

REAR-ADMIRAL PHIPPS HORNBY, son of the Rev. Godfrey Hornby, rector of Winwick, and uncle of the Earl of Derby. Admiral Hornby, a highly distinguished naval officer, took a conspicuous part in Hoste's brilliant action at Lissa.

COMMANDER SIR THOMAS HERBERT, K.C.B., so distinguished in the Chinese war.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MILNE, second son of the late Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B.

The MARQUIS OF CHANDOS,
LORD HENRY LENNOX,
THOMAS BATESON,
JOHN NEELD,
} *Lords-of the Treasury.*

The Marquis of Chandos is son and heir apparent of the Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Bateson represents the county of Londonderry, in which his family has considerable influence: he is eldest surviving son of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park and Morra, county Down. Mr. J. Neeld is brother of Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Grittleton, Wilts, M.P. Lord Henry Gordon Lennox is second surviving son of the Duke of Richmond.

THE EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON, *Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland*, is representative of the great House of Montgomery, so celebrated in the political annals and the ballad minstrelsy of Scotland. His Lordship's tournament at Eglinton Castle is well remembered. The Earl was born 29th September, 1812, and is married to Theresa, daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., and widow of Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., Commander R.N.

LORD NAAS, *Chief Secretary for Ireland*, eldest son of the Earl of Mayo. His Lordship, born 21st February, 1822, is married to Blanche Julia, third daughter of Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE MARQUIS OF EXETER, *Lord Chamberlain*, is heir male and representative of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and possesses great interest in the counties of Rutland and Northampton, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant. He is also hereditary Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, and was, from 1843 to 1846, Keeper of the Stole to Prince Albert. He was born 2d July, 1795; and married in 1824 Isabella, daughter of W. S. Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray Park, Sussex.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, *Lord Steward*, is hereditary Sheriff of Dumbartonshire and General of the Royal Archers of Scotland. His family is one of the most illustrious in the kingdom. The first Marquis of Montrose was the renowned Champion of Royalty in the troublesome times of Charles I. The present Duke was born 16th July, 1799; and married in 1836 Caroline Agnes, daughter of John Lord Decies.

THE EARL OF JERSEY, *Master of the Horse*, held the same appointment under the Administration of Sir Robert Peel. He had previously, in 1830 and in 1834, been Lord Chamberlain. Lord Jersey is male heir of the great House of Villiers. His Countess, Sarah-Sophia, eldest daughter of John 10th Earl of Westmoreland, has inherited the property of her maternal grandfather, Robert Child, Esq., of Osterly-park, Middlesex, including the principal share in the well-known banking-house at Temple-bar. Lord Villiers, the Earl's eldest son, is married to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.

THE MARQUIS OF DONEGALL, *Vice-Chamberlain*, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, by Frances Anne his second wife, only child of the late Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart., and heir apparent to his father's earldom of Vane. Lord Seaham was born 26th April, 1821, and is married to Mary-Cornelia, only daughter of the late Sir John Edwards, Bart.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, *Treasurer of the Household*, brother of the Marquis of Abercorn.

THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CECIL WELD FORESTER, *Comptroller of the Household*, is brother and heir presumptive of Lord Forester, and nephew of the Duke of Rutland. He was born May 10, 1807; and is Major, Royal Horse Guards.

LORDS IN WAITING.

THE EARL OF MORTON	THE EARL OF VERULAM
LORD BYRON	VISCOUNT GALWAY
LORD CROFTON	EARL OF SHANNON
LORD HAWARDEN	LORD POLWARTH

Of these noblemen, two belong to the English, two to the Scotch, and four to the Irish Peerage. Lord Byron succeeded to the title at the death of his cousin, the Poet; Lord Crofton is son-in-law of the Marquis of Anglesey. Lord Verulam possesses considerable influence in Hertfordshire, and is its Lord-Lieutenant: he descends from the famous Sir Harbottle Grimston. Lord Polwarth is son and eldest successor of the late Hugh Scott, of Harden (chief of the family of which Sir Walter Scott was a scion), who established his right to the Scottish Barony of Polwarth. He is Lieutenant of Selkirkshire.

SIR JOHN TROLLOPE, BART., *Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board*, a large landed proprietor in Lincolnshire, where his family is one of high consideration

SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT, *Secretary to the Poor-Law Board*, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon.

NEWSPAPER AND PARLIAMENTARY LIST. Dewson and Son.—This very useful little synopsis has just been issued, with the requisite corrections to the re-assembling of Parliament, including a complete list of the members of the House of Commons; the several newspapers, with the days and places of publication, the years in which they were commenced, and the circulation of each in 1850. Advantage has been taken of colour-printing to denote the political opinion of each member of Parliament and newspaper—blue denoting Conservative, and red Liberal; and, among the newspapers, black, neutral The utility of these lists is best attested by the fact or their having been established so long ago as 1809, which long service is likewise a testimony to the accuracy with which the returns have been compiled.

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THE RAILWAY NOTE-BOOK;

OR,

JOTTINGS IN THE STATION, THE TERMINUS, AND THE TRAIN.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

PAGE I.

A PRETENTIOUS-LOOKING building—neither a museum nor a palace, a town-hall nor a gaol with long façades and ranges of doors, and expanses of gravelled yards and great iron gates; and, behind, glimpses of the peaked gables of warehouses, and, perhaps, the wires of a telegraph converging to a focus, and disappearing beneath broad eaves; sauntering policemen, in brown or green, or mulberry or snuff-colour, never in blue; porters—corduroy from the head to the foot; a group of waiting omnibuses; heavy three-horse vans lumbering about; an occasional apparition of a clerk, pen in hand, appearing at one door and disappearing at another—who can mistake, even though deaf to occasional loud vapour-screams, and blind to occasional white spouts of steam, seen beyond crevices and breaks in the white clean buildings, who can mistake the signs and symbols of the railway terminus

The neighbourhood has a character of its own. Perhaps a great palladium-like hotel, conveying the notion of vast halls of coffee-rooms and bewildering ranges of bed-rooms, faces the railway buildings—proud waiters in the whitest of chekers gleaming past the windows, and luggage-laden cabs idle at the doors. But places of far humbler entertainment abound. The taverns have a certain staid and domestic look, as if humbly insinuating that they, too, are inns, and intended for the lawful traveller as well as the chance admirer of malt, and spirits and water. Often a painted bill of fare, as long as the list of tolls upon a turnpike-gate, enables the wayfarer to reckon without or before his host. Corded boxes frequently lie piled about the doors; and packets of sandwiches, or great store of pork pies, intimate that the intending passenger may there victual himself at a moderate outlay. Nor are the less convivial classes of society less cared for. Dingy coffee-houses, with two teacups, one teapot, and sundry shrunken muffins in the window, proclaim upon their faded blinds, that within is to be found "Good Entertainment for Railway Travellers," as if no other traveller was to be entertained on any account. Cheap eating-houses steam forth their clouds of sickly vapour, and hungry boys glance eagerly at the thin trenchant knife slicing the sodden rounds of dubious beef behind the dim and misty glass. Anomalous boarding-houses, breakfast-houses, all manner, in fact, of modest caravanserais, abound. "Good beds" are faithfully promised, and "accommodation for travellers" announced on yellow and fly-spotted cards behind dirty glass. And here note a vagary of our language. Well-to-do people who travel are always "passengers;" poor people are "travellers." Hotels would spurn "travellers;" they prefer "tourists." It is in humble nooks near termini, and in outskirting lanes of country towns, and by the lone roadside, that you will find signs inscribed "The Travellers' Rest," and the "Travellers' Home."

The morning wears on; the quickly-recurring hour for the despatch of a train approaches, and the passengers pour in apace. The early cabs jog easily along; the occupants very generally those fidgetty people who are pretty sure to be too soon or too late. Ladies of all ages and appearances belong to this class, and if they have children with them they come doubly too soon; because, of course, Master Tom or Miss Mary Anne has been in a state verging on lunacy in dread of missing the train, ever since he or she was awake in the morning. The early arrivals are generally bounteously blessed with luggage. You may indeed, always have a shrewd guess at the occupants of a cab by the *cabs*, as they call them in France, piled upon the seat or roof. Neatly-made boxes and series of leather cases denote the commercial gentleman. He has also one vast railway wrapper at least, and a cravat very nearly as big as the wrapper. The commercial gentleman, however, never comes too soon: he is too old a card for that. In matters of time he always nicks it. The porters know him by instinct, and take up his baggage in a sober, business-like spirit, without the remotest idea of a furtive sixpence. Not so, however, with the flustered fat man with two portmanteaus of different sizes, three carpet-bags, and four miscellaneous-looking boxes. The porters swoop like eagles on the prey, while the cabman fastens, allegorically, his fangs into the befuddled proprietor. Another fourpenny-bit is demanded, and indignantly refused. The bystanders are then appealed to. Bystanders differ. Generous bystander, not having to pay the money himself, oilily suggests, "Pay the man his fourpence." Stern bystander says it's an imposition, and advises steps in reference to the cabman's number, the dispute, as it always does, ending by the cabman bagging his "joey" just before an official learned in fares comes up, and assures the passenger that he has given fourteenpence too much at the least. The aggravation is, however, unheeded, the fat, flustered man being, as it were, dispersed, and mentally subdivided—running frantically after his two portmanteaus, three carpet-bags, and four miscellaneous boxes, which have silently disappeared, and are seen of no man. More cabs, and some pedestrians, the latter with glazed leather bags about as big as purses, and fishing-rods going to angle, down the line; next, perhaps, two sturdy fellows, "travellers," carrying a roped box and three bundles. Here—porters look out—a private carriage; lady, gentleman, no end of children, and not much of nurses; the porters feel a moisture stealing to the roots of their hair as they contemplate the baggage. A cab next, with the young ladies and light bandboxes, with the same number of chests papered over with a purplish integument, and bound, some with ropes, some with strings, some with cordage which bears the aspect of many garters knotted together. The porters quite understand what ladies' luggage is, which is more than any other class of her Majesty's male subjects do; they don't stare to see "Glass, with care—this side uppermost" written in spider-legged letters on pasteboard bandboxes eight ounces in weight; and they look with tranquil composure upon a nervous young lady, proceeding to Harrow or Barnet, or Red Cross, or Romford, or Kingston, with about double the amount of goods and chattels required for a trip to California or Shanghae. Nor do the ladies suffer for their multiplicity of worldly effects. Railway companies charge by the weight, and the quantity of ducks of bonnets and loves of dresses, each requiring a sort of coffin to itself, are it can be properly laid out, which can be conveyed within the stipulated ponderosity of travellers' luggage, is enough to appal the stoutest-hearted and most sanguine in respect to the dividend-railroad director who ever sat at a green-cloath board looking wise over two clean pens and a sheet of foolscap!

The first bell. A general scampering and pressing to the pay-places, and a grand exhibition of purses—long stocking-like affairs, glancing articles of beads, the property of the young ladies; compact *porte monnaies*, with gilt ciphers: and these last always pay first-class fare. Great divings into the palms of gloves for warm shillings, and an untying of the corners of a cotton pocket-handkerchief on the part of the "travellers" who have carried the great wooden chest.

Observe the different addresses to the clerk at the pay place.

FLUSTERED FAT MAN: Does this train stop at Bullock Smithy?

CLERK: Look at time-bills.

FLUSTERED FAT MAN: Well now; but——

CLERK: Look at time-bills.

HABITUE ON THE LINE: Two—return—second-class—Little Pedlington.

NERVOUS LADY: Oh! if you please, I want to go to Rose Cottage, to Mr. Jones; it's the Drayton station, isn't it? I quite forget—and Mr. Jones—letter—Oh yes, I'm sure—Drayton, if you please, and in the first-class.

CLERK: First-class—Drayton—round to the left.

"TRAVELLER:" Now then—third-class to Preston, and no mistake—Look sharp, young man.

CLERK: No third class.

"TRAVELLER:" No—eh? When will there be, then?

CLERK: Four twenty-five A.M. to-morrow.

YOUNG LADY WITH THE EIGHT BANDBOXES: Oh, could you give me any information about my luggage.

CLERK: Luggage—apply at Lost Luggage Office.

YOUNG LADY: Yes, but I hope now they're not lost—I ought to tell you that I——

CLERK (sharply): Lost Luggage Office. *To next applicant*—Must pay for that dog, sir.

MAN WITH THE DOG: What! this little un? Besides, it aint mine, it's my wife's.

CLERK: Can't help that, sir. Two and six. Guard will have the ticket.

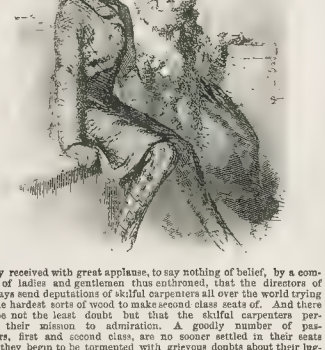
We pass the pay-places, and emerge upon the platform.

"Now then, bye leave, bye leave." We once thought this an expression peculiarly and strangely confined to Bullamy, the mystic porter of the Anglo Bengalee Assurance Company, uttered only when he was taking up luncheon to the board. The observant railway passenger will find it, however, to be part of a *patois* also peculiar to platform porters, when half a dozen of them are trundling down a vast wicker wheelbarrow—with wheels swathed all round with leather or gutta-percha, as if on prosperous lines they had the aristocratic gout, or on small dividend speculations the impending rheumatism—driving down the load of portmanteaus, boxes, and carpet-bags, amongst the clustered passengers, like a scythed chariot of the ancient Britons through a Roman legion; but never, however, shouting their war-cry of "Bye leave!" until they have bundled the machine over the toes of the gentleman to whom the adjuration is addressed.

Meantime the passengers pour in thick and threefold, and the respective carriages for Little Pedlington, Bullock Smithy, and the other famous cities upon the line, are in great demand. The porters generally enunciate replies to questions put to them as to the destination of the carriages which have but one merit, that of variety; and at the last moment a select party of Bullock-Smithians are forcibly adjured by a breathless inspector to turn out of the snug nests in which they have installed themselves, and to take up the places of the flying body of Little Pedlingtonians whom he has just roused out of the Bullock Smithy carriage. More cool or more knowing railway travellers go quietly to their seats and make their dispositions with great composure and deliberation. The first-class passenger is often the most luxurious of dogs. He comes furnished with an array of travelling panoply of the most complicated and elaborate description. First he deposits in his seat, up right in the corner, by way of taking possession, a railway-wrapper, and neatly rolled up as a dinner-napkin, and bound by a dandy strap of yellow leather. Then he spreads over the fat broad cushion several successive strata of pea-coats, paletots, plaids, and thick woolly scarves of bright colours. Next he provides for the security of a bundle of dandy canes, whips, and perhaps a fishing-rod, made up into a sort of *faisces*, and putting you in mind of the lictors. Afterwards he takes off his hat with care, and produces from

an unseen pocket a travelling-cap of the newest and profoundest description, which he arranges with a due air of grave grandeur: and then, having completed what is called in theatres his "make up," he stalks majestically along the platform, or stands swinging the open door of the carriage, and won't go in upon any account until the wheels have actually begun to move.

Our second-class friends tumble in (carpet-bags, parcels, baskets, valises, and all) with much less ceremony, and very soon form compact rows of men, women, and children, each pervaded by a strong sensation of sitting on uncommonly hard seats. Indeed, we have heard the



theory received with great applause, to say nothing of belief, by a company of ladies and gentlemen thus enthroned, that the directors of railways send deputations of skilful carpenters all over the world trying for the hardest sorts of wood to make second class seats of. And there can be not the least doubt but that the skilful carpenters perform their mission to admiration. A goodly number of passengers, first and second class, are no sooner settled in their seats than they begin to be tormented with grievous doubts about their luggage. They have a strange development of an anomalous mental phenomenon which satisfies them that their luggage is in the wrong carriage, and that it will infallibly be carried down some junction or branch line. The young ladies with the armada of bandboxes are in a special state of discomfort, and, after sundry efforts to be bold enough one of them timidly accosts a loitering porter:—

"Oh, you know, if you please, whether my luggage is safe?"

"Certainly, ma'am; all right," replies the unblushing and unconscientious functionary, who would have said the same thing if the lady had no luggage at all. "You may depend upon it, ma'am, it's all right;" and the questioner is silenced, if not convinced.

Meantime adieux are going on with great vigour upon the platform, and through the open doors of carriages. The anguish of a young lady with curls, whose sister is going down to pass three days at Harrow, is

heartbreaking to contemplate. Her only consolation is in epistolary prospects:

"And oh, Maria, mind you write write, dear, as soon as you arrive, and tell us how you got on, and whether there was any accident; now don't forget, Maria, or you know how wretched we will be, Pa, and Ma and all of us thinking something dreadful has happened."

Another specimen of a different class:

"Well then, old fellow, I suppose we need not look out for you for the next five years, or so, at all events."

"Not a bit of it, by Jove, if then."

"Well, take care of yourself; don't get too much into the sun and be having fevers and all that sort of thing."

"All right."

A third specimen:—

"And, Charley, now, don't stay too late, dear, at that club, when I'm away. Don't, dear. You know it's not right, that you're not strong by any means. And, Charley, don't go to theatres. And you will often look in in the evenings and play at whist with aunt Rose? She expects it, Charley: you know she does. And, Charley, do you think you'll be lonesome, dear, in the long evenings? You must write me then, you know, oh, such long, long letters. And take particular care of fire, Charley; and I know that Susan and Mary Jane will make you comfortable. You just tell Susan what you would like for dinner, and she'll get it—and tell Mary Jane that she's not to go out after tea to her cousin's—and, oh! I forget—just step to Dossitor, the butcher's, and say that I'll pay the bill when I come back—and at the same time write to the people at Paddington for more coals—and—and—Charley—and"——

Ladies and gentlemen, take your places."

And the porters begin to bang to the doors, while the engine, which has just come round from the shed, gives a little jerk to the train as it is backed up to the luggage van, and the hissing scathing vapour, rising like a tree, is suddenly, as it were, flattened and spread abroad as it comes in contact with the symmetrical iron and glass of the station roof.

Now is the last chance for the purchase of Journals. The newsboy, with a tray slung round his neck, reeking with wet *Times*es, *Herald*s, and *Chronicle*s, runs from window to window, and the odds is that five independent gentlemen purchase five copies of the same journal—a knowing and judicious arrangement, which enables each of them, when politely offered the paper by his neighbour, after the first fifty miles, to respond by the courteous reciprocity of another, a copy of the selfsame broadsheet. Now, too, arrives the last moment of choice for the bewildered student of railway literature, who, utterly puzzled by the *embarras de richesse*, fidgets backwards and forwards along the glistening presses radiant with gay bindings and white satin-like wrappers—bewildered among Tales for Trains, Stories for Stations, Readings for Railways, Handbooks, Guidebooks, Tracts for Tunnels, Travellers' Libraries, and all the vast outpouring of prose and poetry intended to shorten the iron-way and kill railway time. Shall he be imaginative and take to novel-reading—scores and scores of fascinating names shine from the books' backs. Shall he be observant and purchase a handbook of the route, giving him the exact height of all the church steeples to be seen from the rail? Shall he be scientific, and study the steam-engine? or shall he devote himself to useful knowledge, and purchase a neat-looking tract on the habits and customs of the bug, or the history of wooden-leg making? Nervously and fidgettingly he jumps from book to book—reprints, original works, newspapers, reviews. What shall he chose? The time is waning. The proprietor of the stall has twice said, "Now, then, sir." A guard rushes past folding up a paper—the waybill. A fat inspector, dressed like an etherealized policeman, holds up a green flag, and——

"Here! here! anything!" shouts the victim of too many and too tempting books. His hand is on "Bradshaw's Railway Guide." "I'll take that——"

"Shilling, sir."

It is paid; and with a strong mental heartburn, exactly like that which was experienced by the dog who dropped the meat to bite at the bigger shadow in the brook, the man who was too difficult to please leaps across the platform, bounds into the moving carriage, and dashes himself down in dissatisfaction into his seat, just as all his neighbours assure each other, as a curious and interesting piece of intelligence, only to be found out by remarkably 'cute individuals, that "We're off at last!"

(To be continued.)

INLAND BOOK POST.—A notice, dated February, has just been issued from the General Post-Office, in which, on and from the 1st March, the following additional facilities will be afforded to the transmission of books, &c., within the United Kingdom:—A book-packet may thenceforth contain any number of separate books, maps, or prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum, or parchment (to the exclusion of letters, whether sealed or open); and the books, maps, paper, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof will be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto. The following are the remaining regulations respecting the inland book post, all previous notices regarding it being cancelled:—Rates of book postage: For each package not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, 6d.; exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lb., 1s.; exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 3 lb., 1s. 6d.; and so on, 6d. being charged for every complete pound and for any additional fraction of a pound. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing the proper stamps outside. Every packet must be sent open, without a cover or in a cover open at the ends or sides. No packet must exceed two feet in length. The book post to which the foregoing rules relate is confined to the United Kingdom, and does not affect the privileges allowed to votes and proceedings in Parliament, or to newspapers. If the post-master, upon the examination of a book-packet, find any letter, whether sealed or open, or sealed enclosure of any kind, such letter or enclosure must be taken out and dealt with as an unpaid letter—the address on the packet being written thereon if there be no other address. If, for any reason, the post-master does not think that the packet comes within the privilege of the book post, he may post it into the bag for London, if in England—for Edinburgh, if in Scotland and for Dublin, if in Ireland—in order that the case may be dealt with at a metropolitan office. To prevent obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the Post-office may, when necessary, delay forwarding a book-packet for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours beyond the time at which it would otherwise be forwarded.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 549.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

BEFORE we again address our readers all the new Ministers will have been re-elected, and the Parliament will have re-assembled. It is probable, also, that the country will have been informed, on the highest and best authority, what policy is to guide the Derby Administration. In this case we shall be enabled to judge whether the war of faction is to be renewed with its usual bitterness, and whether Lord Derby, hopeless of success for any measures which he may be induced to propose in an Assembly in which his party is known to be in a minority, will risk an immediate appeal to the country, or go out of office.

In this short interval it may be well to consider who and what are the opponents of the Administration, what bonds of union or causes of disunion exist among them, and what would in all probability be the effect upon the country of their success, either in driving Lord Derby and his friends from power, or in forcing him to a premature dissolution of Parliament. Lord Derby himself and all his principal colleagues have, as we remarked last week, laid more stress upon the fact that they are of necessity Ministers in default of any other competent or influential persons, than upon the fact that they have hitherto been the consistent opponents of free trade in corn. But the various parties who view the formation of the new Ministry with alarm insist, and, as it appears to us, with very questionable discretion and still more questionable fairness, that Lord Derby is Minister, not in default of others, but because he is a Protectionist, bound to restore Protection, or to make the attempt whenever he has the opportunity. But, in common justice, it should be remembered that Protection is a wide subject; that many persons who opposed Sir Robert Peel when he attempted to touch that sacred article in bucolic eyes, "corn," voted with, and otherwise supported him, in the reform of the Customs Tariff, which led the way for that final and greater change; and that all or nearly all of the gentlemen who are now associated with Lord Derby, as well as Lord Derby himself, have taken no little pains to draw a distinction between doing and undoing—between disapproving of the repeal of the Corn-laws in 1846, and re-imposing the Corn-laws in 1852. To say nothing of the opinions of Lord Derby,

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.—THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS ATTACKING MACOMO'S KAFFIRS AND THE HOTTENTOT BANDITTI, AT THE HEAD OF THE WATERKLOOF PASS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Henley—every one of whom has at times been accused by the ultra-Protectionists of abandoning Protection—there is scarcely a member of the Ministry who has not left himself a little door of escape from the grim fortress of Bread-tax. Mr. Herries himself—the "Giant Despair" of the party—the venerable Nestor of the old ideas—has relaxed. He is already thawing in the sunshine of the warm truth that has at last broken through the icy crust of his prejudice. Popular starvation is no longer the fetish that he has set up, and to which he would offer sacrifice; and, though he affirms his regret, his sorrow—nay, his profound and poignant grief, that the trade in corn is free, he takes especial care against pledging himself to any attempt to fetter it again. In short, the Ministry, collectively and individually, are so embarrassed by their past speeches in opposition, that they cannot make clean breasts of it all at once, and in plain terms confess a change of opinion; but it is obvious to all unbiassed and disinterested spectators, that, if left alone, they will run no risks to restore Protection, the Stuarts, or the Heptarchy. Lord Derby may have as sentimental a love for Protection as Lord John Manners has for James II., and may dislike free trade in corn as much as the noble Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests dislikes the immortal memory of William III., but both of them will cling to the established order of things. We should as soon think of accusing Lord John Manners of disaffection to the House of Hanover, because he has written verses in praise of the Stuarts, as of accusing Lord Derby of a wish to revolutionise the country by attempting the restoration of the Bread-tax, because he has expressed his sorrow that the tax was taken off. Bygones are bygones with both of the noble Lords, and with their colleagues also, or the broadest of all broad hints are no longer intelligible or serviceable in politics.

The Anti-Corn-law League, and its more prominent members, have certainly more right than any other party in Parliament or out of it to show a distrust of the present Administration; but—as the more sensible and prudent members of that once powerful confederation would be the first to admit—the existence of the League is a public evil, and ought only to be revived to avoid one still greater. Let the League be cautious, therefore, and avoid the beginnings of strife. Enough has been done to shake the old energies still survive, and that the old organisation is still attainable when a legitimate end is to be sought. The League should not thrust its rist into people's faces. A man may be willing to admit that two and two are not five; but if told with foul language and insulting menace that he must do so on pain of the high displeasure and vengeance of another, who has no right to dictate to him, he is very apt to grow indignant, and to refuse acquiescence even in that which he knows to be true. If the League have any other objects in view than good government and an adherence to the sound commercial policy which Sir Robert Peel carried out, it will become as much a nuisance as it was once a benefit. There is, at all events, no necessity for any further action on its part at present—a fact of which it ought to be convinced by the discovery, which it has no doubt made by this time, that a party, with which it has never yet been able to coalesce, shows a determination to be as vigorous as itself in the game of opposition, before there is, in reality, anything to oppose. And this brings us to Lord John Russell and his supporters.

The ex-Premier, who threw up the Government in a huff, and raised a Free-trade loan when there was none in the pleadings, has already marshalled his adherents, and vaulted into the seat of Chief of her Majesty's Opposition. The League and the Radical members, Irish as well as English, led away by their own impetuosity, or by their fears that Lord Derby will do what he has said he will not do, will find themselves mere joints of the Whig tail; and if Lord John Russell is clever enough by himself, by Mr. Charles Villiers, or by some other member, whose course may not yet be chalked out for him, to raise a debate, of which the issue shall be a vote of want of confidence, the party will be that Lord Derby will resign, or that he will dissolve Parliament forthwith. In the first supposition we would ask the League, and all the Opposition who are not Whigs, what they would gain? They would, it is true, be assured that the Corn-laws would not be re-imposed—but of that they may be assured at present; and for this barren assurance we should have Sir Charles Wood again in office to mismanage the national finances, and shut his obstinate eyes against the public advantage—Lord Grey again in Downing-street, to offend and misgovern all our colonies—and Lord John Russell taking another snooze of somnolent incapacity, varied by occasional starts of mischievous vigour. Is this a consummation so devoutly to be wished? And, in the more probable alternative of an immediate dissolution, forced upon Lord Derby by the factious opposition of antagonistic parties, united in nothing except in their hatred and mistrust of an untried Government, is there anything to be gained by those who have hitherto been considered the friends of a liberal, enlightened, and progressive policy? We think not. If compelled to dissolve Parliament by any factiousness, the Government would infallibly gain many votes; and, supposing it to be a Government desirable to defeat hereafter, the difficulty of defeating it would be proportionably increased.

Yet there are issues to be raised, which, if not quite so important as that of the re-establishment of the Corn-laws, are only second to it in their probable effects upon the prosperity and contentment of the country. Upon these points the new Ministry must be compelled to declare itself, if it do not immediately volunteer an exposition of its policy. If it should turn out that Sir John Pakington's views on the sugar question are those of the whole Government; that the opinions of Mr. Herries upon the Navigation Laws are those which Lord Derby is prepared to carry into effect; or that Lord Malmesbury's ideas of a great national poor-rate, and one great slough of British pauperism, as bad as that in which Ireland is plunged, are the ruling ideas of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby, and deemed to receive their support—the sooner the facts are known, the better. An appeal to the country upon these points, and upon many others, would, in all probability, lead to the return of a Parliament with which a liberal and enlightened Government might safely work. But that the re-establishment of a Russell Administration would be the result of such an appeal, we as little believe as we do in the re-establishment of Protection. The country requires a government that shall be able to stand by its own merits, and not by the forbearance of its foes, that shall be supported by its own inherent health, vigour, and capacity; and that shall not, like the crazy cab-horse of the novelist, be only prevented from falling by the shafts of the vehicle to which it is attached. But whatever form opposition to the Derby Administration may be destined to assume—and we by no means assert that it will not meet and receive opposition from all the true friends of rational liberty and commercial common sense—we but express a general feeling, when we assert that the opposition commenced in the first place by the Grey-Russell Whigs, and in the second by the revived League, looks premature and injudicious. It is possible that a Derby Administration may not, but it is quite certain that a Russell Administration did not, prove a good one.

The *Amazon* fund now amounts to above £11,000. It will be kept open for about another month, and it is most probable that it will ultimately reach £12,000. The final disposal of it will be made on the 10th inst., by the united committees of Southampton and London. About 150 persons have to be assisted or supported by it; amongst them are 70 children and about 40 widows. About 30 of the children will be placed in orphan asylums. Mrs. Symons, the widow of the commander of the *Amazon*, has declined assistance from the fund.

THE WAR IN KAFFRARIA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the Sketch engraved upon the preceding page, accompanied by the following communication, detailing a very interesting episode of the war in Kaffriland:

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

CAMP ELIBWATER NOV. 18, 1851.

The united forces of the 1st and 2nd division having been for the greater part of the last month, and the beginning of this, engaged in a series of most important operations upon Kreomy and Buffalo-back heights, and in the kloofs surrounding them, I take the earliest opportunity of sending you a Sketch of one of the most melancholy events that has occurred during the present war, and by far the most disastrous that has happened to the 1st division. It represents the 74th Highlanders, on the 6th of the present month, attacking the dangerous fastnesses at the head of the Waterkloof Pass (the impregnable stronghold of Macomo's Kaffirs and the Hottentot bandits who have joined him), in which occasion they lost and gallant regimental chief, the brave Lieutenant-Colonel and two other officers, besides twelve men killed or dangerously wounded. At half-past four o'clock on the morning of the above day, Colonel Fordyce's brigade marched from their camp towards the head of the Waterkloof, the summit of the mountain range, along which they moved, being enveloped in clouds until shortly after sunrise, when they cleared off: the brigade was then formed in position, the 74th was detached to the left to form up them, two companies entering it in skirmishing order, and the rest acting as supports and reserve. This was executed the difficult nature of this almost impracticable ground, the whole of which is studded with enormous masses of rock, forming insurmountable barricades, covered with dense underwood and fallen trees, affording a safe cover to the stealthy foe, and facilitating his deadly aim. The village at the edge of the wood, upon the left, having been rebuilt since the 24th of Nov., 1850, when it was destroyed by Lieut. King, of the 74th Highlanders, was again burnt by the same officer, with a party of four volunteers, and the skirmishers being thrown forward, Colonel Fordyce leading them in person through the bush; when, while giving his orders, he was shot through the body by a Hottentot concealed in a tree, and fell mortally wounded. He was immediately carried to the rear, and received medical assistance, but shortly afterwards expired. In the meantime the gallant regiment advanced to the very edge of the enemy's stronghold, from which, in answer to their fire, rose at intervals a light puff or two of dark-brown smoke, and the fall of many a gallant soldier testified to the certainty of the enemy's aim. Lieut. Carey, a brave and promising young officer, was shot through the breast, and died soon afterwards, without speaking or betraying any sign of consciousness. The time I have chosen for my Sketch is the moment when, as he was serving ammunition to some of the men who had expended theirs, he received the fatal bullet. Some of the wounded are seen being borne on stretchers to the rear, and others are seen lying upon the ground, groaning and calling for water. Lieutenant Gordon was wounded soon after, the ball passing through both thighs, fracturing the bone of the [illegible] and entering the body of a young bear [illegible] who, as well as himself, died a few days subsequently. Late in the afternoon the troops were withdrawn from the bush, and made their bivouac upon the cold, damp ground upon the heights; where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the groans of those who were suffering from their wounds, all whose duty did not call them to exertion were seen buried in deep and thankful sorrow for the loss of so many of their gallant comrades. The next day, but the severity of the weather compelled us to abandon the heights, and form our camp in the valley, at the junction of the Blinkwater with the Kat River, where we still remain, skirmishing frequently with the enemy's marauding parties, who make most daring, and, in some instances, successful attempts upon our cattle. I am, &c., T. BAINES.

We have intelligence this week from Cape Town to the 9th, and King William's Town to the 4th of January, from which we learn that at last affairs at the seat of war appear to have taken a more satisfactory turn, the Kaffirs having been, on more than one occasion, repulsed with great loss by our troops, and upwards of 27,000 head of cattle having been taken from them. The increased energy in the movement of the Government troops, the result of the arrival of reinforcements from home, had infused greater confidence among all classes, and it was generally rumoured that Sandilla was about to retire from the hostile position he has hitherto held. It was considered, however, that the home Government had not acted wisely in superseding Sir Harry Smith.

The casualties among our troops have been comparatively slight, but we regret to find that Lieut. Wade, R.A., has fallen in an engagement with the enemy. The gallant officer was shot while leading on his men in an attack upon the enemy in the jungle of the Fish River, where, it is said, Sandilla has now taken shelter. The lamented deceased was honoured the bravest and most active officers in the field. On every occasion where hard and gallant service was demanded he distinguished himself.

According to the local papers, the Basuto tribes in the Orange River sovereignty were at the last date (Dec. 22) quieted and unsettled, in consequence of attacks made on them by reputed allies of the Government, the Plattberg Bastards and Barolongs. Previous to these attacks, the people of Moshesh were disposed to abstain from violence. Since then the farmers along the boundaries have suffered severely. The Basutos, who, on the 14th of December, attacked three waggons belonging to some trek-boers, and captured a number of cattle and horses. Two companies of the 45th, under Captain Parish, and a detachment of artillery, under Lieutenant Singer, have been mentioned for the protection of the chief Maroco and the Barolong tribe; and Lieutenant Bourke and twenty-five of the Cape Corps have marched to Winburgh to enable the district farmers to return to their homes.

The *Natal Witness* of the 18th of December removes all doubts as to the re-appointment, who was at the head of the Zoolon contingent in the Sovereignty. He has returned with his forces, partly because they were not imperatively required, and partly because they had been afflicted with dysentery.

LAMARTINE AND NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—Baron Jerzmanowski, a colonel of the Posh lancers of the old Imperial Guard, has written to M. Lamartine, to correct, on his own authority as an eye-witness, several anecdotes contained in M. Lamartine's recently published "History of the Restoration," relating to the return from Elba. This is M. Lamartine's reply:—"I thank you for your rectifications. I will make use of them as of an irrefutable testimony. With regard to my judgment upon the institutions and the policy of Napoleon, it must necessarily differ from yours as widely as our points of view are different I understand, and I honour the fidelity of enthusiasm of a brave lieutenant for his general. Gratitude wears a bandage over its eyes as well as justice. But I, a man of another religion, love the independence of all nations, but I may have the right to love the independence of the nation of which I form a part. I desire morality even in glory; in short, I abhor despotism, and I must logically and from my heart judge with severity the man who was the most formidable instrument of despotism. Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my high consideration. LAMARTINE. Paris, March 4."

THE TUILERIES.—The repairs and embellishments in the Tuileries are going on rapidly. All the apartments on the ground-floor, looking into the garden, are finished. The rooms looking on the court, which were formerly occupied by the Queen, the Princess Marie, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, will be [illegible] next. Those last-named apartments, it is thought, will be occupied by the Prince [illegible] the Duke de Nemours.

IMPIETY AND DESTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The religious imposture called "Spiritual Rappings," when seemed to have died away, has been revived in all its absurdity. On the evening of the 5th ult., a Mr. Brown entered at Mozart Hall, Brooklyn, on "Spiritual Manifestations," in the course of which he gave a most extraordinary history of his own experience, his unbelief at first, and then his conversion to the faith of the rappings, which was equal to that of St. Paul's miraculous conversion by an overpowering light from heaven, exceeding the brightness of the sun at noon-day, when all who were with him saw the light, but he alone heard the voice of the spirit. The *New York Herald* says that the narrative of Dr. Sch., who was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Harris, exceeds all belief, and is enough to "make each particular hair of the head stand on end, like the quills of the fretful porcupine." The lecturer connected them with the second Coming of Christ, and said the spirit had informed him that these manifestations were designed by Heaven to prepare the way for the advent of the Messiah, which, according to the doctor, is at hand.

THE ENGLISH ABROAD.—The following is an extract of a letter from a British resident at Leghorn, dated Feb. 20, 1852: "They are talking of making all the British take out permission from the police every six months, and some every three months; and every time the permission to remain is renewed there is about 5s. 6d. to pay, and every one of a family to have a separate one, which would come to a considerable tax. Their object is twofold:—First, to raise money; and, secondly, to frighten Austrians, and, should, to have it in their power to send any away when their leave is out. The old merchants who have been born and lived a few years here are quite indignant at this. There was a public meeting at the Consulate to-day about it."

A man of the name of Crosse having been killed, and another of the name of Gauthier having had his leg broken, by the falling of a quantity of earth on the Western Railway of France, the Tribunal of Correctional Police tried certain parties connected with the railway for not taking the necessary precautions to prevent the occurrence of such an accident. Longé, the assistant-engineer, who had allowed the mass of earth to be undermined in an imprudent way, and two workmen, named Bois and Fenat, who had done the undermining, were severally condemned to three months' imprisonment and 50f. fine, and to pay 4000f. damages to Gauthier. For the payment of the damages, M. Emile Pereire, director of the company, was declared civilly responsible.

Four of the rooms comprising the Gallery Charles X., at the Louvre, Paris, have just been re-opened to the public. They are occupied with Grecian and Etruscan vases, Gallic vases, and the collection of antique terra cotta articles which has been recently formed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, March 11, 1852.

Paris is just now in a serious mood, the religious services of Lent never having been—judging from the numbers who daily crowd every church, and the throng of equipages at the doors—more scrupulously attended. Few parties are given; and, in fine, everything is looking rather dull, save the beautiful weather, which, neither affected by religion or politics, is as clear, bright, and sunny as May. The Champs Elysées and Tuileries are even putting on a tender livery of green, but only to be nipped by the frost and cold which inevitably follow the delicious warmth of a premature spring in [illegible] meantime, the work of demolition and beautifying the city is rapidly going on. Some alterations are making on the Place de la Concorde which seem of more than doubtful taste; it was already so magnificently perfect.

Some antiquarian discoveries of the greatest interest have just taken place near the Palais des Thermes, hitherto generally supposed to have been constructed by Julian the Apostate. Some adepts, however—and among them Dulaure, the author of the celebrated "History of Paris," had always entertained an opinion that the parsimonious habits of the crowned philosopher would have prevented him from entering into so costly an undertaking. The demolition of some houses, for the widening of the Rue des Mathurins St. Jacques, has led to the discovery of a stone employed in the construction of the foundations, which appears to have been the upper part of an altar. It is covered with stars very roughly carved, and on the farthest face the half-effaced representation of the sun may be seen. Julian was a worshipper of the sun, and it is supposed that this image was placed by him in the palace constructed by his father Constantius, as the following half-obliterated inscription would seem to prove:—

Ho.. Q..OJ Exxit .... AtrVm
virtVs Constanti
D..VI ....ohs Ornav.. Alt.. R..
virtVs Juliani Cæ sars.

The meaning of which is evidently this:—"This palace, built by Constantius, was ornamented with the divine image of the Sun by Julian Cæsar." More discoveries are expected as the demolitions proceed.

Among the buildings lately pulled down on the place du Carrousel, preparatory to the termination of the Louvre, is the Hôtel Longueville, the residence of the beautiful Duchess of that name, celebrated for her support of the Fronde and her gallantries, as much as for her beauty. In the arched roof of one of the cellars two skeletons of a very large size, and in a perfect state of preservation, were discovered, and have since been the object of many discussions on the part of antiquarians, but *either ash faiter ils est*. Another discovery was made close by the skeletons, more interesting in a literary point of view; namely, that of a box, in carved steel, embellished with gilded brass knobs, and containing several papers. Among them is an unlucky epistle in verse, from the Prince de Marsillac to the fair Duchess. The other papers are letters relating to the state of affairs at that time; some from the hand of the celebrated Fureuse, with memorandums, &c. of the Prince de Conti, of great value to autograph collectors.

A very ingenious plan was lately resorted to by the Ministry of Police for the discovery and arrest of malefactors, chiefly *echappes* from the hulks, who were known to be domiciled in Paris, but who contrived to elude every attempt at detection. A late police decree authorised the strictest search, and hundreds of individuals, who had no visible means of existence, were sent from the capital; still a number of these *mauvais sujets* remained undiscovered, and the frequency of robberies and nightly outrages continued undiminished. Government at last hit on the plan of sending to the *bagnes* of Toulon and Brest for several of the keepers and gaolers of those great convict *dépôts*, to whom the persons of all their former prisoners were perfectly known. These functionaries, accompanied by a policeman in plain clothes, perambulated every part of Paris by day, and by night frequented all the theatres, from the grand Opera downwards, the taverns and dancing-houses. It appears that no less than 400 of these desperadoes were recognised and re-transferred to their old quarters at Toulon. Some of these worthies had been carrying on schemes of swindling on a colossal scale, and more than one has been described as having entered into large speculations on the Bourse. One of the most noted in the craft was known by the *sobriquet* of Pierre Mandrin, the name of that *celebrité* being conferred on account of his superiority and skill in escaping from durance. When arrested he was figuring as a Polish Count, and covered with expensive rings and jewellery. The career of this ruffian presents many features of interest. In 1839, while undergoing an imprisonment of two years for robbery, he attempted to make his escape by bribing the gaoler—he failed, however, and was sent to the galleys for twenty years. In 1846 he succeeded in making his escape from Brest, and, notwithstanding the greatest exertions on the part of the police, he succeeded in crossing the whole of France, and gaining Belgium, where he remained for some time. Owing to the persecutions of the Belgian police, he subsequently returned to Paris. He was so unfortunate as to be captured in the very act of breaking into a house at Besançon, but his prodigious activity enabled him to escape while on his way to prison, and he came to Paris. Being possessed of some money he resolved to abandon his evil courses, and set up in the Rue Rambuteau a greengrocer's shop, which went on thrivingly for some time. But such an inactive life was insupportable to him, and he broke up his trading establishment to resume the exciting pursuits he had abandoned. Several robberies committed with consummate skill soon informed the police of the presence in Paris of some great master of the art of manœuvre. The most experienced officers were accordingly sent out, but they made no capture until a few days since, when one of the Toulon gaolers above mentioned fancied he recollected the convict under the features of an elegantly-attired *lion* on the Boulevard des Italiens. A few hours afterwards the luckless *echappe* was safely lodged at the Conciergerie. At his lodgings, besides the usual housebreaking implements, a complete assortment of costumes of every kind was discovered from that of the dandy of the first water to the blouse of the artisan. It is remarked, however, that, notwithstanding the wholesale removal of so many of this dangerous class, the number of nightly crimes and robberies was never greater than at present.

FRANCE.

All the elections throughout the country of "Deputies in the Legislative Body," as they are to be officially designated, have resulted, with but five or six exceptions, in favour of the Government candidates, and the first session both of the Senate and the Legislative Body has been summoned for the 29th inst. Meanwhile, as if the sham character of these pseudo-legislative chambers were not sufficiently manifest already, the "Prince-President" continues by his decrees and *impromptu* organic laws to overturn and remodel, in the fashion most agreeable to his own conceptions of autocratic government, the most important of the institutions of the State. This week the delicate and difficult question of the constitution of the University of France and of Public Instruction is the principal subject upon which his decretal legislation is brought to bear; and by it the irremovability of the Professors—in the case of the Judges noticed last week—is put an end to, and thus their entire dependance upon the Government made certain. According to the decree on the subject which was published on Wednesday, the President of the Republic appoints and revokes at will the members of the Superior Council, the inspectors-general, the rectors, and the professors of faculties. The Superior Council is composed of three senators, three councillors of state, five archbishops or bishops, three members of the Court of Cassation, five members of the Institut, eight inspectors-general, and two members of free instruction. The members are nominated for a year, and are presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction. A new plan of studies will be discussed during the next session. The preamble to the decree announces that it is only of a provisional character, preparatory to a complete re-organisation of the Ministerial Department of Public Instruction.

Another decree imposes upon every public functionary the necessity of taking an oath of allegiance, in accordance with Art. 14 of the Constitution; and orders that in case such oath is refused, or its terms modified in any way, the person so acting shall be considered as having given in his resignation. Special decrees, it is added, shall determine the mode in which the Ministers, members of the great bodies of the State, officers in the army and navy, magistrates, and functionaries shall take

the oath in question. The general impression on the public mind relative to this measure is that it is directed against General Cavaignac, whose alleged intention to appear in the new Chamber on its opening, in spite of the first against all the laws occurred since the 2d December, refuse to take the oath, and then retire, has been already noticed.—

M. Hault, who is accused by his opponents of entertaining strong Socialist opinions on many subjects, has been appointed President of the Legislative Body. The appointment has excited some surprise. M. Billault had not sent in the list of names from which the President was a member of the Constituent for the Loire-Inférieure. He had obtained considerable celebrity as an advocate at Nantes, and was member of the Council General of the Department in 1837, when the colleges of the department nearly all returned Democrats. He began his Parliamentary career in the ranks of the Opposition by a vehement speech on "electoral corruption," and another on the relations of France with foreign countries. His hostility to the Cabinet, and especially to that were then termed by the Opposition the "English tendencies" of M. Guizot, was incessant and uncompromising. In 1842 this was still more marked during the strong debates on the right of search; and in the subsequent session he skilfully and unscrupulously availed himself of the excitement occasioned by the Pritchard indemnity to denounce the Government. During M. Thiers' short Administration he was named Under-Secretary of State in the department of Commerce and Agriculture.

A body of rules and regulations relating to the Senate has been published by its President Marshal Prince Jerome Bonaparte. They have been chiefly adopted from the rules of the old Legislative Assemblies, and embrace the different duties of the grand referendary, the secretary, and their officers. No one can have an employ in the Senate who is not a born Frenchman, if he is not of the age of 40, or if he is more than seventy. The State messengers are to be chosen in preference from superior officers on the retired list who have been decorated, and for all the other posts officers of different ranks will also have the preference. Most of the functionaries and inferior employés of the old Chamber of Peers have received appointments in the senate.

The last of the Emperor Napoleon's "Marshals of the Empire," Frederick Auguste Louis Viesse de Marmont, Duke of Raguse, died at Venice, on the 3rd instant, in the 78th year of his age.

Reports having been in circulation in the early part of the week, that serious differences had arisen between the President of the Republic and General St. Arnaud, the *Patrie* has published a "communicated note," which gives a flat denial to such statements. The same journal also declares, that the return of the French Ambassador from London, respecting which various rumours had been circulated, is entirely on private business, which may detain him about ten days.

On Monday last the President of the Republic gave a splendid dinner to the new English Ambassador, Lord Cowley, at which were present the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Lord and Lady Poulmont, and Lord and Lady De Grey.

A banking establishment, it is said, is about to be organised for the President.

M. Miot, ex-representative, has arrived at Havre, with 160 other persons condemned to transportation to Cayenne and Lambessa, in Algeria. They are to be taken by steam from Havre to Brest, whence they are to proceed to their destination.

SWITZERLAND

It is understood in well-informed political circles, both in Paris and Berne, that the differences hitherto existing between the Federal Government and that of Louis Napoleon have for the present been settled in a manner more or less satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The question of the confiscated property of the celebrated hospital of the Great St. Bernard and the St. Gothard has again been opened in consequence of the proposed further sale of the hospital lands. The Paris *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from M. Clet, the delegate of the hospitals, to the Council of State of Valais, protesting against the sale of the lands. M. Clet's letter is dated Paris, Feb. 25, 1852. Appended to it is a copy of a protest made by Paris on the 5th of October last by M. Clet, and ratified by the Abbé Filliez, prior of the hospital, against the sale which was then proposed. The protest states that all purchasers of the lands in question will be held liable to actions by the hospital for their restitution.

UNITED STATES.

The advices this week from New York are singularly barren of interest.

It is remarked as a proof of the general feeling of the country being little changed in favour of Kossuth's policy of intervention in the affairs of foreign states, that the birthday of Washington has been celebrated throughout the States this year with more than usual respect, owing to the almost universal belief that the safety and prosperity of the United States are absolutely dependent on the observance of his wise policy of non-interference. Kossuth, however, still speeches away in the remote Western provinces, obtaining as much money as he can for the Hungarian cause! At the last date he was at Covington, in Kentucky. The German revolutionist, Kinkel, arrived from the provinces at New York on the 21st inst., and addressed a large meeting of his countrymen in favour of the national loan by which Germany is to be regenerated. He is about returning to Europe, with some thousands of dollars obtained by subscription.

The Congressional banquet in honour of Washington's birthday took place in Washington city on the evening of the 21st ult., and was well attended, considering the inclemency of the weather. Commodore Stockton presided, assisted by General Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Venable, of North Carolina. Mr. Crittenden spoke, reviewing the life, character, and services of General Washington—a field that afforded ample room for his peculiar talents—is generally spoken of as the marked feature of the evening. Gen. Scott, in answering for the army, very appropriately confined himself to that particular topic, declining to introduce political topics upon a purely patriotic occasion.

At New York the same festival was observed on the 22d. The military were reviewed on the occasion; there were also a procession, fireworks, &c., and other festive displays, all winding up with a magnificent banquet in the evening.

The only feature of political news is the announcement that the Cabinet was engaged on the 24th in investigating serious charges against the Governor and Chief Justice of Mexico. The charges were of such a character as, if at all sustained, must lead to their abrupt dismissal

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The King of Sardinia has conferred the Cross of a Chevalier of the Military Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus on Doctor Granville, in consideration of his long and gratuitous service as physician to the Sardinian Legation in London.

AN ANCIENT MONUMENT.—On Friday week the workmen employed in the removal of the ruins of the tower of Cockermouth Church discovered a portion of a monument erected to the memory of "Sire Richard de Lorme," supposed to have been a Knight Templar of the 12th or 13th century. In addition to the words we have quoted, the slab bears the representation of a key, and a cross-hilted sword of the description peculiar to the age of chivalry.

A PROTECTIONIST PASHA.—The Pasha of Egypt, who is constructing a railway, has departed from the plan usually adopted in foreign countries where they first take up the railway system; namely, employing a large proportion of English workmen. He has seen the benefit which his own people might derive from the works, and has therefore employed English engineers only, leaving the manual labour to his own people.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Hampton Court Palace, before F. J. Manning, Esq., Coroner of her Majesty's Household, and a jury composed of the yeomen officers of the Palace, on the body of Miss Julia Gordon, aged 18 years, daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, residing at the Palace. It appeared that, on Saturday morning, Miss Gordon was perceived running out by the study enveloped in flames, with no other covering but her night dress, which was partially burnt upwards. Her screams brought Lady Henry Gordon to her assistance, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not without suffering severely. The unfortunate young lady was so dreadfully burnt that she died on the following Monday morning, having lingered to that time in great agony. It was stated that she was in the habit of using the lamp near the window in the study, adjoining her bedroom, in her night-dress. Verdict, "Accidental death."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—On Wednesday a paper was printed, by order of the House of Commons, showing the number of licenses granted by the Board of Trade, from Feb. 20, 1851, to the 24th ult., to joint stock companies to hold lands, tenements, &c. There are twenty-eight companies mentioned in the document, to each of which a grant for thirty-one years has been made to hold lands.

ANNUITIES TO THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—From a return just printed, it appears that from March, 1834, to July, 1851, 6779 annuities were granted under the 3d Will. 4, c. 14, to the industrious classes connected with savings-banks and benefit societies, of which 1008 had fallen in. The annuities now payable were £113,345 is.

The Marquis of Salisbury has given a second donation of £20 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.

A report was presented by the Committee of the London Union, and adopted at the ordinary monthly meeting held at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday. It states that, since the last meeting of the Union, an important revolution has taken place in the position of political parties in this country, which it is impossible to pass by without, and then goes on to observe:—

"The Church is entitled to demand of those in authority, of whatever political party, justice and fair play, but cannot wear the sword nor receive the wages of any. Above all, Churchmen should be aware of resting their hopes of the redress of grievances on the result of any political combinations whatever. The rights of the Church are not to be secured by the instrumentality of party, but by the union and co-operation of Churchmen of all parties.

"The committee feel it their duty to draw attention to that portion of Lord John Russell's speech delivered in the House of Lords on Friday, the 27th of February, in which he alludes to the great questions of education and the Church.

"The language Lord Derby uses is of course somewhat indefinite.

"It is not, therefore, without considerable hesitation that the committee would venture to suggest that two prominent ideas which Lord Derby enters not, in proposing a grant to the Church, was the desire to maintain the Establishment in its external rights and property; and your committee cannot doubt in attributing to his Lordship the intention to advise the Crown to make a better use of its patronage than of late.

"If this be below our wishes, the committee would urge that it be remembered that the duties of the Prime Minister relate rather to the external framework of the Church, considered as a society of this world, and to the internal organisation as a Divine institution; and that the same feelings which would prompt us to refuse detention from the officers of the State in sacred things, should lead us to forbear from unjustly advancing. It may not be amiss to draw attention to the remarkable words Lord Derby used respecting the interests of the Church beyond the limits of this country, words which can hardly import the erection of a Church establishment where the feelings of the community would be averse to it, and which, therefore, probably point to such measures for the colonies as we have already requested—measures of religious freedom and wholesome self-organisation; and the committee need not remind you that what is now created in the colonies must infallibly be so long known this country also. They think, it is true, that there is every encouragement to the Irish duty of laying down the cement of Church grievances and calling for redress.

"The committee think that the appointment of a separate Committee of the Council on Education, and can only be duly settled by synodical action, and those which are external, and may be safely referred to Parliament.

"Your committee believe that provisions of this character would not have found their way into any bill if the Synods of the Church had been permitted to deliberate upon this whole subject of national education, and to advise with Parliament thereupon.

"Our great want is Synodical action; and as a first step to it we ought immediately to ask for license for the convocations to make canons, and in the first instance to reform themselves. In this it is neither to be expected nor desired that any Ministry should take the initiative. It is the duty of the State to ascertain, before granting a demand involving a departure from existing practices, that the demand is general, and that it is made in a spirit of moderation as may give promise that it shall be used for good and not for evil. It is our business that this should be ascertained by respectful, above all, both in and out of Parliament. We must take no denial on the part of the Government to be final, as a final and complete refusal of justice. Denials, as politicians well know, often effect the preliminary to concession, if they stir up to diligent and patient exertion.

"There are, however, things of no small importance which the Government may do for us at once. In the case of foreign chaplains, the Foreign Secretary might recognise the license of the Bishop of London, and take care to act in concert with him, and so prevent the recurrence of the evils which have caused so much scandal in the island of Madeira and elsewhere.

"As another specimen of what the Church may reasonably expect in the way of redressing actual grievances, the committee desires to specify interference on the part of British Consuls and other Government officials with the Oriental Communions, by the attempt, unfortunately too successful, to draw away their members to a general Protestant body in the East, intended to connect various sects without any dogmatic profession.

"Upon very many such points, changes in the administration of the Government would satisfy Churchmen. Where those who maintain the school desire it, we can see no valid reason why the management of the school should not be in the hands of the clergyman of the parish, and the schoolmaster be required to be a communicant. Your committee have much satisfaction in informing you that the Sub-Committee on Education is steadily engaged in preparing a report in continuation of their report of August, 1846. This report is intended to be published immediately, and a copy will be placed in the hands of all the members of the Union."

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. G. Black to Inch; the Rev. John Brown to Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eden, Cumberland, with Blackford; the Rev. Joseph Gerlis to Wickham, Kent; the Rev. John W. Davis to Throwleigh, Devon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Richard Bull to Dovercourt-cum-Harwich; the Rev. William Bell, to Ramsey, Essex; the Rev. George Rickle to Tiverton, Somerset; the Rev. William Walter, of the Close, to the Rev. G. D. A. Tyler, M.A. (B A 1824), Trinity College, Oxford, to Langford, Somerset; the Rev. H. Wood to Lyme, Somerset.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Wilham Cape, minor canon of Peterborough Cathedral, and late head master of the Cathedral Grammar-school, from the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; the Rev. W. Harrison, vicar of St. Oswald's, Chester, from his pupils; the Rev. George Fitzroy Kelly, of St. John, Pembroke Dock, from the parishioners and congregation; the Rev. E. F. Ribbans, assistant-curate and head master of the Grammar school, Leek, from members of the congregation, and other friends; the Rev H. S. Wright, late of Phillack and Gwithian, Cornwall, from the parishioners; the Rev. Francis Sandham, of Winchester, from his parishioners.

WORCESTER CHURCH.—The restoration which has been lately in progress at Lambeth Church having brought to notice the dilapidated state of the tombs of the Tradescants and of Elias Ashmole, some of the more energetic of the parish-ners have undertaken to repair and raise a subscription for their repair, for which purpose about £100 is required. The elder Tradescant came over from the Low Countries to England towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and was appointed by that Sovereign as Lord gardener. To him we are indebted for many plants which he introduced into this country; and he proved that, by care and attention, almost every vegetable might be cultivated in this climate. The elder Tradescant was succeeded by his son, who died in 1662. The museum formed by them passed, on their death, to Elias Ashmole, and, in 1680, was given by the latter to the University of Oxford.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—On Tuesday the east front beneath the portico received further decoration by the erection of two escutcheons of Lord Russell's arms. They have the novelty of being kept purposely light in appearance, so as to soften the glare which the darkness of the portico gives. They are surrounded by a very rich moulded border, painted and stained on a crimson ground, and having on either side a margin of bright blue, which end see a succession of quatrefoils, alternately red and white. The escutcheons, the central point of intersection ornamented with a green rosette. Down the centre of each window is a rich scroll ornament, on a bright crimson ground. The escutcheons, which are of the Lord Russell arms, and which, resemble a tastefully-arranged collection of rubies, emeralds, sapphires, topazes, &c. The expense will be defrayed by subscription amongst the parishioners, collected through Mr. Wilson, the churchwarden, who is indefatigably exerting himself to promote the general embellishment of this beautiful specimen of the skill of Inigo Jones.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.—It will be recollected that the close of the Great Exhibition an authorization was obtained from the Lords of the Treasury by the Board of Trade, for the expenditure of £5000, purchasing a selection of objects calculated to serve as models for study in the different departments of manufacture. The choice of the best examples was entrusted to a committee, consisting of Mr. Cole, Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Pugin, and Mr. Redgrave; and this committee, acting on the instructions received by it, has formed a very admirable and beautiful collection, which will henceforth be placed at the disposal of the different Government Schools of Design throughout the country.

On Saturday last Mr. M. Digby Wyatt gave a lecture on the Education of the Eye, at Weybridge, in aid of the Mechanics' Institute. He explained the structure of the eye, to show its capability of conveying education to the mind, by duly cultivating an observation of the various forms and other peculiarities of natural and artificial objects. The elements of form, perspective, light and shade, and colour, were illustrated by references to a profusion of prints and drawings, lent for the occasion by the Government School of Design. The utility of drawing-schools to all classes of the community was especially enforced by the lecturer.

At an adjourned meeting of the ironmasters of South Wales, held on Tuesday, at Morley's Hotel, the following decision was come to unanimously:—"That a general reduction of 5s. a make of iron, although in itself desirable, does not appear to this meeting, under existing circumstances, to be capable of being carried out by arrangement at the present time.

CLANDESTINE AND IRREGULAR MARRIAGES IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the clergy of his diocese:—

London-House, March, 18[illegible]

Rev and dear Sir,—I am desirous of calling your attention to a matter which affects, not only the interests of individual clergymen, but the character of the Church, from its extent of influence, and the moral welfare of the community.

I allude to the practice of solemnising marriages by banns between parties who are not residents in the parishes where the banns are published. This practice, it is admitted, is not only subject towards those of the clergy who exercise greater care in that respect, but is calculated to defeat the ends of those regulations, both of the canon and statute law, which are intended to prevent clandestine marriages. Within the last few years I have had my attention called to so many irregular marriages, solemnized between minors, in the churches of parishes in which neither they nor their parents or guardians were resident, that I feel it to be my duty to take some steps for preventing the continuance of what I cannot but regard as a great scandal to the Church, and as productive in many cases of great misery to unfortunate persons [illegible] and solemnising marriage without due inquiry as to the residence of the parties, they are offending against the law and put the person who is to give away the bride to the difficulty of such inquiry, cannot be admitted. This has been again and again declared by the most eminent and learned expounders of the law.

Lord Eldon (Nicholson *v.* Squire, 16 Ves. 260) said:—

"We [illegible] clergyman, a notion seems to prevail that everything is correct, if a paper describing the parties between whom banns are to be published, were handed up to the clergyman in the usual manner of divine service, he publishes them without more. It is true that a marriage by banns is good, though neither of the parties was resident in the parish; but, if a clergyman, [illegible] that he is not privileged upon [illegible] resident in the parish, he is liable at least to ecclesiastical censure, perhaps to other consequences. It has been notoriously said, especially as to marriages in London, that the clergyman cannot possibly ascertain where the parties are residents. But I see no objection which a court before whom the consideration of it may come cannot possibly hear. The act of [illegible] has given the means of making such inquiry, and, if the means provided are not sufficient, it is for a well-regulated legislature to give the clergyman who has not used those means, that he could not find out where the parties were resident, either of them. If he has used the means given to him, and was misled, he is exonerated; but he can never exempt himself if no inquiry was made. The habit of taking the description of the parties from loose way makes it very easy [illegible] in the individual clergyman [illegible] is not the notice to be [illegible] of Parliament, which has in many cases required, for the first publication of banns, regular notice, or certain shall be obliged to publish banns, unless the persons to be married shall, seven days at least before the time required for the first publication of such banns, respectively, have ceased to be resident, &c., by a notice in writing of their true christian and surnames, and (not of the parish, but) of the house or dwelling in which they respectively shall have lived, and of the time during which they have lived in such house or dwelling respectively, to the officiating clergyman, therefore, have only to require the notice in the case they have represented to be [illegible], and to inform [illegible] of what the statement is true.

Again, in the case of Priestly *v.* Lamb (6 Ves. 421), he says:—

"I know that this subject is carried on with a negligence and carelessness that draws in gentlemen of good intentions, and I feel that it may be very difficult in the clergyman, with all possible diligence, to execute this duty as effectually as the law seems to require that they should execute it; but we are a case has occurred in which it is clear that if any one of the parties had done what the law required of all of them this marriage could not have taken place, I must say it amounts to a criminality which I hope will not occur in future."

The learned Dean of the Arches, in the case of Wynn *v.* Davies and Wesver (Carruis 69), admitted articles against a clergyman, for having frequently published the banns without that particular notice on the expiration of the seven days; but, if he chooses to dispense with that notice when he is satisfied he acquires, and if it should turn out that the parties are not entitled to have the banns published in his parish, he must take upon himself the consequences of his own neglect to do that which the law has provided for his security, he cannot be allowed to shelter himself under the excuse that he was ignorant of the fact of their non-residence in his parish, when he might and ought to have inquired into the fact."

The Legislature has authorised the minister to require seven days' notice of the publication of banns, for the express purpose of giving him time to inquire; the law does not, but he may inquire at any time before the last publication, so that there is time enough for him to make such inquiry, either himself or by some other person.

After consultation with several incumbents, I am satisfied that it is in the power of every parochial clergyman, if not altogether to prevent the irregularity complained of, yet greatly to diminish the frequency of its occurrence, by adopting the following regulations:—

1. That a banns book be kept, in which the residence of each party whose banns are to be published may be entered, specifying the street, and the number of the house.

2. That at some time before the first publication of the banns, or at all events before the last, due inquiry be made as to the fact of such residence.

3. That a copy of the entry which is to be made in the register be written in the book (which, of course, the signatures); a precaution which I have reason to believe has prevented the solemnization of marriage within the forbidden degrees.

I need hardly remind you that the efficiency of these precautions will depend upon their being generally practised. If the laxity complained of be suffered to continue in some parishes, while it is restrained in others, it is obvious, not only that facilities will still be afforded for clandestine marriages, but that the clergymen who neglect the provisions of the law will be gainers at the expense of those who observe them, than which nothing can be more unfair.

Commending the matter to your serious consideration,

I remain, reverend and dear sir, your faithful friend,

C. J. LONDON.

Colonel King, of Streton Hall, met with a severe accident while hunting with his drag on the Duke of Richmond's hounds on Saturday last. While crossing a foot wooden bridge, near Sproxton Thorns, the horse's feet slipped from under him, and both were precipitated into the ditch. Although the horse did not fall upon him, Colonel King received a severe bruises on his head, one or two of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise much shaken. He was immediately taken to the Castle, where he was attended by Mr. Thomas Douglass, surgeon, of Knipton, who appeared very remedy when the case entered.

LAMBING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Hall, of Sibthorpe, has a ewe which produced him five fine lambs on Monday morning last. The dam and her united produce, the whole of which she suckles, are doing well, and there is every probability that with a little assistance all will be reared. This is the only instance on record of more than four at a birth from one ewe. They consist of two males and three females.

REGISTERED DOCUMENTS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.—It appears by a Parliamentary return, printed on Tuesday, that there were received by the Treasury 22,288 registered documents in 1850; 23,390 in 1840; and 25,[illegible] in 1846. The reduction in 1850 is accounted for by the discontinuance of [illegible] and the improved system of arrangement.

SHIPS' BOATS FOR SMALL TRADING VESSELS, COASTERS, AND STEAMERS.—A general order communicates certain relaxations by the Board of Trade of the present requirements as to boats. It appears that, as regards vessel's or steamers carrying passengers, they are still required to have the number of boats specified in the act. 1. Sailing-vessels not exceeding 190 tons may substitute one efficient boat for carrying the crew; and collapse (sling) boats, if they carry the larger number of boats, their dimensions may be spread over the whole. 3. For boats of both steam and sailing ships measurement to be taken outside of length and breadth, inside for depth, measuring from the top of the [illegible] strake.

SWINGING THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—On Monday this splendid craft left the quay at Liverpool, at which she had been for some weeks lying, for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted by observation. The operation is a most interesting and important one. This floating castle was swung to every point of the compass, and the bearings of the compasses attested to the correctness by the sun, which shone brightly, to the delight of many interested spectators. Among those on board were Mr. Robert Bright, of Bristol, Mr. Samuel Bright of Liverpool, and Captain Claxton, to whose spirit exertions at Dundrum Bay may be attributed the preservation of the ship.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company received official notification on Saturday last, that their tender for conveying the mails to India and Southampton and via Marseilles, had been accepted. The company will build a steamer of above 3000 tons and 1200-horse power, to afford still more luxurious accommodation than their efficient vessels already possess, and to perform the distance from port to port in a shorter space of time. In the meantime the company have come into the proprietorship of the new steamyacht built for the Pasha of Egypt by Mare and Co., of Blackwall, of 3000 tons, with engines of 800-horse power, and will be in a position in the course of a few months to give travellers some idea of steam-navigation improvements in 1852. Under the new contract a branch line will start from Singapore and terminate at Sydney in Australia, calling at Swan River, Adelaide, and Port Phillip. The steamer will start alternately every month from Singapore to Sydney.

The Federal Council, Switzerland, has resolved to send to America a piece of granite from the valley of Hasliern, near Interlacken, to form a part of the intended monument to Washington.

BURMESE COSTUMES, WITH ROAD AND PAGODA, AT MOPOON.

INDIA.—THE BURMESE WAR.

IN the news from India which we published last week, the chief feature of intelligence was the commencement of hostilities between the forces of the East India Company and those of the King of Ava, arising out of his refusal to redress the grievances inflicted on British merchants at his seaport of Rangoon, by the agents of his Government and others. The evils in the present case have been aggravated by the deceit and treachery so characteristic of all Oriental Governments, but which, in this instance, have had only the effect of bringing down more forcibly upon the Burmese troops the decisive and effective chastisement which can alone inspire respect with semi-barbarous nations.

Should it be found necessary to prolong hostilities, the experience acquired in the last Burmese war will enable our troops to avoid the errors arising out of want of acquaintance with the localities of the Burmese territory, both on the side of the sea-coast and of the Bengal frontier, and will prevent the expenditure of blood and treasure which that contest occasioned, while the facilities afforded by steam navigation for the speedy operation of a large force from Madras present advantages which were unknown in the last Burmese contest.

It is only by vigorous action that we can expect to produce beneficial effect in dealing with a Prince who, like the present representative of the dynasty of Allombra, is completely under the control of the women of his zenana, who are leagued with a vile set of court intriguers, whose tyrannical enormities have, within the last twelve months, excited two insurrections in Ava, which were attended with the slaughter of 5000 victims. It is said that the King, when Lord Dalhousie's letter was read to him, dashed it down on the floor, and in a fury ordered the barbarian ships of war to be driven out of the river.

The interest and importance attaching to the subject call for a fuller notice of it than we gave in our summary of Indian news last week.

In the mail previous to the last we had accounts from Rangoon, dated Jan. 2, which led us to believe that the ready submission of the Burmese Government to our demands on receipt of the letter of the Governor-General of India was only feigned, in order to gain time. The result has proved the accuracy of these suspicions. Their object was only to gain time, and within a week the war began. On the 4th of January the new Viceroy of the province arrived at Rangoon, and immediately proceeded with a series of acts in the last degree suspicious. British subjects were once more insulted, and the late Governor, whose insolence had occasioned our remonstrances, was taken into favour. A polite message sent by the Commodore, requesting to be informed when a deputation from the squadron would be received, was met with derision, and afterwards with a flat refusal. The deputation having presented itself was informed, by order of the Viceroy, that he was asleep, and all intercourse with the shore and fleet was forbidden. Matters having come to a crisis, Commodore Lambert, on the 6th, directed all British subjects immediately to embark, and offered refuge in the squadron to all who desired it; sixty unfortunates, who were endeavouring to save their property, were detained and thrown into prison. The events on this trying occasion are thus described by an eye-witness:—

Between three and four in the afternoon, a message was sent from the flag-ship, requesting all British merchants, and all those who claimed British protection, to proceed on board the vessels without delay, to receive a communication. There the Commodore stated to them what he had done to maintain pacific relations, and how signally he had failed. He informed them that the British Government and flag had been grossly insulted by the Burmese authorities, and that the insult was manifestly intentional, and not accidental. He therefore gave them two hours to leave the town, and promised them all the protection and assistance in his power. Mr. Edwards had also been sent into the town from door to door, to warn all foreigners to quit it. There were more than twenty-five vessels in the river, and a boat was sent to each one to direct that all refugees should be received on board, and that the vessels should then weigh anchor and drop down below the town. The *Proserpine* steamer ran close in to the main wharf, and eight or ten boats from the frigate and steamers came to the shore to protect and receive the fugitives. Meanwhile the streets were filled with armed Burmese, and Burmese officers were moving to and fro on horseback, threatening all who gave assistance to the foreigners, in consequence of which not a Cooley could be procured. All classes of foreigners—Moguls Musulmans, Armenians, Portuguese, and English—were seen crowding down to the river with boxes and bundles, and whatever they could carry, but they were obliged, generally, to abandon all the property they possessed. Mr Kincaid, the American missionary, left his library, consisting of more than 1000 volumes, the collection of twenty years, behind him to be destroyed—too happy, however, to find his wife and children safe under the British flag. Many, however, ventured on shore again before night to procure a few articles but not a few of them were detained.

The fleet, in the meantime, proceeded to the opposite side of the river and remained at anchor for twenty-four hours, the steamers being busily engaged in towing the lesser vessels out to sea. At length the Viceroy warned the Commodore, on the 9th, that, should he attempt to move down the river, the squadron would be fired on from the shore. On the morning of the 10th the *Fox* was towed down and anchored within 400 yards of the stockade; the steamer, having returned to bring away with her a Burmese man-of-war, was fired on as she neared the *Fox* with the prize in tow. The fire was immediately returned with great vigour. The enemy dispersed after some 300 of them were supposed to have been slain. The squadron then proceeded on its course, and the river ports of Burmah were proclaimed to be in a state of blockade—an arrangement conditionally agreed upon beforehand by the Governor-General. Commodore Lambert proceeded immediately to Calcutta to receive further instructions. The campaign, however, owing to the immediate setting in of the hot season, cannot be fairly commenced until October, by which time a reinforcement of steamers may be received from England should this be deemed requisite.

The following is the notification of the blockade:—

In virtue of authority from the most Noble the Governor-General of British India, I do hereby declare the rivers of Rangoon, the Bassien and the Salween above Moulmein, to be in a state of blockade; and with the view to the strict enforcement thereof, a competent force will be stationed in or near the entrance of the said rivers immediately.

Neutral vessels lying in either of the blockaded rivers will be permitted to retire within twenty days from the commencement of the blockade.

VILLAGE IN THE BURMESE PROVINCE OF TENASSERIM.

Given under my hand, on board her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Fox*, off the town of Rangoon, the 6th of Jan., 1852.

(Signed) GEORGE ROBERT LAMBERT,
Commodore in her Britannic Majesty's Navy.

By command of the Commodore,

(Signed) JAMES LEWTHER SOUTHEY, Secretary.

Our demands upon the Burmese Government are said to be as follows:—

1. The expenses of the expedition of 1842, when Tharawaddy induced us to fortify Moulmein, amounting to about 20 lacs of rupees
2. Restitution of the logs of timber stolen from our side, and taken to Martaban in Mr. Gwyn's time, or the value, not estimated.
3. Restitution of all moneys extorted from British subjects at Rangoon, and the amount of Aga Bukker's decoity, amounting to more than five lacs of rupees
4. Expenses of the present expedition.
5. The sum of 6000 rupees, to be paid yearly in advance, to cover the expenses of the monthly steamer from Calcutta visiting Rangoon on her way to Moulmein.
6. If at a resident at the Court of Ava and a Consul at Rangoon be supported by the Government of Ava.

The King, in his reply to the letter of the Governor-General, says he had cause of complaint against the Rangoon Governor, and had been instituting an inquiry into the same, when a petition was received from the merchants at Rangoon in the Governor's favour, which put an end to that inquiry. He expressed surprise that a large naval force should have entered the Rangoon river, and stated his willingness to see every justice done to British subjects.

The false character of the averments in this reply of his Majesty is shown by the events narrated above.

BURMESE COSTUMES.—ROAD IN MOULMEIN.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We this week engrave three characteristic Sketches of Burmese life. Hereafter we shall present our readers with a series of picturesque Views in Burmah.

The costume of the Burmans, though upon the whole not unbecoming is much less so than the flowing and graceful garments of the western nations of India. The fabrics worn are comparatively coarse and homely. Umbrellas, which are in general use among all classes, are among the principal insignia of rank and office.

The first Illustration shows a specimen of the male and female costume of the Talains, with a distant pagoda and dwellings at Mopoon. These people, also called Peguans, at no very distant period formed an independent and powerful nation, but at present they are not very numerous. They call themselves Moan, and occupy, nearly exclusively the low country between the Delta, the Irawaddi, and the Salween river

ILE ST. JOSEPH. ILE ROYALE. ILE DU DIABLE.

VIEW IN THE ILES DU SALUT, IN FRENCH GUIANA.

In the Delta itself they are mingled with the Karens, but form the greater part of the population.

In the second Engraving is seen part of a village of Karens or Karians, in the province of Tenasserim. The figure with a gun is a Shau, from Zemoni; the two other figures are Karens, male and female. The Karens live partly intermixed with the Peguans in the Delta of the Irawaddi, and are the most industrious cultivators of the soil. They occupy also the hilly and mountainous country on the upper branches of the Setaing, near Tongo, where they are stated to have preserved their independence.

The third Scene is sketched from a road in Moulmein: the figure leading a child is Anglo-Burmese; next is an unmarried Burmese girl; the figure carrying a tray is a Burmese woman of the lower class; and the sitting figure is a market woman, selling cheroots.

THE MILITARY COLONISATION OF FRENCH GUIANA.

The wholesale deportation to Cayenne of those whose opposition might interfere with the free exercise of the absolute power which the President of the Republic has assumed, has suggested to the French Government the idea of renewing the project, often formed and as often abandoned, of colonising Guiana. Doubtless Louis Napoleon might have found a more favourable field for his colonisation scheme, but this is not his only mistake. The idea of founding a military colony in Cayenne is one of those rash enterprises which could originate alone in the brain of a Bonaparte. The precarious position of the French possessions in the north of Africa shows that the day is gone when the plough and the sword could be confided to the same hand. The example of the English colonies, on the contrary, shows how much more can be done under free than under military institutions. It may be urged, perhaps, that the French Government is bound to make use of the presence upon the soil of Guiana of the numerous convicts, and the soldiers necessary to guard them; but humanity might have whispered the severity of transporting to a pestilential climate men whose chief crime was that of being vanquished. Let us add, in case the French Government has any idea of the project prospering, that the signal failure which has attended every attempt at colonising French Guiana is sufficient to dispel every hope.

Soon after the discovery of America, the French first appeared in Guiana. In 1555 a colony of Calvinists founded a settlement there, which was soon dispersed. Up to 1635, several trading companies, under Royal auspices, successively failed in their respective attempts at colonisation. It is from this latter epoch that the first French establishment at Cayenne dates. It was not more successful than its predecessors; still the attempt was renewed in 1643 and 1652, and finally abandoned in 1653. The Dutch then possessed themselves of the colony, but in 1664 the French retook it. Some years later the English became its masters; but they soon abandoned it. Up to 1672, when Cayenne definitively fell to the share of France, the Dutch disputed its possession.

M. DE CASABIANCA, THE FRENCH MINISTER OF STATE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The sea-board of French Guiana extends 300 miles, from the river Marauny on the north-west to that of Oyapoco on the north-east. It has the advantage of not being marshy. French Guiana stretches into the interior about 400 miles. The coasts are open and easily accessible. Cayenne, which is the chief town, is situated on the southern part of the island of that name. The port is on the west of the town, at the embouchure of the river Cayenne, which divides before falling into the sea, where its twin banks form two headlands inclosing a natural harbour. The soil of the island is low and marshy. The hills are the only spots where agriculture is any way successful. The low land consists of extensive prairies or savannas, almost always flooded during the rainy season, which lasts nine months. These inundations are a source of permanent unhealthiness. The excessive drought of summer, under the influence of which clouds of noxious insects are generated, is again a scourge from which it is almost impossible to escape.

The only portion of French Guiana at all favourable for colonisation is comprised between the rivers Macouria and Sinamary. This district is generally fertile, as well as being the most healthy. Many nuclei of towns have been formed on the strength of these advantages, but they have never acquired any importance. The principal of these are the those of Sinamary and Kourou. The latter might, from its favourable position, aspire at becoming the chief town of the colony, if there were any obvious advantage in undertaking the enormous works which its present condition would render necessary. It is to the district of Kourou that the transports are destined. Here, in 1714, the Jesuits founded an establishment, which gradually drew together the neighbouring Indian tribes, and so the town was begun. Situated 40 miles north-west of Cayenne, it is placed almost at the embouchure of the Kourou, in the cove formed by that river. The entrance of the river is defended by precipitous rocks, two miles in extent; and by a sandbank on the western point, which considerably reduces its mouth. The river is otherwise very fine, and navigable by small vessels. The best method of entering the river, coming from Cayenne, is to make for the Iles du Salut, passing them at five miles distance. When they are left to the northward, the north-west point must be made for, until it stands west about a mile and a half off, and must not be approached nearer. Then bear away for the church of Kourou, keeping in the middle of the river, so as to avoid the sandbanks at the sides.

For a long time the difficulties of this passage have suggested the propriety of abolishing the port of Kourou, and of forming an artificial bay by means of the Iles du Salut, situated in front of the mouth of the river, ten miles off. These islands, three in number, and grouped triangularly, are separated by a small channel. Keeping the isles north-west, they stand thus:—On the left, l'Ile St. Joseph; in the centre, and farthest off, l'Ile Royale; and on the right, l'Ile du Diable. Latitude, 5° 16′ N.; longitude, 54° 52 W. L'Ile Royale, the only one that is accessible at all times, is a little more than half a mile in length, and about one-third of a mile at its greatest width. It is bounded on the north by reefs; the southern coast is very woody, but the vegetation is stunted. The bottom between these isles and the continent is soft mud, and generally affords good anchorage.

The French Government appears resolved to carry out the long-conceived project of uniting these islands by means of moles, which would

VILLAGE OF KOUROU, IN FRENCH GUIANA.

form a large basin opposite Kourou. This project has something in it gigantic, in comparison with the end it is destined to serve. When it is considered that the territory of Kourou is very limited, it is obvious that so magnificent a port is a downright superfluity; and it is doubtful whether the access of population which the Republican decrees will give to it, will ever impart sufficient prosperity to it as to render such a luxury necessary. In fact, the greater part of the colonists will be unfitted for their task by their tastes and occupations, besides being wholly occupied with the idea of returning to their native land the most serious obstacle to all colonisation. Moreover, the military control under which they will be placed, will repress all emulation. Hence, it is probable that the Government will meet with obstacles on which it has not reckoned, and most formidable of all will be the incapacity of the pioneers which it is sending to Guiana.

M. DE CASABIANCA.

Among the men whom the success of the President of the French Republic has called into active political service is M. de Casabianca, who has recently been appointed to the newly-created office of Minister of State.

Xavier de Casabianca, who, with M. Abbattucci, chief of the cabinet of the Minister of Justice, is stated to be a cousin of the President, was born in Corsica about the year 1810, studied for the bar, and practised as an advocate at Ajaccio. He is a decided Bonapartist: he sat in the Legislative Assembly for Corsica, and passes for a well-informed man; and, unlike many of his political *confrères*, he is of independent fortune. With Abbattucci, another Corsican supporter, Casabianca has been a confidential adviser of Louis Napoleon. In October last he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; he next filled the office of Minister of Finance; and in the *Moniteur* of Jan. 23 appeared a decree announcing that a Ministry of State had been instituted, and that M. Casabianca, formerly Minister of Finance, had been appointed Minister of State; one of his earliest duties was the countersigning of a decree containing a plan for regulating official costume, first prepared in the office of the Interior; and the subsequent decrees of the President have borne the notification, "Countersigned, X. de Casabianca."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March 14.—Third Sunday in Lent.
Monday, 15.—New London-bridge commenced, 1824.
Tuesday, 16.—Battle of Culloden, 1746.
Wednesday, 17.—St. Patrick.
Thursday, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848.
Friday, 19.—Louis XVIII fled from Paris, 1815.
Saturday, 20.—Sun rises 6h. 4m., sets 6h. 13m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20, 1852

Sunday M	Sunday A	Monday M	Monday A	Tuesday M	Tuesday A	Wednesday M	Wednesday A	Thursday M	Thursday A	Friday M	Friday A	Saturday M	Saturday A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	No	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 15	8 55	9 40	10 25	11 10	11 50	tide	0 35	0 54	1 15	1 35	1 55	2 15	2 30

New Reading-Case for the "Illustrated London News."—We have this week issued a convenient and elegant Reading-Case, for protecting the Illustrated London News during perusal, and we recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each half-year, to provide themselves with this desideratum. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES can be received after WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 17th instant, when the allotment to the numerous applicants will commence. By order, ARTHINGTON WORSLEY, Secretary.
12, Birchin-lane, March 11, 1852.

ROYAL WEST INDIA MINING COMPANY.—Provisionally Registered.
First issue of Shares 56,000, of £1 each, of which only 25,000 can be offered to the Public. This Company has been formed after due investigation, for raising Copper, Silver, Gold, Quicksilver, Platina, Tin, Molybdenum, and other Metals and Minerals in the West Indies, where they are now known to exist, especially Silver and Copper, which have been procured in considerable quantities at the British island of Virgin Gorda. A few private gentlemen have recently expended a large sum of money on this lofty volcanic island, in opening and partially working a valuable Copper Mine (see Prospectus for details and plans). The principal mine from whence several cargoes of rich ore have been shipped to Swansea, and a part of it sold for £3[illegible] per ton, now only requires the steam-engine which is on the spot to be set to work to drain off the water, when copper ore, equal in richness to that of the celebrated Burra Burra Mine, can be immediately obtained.
Prospectuses, with forms of applications, List of Directors, &c. and names of the existing Virgin Gorda Proprietary, may be obtained of Messrs. CARDEN and WHITEHEAD, Stock and Share Brokers, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings; and at the Offices of the Company.
12, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, 11th March, 1852. ARTHINGTON WORSLEY, Secretary.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road.
Instituted 1758. Incorporated 1849.
For the reception of Children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the kingdom.
Patron—The QUEEN.
The PUBLIC FESTIVAL will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852 when the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will preside, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and the Under-Sheriffs.
Tickets, 21s each, may be obtained of the Stewards, at the Offices of the Charity; and at the bar of the London Tavern.
Offices, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
FIFTY VACANCIES are declared for the present year. Forms of Application may be had of the Secretary.

FREE CANCER HOSPITAL, 1, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster.
PRESIDENT—The Right Hon the Earl of AIRLIE.
TREASURER—John Parkinson, Esq 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
BANKERS—Messrs Coutts and Co. Strand.
There is no disease so dreadful in its character and fatal in its results, consequently, none that so loudly calls for aid from the affluent, and knowledge from the scientific, than the most appalling and hitherto considered incurable malady, Cancer. This Charity was established in April, 1851. There are 135 patients (chiefly females) already under treatment, many of whom, through God's blessing, have been greatly relieved.
The Charity is open to the afflicted poor on their own application.
W. J. COCKERILL, Secretary.
N.B.—Mrs Wolrige's Fund.—700 guineas are subscribed out of the 1000 guineas proposed to be raised by donors of 50 guineas each before the end of the present month of March.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHARING-CROSS.
The Charity of the Public is earnestly entreated to maintain this Hospital, which is open to all indigent persons in London suffering from disease of the eye on their own application. In the [illegible] as a [illegible] airy, and capable of accommodating 30 in-patients at one time; but the Committee regret to state that the means placed at their disposal have hitherto restricted the admission to one half of that number, and they entreat all charitably-disposed persons to visit it as a model hospital, worthy of their attention.
The humane and the benevolent are implored to think of the unhappy state of fathers and mothers, in the full vigour of health and life, unable to obtain bread for their starving children from want of sight; of infants doomed to blindness for life for the want of early relief; and they pray the assistance of the charitable to mitigate and prevent these [illegible], which, to the poor, are sources of dire distress.
The poor in the country requiring operation will be received after a previous application by the [illegible] other [illegible] authorities of [illegible] place to the Secretary.
Subscriptions received for the Hospital by Messrs COUTTS, Strand; Messrs Drummond, Charing-cross; by Colonel Wood, Treasurer, Littleton; by the Housekeeper; or by the Secretary at the Hospital.
The Committee of Management most gratefully acknowledge from Sir Charles Ogle, Bart, and Henry Denton, Esq, executors of the late Mrs Henry Ogle, the munificent sum of £47[illegible]

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM, Charterhouse-square.
[illegible] The Right Hon the Lord Mayor.
TREASURER [illegible] F.S.A., V.P.
CHAIRMAN [illegible] Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN [illegible] Esq.
BANKERS [illegible] Nicholas-lane.
HONORARY PHYSICIAN—John Hampyide Daniel, Esq M.D., Oxon.
HONORARY SURGEON—Frederick Salmon, Esq. F.S.A., F.L.S.
The Committee have the satisfaction of announcing a legacy of £1,000 (duty free) from an early and generous supporter of the charity, the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq, of Upper Holloway, and they urgently call upon all who delight in alleviating the sufferings of their fellow [illegible] purposes of the charity or to that established for the erection of an Hospital for the reception of the poor suffering from these miserable afflictions, which Hospital they have the gratification of stating is on the [illegible].
The following additional contributions have been received since the last advertisement:—

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE INFIRMARY.

Name	£ s d	Name	£ s d
Borrowes, Robert, Esq.	£10 10 0	Margotson, Mrs (a)	£1 1 0
Butcher, Robert Maltby, Esq (a)	1 1 0	Scott, John B, Esq	10 10 0
Goldsmid, Aaron Asher, Esq	10 10 0	Speakman, [illegible], Esq (a)	1 1 0
Helme, James, Esq	10 10 0	Waite, Francis, Esq	5 5 0
Jourdain, William David, Esq	10 10 0	Williams, Miss	1 0 0

BUILDING FUND.

Amount before advertised .. .. .. £[illegible]7 3 6

Name	£ s d	Name	£ s d
Backworth, E, Mrs	£2 0 0	Green, Robert Salmon, Esq	£1 0 0
Batten, Samuel, Esq	10 10 0	Helme, James, Esq	10 10 0
Borrowes, Robert, Esq	10 10 0	Lee, Thomas, Esq	10 10 0
Brand, Francis, Esq	10 10 0	Lockner, William Conrad, Esq	10 10 0
Champion, E, Miss	10 10 0	Lowe, Hustler, Esq	5 0 0
Dickinson, William, Esq	3 3 0	"Two Friends" (Framfield)	1 10 0
Dixon, Henry, Esq	1 1 0	Walker, Misses	10 10 0
Frances, Miss	1 1 0		

Subscriptions and Donations to the BUILDING FUND, or General Purposes of the Infirmary [illegible] received by the Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq. M.P., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and by the Secretary, T C Simmons, Esq at the Charity, 38, Charterhouse-square; or [illegible] 2, King William-street, City. Fistula Infirmary, 20th Feb, 1852.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Saturday, the 3d of April, will be published, price 1½d., the First Number of a new Weekly Periodical, entitled
THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, PRACTICAL SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and SOCIAL ECONOMY.
*** A detailed Prospectus will be issued in a few days.
Office, No. 11, Bouverie-street, Whitefriars.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

GERMANY.—A Beneficed Clergyman and his Wife, about to visit Germany in the Spring, wish to receive into their Family ONE or TWO YOUNG PERSONS. Great advantages offered, and the highest references given and required. Address Clericus, Mr Lumley, Bookseller, 126, High Holborn, London.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Principal: the Rev J A EMERTON, D.D. Oxon.—The Term will commence on THURSDAY, the 25th instant. Great advantages are here afforded to the Sons and Orphans of the Clergy and Military and Naval Officers.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes, no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs Smart will attend.—For terms, &c, apply to Mr Smart, as above.

NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—At a MEETING of the Council and Friends of the late League, held this day, March 2, 1852, in the Large Room, Newall's-buildings, Manchester;
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., in the Chair;

It was moved by Richard Cobden, Esq, M.P., seconded by Robert Ashton, Esq, of Hyde, and carried unanimously:—
"That an administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honour of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti-Corn Law League be re-constructed, under the rules and regulations by which that body was [illegible]."

It was moved by the Right Hon T Milner Gibson, M.P., seconded by James Heywood, Esq, M.P., and carried unanimously:—
"That the Council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favour of the re-enactment, under whatever pretence or form, of any duty upon the importation of foreign corn."

It was moved by John Bright, Esq, M.P., seconded by T Bazley, Esq; and carried unanimously:—
"That, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agricultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the Free-trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country—resolved, that a memorial to the Queen, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to her Majesty."

It was moved by Henry Ashworth, Esq; seconded by James Kershaw, Esq, M.P.; and carried unanimously:—
"That, in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription be forthwith commenced, and that a call not exceeding ten per cent. upon all subscriptions of £10 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full."
GEORGE WILSON, Chairman.

It was moved by James Heywood, Esq, M.P.; seconded by Alexander Henry, Esq, M.P.; and carried unanimously:—
"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to George Wilson, Esq, for his able conduct in the chair."
JOHN BRIGHT, Chairman.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Name	£
R Platt, Stalybridge	1000
Kershaw, Leese, and Co, Manchester	1000
R Matley, Hodge	1000
R Lees and Sons, Dukinfield	1000
J Whittaker and Sons, Hurst	1000
A and S Henry and Co, Manchester	1000
W Bayley and Brothers, Stalybridge	1000
W Brown, M P, Liverpool	1000
J and N Philips and Co, Manchester	1000
T Ashton and Sons, Hyde	1000
T Thomasson, Bolton	1000
R Ashton, Hyde	1000
J Chadwick, Eccles	1000
T Salt, Bradford	1000
R M[illegible]igan, M P, do	1000
F Steiner, Church	1000
J Ashton and Brother, Hyde	1000
Pilkington Brothers, and Co, Blackburn	1000
B Oliveira, F R S, 8, Upper Hyde Park-street, London	1000
E Shorrocks, Darwen	1000
J B Reyner and Brothers, Ashton	750
G Banfield, Manchester	500
Simpson, Thompson, and Co, ditto	500
J Bright and Brothers	500
R Cobden, M P	500
G Foster, Sabden	500
Sir E Armitage and Sons, Manchester	500
Ald W B Watkins, ditto	500
Findlater and Mackie, ditto	500
F Schwann, Huddersfield	500
H and E Ashworth, Bolton	500
J Heywood, M P	500
T Whitehead and Brothers, Rawtenstall	500
S Schwabe and Co, Manchester	500
T Taylor and Brothers, Wigan	500
E Potter and Co, Manchester	500
J Watts, ditto	500
C H & E Potter, Darwen	500
T Hoyle and Sons, Manchester	500
Langworthy Brothers and Co, ditto	500
McConnel and Co, ditto	500
G Andrew and Son, Compstall Bridge	500
J Dixon and Sons, Manchester and Carlisle	500
J and W Biggs, Leicester	500
J Cheetham, Stalybridge	500
A Buckley, Ashton	500
J Armstrong, Lancaster	500
N Hand and J and W N Wilson, Manchester	300
S Heginbottom and Sons, Ashton	300
Thomas Wrigley, Bury	250
Harvey Tysoe, and Co, Manchester	250
Binyons, Robinson, & Co	5[illegible]
J Crook, Bolton	250
[illegible]	25
T Turton and Sons, Sheffield	250
J Hodgkinson and Co, Bolton	250
J Mayson and Son, Manchester	250
C Wilson, [illegible] near Liverpool	25[illegible]
J Fenner and Co, Man[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
P R Arrowsmith, Bolton	250
T Roberts, Manchester	200
J Goodair, Preston	200
J Hawkins, ditto	200
W Bickham, Manchester	200
W Whiting, Paddiham	200
Manchester Examiner and Times	200
J Procter, Manchester	200
W Ross, Pendleton	200
R Stuart, Manchester	200
[illegible] M[illegible], M P	200
O Stanton, Stroud	200
T Mather, Holywell	200
W Feroyd and Son, Burnley	150
J Schofield, Littleborough	150
[illegible], Liverpool	150
W Woodcock, Cotton-st	100
J Marshall, Horsforth-hall, [illegible]	100
T Johnson, 39, Hanging-ditch	100
A Kay, Bowdon	100
J Wilkinson, Gledhow-mount, Leeds	100
T Hunter, Moss-side	100
J Fildes, 2, Marsden-st.	100
Ald Bradford, Manchester	100
Messrs Sale, Worthington and Shipman, ditto	100
W Bradford, ditto	100
W Johnson, Wigan	100
W Rawson, Manchester	100
R Holroyd, ditto	100
J Livesey, Preston	100
Goodier, Krauss, and Co, Manchester	100
W Allcard, Warrington	100
S Nicholls, Manchester	100
Rawlins & Son, Liverpool	100
I Woolley, Manchester	100
J Winder, Bolton	100
R Solly, Sheffield	100
Milne and Dawson, Manchester	100
Bradshaw and Blacklock	100
J Thompson, Manchester	100
W Evans, ditto	100
A Friend, per J Simpson	100
A Brogden, Birmingham	100
T Thornely, M P	100
D Bateman and Sons, Low Moor	100
J Brogden, Sale	100
R Johnston, Manchester	100
Rt Hon Earl of Radnor, Folkestone	100
J Brogden, Jun, London	100
Sir W Clay, Bart, M P, London	100
D Lee, Manchester	100
W Ewart, M P, London	100
G Wilson, Manchester	100
S Lees, Manchester	100
M Binns, Manchester	100
Booth and Hoyle, Rochdale	100
Sir W Molesworth, M P, London	100
A Anderson, M P, Norwood, Surrey	100
H Johnson and Sons, Stalybridge	100
W Mothersill, Manchester	100
J Knott and Son, Ashton	100
G Ashworth and Sons, Sunny Bank Mills, Rochdale	100
J Mather, Liverpool	100
R Mather, ditto	100
D Mather, ditto	100
Viscount Duncan, London	100
[illegible] gardens, Manchester	100
J Stott, Liverpool	100
W F Hay, 14, Upper Berkeley-street, London	50 gs
Ibbotson and Langford, Manchester	50
E Wilson, Cannon-street	50
E Robinson, 25, Withy Grove	50
R Rumney, Manchester	50
H W M King, Liverpool	50
J H[illegible], [illegible] Norris	50
Rylands Brothers, Warrington	50
B Syddall, Manchester	50
R Leader, jun, Sheffield	50
J Wooley, 59, Market-street, Manchester	50
[illegible]	[illegible]
G Bra[illegible] and Sons, Nottingham	50
J Barton, jun, Manchester	50
W Hinmers	50
H Gaskell, Warrington	50
J Barratt, Sale	50
J Bellhouse, Manchester	50
T Wardley and Brother, Manchester	50
A Friend, per S P Robinson	50
W Benhouse, Manchester	50
J E Royle, Manchester	50
J Pythian, Manchester	50
J Edwards, Manchester	50
J N Grindrod, Manchester	50
W Edwards, Bowdon	50
A Manchester Friend, per S P Robinson	50
S P Robinson, Manchester	50
A Wilkinson, Beckenham, Kent	50
H Wilkinson, Beckenham, Kent	50
N Wilkinson, London	50
A Friend, per W M'Cartney	50
C Holland, Liverpool	50
Jeffrey Harrison and Co, Liverpool	50
A H Wynne, Liverpool	50
[illegible], Manchester	50
J Hamer	30
A Watkin, Manchester	30
Gibbons and Brown, ditto	30
C Duffield, Manchester	30
J Crossland, Bolton	25
Petty, Ernst, and Co, Manchester	25
N Bannatyne, ditto	25
E Moorhouse, Ashton	25
Ropes, er	25
Thorp and Statham, Manchester	25
P A Taylor, London	25
F Hilton, ditto	25
J Brydon, ditto	25
H N Brown, 18, St John-street, Minories, London	25
J Evans, Chipping, near Preston	25
W Cochran, Lodge-lane, Liverpool	25
C J M King, ditto	25
T Johnson, Lancaster	21
J Haworth, Old Trafford	20
E T Bradshaw, Manchester	20
A Watkin, ditto	20
J Allport, ditto	20
A Wetherall, Salford	20
A Ware, Deansgate	20
R Allen, Dublin	20
W H Haynes and Co, New Orleans	20
J Gibbons, Manchester	20
O Darwen, Down Farnborough, Kent	20
W F Holyland, Manchester	20
C Gilpin, London	20
Kemp Barry, ditto	20
R Sharp and Sons, Liverpool	20
T Morris, Liverpool	20
J Aspinall, ditto	20
J S Taylor, M D, Liverpool	20
J Charlesworth, Sale Green	10 gs
J Hassam, Bolton	10
E Evans and Co, Manchester	10
R S Johnson, London	10
C Barber, 30, York-st, Cheetham	10
J Woodall, Prussia st	10
S A Steinthal, Manchester New College	10
Thompson, M'Kay, & Co	10
S Hewitt, Frederick-st, Pendleton	10
P Walker, Broughton	10
R Pr[illegible], Manchester	10
R Bunting, Manchester	10
W Tomlinson, Hodge	10
J H Hanson, Burton-on-Trent	10
R G Welford, London	10
Mrs A Chambers, Worksop	10
J Johnson, Congleton	10
F H Hale, London	10
G S Candel, London	10
W C Dutton, London	10
[illegible] Mitchell, London	10
D Baugh, Liverpool	10
W M'Millan, Liverpool	10
Hobham and Whiting, Leeds	10
Halliday, Pochin, and Co, Manchester	10
W Lister, 5, Manchester [illegible], London	10
J [illegible]	10
R Bligh, Bracombe	10
W Somes, Mark-lane, London	10
Rev J Robberds, Liverpool	10
J Montgomery, Brentford	10
J Leech, Rochdale	10
J W Boarer, Folkestone, Kent	10
J [illegible], Maidstone	10
J T Wray	10
C H Bowers, London	10
Surr and Son, ditto	10
B Meyer, ditto	10
J Gray, Edinburgh	10
H Booth, London	10
J Donkin, ditto	10
C Oliphant, Edinburgh	10
Dr Epps, London	10
A Bass, Burton-on-Trent	10
S T Hobson, Liverpool	10
Hancock and Co, ditto	10
I Wray, ditto	10
W [illegible]	10
J B Jackson, ditto	10
R Hall, London Wall	5
A Friend, per P Walker, Esq	5
J Board, 8, Meal-street	5
W [illegible], London	5
J Ferdall, London	5
S P[illegible]ake, Prince's Risborough	5
G Wynen, London	5
S Rigg, Canterbury	5

The National Anti-Corn Law League being now re-constituted, parties wishing to register their Names and Subscriptions are requested to address their communications to GEORGE WILSON, Esq, Newhall's Buildings, Manchester.

Subscriptions may be paid to the account of GEORGE WILSON, Esq, Chairman of the National Anti-Corn Law League, as under:—

DISTRICT BANK OF MANCHESTER, TO ANY OF ITS BRANCHES AS UNDER.

Liverpool	Warrington	Rochdale	Market-Drayton
Stockport	Bury	Macclesfield	Hyde
Oldham	Blackburn	Leek	Glossop
Handley	Stafford	Cheadle	Todmorden
Nantwich	Wigan	Burslem	Mossley
Ashton-under-Lyne	Stalybridge		

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND.

Glasgow—Union Bank of Scotland. Paisley—Union Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh—National Bank of Scotland. Dundee—National Bank of Scotland.
Aberdeen—North of Scotland Bank.
LONDON:—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, MARCH 15, will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, with the New and Original Farce, entitled "OUR CLERKS; or, No. 3, Fig Tree-court, Temple." Tuesday, 16, the "Corsican Brothers," with the Farce of "Our Clerks, or, No 3, Fig Tree[illegible]," and "Betsy Baker." Wednesday, 17, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and the new Farce. Thursday, 18th, "the Corsican Brothers," with [illegible] "A Model of a Wife." Friday, 19th, Shakespeare's Historical Play of "King John," and the new Farce. Saturday, 20th, the "Corsican Brothers," with the new Farce, and "Betsy Baker."

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Fourth appearance of the eminent Actor M FREDERIC LEMAITRE, and Mlle CLARISSE. MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15th, 1852, the Entertainments will commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock with (for the first time in this country) the new Drama of PAILLASSE. [illegible] M F Lemaitre (as originally performed by him in Paris for upwards of 150 consecutive nights). Madeleine, Mlle Clarisse. Boxes, 6s; pit, 3s; amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls and Tickets may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Four o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, MARCH 15, and during the Week, will be presented the New Gorgeous Spectacle of TANCRED, or the Triumph of the Crusaders, being one of the [illegible]. To be followed by the pleasing performances of those celebrated Artists, the NICCOLO FAMILY, whose entertainments are of the most novel and delightful character. Batty's Inimitable SCENES in the CIRCLE, introducing the most astounding Equestrian Feats, supported by talent of the highest order. The whole concluding, by particular desire, for the [illegible] at half-price, with the Grand Oriental Spectacle of BLUE BEARD. Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—On MONDAY, MARCH 15th, and during the week, [illegible] Address, by Mr Albany Brown, THE MANAGER'S ROOM; with Songs by S[illegible] Alboni and Mr. Sami-Breve. To be followed by (for the first time) THE SWISS COTTAGE, with new Scenery and Costumes. After which, the new Neapolitan grotesque Divertissement, ARLECHINO FORTUNATO. The whole to conclude with BOMBASTES FURIOSO. To commence at 8. A Morning Performance on Wednesday, the 17th, and Saturday, the 20th instant, to commence at 3. Doors open half an hour before each performance. In active preparation, an entirely new version of the Grand Eastern Spectacle of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, which will shortly be produced with all the vast resources of this small establishment. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Dress Stalls, 3s.; Lower Stalls, 2s.; Balcony, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had of all the principal libraries, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, from 11 to 5 daily.

CITY HISTRIONIC CLUB.—DRAWINGROOM ENTERTAINMENTS [illegible], and "Saturday [illegible]" [illegible] sketches. WHITTINGTON CLUB, Strand, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at a quarter to Eight, when Mr J L TOOLE will introduce his imitations of Kean, Wright, Farren, Buckstone, [illegible]. [illegible] Monday 22, at [illegible] Institution, and Wednesday, April 7, Mr Toole's second entertainment at Walworth. Tickets, 1s; reserved seats 2s. Members, usual privilege. J SMEE, Director.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, MONDAY Morning, MARCH 22; THURSDAY Morning, March 25.—In compliance with very numerous applications, Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs Fanny Kemble will read, at the St James's Theatre, on Monday Morning, March 22, and Thursday Morning, March 25, commencing at Half-past Two o'Clock, Shakspeare's play of MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, accompanied by the performance of Mendelssohn's Music. Director, Mr Lucas. In consequence of the unprecedented interest excited by Mrs Kemble's Readings, and to prevent the confusion which attended the receipt of money at the Pit Entrance on former occasions, it is respectfully intimated that tickets for the Pit may be previously secured [illegible] than can be conveniently accommodated. Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s 6d. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Also at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers; and at the Box-office.

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. The FIRST CONCERT this Season, for the EXHIBITION of the STUDENTS, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th MARCH: to commence at Two o'Clock. Single Tickets, 5s. Family Tickets, 16s; to be had at the principal Musicsellers; and at the Royal Academy of Music, 4, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

A GRAND CONCERT of SACRED and CLASSICAL VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, selected from the best Composers, will be given under the auspices of the LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, at EXETER HALL, Strand, on MONDAY, 15th MARCH, 1852; GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, Esq, in the Chair. Doors open at Half-past Six. To commence at seven precisely. Tickets to the Platform and Reserved Seats, One Shilling; to the Body of the Hall, Sixpence. Children, Half-price.—Programmes, Tickets, &c, to be had of G Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without; or of W. Tweedie, and the Offices of the London Temperance League, 337, Strand.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—On FRIDAY EVENING, the 26th of MARCH, Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION. The Oratorio will be preceded by the anthem, "In that day," composed and conducted by Dr Elvey, Organist of St George's Chapel, Windsor; dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Vocalists:—Miss Birch, Mr Lockey, and Mr H Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of 800 Performers. Conductor, Mr Surman, Founder of the Exeter-Hall Oratorios, and fifteen years Conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The Subscription to the Society is £1 1s per annum, or for Reserved Seats, £2 2s. Subscribers joining previous to the performance of "The Creation" will be entitled to six tickets, dating the subscription from Christmas. Reserved Seat Subscribers are presented annually by the Conductor with a splendid copy of an Oratorio, or the "London Psalmist." Only Office of the Society, 9, Exeter-hall. Single Tickets for the evening, 3s, 5s, 7s, and 10s 6d.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST JAMES'S, Second Series.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty.—Mrs Endersohn, Miss M Williams, Mr Lockey, Mr Hobbs, Mr Francis, Mr Land, and Mr H Phillips will give their LAST EVENING CONCERT but One of Glees, Madrigals, and Ancient Songs, &c, on MONDAY next, MARCH 15. Commence at half-past 8. Reserved seats, 5s; unreserved 3s; stalls, numbered, 7s.—Tickets at Mr Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and all the principal music-sellers.
E LAND, Hon Secretary, 5, Foley-place, Langham-place.

HENRY SMITH will resume his celebrated VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY next, MARCH 16th; Manor Rooms, Stoke Newington, Thursday next, March 18th; Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Friday next, March 19th; Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, Monday, March 22d; Athenæum, Islington, Thursday, March 25th. Tickets, 1s and 2s.; commence at 8 o'clock.

MESSRS. GEORGE and JOSEPH CASE beg to announce that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, MARCH 16th. Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss Messent, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Poole, and Miss Dolby; Mr Swift, Mr Genge, Mr George Tedder, and Mr F Smith. Instrumentalists: Miss Case, Mr Richardson, Mr R Blagrove, &c.—Body of the Hall, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls (numbered), 5s. To be had at Mr CASE'S Music Warehouse, 32, New Bond-street, or per post upon application.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL MONTHLY CONCERTS of Ancient and Modern Music, under the direction of Mr JOHN HULLAH. Second Season. The Third Concert on WEDNESDAY Evening next, March 17th, when will be performed Mendelssohn's cantata, "Praise Jehovah," "Sanctus," "Hosanna," and Benedictus, by Charles Gounod; the Second Act of Gluck's opera "Orfeo;" a new National Song of Defence, by Henry Leslie; and Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, with other music. Principal performers, Mrs Endersohn, Miss Williams, Mr Swift, Mr Buck and, Mr George Russell, pupil of Mr W S Bennett. The Chorus will consist of the members of Mr Hullah's First Upper School. Tickets, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 5s, Stalls, 7s 6d. May be had of Mr PARKER, 445, West Strand, of the Musicsellers, and at St Martin's Hall.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; Commence at Eight o'clock.

HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The SECOND of the SERIES of SIX CONCERTS will take place this (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at Three o'Clock, under the especial patronage of his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador. The performance will be conducted by KAPEL MEISTER KALOZDY, and will consist of Selections from the Operas of "Der Freischutz," "Ernani," "Robert le Diable," "Lucia," &c, with Original Pieces by Kalozdy, Strauss, &c. &c. The Performances will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Stalls, 7s, Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s 6d.—Private Boxes and Stalls secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at all the Music and Booksellers; at the Box-office; and of Mr George Warriner, Managing Director, 16, Panton-square.

BRAHAM'S LAST APPEARANCES.—EXETER-HALL.—"Comfort ye my People" Handel, "Mary Dawn," Lover, and [illegible] "Bay of Biscay," Davy, for positively the last time, and in consequence of the unparalleled sensation its performance has created, "The Old English Gentleman." On WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 17th, will be held the Second of THE LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, season 1852, when the world renowned and unrivalled vocalist, Mr Braham, sen. will appear for positively the last time but five. Vocalists: Misses Messent, Stabbach, Laura Baxter, [illegible], Rose Braham, Brougham, E Brougham, E. Williams, [illegible]. Mr [illegible]. Messrs Aunanuez and Howard Glover. Accompanyist, M A Billet. The Orchestra (selected from the Bands of the two Italian Operas) will be complete in every department.—Tickets, 1s and 2s, Reserved seats, 4s; Stalls (numbered), 7s; may be had at the Office, next to Exeter Hall; of Mr. ALLCROFT, 15, New Bond-street, next to Long's Hotel; and of all Musicsellers.
JOSEPH STAMMERS, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the FIRST CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 15th, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS. Programme: Grand Symphony No 12, Haydn; [illegible] Mozart; [illegible] Beethoven; Fantasia, Violin (on themes from "Lucia di Lammermoor"), Signor Sivori; Sivori Overture, "Preciosa," Weber. Vocal Performers: Madame Castellan and Mr Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr Costa. Subscription for the season, £4 4s. Single Tickets, £1 1s; Double Tickets, £1 10s, Triple Tickets, £2 5s; to be had at Messrs ADDISON and Co's, 210, Regent-street.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—The FIRST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24. To commence at Eight o'clock. Programme—Symphony in C (Jupiter), Mozart; Selection from Iphigenia in Tauride, Gluck, Song, Chorus, Ballet and Chorus, Triple Concerto in C, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello—Beethoven (M Silas, Sig. Sivori, and Signor Piatti); Overture, Oberon, Weber. Romeo and Juliet, Dramatic Symphony by Hector Berlioz.—No 1. Instrumental Introduction [illegible] festive music—grand fête at the mansion of the Capulet. No 3 (Instrumental and Vocal). The garden of the Capulets, silent and deserted—Juliet—Romeo—love scene—adagio chorus—chorus of Capulet youths quitting the feast. No 4. Queen Mab—scherzo instrumentale. Overture, Guillaume Tell, Rossini. The Orchestra will combine the highest talent in Europe. The Chorus will be select. Leader, Signor Sivori. Conductor, M Hector Berlioz. [illegible] Gallery and west end of Gallery, 2s 6d each, to be had of CRAMER, BEALE, and Co, 201, Regent-street.

ROBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, 232, PICCADILLY.—Last Week but One before Easter.—Every Evening at Eight o'Clock, M and Madame ROBIN will repeat their inimitable SOIREES, and during Lent as previously arranged last season, every Thursday, instead of Wednesday. A Morning Performance at Half-past Two. Children under ten years of age Half-price. Places may be secured, as usual, at the principal Libraries, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last Night but One, at CROSBY HALL. These [illegible] entertainments [illegible] nightly attended by crowded and fashionable audiences. Mr LOVE will appear again at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, MARCH 15, in his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by the far-famed Colloquy of PAST TEN O'CLOCK and a CLOUDY NIGHT, or the Watchman, who will be heard proclaiming the hour of the Night at a distance of at least a quarter of a mile from the Hall, with other Entertainments. On Tuesday, March 16, Mr LOVE will appear (with a total change of Entertainments), at the Eyre Arms, St John's Wood; on Wednesday, March 17, at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kensington; on Thursday, March 18, at the Lecture Hall, Camberwell; on Monday, March 22, at the Beaumont Institution, and on Thursday, March 25, at the Assembly Rooms, Kensington. Pianoforte, Herr Lutz. Begin at Eight. Stalls, 3s; Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Books of Programmes, &c, 6d.

LECTURES on POETRY.—CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—J. FELL TOPHAM, Esq. will LECTURE at the above Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, on the History and Utility of Poetry. Friday, March 19.—On the Treasures of Shakespeare. On day, March 26, on Lord Byron. To commence at half-past seven precisely.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce the first REPRESENTATION of his ASCENT of MONT BLANC, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, and every Evening during the season, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly (which has been not only re-decorated, but entirely re-modelled), and the large series of illustrative MAGIC VIEWS, painted expressly for the occasion from Sketches by Mr WILLIAM BEVERLEY, who accompanied Mr. Smith to Chamouni, last Summer.

Prices of admission, Stalls (numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the Plan at the Hall, every day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.), 3s.; Area of the Hall (to the Orchestra), 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Children Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s. A Private Box to hold three persons, price Half a Guinea; to be obtained, on every representation, at the Box-office of the EGYPTIAN HALL, after the 10th inst.

On SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, the doors will be open in the Evening, at half-past Seven, and the Lecture will commence at a quarter to Eight precisely.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, DUBLIN.—Mr. G. W. STONE will repeat his Experiments at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, DUBLIN, on the Evenings of MONDAY, MARCH 15th; Wednesday, 17th, and Saturday, 20th.

June 1 published, price 3s. 6d. the Philosophy of Dreaming; together with complete Instructions to enable any one to perform experiments.—London: W. BALLIERE. Dublin: J. M'Glashan, 50, Upper Sackville-street.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons. SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission, 6d.; per quarter, 4s. 6d. Mr Caldwell undertakes to provide Balls by or Gentlemen unacquainted with the rest or the Ball-Room to enter with great facility, free from and take part in the Fashionable Amusement in Set Private Lessons, for 5l. 5s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. A limited.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT CALF, and many recent additions are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 1s. GEORGE SCHOOL, Secretary.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. Painted by Mr P Phillips, Mr Louis Haghe and Mr Knell. The Scenes arranged by Mr Beverley and Mr Lloyd, from his own and other Original Sketches. The Museum is open as far as huge before each Exhibition

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR; or, the Crystal Palace of Regent-street, 247 to 209; and COSMORAMA.—The beautiful Bazaar fitted up in a style of grandeur never before attempted in this or any other country, is OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 6 and includes every useful fancy article in endless variety; together with a selected Array of Native and Foreign Productions; also, a fine GALLERY of Paintings for Sale, by the old and modern masters.—Admission free

LAST WEEK of the NILE.—The PANORAMA of the NILE, the first English Morning Panorama, having been exhibited 2240 times, is now about to close. A last opportunity is presented for seeing Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, with all the fatigue of an Eastern tour.—GALLERY, 33, Pall-Mall, daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s. Stall, 2s. 6d.

WHERE is the HOLY LAND?—The Original GREAT MOVING PANORAMA of the HOLY LAND is at the EGYPTIAN HALL. Is Pre... Attractive Work, giving a correct impression of every Scene connected with Sacred History, and the Ministry of the Israelitish Prophet throughout Arabia, Syria, and Palestine.—Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s.; Stalls and Private Boxes, under two years of age, half-price.

A NEW EDITION OF THIS CATALOGUE

WILL CLOSE NEXT WEEK.—SKETCHES and DRAWINGS in the OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 5, Pall Mall East, comprising, amongst other important works, choice specimens by Turner, R.A., Mulready, R.A., Roberts, R.A., Stanfield, R.A., Webster, R.A., Landseer, R.A., Hart, R.A., John Martin, R.A., Cattermole, Lewis, Copley Fielding, Frith, A.R.A., Ward, A.R.A., Egg, A.R.A., Hunt, Leitch, Topham, Tennant, Price, Haag, Armitage, Duncan, Absolon, Cox, Gastineau, Goodall, Richardson, Prout, &c. Open from 10 to dusk.—Admission, 1s.

SAMUEL STEPNEY, Sec.

On July 3, Pall-Mall East.

QUEEN'S CONCERT, PRINCE ALBERT, &c.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During Lent, a LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, illustrated by beautiful Diagrams, will be delivered by Dr Bachhoffner, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at a Quarter to Eight.—On Monday, An Instructive Description, by Mr Crisp, of the Pictorial Work of Incidents of the Life of the various Travellers and other Pioneers, with the Improvements and Discoveries in Africa. A Quartette and Chorus, by Messrs. Lawler, Lee, Hughes, and Mr. Frank Mori. A Grand Concerto, being a Lecture on the Songs or Dibdin and of or on a Gentleman, by Professor Pepper, Esq., of the Royal Academy of Music, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Lectures on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. Dissolving Views, &c. Admission, 1s.; schools and children under ten years of age, half-price.

A NEW EDITION OF THIS CATALOGUE

In consequence of the Interesting Proceedings expected in Parliament next week, the publication of the MUSIC SUPPLEMENT is deferred until March 27th. Next week, MARCH 20th, will be given a HALF-SHEET PARLIAMENTARY SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

THE French President continues his marvellous career, and panting wonder is unable to keep pace with him. All the smaller liberties that escaped his desperate onslaught on the 2d of December, have one by one been crushed under his iron heel since that time; and with a perseverance and inflexibility which, were they displayed in a good cause, would render him a hero, he which, displayed in a bad cause, make him what language fails to designate—he has allowed nothing to daunt, or even to interrupt him in the establishment of what we suppose must be called his "system." Until within a comparatively recent period his acts have been simply despotic. He has destroyed liberty—invaded the independence of the magistracies placed public education under the control of the Jesuits—and committed a series of public robberies almost without condescending to explain to the bewildered people his reason for the spoliation. But he now appears in a new, and, if possible, in a still more mischievous character. He has exhibited himself not simply as the military dictator, but as the relentless theorist. Undertaking to govern by himself alone, he has allowed no department of public affairs to escape him, and shown by two recent acts that his ideas of social and fiscal economy are perilous in the highest degree to the unhappy country that will have to submit to them. The first and least objectionable of these two acts appears to have been suggested to his mind by the writings of John Law, the originator of the famous Mississippi scheme. Our readers will probably remember an article, intitled "Why France is Dangerous to Herself and to her Neighbours," which appeared in this Journal on the 24th of January last, in which, on the authority of statistical and other documents published in the reign of Louis Philippe and subsequently, it was shown that the vast majority of the proprietors of the French soil possessed small patches of land which they had not capital to cultivate; that these patches were mortgaged to the full extent, at rates of interest ranging from six or seven to ten and fifteen per cent., and averaging eight per cent. Louis Napoleon, impressed with the evils of this state of things, has sought a remedy for it—not in the natural way, by abolishing the law which renders the subdivision of the soil compulsory upon the unhappy people, but by the publication of a decree providing that it shall be lawful for the Government to authorise certain companie to advance money on landed security, at rates of interest not to exceeding five per cent., and with an additional payment of from one to two per cent. in the nature of a sinking fund. These companies are to have the power of issuing "land-notes," or letters of pledge, not exceeding in amount the value of the funds advanced on this species of mortgage. These notes are to be for any amount exceeding 100 francs, payable to bearer. The Government proposes to vote every year a certain sum of money to be advanced on these securities for the present, but not more than fifteen million francs (£400,000), being part of the splendid property of the House of Orleans confiscated by the decree of the 22d of January, is to be devoted to the commencement of the undertaking. The security is to be enforced by a summary process of sequestration and foreclosure. Such is the outline of this scheme, which is intended to relieve peasant proprietors holding land producing three per cent. of liabilities averaging eight per cent. We say nothing of the nefarious spoliation of the Orleans family, which is to provide the means for launching the project, but would simply point attention to the folly of the President in imagining that an unlimited issue of paper money upon such a security as this can ultimately answer any good or safe purpose. The land of France, after allowing the barest possible living of potatoes and black bread, with now and then a bit of horseflesh to the unhappy cultivators, scarcely returns three per cent. The misery of the people must have been great, and their mania for the possession of land still greater, when they have squeezed themselves down into a worse than pauper diet by paying eight per cent. for the privilege of retaining or cultivating the soil. If they can obtain advances at five per cent. by means of the new project of the President, it will no doubt be a temporary alleviation of their misery; but what will be the ultimate result, supposing that this gigantic scheme should act? Simply to transfer the possession of the soil to these new companies, or to the State, at a loss to the nation, and to deprive the pauperised proprietors of the land for which they have made so many sacrifices, and turn them adrift upon the world, without any means of living, not even the unhappy alternative of a Poor-law. And what, we would ask any financier, would be the value of these inconvertible notes of 100 francs, even supposing the issuers to be in full possession of the security on which they were founded? They would experience the fate of railway shares, or any other descriptions of scrip, and, like every thing else that does not pay, suffer a great and, rapid depreciation. Were this scheme carried out to anything like its extent, that would operate as a temporary relief to the distressed proprietors of the soil, it would absorb a vast amount of capital, and derange the whole trade of the country, only in the long run to end in a general prostration of credit.

But the scheme, in consequence of its vastness, and of the positive inability of the State to supply the means to relieve the stupendous indebtedness of French proprietors, and of the disinclination of private capitalists to embark in it, is likely to remain inoperative. The second more notable scheme of the President is more certain to be mischievous; and, unless that personage is stopped in his career, he will, at no distant date, drive the country down the yawning precipice of a national bankruptcy. In spite of the opposition of the Comte d'Argout—a man to whose intimate knowledge of finance, and to whose wise and prudent management of the Bank of France for upwards of fifteen years, that institution owes the high character it enjoys in Europe—the President has issued a decree for regulating the monetary policy of the Bank. The President, by this extraordinary document, has reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills from 4 to 3 per cent.; has ordered the Bank to make advances on railway shares and debentures; has postponed for fifteen years the payment of a debt of 75,000,000 francs borrowed from the Bank by the Provisional Government in 1848, under a solemn promise of repayment within a twelvemonth; has reduced the rate of interest upon it from 4 to 3 per cent.; and, as a climax, has abolished the wholesome obligation on the Bank of publishing weekly statements of its assets and liabilities, and substituted quarterly and half-yearly abstracts in their stead. What the next act of the President will be, surpasses human ingenuity to imagine. The world was pretty well alarmed and astonished at the deeds of the Provisional Government; but M. Ledru Rollin and his colleagues were harmless enthusiasts compared with M. Louis Napoleon.

MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS.—A meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, who are adherents of the late Government, was held at the residence of Lord John Russell, at Chesham-place, on Thursday, with a view to come to some arrangement as to the Parliamentary tactics to be observed with reference to the Derby Administration. The proceedings were wholly of a private nature, and therefore have not transpired. The *Globe*, which is regarded as the official organ of the party, however, states that "His Lordship urged upon the meeting the expediency of bringing the Government to an immediate issue on the question of Free Trade. It is understood that Lord John Russell's course was not adopted without previous consultation with the most eminent members of the present Opposition. The noble Lord was received throughout most warmly, and the only discussion arose on the expediency of simultaneously pressing the Cabinet to declare its views on Parliamentary reform." We believe that the prevailing feeling of the meeting was in favour of, in the first instance, concentrating the efforts of the Liberal party on the preservation of Free Trade. We hear that Mr. Villiers will invite the Government to explain their intentions on this momentous subject on Monday evening."

The Earl of Eglinton made his public entry into Dublin on Wednesday, as the Queen's Viceroy in Ireland. The procession of the civic authorities, the military, and the other ceremonies usual on those occasions were gone through with great splendour.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, Lieut.-Colonel Biddulph, Major-General Buckley, and Colonel Bouverie, left Buckingham Palace at twelve minutes past ten o'clock, on Saturday last, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Queen and the Prince were conducted to their carriage by the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Newport, Lord Byron, Lord George Lennox, and Major-General Berkeley Drummond. Her Majesty and the Royal party were escorted by a detachment of the 8th Hussars from Buckingham Palace to the Yacht Station of the South-Western Railway, and by a squadron from Gosport. The Royal party crossed over from Gosport in the Royal yacht *Fairy*, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and arrived at Osborne at two o'clock.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, went to the morning service at Whippingham church. The Rev. Mr. Prothero officiated.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children (all of whom are in the enjoyment of excellent health), have taken their accustomed exercise in the park and grounds of Osborne during the week.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand the Duke of Newcastle is about to lead to the altar Miss Hughes, the beautiful and accomplished niece of Mr. Quintin Dick, M.P. The Marquis of Bath is said to be the accepted suitor for the hand of the Lady Harriet Hamilton, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn. Viscount Maidstone, eldest son of the Duke of Marchester, is understood to be about to marry a German lady of high rank and fortune.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski quitted Grosvenor-square on Saturday evening for Paris, on private affairs. His Excellency will return at the end of next week, the duties of the Embassy being fulfilled during his absence by M. de Saux, as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Duchess of Northumberland received a small circle of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy on Saturday evening, at Northumberland House.

The Marchioness of Salisbury intends to have receptions every Monday during the present month.

The Marquis of Northampton, accompanied by Lady Margaret Compton, arrived in town on Monday, from Castle Ashby.

The Countess of Derby will hold her first assembly at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street, on Wednesday next, the 17th inst.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury entertained his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and a distinguished party of friends, on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Whitehall-gardens. The Countess had subsequently an assembly, which was attended by a numerous circle of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived in Carlton-gardens, from Broadlands.

We are sorry to learn that his Excellency Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, is seriously indisposed.

Madame Van de Weyer had an assembly on Thursday evening at the residence of the Belgian Legation in Portland-place.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Vice-Chancellor Turner's Court, on Monday, an application for a continuation was made on behalf of Tallis the original publisher of an edition of Shakspeare, to restrain Frederick and Charles Tallis from publishing the same. It appeared that the partnership which existed between the plaintiff and Frederick Tallis at the time when certain stereotype plates had been purchased for the edition of Shakspeare had been dissolved, when the defendant Frederick entered into a covenant with the plaintiff not to use or exercise what was called the canvassing trade of a publisher within the City of London, or certain distances thereof. The publication in question was brought out by Charles Tallis, the other defendant, who it was alleged only acted as agent to Frederick Tallis. The Vice-Chancellor said he was by no means sure what the rights of the parties were such a covenant as the one in question. He should direct the motion to stand over, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring an action; that he thought the proper course was to take, and, if the defendant Frederick was doing indirectly that which he covenanted not to do directly, the Court would interfere.

At Winchester, on Saturday, a curious case of libel was tried before Mr Justice Talfourd. It was a proceeding by way of indictment, brought by Lieut Rainier, R.N., against Miss Newhouse, of Carshalton, in the Isle of Wight, who was step-sister to his wife. The facts, as elicited by an inquiry which lasted upwards of thirteen hours, were briefly these:—Lieut. Rainier married the youngest daughter of the late Colonel Newhouse in 1839; they lived together till November, 1851, when Lieut. Rainier, acting on medical advice, placed his wife in Grove-place Lunatic Asylum. As soon as this was known to the defendant, she wrote a letter to the head physician of the asylum, in which she asserted, in the strongest and most unmistakeable terms, that Lieutenant Rainier was the cause of his wife's lunacy; in which, however, the defendant expressed her disbelief so far, that it was unnecessary for her step-sister to be confined. This was the libel complained of, and it was stated at the outset that the prosecutor did not seek punishment of the defendant, but only to clear his own character, and counsel offered to let a verdict pass of not guilty if the other side would admit that the letter was written under a mistaken impression. Mr. Justice Talfourd strongly recommended this course; but defendant declined, and joined issue on two grounds—first, that the letter was a privileged and confidential communication; and, secondly, that there was a justification. Evidence was then tendered to show that Lieutenant Rainier had treated his wife improperly, had used violence towards her, had refused to let her enjoy the company of her relatives, &c. The defendant and others, it was asserted, were anxious to get rid of her from his home. On the other hand it was proved that Mrs. Rainier had acted as if of unsound mind; she had illusions that Mr. Darnell Sir James Graham, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton were sons and some plot concerning various opening letters addressed by her to a young friend at Cowes. The alleged lunatic herself was brought by *habeas corpus* to be examined, and gave her evidence in a collected, rational, and connected manner. By direction of his Lordship, a verdict was taken for the defendant on the first issue, and for the Crown on the second, the pleas of justification not being made out.

The two magistrates of the metropolitan police-courts have been much perplexed within the last few days in consequence of an attempt being made to involve them in a suit at present pending in the Court of Chancery, arising out of the following facts. A gentleman of the name of Thompson, who had been a purser in the navy, bequeathed a considerable legacy to the several magistrates presiding at nine different metropolitan police-courts, for the benefit of the poor frequenting their respective districts. Messrs. Winter, Hammans, and Co., the solicitors in the case, have filed a bill in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, calling upon the different persons mentioned in the will to come forward and state the grounds upon which they claimed to be entitled.

A BENEDICT.—At the Clerkenwell Police-office, on Wednesday, a young man applied to Mr. Corrie in the following terms:—"Please your worship I wish to know whether it is lawful for a man to marry his own aunt?" (A loud laugh.) Mr. Corrie (smiling):—It is a most extraordinary question. Have you married your aunt? Applicant: Yes, my mother's sister. (Laughter.) Mr. Corrie: How old are you? Applicant: Nineteen. Mr. Corrie: And what age is your aunt? Applicant: Twenty. Mr. Corrie said that such a marriage was certainly illegal according to the Scriptures, and he referred to Leviticus and the Common Prayer-book. The wife, a good-looking young woman, here said: He's a fool, and I'm going to do nothing to make him comfortable. Applicant: I can't live with her, she has got such a bad temper. Wife: If the marriage is illegal, and he leaves me, is he not bound to support me? Mr. Corrie: (A pause.) Then you married your aunt? Mr. Corrie: Yes. Mr. Corrie: Well, I will do so? Mr. Corrie: Yes. Wife: Oh, then, that's all right. (Laughter.) Applicant: I'll take good care I'll not get married again. I have had enough of it for the last six months. (Loud laughter.) The applicant then left the court, followed by his aunt wife, who continued abusing her nephew until they got out of sight.

At Bow-street Police-office, on Wednesday, Richard Mendy, a driver of one of the Pimlico omnibuses, was committed for two months to hard labour, and in addition to have his licence revoked, for driving through the Strand in a furious manner, and thereby endangering the lives of passengers. It appeared in evidence, that on the previous evening, the prisoner was observed racing and edging with a Westminster omnibus. When they had arrived opposite Bedford-street, in the Strand, the Pimlico vehicle came in contact with a coal-cart, and the consequence was that the former was rent asunder, the fore-part being dashed to pieces, while the tinder-part was left about 20 yards distant, resting on the wheels. There happened to be only two male passengers inside, who escaped miraculously without any material injury.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MARQUIS OF BATH.—On Monday week a grand banquet was given by the Marquis of Bath to his tenantry, on the occasion of his coming of age, at Longleat House, near Frome, Wiltshire, when nearly 200 of the most influential resident gentry sat down to a magnificent dinner, served by Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square, London.

FREEMASONRY.—On Wednesday, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., was duly installed Grand Master for the province of Shropshire and North Wales, by Brother Viscount Combermere, K.C.B.

The *Derby Mercury* states that Mr. W. Blandy, of Chesterfield, who recently resigned the office of minister of the Independent Chapel at Chesterfield, is about to become minister of the Established Church.

THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.—The managing director of the Cape of Good Hope Mail Screw Steam packet Company has been visiting Southampton this week, to inquire into the capabilities of that port as a packet-station. It appears now to be a settled matter, that, if the screw mail-packets for Australia, the Cape, or the west coast of Africa take in cargo in London, they will take in mails at Plymouth. If, however, it can be rendered convenient for these packets to take in cargo at Southampton, and avoid the delay, danger, and expense of going to the Thames, then the mails conveyed by these packets will be taken in at Southampton also.

A singular discovery of subterranean caverns has been made under a stone quarry at Telford Evins, near Chirmark, in the county of Wilts.

THE HOLMFIRTH CATASTROPHE.—The following is a list of subscriptions for the sufferers by the Holmfirth catastrophe up to day (Saturday). The total amount subscribed is £47 690:—Huddersfield, £5,000; Liverpool, £2800; Holmfirth, £4000; Leeds, £5750; Manchester, £2800; Halifax, £4000; Bradford, £3200; York, £2100; Wakefield, £350; Liverpool, £400; Barnsley, £500; Sheffield, £600; Birmingham, £500; Scarborough, £200; Rochdale, £300; [illegible], £300; Hull, £450; Ashton, £450; Preston, £300.

PERILOUS STATE OF THE HOLME STYES RESERVOIR.—On Friday week a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Holmfirth and the neighborhood was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of consulting with regard to the Holme Styes Reservoir. The hall was densely crowded in every part, the great body of the assembly being appareled of the operative class. Among the gentlemen present we observed Joseph Charlesworth, Esq., of P. J. Josh. Marsden, Esq., J.P. (reservoir commissioner), Rev. R. B. Lash, incumbent of Holmfirth; Rev. James Macfarlane, independent minister; James Charlesworth, Esq.; Messrs. Joseph, T. Garbutt, David Hinchliffe (a reservoir commissioner), besides a number of gentlemen from several of the places adjacent. Mr. Joseph Charlesworth was called to the chair. The following petition to the House of Commons was then moved by Mr. T. Garbutt, and seconded by Mr. Hinchliffe (a reservoir commissioner), besides a number of gentlemen from several of the places adjacent. Mr. Joseph Charlesworth was called to the chair. The following petition to the House of Commons was then moved by Mr. T. Garbutt, and seconded by Mr. Hinchliffe (a reservoir commissioner), praying for relief against the oppressive fears of your petitioners, by immediately appointing that such measures may be carried into effect as will render the Holme Styes Reservoir no longer a source of reasonable apprehension; and that it please your honourable House to amend the law with regard to the responsibility of the commissioners of such reservoirs, so that when guilt attaches to them in fact, it may at the same time be legally recognised."

FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT A TAR FACTORY.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, an explosion and fire of a serious character took place at the premises belonging to Messrs. Samuel Dorset, naphtha and tar manufacturer, situate on the brink of Raven's Bond Creek, Deptford. The premises were soon in a blaze, and the stock in trade became ignited, and ran like liquid fire over the ground, and having entered the creek, a large tar barge nearly consumed before it was scuttled; as it was, one side of the vessel was extensively scorched. Such was the force of the explosion, that a heavy steam boiler, eight feet wide, was lifted from its original position and thrown over a high fence built, and one of the workmen was so seriously injured by the hot liquid as to be obliged to be removed to the hospital. By the time the engines had arrived every portion of the building in which the misfortune commenced was wrapped in flame, consequently not the least chance remained of saving any of the contents. Unfortunately the sufferer was not insured.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—At Hatherleigh, on Friday evening week, a fire broke out in a small farm-house called Prescott, which destroyed the [illegible] and burnt to death two children and two pigs belonging to a shoemaker of the name of Slade. It is supposed that the fire was [illegible] who were at the time alone in the house.

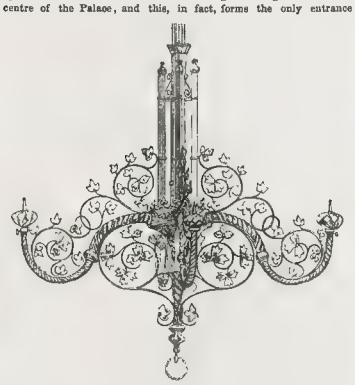
EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.—A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred on the morning of Friday week, at Birchwood Colliery, near Alfreton; doing great injury to the works, and endangering the lives of the whole body of colliers present on the occasion (45 in number), some of whom, it is believed, will not survive the extensive injuries they have received from the burning gas. The report of the explosion was heard a considerable distance from Birchwood, and such was its force, that corves, pieces of coal, and rubbish were blown out of the pit with great violence.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

LOBBY OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Our Illustrations this week of the new Palace at Westminster consist of a representation of the beautiful Lobby to the House of Commons, two statues—one from the Victoria Tower, and the other one of the series of Magna Charta Barons, for the niches in the House of Lords, and a chandelier from one of the corridors. The Lobby is a very fine apartment, square in plan, about 45 feet each way, and having a doorway in each side. It forms the chief vestibule to the House of Commons, and by a short corridor communicates with the great octagonal hall in the centre of the Palace, and this, in fact, forms the only entrance for the public to the Lobby. Each side of the Lobby is alike in its general features, being divided into three equal parts—the central portion containing a deeply recessed and lofty doorway, and the others being divided into two stories. The lower of these are used as offices connected with the House—such as the vote office, post-office, &c.; and in the upper stories, on the east, west, and south sides, are windows filled with stained glass, and on the north side the tracery of the windows is continued, the plane surface of the wall being painted to represent coloured glass. Underneath the windows, on a frieze, on each wall, is sculptured the following legend:—"Domine salvam fac Reginam, nostram Victoriam." The divisions of the walls are marked by bold projections, the lower parts being deeply-paneled buttresses, whence rise columns, their capitals serving as corbels to carry the main ribs, of richly-carved oak, which divide the ceiling into nine parts, and having four massive pendants at

STATUE OF GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE, HOUSE OF LORDS.
J. S. WESTMACOTT, SCULPTOR.



CHANDELIER IN CORRIDOR OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATUE OF ST. GEORGE IN NICHE OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.
J. THOMAS, SCULPTOR.

their junctions. The ceiling itself is flat, and the principal divisions are each subdivided into four parts; and these are again divided into four parts by lesser ribs, and at their intersections are extremely rich and varied bosses. Pedestals for statues are at each of the divisions on the walls. The entrance door to the House of Commons, which is the one represented in the centre of our Engraving, on the north side, is much more elaborate in its ornamental details than the others, and the finish and execution of these enrichments are particularly fine. Above each great arch the walls are pierced with five arches, having quatrefoils in their spandrils, and in traceried panels beneath them are shields. The door on the east side leads to a corridor communicating with the Commons' refreshment-rooms, libraries, &c.; and by the western door the members of the House usually enter, as it opens into the upper cloister and the staircase set apart for the members. The floor of the House Lobby is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles, in rich patterns; and there are narrow borders of black marble crossing from side to side of the lobby, and inclosing tiles with these appropriate inscriptions, in Gothic characters, white on a blue ground, "Without counsell the people fall;" "In the multitude of counsellors is safety;" and "Fear God, honour the Queen."

The Lobby is lighted by gas jets issuing from standards of very fine design in each corner of the apartment; but, as we shall illustrate them in a future Number, we shall now only point them out as being shown on a small scale, in our present View. They are of Hardman's manufacture. The stained windows are a continuation of the series of municipal armorial bearings, a portion of which adorn the windows of the House of Commons: these also are by Hardman.

The Chandelier we represent, is a beautiful example of wrought-work in brass, and is especially noticeable for its very elegant design. In the finish and minuteness of all the details, the workmanship is exquisite. It is selected from the chandeliers which light the corridors from the lobbies of both Houses of Parliament.

In describing the Royal entrance in the Victoria Tower, we mentioned the fine character of the ornamental details of the architectural enrichments, and also the figures of the Queen, attended by Justice and Mercy, and the statues of the patron saints of the United Kingdom. We now give a representation of one of these, the knightly figure of St. George, which is admirable as a figure, picturesque in its attitude, and effective in all its details. The whole of the statuesque and architectural enrichments of the Victoria entrance, we should have mentioned, are due to the taste and skill of Mr. John Thomas, and evince great fertility and appositeness of design.

The statue of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Gloucester, A.D. 1215, the subject of our other Illustration, is one of the series of eighteen intended for the niches between the windows in the House of Lords. It was modelled by Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott at Rome, and is a very effective and pleasing statue in mailed armour, the minutiæ of the costume being excellently carried out. The head of the stout Earl is, of course, imaginary, as no portraits exist of the great Barons who forced Magna Charta upon King John. The statue was cast in electro-bronze by Messrs. Elkington, and is most exquisitely finished in every part: it is, perhaps, one of the finest pieces of electro casting ever executed.

LITERARY FORGERIES.

The Shelley Letters, published by Mr. Moxon, and reviewed in our paper a fortnight since, are, it turns out, with but one or two exceptions, forgeries. It is proper to say at once that Mr. Moxon has been deceived, and that no gentleman from the moment of the discovery could have acted more straightforwardly and promptly than he has done in this transaction. As soon as he was convinced that he had been the means (the innocent means) of giving to the public a false article, he did his best to repair his mistake. He has suppressed the book, and he has called in the copies delivered to the trade.

The discovery was made in quite an accidental manner. Mr. Moxon had sen a copy of the book to Mr. Tennyson. During a visit which Mr. Palgrave was paying to Mr. Tennyson he dipped into the Shelley volume, and lighted on a letter written from Florence to Godwin—the better half of which he at once recognised as part of an article on Florence written for the *Quarterly Review* so far back as 1840, by his father, Sir Francis Palgrave. It is good to find a son so well versed in the writing of his father as young Mr. Palgrave proved himself to be on this occasion. He lost no time, as we may suppose, in communicating his curious discovery to his father; and Sir Francis, after comparing the printed letter with the printed article, wrote at once to Mr. Moxon, informing him that the letter—by whomsoever written—was a "crib" from an article which he had written for the *Quarterly Review*.

Startled at such intelligence, Mr. Moxon replied that he had bought the letter at a public sale among other letters, also by Shelley, and that the passage o which Sir Francis claimed the authorship was contained in a letter written by Shelley, carrying upon it the post-mark of the period and other written signs which apparently marked it to be genuine. The Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records was, it may be readily imagined, equally startled with Mr. Moxon at the announcement of such a fact. He wanted to see the letter. The letter was produced. "It looks genuine; is it not genuine?" "I am the author of that passage, but not the writer of that letter," was the reply of Sir Francis. "But may not Sir Francis," it was urged by Mr. Moxon, "have seen this letter in the noble collection of autographs belonging to his father-in-law, Mr. Dawson Turner?" a question which only added a fresh difficulty to the solution sought.

In this emergency Mr. Moxon had recourse to the assistance of a gentleman known to be conversant with autographs. The letters were placed in his hands with a request that he would spare no pains to ascertain the truth about them, and with this information to guide him—that they had been shown to some

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"SPRING." PAINTED BY SIDNEY R. PERCY.

Post-office clerks at the General Post-office, who, "to the best of their belief pronounced them to be genuine.

The first step taken after this was to compare the postmarks with Byrons letters to Mr. Murray, posted from the same cities in the same month and year, and to the same city—London. Here they failed, and in this way:—Where "Ravenna" on a genuine letter was in a small sharp type, in the Shelley letter it was in a large uncertain type; and in the letters from Venice, the post-mark of the City of Palaces was stamped in an Italic, and not, as on the Shelley specimens, in a Roman letter! These were strong facts; but then the dates agreed with Shelley's sojourn at the several places—the seals were correct. The hand-writing was marvellously Shelley-like—no hesitation about it—a free accustomed hand. "Are they not genuine?"

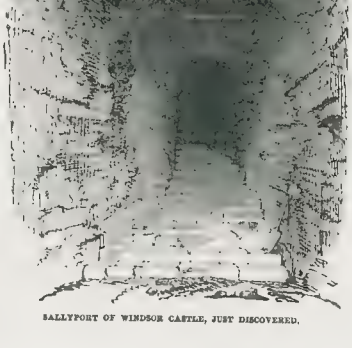
From whom did Mr. Moxon buy these letters? They were bought at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, at large prices. From whom did Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson receive them for sale? "We had them from Mr. White, the bookseller in Fall-Mall, over against the Reform Club." Off runs the gentleman-detective. "From whom did you, Mr. White, obtain these letters?" "I bought them of two women; I believed them to be genuine, and I paid large prices for them in that belief." Such are the words supposed to have been spoken by Mr. White. The two women would appear to have been like the man in a clergyman's band, but a lawyer's gown, who brought Pope's letter to Curll.

It would be impolitic at this stage of an important inquiry to publish the whole of the particulars placed at our service in elucidation of the forgery of these letters. It is proper, however, to say thus early that there has been of late years, as we are assured, a most systematic and wholesale forgery of letters purporting to be written by Byron, Shelley, and Keats—that these forgeries carry upon them such marks of genuineness as have deceived the entire body of London collectors—that they are executed with a skill to which the forgeries of Chatterton and Ireland can lay no claim that they have sold at public auctions and by the hands of booksellers, to collectors of experience and rank, and that the imposition hes extended to a large collection of books, bearing not only the signature of Lord Byron, but notes by him in many of their pages, the matter of the letters being selected with a thorough knowledge of Byron's life and feelings, and the whole of the books chosen with the minutest knowledge of his tastes and peculiarities.

But the "marvel" of the forgery is not yet told. At the same sale at which Mr. Moxon bought the Shelley letters, were catalogued for sale a series of (unpublished) letters from Shelley to his wife, revealing the innermost secrets of his heart, and containing facts, not wholly dishonourable facts to a father's memory, but such as a son would wish to conceal. These letters were bought in by the son of Shelley, the present Sir Percy Shelley, and are now proved, we are told, to be forgeries. To impose on the credulity of a collector is a minor offence, compared with the crime of forging evidence against the dead, and still minor as in one instance against the fidelity of a woman.

The forgery of Chatterton injured no one but an imaginary priest; the forgery of Ireland made a great poet seem to write worse than Settle could have written; but this forgery blackens the character of a great man, and, worse still, tradnces female virtue.

Mr. Moxon is not the only publisher taken in. Mr. Murray has been a heavy sufferer, though not to the same extent. Mr. Moxon has printed his Shelley purchases; Mr. Murray wise through Mr. Moxon's example—will not publish his Byron acquisitions.—*Athenæum.*



SALLYPORT OF WINDSOR CASTLE, JUST DISCOVERED.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We this week engrave one of Mr. Sidney Percy's two pictures—"Spring," a woodland scene, with some felled timber lying in a remarkably bold manner across the picture. It is all painted with great clearness and crispness of outline, under a broad, bright, but cold sky. We fancy we feel our teeth chattering in the north-east wind as we look at it. Nevertheless, it is a clever picture, and, when mellowed down by time, or a little judicious glazing, would not be a disagreeable one in a warm room.

DISCOVERY OF THE SALLYPORT OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

Extensive improvements have for several months past been in progress at Windsor Castle under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who, after a period of 28 years from the commencement of negotiations, have succeeded in completing the purchase of all the houses on the Castle side of Thames-street between Henry VIII.'s Gateway, on Castle-hill, and the bottom of the Hundred Steps. These houses have been removed; the street is widened and much improved; and the most ancient part of the Castle now abuts on the town, towering majestically above the buildings which surround it, carrying the mind's eye back to the age when the first huts of Windsor were raised beneath its walls for shelter and security.

A few days since, the workmen in levelling the ground between the Garter Tower and the old Belfry Tower, known as Julius Cæsar's Tower, discovered, at about six feet below the surface, a passage cut through the chalk rock on which the Castle is built. The filth and rubbish being got out, the passage proved to be six feet wide and ten feet high; the sides are built of sound masonry, and it is arched over with massive stonework. At present it has been traced to one of the Minor Canons' houses in the Horseshoe Cloisters, adjoining Julius Cæsar's Tower, where the entrance is bricked up. From this part there is a gradual descent into Thames-street; thence it appears to pass under the houses in the direction of the river Thames, but this part has not yet been explored. Hundreds of persons have already descended into the passage; and, to assist the more curious to penetrate into the furthest portion, a person has been stationed on the spot with candles.

It is conjectured that this is the ancient Sallyport from the Castle

made as a means of escape in case of siege or invasion, and that it passes under the river to Burnham Abbey, which is about three miles distant, where there is a corresponding passage proceeding in the direct line to Windsor. It is expected that, if the excavat on is further traced from beneath the cloisters, this passage will be found to communicate with one in the quadrangle of the Castle, which, it will be remembered, was discovered a few years ago to lead under the eastern part of the Castle, in the direction of Old Windsor, and in all probability to the Palace of the Saxon Kings at Old Windsor, where Edward the Confessor occasionally kept his court; but it is a distinct parish, about two miles south-east of New Windsor. This ancient palace was occupied by William the Conqueror at the time when he built Windsor Castle, it is doubtful whether as a mere hunting-lodge or a military post; according to Domesday Book, it was completed in 1086.

It is very remarkable, that, although history furnishes indisputable proof of there being a castle at Old Windsor, and of its being occupied by Saxon Princes as well as by the Conqueror, there are to be found no traces of it at the present day, although Roman roads have been discovered, and Saxon urns dug up, within a short distance of that neighborhood.

It is hoped that the Dean and Canons of Windsor, or the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, will continue the exploration of the extraordinary passage at the Castle, which has created so much interest among the various who have already visited it.

The number of steps at present found are, from the bell-tower, from which they lead to the landing on the turn, forty-four; from thence fourteen to the opening now made, and which we show in our Illustration. It is about six feet below the surface of the earth.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

RE ELECTIONS.

All the vacancies created in the Parliamentary representation of the country by the late change of Ministry have been filled up by the re-election of the former members, with the exception of that of East Retford, the writ for which, by an oversight, was not issued along with the rest. Consequently, Lord Galway, the late member, who has accepted the office of one of the Lords-in-Waiting, has not yet been re-elected. There is no opposition, however, to the return of the noble Lord, and his re-election will take place in a few days.

The re election of Lord Naas (the new Secretary for Ireland) for the county of Kildare has not yet been notified; and although from the strong support obtained by Mr. Cogan, there is a general impression that the noble Lord will not be returned, or, if returned, it will be by a very narrow majority.

The presumed proximity of a general election continues to draw out addresses to the various constituencies of the country, both from existing members and from new candidates.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—It is the intention of Alderman Sidney to present himself as a candidate for the representation of the City upon the dissolution of Parliament. The friends of the Alderman, who have advised him to this step, ground his claims to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens generally upon his principles of Liberal Conservatism, and his steady support of Free-Trade, and particularly upon the zeal and perseverance of his labours in obtaining on behalf of the City funds £4800 per annum, the cost of the maintenance of convicted prisoners, and the expenses attendant upon criminal prosecutions, as well as in pressing to an advantageous result the investigation into charities as regards the City parishes.

BOLTON.—Sir Joshua Walmsley having declined to come forward again for this borough, Mr. Peter Ainsworth, who represented it previous to 1847, issued on Monday an address to the opponents of the electors, again offering himself as a candidate on the Liberal interest

BURY.—Viscount Duncan, who is now member for the city of Bath, has come forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of Bury at the next election. In his address his Lordship declares himself in favour of suffrage extension, of the ballot, and of short Parliaments; and he refers to his career as member of Parliament as sufficient proof that he is a free-trader and an advocate of financial reform.

CHATHAM.—Within the last few days, Sir Frederick Smith, the late command ing engineer at this garrison, has been soliciting the suffrages of the electors of this borough, as a candidate to represent them in Parliament at the next general election.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—The *Chester Courant* announces on authority that Mr. Bagot will offer himself for re-election for this county, in conjunction with Sir W. W. Wynn, as a supporter of Lord Derby's Administration.

DUNDALK.—Mr. Thomas M'Quiston, the present member for this borough, is to offer himself again at the general election. An opposition has been threatened by the Orange and Protectionist party, combined with some ultras of the Democratic class.

EAST GLOUCESTER.—There are rumours that, in the event of the retirement of the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester will retire from the representation of this division of the county, and that Mr. Philip W. S. Ayrton will present himself Protectionist member for Bristol, will be brought forward to supply his place

GREAT YARMOUTH.—The re-election of the present members, Messrs. Sandars and Rumbold, is said to be certain. Mr. Edward Lacon Lacon, the railway contractor, and partner of Mr. Peto, M.P., is likely to be brought forward on the Liberal interest to contest the representation. Sir Edward Lacon and Mr. W. H. Windham have also been named as candidates.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Reg and Mr. Hanbury, the new candidates for this county in the Protectionist interest, are busily canvassing the county together. At Ross and Ledbury they met with much opposition. At the former place, on Thursday week, were grossly insulted. At Ledbury they were followed from door to door by a mob armed with a piece of meat enveloped in crape, and elevated on the top of a pole. Another man had a diminutive loaf on the end of a stick, which he pertinaciously carried before the candidates

LEEDS.—Sir G Goodman has signified his compliance with the invitation given to him. Mr. J. G. Marshall has declared that the state of his health rendered it imperative on him to retire from Parliamentary life. Thus at present there is only one Liberal candidate before the borough, as Mr Carbutt declines to allow his name to be again proposed. The Liberals have consequently been on the look-out for another candidate, and the name at present mentioned with most favour is that of the Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, late President of the Poor-law Board, and one of the representatives for Hull.

LINCOLN CITY.—It is stated that Lord Arundel's re election is pretty certain; but there will be a formidable struggle for the other seat. A new English candidate is spoken of for this city.

LINCOLN.—Mr. J. Sibthorp, it is stated, will again appeal on Liberal principles to the constituency, and with every prospect of success. Colonel Sibthorp, of course, will stand; and a requisition is in course of signature to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of the Marquis of Normanby, who was defeated at the last election for this borough by Mr. G. F. Young, has announced his intention to stand for the representation at the next dissolution. Mr. Young will retire, and solicit the representation of Cambridgeshire.

SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. W. B. Beaumont and Mr. S. Ogle are announced as candidates for the representation of this division.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr. Wawn has intimated his resignation of South Shields; and Mr. Ingham has consented to stand on Free-Trade principles. The Hon. A. Liddell is the only other candidate mentioned.

TYNEMOUTH.—Mr. R. W. Grey, the present member, has issued an address to his constituents, in anticipation of an early dissolution. Hugh Taylor, Esq., of the Gold Exchange, London, has intimated his intention of coming forward for Tynemouth in the Conservative interest.

WAKEFIELD.—Mr. George Sandars will again offer himself as a candidate for Wakefield.

A meeting of delegates from factory operatives was held at the Cotton Tree Inn, Manchester, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of requesting the Legislature to insert the words "no child" in the Act of 1850. Mr. P. Hargreaves presided, and there were twenty-six delegates present, including seven from different branches in Manchester.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Dublin Mansion-house, convened by the Lord Mayor, at the request of a deputation from the committee of the Munster Exhibition, with a view of bringing before the meeting the characteristics of that city the utility of the undertaking, and to consider the best means of promoting its success. Sir Robert Kane, President of the Cork College, addressed the meeting at some length, as did also the Hon. P. J. Vereker. A local committee was formed, and a subscription list was opened.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Royal Commissioners not having the power under the charter by which they were appointed to dispose of the surplus funds arising from the receipts connected with the Great Exhibition, have applied to Parliament for the necessary authority to enable them to dispose of them. A supplemental charter has therefore been issued.

CITY SEWERS EXPENDITURE.—From a statement of the accounts of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, for the year between Michaelmas, 1850, and Michaelmas, 1851, it appears, that, on the consolidated account and sewers account together, their revenue amounted to £74,977 11s. 4d., and their expenditure comprised the following items:—For paving streets, £19 879 7s. 6d.; for lighting lamps, £6,619 19s. 6d.; for cleansing streets, £5654 11s.; for salaries, wages of workmen employed, collection, commission, &c., £7887 19s. 10d.; improvements in widening streets, &c., £2233 9s. 10d.; for sanitary works, £4,493 8s. 6d.; for new sewers and drains, £3719 0s. 4d.; for annuities on life, paying off an old debt, £2444 10s; for various works, £19o3 19s. 7d.; for cleansing and repairing sewers, £8128 10s. 6d.; to parliamentary expenses and law charges, £4177 17s. 2d.; for rents and taxes, £348 3s. 8d.; for sundries, £773 4s. 9d.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Sir John Boileau presided at the weekly meeting of the society on Wednesday evening, when Professor Wilson read a paper on the economic products and resources of the Great Exhibition. He first alluded to a specimen of cotton extracted from sea-water. He considered the discovery made and carried into effect on the shores of the Mediterranean, near Marseilles, for the extraction of soda from sea-water, might come to be exceedingly valuable to the farmer. The hybridising of the cereals was also of importance to the agriculturist. The lecturer then alluded to the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which might be carried on with profit in this country, seeing that we had the matured experience of Continental manufacturers to guide us. The use of rapeseed oil in the lubrication of machinery was also a matter of considerable importance, and would become increasingly important as machinery came to be more and more extensive-y used. Messrs Brotherton who exhibited a number of specimens of tea oil at the Crystal Palace, compared that obtained from British seed with that produced from foreign ones. The London and North-Western Company alone consumed about 30 000 gallons of oil in a year. At five quarters to an acre, it would require the rand acres of rapeseed to produce oil sufficient for that company alone Professor Wilson then alluded to the reaping machines of M'Cormack and Hussey, especially praised that of Mr. Bell, of the Carse of Gowrie, invented as far back as 1839. It cut about twelve acres per day, at a cost of 3s. 6d. per acre, and was even capable of cutting eighteen acres per day. However, he considered that in many of the old machines, which were new neglected, in which there were refactory motion and general propulsion, there were the elements of a much more reaping machine than any yet brought into operation. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was unanimo s y awarded to him for his able paper.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CLUB FOOT, &c.—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends of the charity was held at the institution in Bloomsbury-square. The hospital was established in 1839, for the cure of all kinds of contractions and deformities, and since that period upwards of 12,000 poor cripples have had the use of their limbs restored to them. During the past year nearly 1500 were admitted to the benefits of the charity, and about 300 names, whose cases will not admit of out-door treatment, are on the books, waiting their turn of admission into the wards. The expenditure in the course of the last year amounted to £2237 16s. 1d.; and the income for the same time being £2418 10s. 8d., there remained a balance in favour of the charity of £180 14s. 7d. It was stated that the 12th of May had been fixed for the anniversary dinner at the Albion Tavern, on which occasion the Earl of Shaftesbury had consented to preside.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The annual general meeting of this corporation was held on Wednesday; Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. in the chair. The report stated that the sum of £1635 was distributed during the past year in relief to distressed authors and their families, making the tota. sum so applied, from the commencement, £40,305. The receipts of the year, including the annual subscription of the president; the vice-presidents, council, and officers were re-elected, Charles Baldwin, Esq., being elected to the vacant office of treasurer; and Bolton Corney, Esq., to that of auditor. The anniversary dinner was appointed to take place on the 14th of May, when Lord Campbell is expected to preside.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Upholders' (the Lordship's) Company, and a number of his private friends. And on Friday his Lordship received at dinner the chairman and directors of the Kent Waterworks, of which company his Lordship is a director, the sheriffs, the members of the Guildhall committee, the masters of the Spectacle-makers' Company, the master and several members of the Court of the Cordwainers' Company.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday, at a quarterly court of the governors of this dispensary, held at the institution in Bartholomew-close, Mr. John Wood, the treasurer, in the chair—the report of the resident apothecary was read, showing that the number of patients admitted to the benefits of this charity, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1851, was 4,87. Of these 3,013 were relieved, 831 were relieved, 22 had died, and 1348 were still under cure. The total number of patients admitted during the year 1851 was 12,991. Of these 11,067 had been cured or relieved, and 76 had died. The number of patients who had been under cure during the year was 2041.

ASPHODEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the second general meeting of the members of this institution was held in the lecture-room, Whitehall-yard; Sir Charles Adam in the chair. From the report of the committee it appeared that a branch of this society had been formed in March, 1852, was 3196, of which number 772 were life members, and 2424 were annual subscribers. The abstract of the accounts for the past year showed that the expenditure of the institution had been £1029 18s.) and that the total income by £56 2s. 10d.; in addition to which, the seasonal taxes—about £45 for the last half-year—had not yet been applied for. The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the question of the insolvent members, was then read, and a motion made on the part of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, had been adverse to the institution, and would occasion an additional annual charge of £100, besides the payment of the costs of the suit.

DRAPERS', SILKMERCERS', &c., INSTITUTION.—The twentieth anniversary dinner of the Drapers', Silkmercers', Lacemen's, Haberdashers', and Hosiers' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday night at Freemasons' Tavern; the Right Hon. Sir Peter Laurie in the chair, supported by the Sheriffs of the city of London. It appeared from the report that there is a deficiency of about £600 in the funds of the society, while the sums awarded for the last year is more than in any previous year. There have been entertained seventy-five applications for relief, and a sum of £1613 has been expended on members in need members' widows, or their families. The treasurer announced that the donations of the evening amounted to £874, and that £72 in annual subscriptions had been added to the funds.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—An ordinary meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, Mr. Donaldson in the chair. Mr. Pownall took the chair. Mr. Donaldson resumed the discussion, which had been adjourned to the present meeting, upon the paper read by that gentleman upon the tomb of Sir Walter de Manny, in Charterhouse Abbey. Mr Donaldson then directed the attention of the meeting to the dilapidated state of the monuments in all of the more ancient edifices in the country. Mr Scott then gave a short account of the group of monuments in the Basilica of St. Lorenzo, Florence, which he stated were the most probably erected by Italian workmen, Glorious and Peter, a citizen of Rome, but whose surname was obliterated. He thought that there ought to be a survey made of all the early ecclesiastical monuments in the kingdom, and engravings or models taken, which might be referred to hereafter in restoring them. The meeting then adjourned.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—An adjourned meeting of the above society was held on Monday evening, at their Chambers, Regent-street; Mr. Frederick Hill in the chair. The most prominent portion of the business was the reading, by Mr. Stuart, of a communication from Mr. Hastings, as to the operation of the New York code. The distinguishing feature of that code, to which the learned gentleman drew especial attention, was the manner in which the rights of married women were guarded in America, where it was provided by the code in question, that the real and personal property of married women shall not be at the disposal of the husband unless in certain specified cases, but shall be her sole property, as if she were single female. The code was also ordered to be printed and circulated, and Mr. Hastings then read a report from the comma ttee on the Law School, pointing out various modes of improving the means of study for the profession of the law, and make law their profession. It was agreed that the report should be printed for circulation, and the meeting then adjourned.

TELEGRAPH AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Dr. Pitman, the zealous physician attached to the hospital, desirous of getting rid of the annoyance occasioned to the patients by the noisy transmission of orders through the different wards (thus, the hall-porter was accustomed to ring a large bell in the hall until it drew all the nurses in the corridors into the centre of the house, in order to be had to give them), requested the assistance of Mr John Braithwaite, the engineer, who visited the hospital, and suggested the manner in which it should be done. In the hall is a screen having in it a dial on each side, which are engraved a number of signals. On the walls of the different wards are corresponding dials similarly engraved, but much larger; and when the pointer to the dial in the hall is moved to any signal, all the other moves in precisely the same way, and at the same time a little hammer falls on a small bell, and draws attention to the fact that the pointer has moved. In this way about fifty signals are transmitted daily in each case, and are found to prevent error of the least kind. The cost in the first instance, we are told, was very trifling, and that of maintenance is really nothing. The same arrangement might be made useful in dwelling-houses for ordinary domestic use.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS AT THE CHIEF POST-OFFICE.—During the last week the business at the General Post-Office has materially increased, in consequence of the great facilities now afforded to publishers of printed books (works of every description), pamphlets, newspapers, maps, &c., and to the acceleration of the delivery, as to the operation of the New York code. The distinguishing feature of that code, to which the learned gentleman drew especial attention, was the manner in which the rights of married women were guarded in America, where it was provided by the code in question, that the real and personal property of married women shall not be at the disposal of the husband unless in certain specified cases, but shall be her sole property, as if she were a single female. The code was also ordered to be printed and circulated, and Mr. Hastings then read a report from the comma ttee on the Law School, pointing out various modes of improving the means of study for the profession of the law, and make law their profession. It was agreed that the report should be printed for circulation, and the meeting then adjourned.

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THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Monday the seventy-ninth anniversary of this society was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The annual oration was delivered by Edward Canton, Esq., F.R.G.S., to a numerous audience; after which the Fothergillian gold medal was awarded to Mr. F Headland, for an essay on a subject proposed by the society; and a silver medal was awarded to Mr Headland (father of the former) for important services rendered by him to the society. The Fellows subsequently dined together.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Wednesday evening the fourth anniversary of the charity was celebrated by a public dinner at the London Tavern, at which about 200 persons were present. The Earl of Carlisle, who presided, was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Viscount Eclinton, M.P., Colonel M. Fenn, M.P., Mr. Alderman Wire, &c. The report stated that the cases received into the institution exceeded considerably those of last year. There were now 195 patients, comprising altogethers family of 220 persons. In order to carry out a proper satisfaction of the inmates, which was acknowledged matter of primary importance, it has been determined to erect a building of the necessary dimensions to effect that object. The report also stated that—"Twenty-seven new wards during the past summer and autumn months, are casting the use of artificial sounds, and are beginning to speak. Forty-eight have been taught to feed and dress themselves, and to observe cleanly habits Twenty-three have been taught to read, twenty-seven to write, eleven to cipher, a extent to draw Seven are taught music, nearly all singing, nearly all are in the drilling or gymnastic classes Ninety can attend with propriety on domestic, and about fifty on public worship, and have pleasure in so doing." The noble chairman's eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity was nobly responded to by the announcement of subscription amounting to nearly £2000, amongst which were the following:—Baring Brothers, £1000; R. Ellis, Esq., £105; the Earl of Carlisle, £10 10s.; Viscount Eebington, £10 10s., Lord R Grosvenor, £10 10s.; W. Monk, Esq., £21; J. H. Shepherd, Esq., £400; Mrs. E Pol en, £ 65; Rev. D. D. Morell, £.00; the Hon. Emily Eden, £10 10s.; and the Corporation of London, £5.0. In the course of the evening, baskets containing shoes, gloves, stockings, net-work, &c., the handiwork of the poor idiots, were passed round the room, and excited the greatest admiration, as evidencing not only the industrious habits of the patients, but also their extraordinary skill and neatness. The musical arrangements were of a most efficient character.

ANNUAL DINNER INSTITUTE FOR AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.—A new society has just been projected. The object is stated to be, to establish a read artists the advantages arising from extensive co-operation. To effect this object, it is proposed that the institute shall consist of three branches, viz., a protective society, a philanthropic and provident fund, an educational association, and a life assurance department. An organisation of authorship is the ultimate end of the system, and its effect is intended to be the extension of the literary character of society to at least the same degree of consideration as the barrister, the physician, or the clergyman." The teachers of a nation, and the moulders of the national sentiment," say the projectors, "should be cared for as much as those who make and administer its laws"

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday night the usual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; Sir R. I. Murchison, president, in the chair. Captain Peel, Captain Beaston, Mr. J. W. Prout, and Mr. Bates were elected members. Mr. Grinnell, the President of the United States Geographical Society, who it will be remembered, sent out at his own expense an expedition in search of Sir J. Franklin, had communicated that he had received from her Majesty's Government a despatch from Sir Edward Belcher, dated from the Wellington Channel, giving Admiral Austen a communication announcing that the Russian Government had sent despatches, both open and closed, to the Russian authorities on the Asiatic and American shores, instructing them to give a line aid in their power to the expedition of Captain Penderson. The thanks of the society were voted to the Russian Government for its ready compliance with the wishes of the society in this respect. A short paper by Vice Consul Dixon was then read, on the subject of "The Loyalty Islands." The paper consisted mainly of brief extracts from the journal of Mr. Jones, a friend of the writer, who had been shipwrecked on the island of Lifu, and remained there for two years. The islands are described as being of coral formation, and as being very fertile and well wooded. The inhabitants of the Fejees were stated to be cannibals of the worst description. Mr. Hunt, the Wesleyan missionary at one of the islands, had about 500 persons under his care in five bays within fifteen miles of his residence. When they see a fine man, the manner they make is, "What fine eating he would be." Some of them eat raw human flesh, and it is said to be delicious. Some one cut a piece off a man whilst he was alive, cook it, and then make himself eat it. Yet, combined with these barbarous, cruel, and degrading practices, it appeared that a kind of morality and the laws of good breeding are observed by them. (Laughter.) Some of their customs were very singular. When parents grew old, they were killed by their children. Sometimes they were killed as a sacrifice of thanks to the gods, and on the death of chiefs thousands were killed On some occasions they insisted on being killed, in spite of the entreaties of their children and friends. It was a common custom to cut off a finger as a mark of grief for the loss of a friend, and few people were to be met with who had not lost a finger from this cause. Captain Kellett and Captain Fraser, two of which had visited these islands, confirmed, as far as they were able, what had been the general character of the statements of Mr. Jones and Mr. Hadfield, and of the statements of Archdeacon Wilson, made by Captain Worth. The thanks of the society were given to Captain Worth for his communication.

CITY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—On Saturday last the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London issued a series of rules and regulations respecting slaughter-houses and common lodging-houses, with the view of inducing a better system of ventilation and cleanliness, and thereby preventing the spread of infectious diseases among the neighbourhood. In respect to slaughter-houses, the penalty for a breach of the rules is a fine of not less than ten shillings, and not exceeding forty shillings In respect to the lodging-houses, it is ordered that in each room set apart for the reception of more than one family, a card is to be set up in each room, to state the limits set to the number of occupants thereof. Their number to be proportioned to the cubic contents of the room at the rate of 300 cubic feet, fixing 300 cubic feet as the minimum for an adult. Each such room to be lime-whited once in three months at least. The owner of each house, or his agent or collector, to visit each room at the opposite times to be pressed in it; and that it be generally in good and proper repair. He shall see that the premises generally be in a clean and wholesome condition; that water be sufficiently supplied, and failing either of the two latter conditions, he shall forthwith on any complaint thereof before the Court

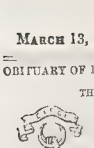
THE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENT AT EDMONTON.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes, Strand, Parochial Association, was held in Lancaster-market, on Monday (Mr. Chapman in the chair), when it was resolved by the meeting that the majority of the guardians elected to serve for the year 1851-52 for St. Clement Danes, by reason of their having overturned the entire system of relief at the Union Board, which would have prevented the awful state and condition to which the children and the helpless inmates had been reduced at the Edmonton establishment, and all other evils connected therewith, and in support of the ratepayers of St. Clement Danes; and that the persons present were of opinion that a public meeting should be called at the vestry, and the report relative to the Edmonton establishment, published in the newspapers, brought under the notice of the whole of the parishioners A requisi ion, calling upon the churchwardens of the parish to convene a public meeting on the subject, having been numerously signed, the meeting separated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The following is the number of births registered in London during the last week:—Boys, 873; girls, 826: making a total of 1699 registered in London. The deaths for the week were 1128. The deaths in the highest that has occurred during the nine weeks that have elapsed since the 3d of January, and the mean temperature of last week was lower than in any other week during the same period. A comparison of the returns proves that not the young, but persons of advanced years, are the sufferers; for, whereas in the preceding week (ending 28th February) 489 deaths occurred under fifteen years of age, the number of last week, being 485, is only four less; but amongst persons of the age the deaths have increased from 368 to 393; and amongst persons of sixty years and upwards they have risen from 212 to 250. It appears that, while the mortality from the other epidemics has fallen from last two weeks has been nearly stationary, the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs rose from 193 to 231. Bronchitis was fatal successively to 89 and 121 persons; pneumonia (which, it will be remembered, is generally fatal to the aged) to 67 and 70; and asthma, to 21 and 24; hooping-cough has declined from 47 to 40; phthisis was fatal in the two weeks in 143 and 141 cases. Bronchitis, therefore, has contributed more than any other disease to the increase.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; the mean reading of the week was 30.061 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 30.4 degrees, which is 4 degrees below the average of ten corresponding weeks. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week; it was 35.2 degrees on Wednesday, or 5.6 degrees below the average; it was 34.8 degrees on Thursday, or 6.1 degrees below the average; and on Friday, when it was lowest, it was 33.9 degrees, which is 7.20 degrees below the average. The wind blew generally from the north and east.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. SIR HARCOURT LEES, BART.



The Rev Sir Harcourt Lees died on the 7th inst., at his seat, Black Rock House, county Dublin. He was second Baronet of the name, and Rector of Killany. The family of Lees is of Scotch origin, descending from Henry Lee, Esq., who, in the reign of James III., married Mary Kirkstar, of the House of Mar.

Sir John Lees, the first Bart., early distinguished himself with the British troops in Germany, under the Marquis of Granby, and subsequently accompanied the Marquis Townshend on his private secretary to Ireland, holding the same appointment under the next Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Harcourt. In 1780 he was made Usher of the Black Rod in Ireland; in 1784 became Secretary to the Wardrobe, and in 1793 was established Secretary to the Post-office in Dublin. In 1804 the dignity of a Baronet was conferred upon him. He died in 1811, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir, the late Sir Harcourt Lees, who was born in [illegible]. He was born 20th [illegible] 1781, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father. He married, first, [illegible], daughter of the late Colonel Lyster, of Gallen, county King's County, by whom he has issue, with other children, the present Sir Harcourt Lees, third Baronet.

Sir Harcourt was well known in Ireland for his high Conservative principles.

SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOMAN, BART.

This venerable Baronet died on the 24 inst., at his seat in the county of Wiltshire, at the advanced age of [illegible]. He was the second son of [illegible] Homan, Esq., of [illegible], county Westmeath, by Elizabeth his wife, [illegible] daughter of the Rev. William Jackson, [illegible]. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, by the title of Sir Jackson Homan, of Barnet, which title becomes extinct, was conferred upon him August 1, 1831.

Sir William Homan married, 28th June, 1797, Lady Charlotte Stuart, second daughter of John first Marquis of Bute, and by her (who is deceased) had issue one son, Philip Stuart George, born in 1802, who died before him.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, KNT., K.C.H., G.B.

The death of Sir William occurred on the 6 h inst. This gallant officer entered the Royal Navy in 1796 and saw a good deal of service [illegible] In 1805, when Captain, he commanded the naval brigade at the capture of the Isle of France, his seat and ere rious conduct on the warm occasion [illegible] Admiral of the Blue, and in 1841 Vice-Admiral of the White. He attained that rank in 1846, and was made Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1851. Sir William married, in 1793, Anne, third daughter of the late Sir George William Leeds, Bart., of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire.

MAJOR WILMOT.

This praiseworthy British officer, who has just found a premature death in the dreadful Kaffir warfare, was a younger son of the house of Wilmot, of Berkswell Hall, Warwickshire, a family that has ever been honourably active in various departments of the public service. His great-grandfather was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and twice refused the great seat as Lord Chancellor, with a peerage; his grandfather was a Master in Chancery; an father was Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and his sister Joanna Chief Justice of the battle we been recorded. The present and second Baronet of the family, is a barrister in practice on the Midland Circuit, and a legal writer of repute. Major Henry Robert Wilmot, was the fifth son of the late Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart., Governor of Van Diemen's Land, by his first wife, Elizabeth Emma, daughter of Dr. Parry, of Bath. Having quitted the army early, Mr. Wilmot was a Major in the artillery when he went to the scene of war at the Cape. In was there Commander of Fort Peddar, and proved himself an officer of much ability and fearlessness. He was shot in death on last New Year's Day, while leading his men in an attack upon the enemy in the jungle of the Kie River, where it was reported Sandil was sheltering. This daring leader in his time of the brave M [illegible] adds another and not a small claim which Sir Wilmots have on the grateful feelings of the public.

A Memoir, with a Portrait, will appear next week of Marmont Duke of Ragusa, the last of the Emperor Napoleon's Marshals who has just died at Venice.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers published last week a manifesto or declaration of their objects, views, and intentions with ref rence to the dispute with their employers, in which they declare that "they not descended the discharges of unskilled workmen; they have not endeavoured to throw the skilled operative, not belonging to the society, out of work, nor have they ever recommended others to do so; neither have they contemplated a system of intimidation having that object. They do not seek to fix or to regulate wages, but hold the doctrine that wages should be set led by individual agreement. They do not endeavour to prevent the introduction of machinery but, by their skill and labour, perfect and improve it. They would say further, that they have merely limited themselves to the two questions of overtime and piecework. Having described at some length the evils they allege to result from these practices, and the hardships and unjust treatment they have at made the ve e to the men, they go on to say that they do not deny the r ight to [illegible] ge to engage those he likes, nor to take as many apprentices as he pl ve, provided he teach them himself, and do not call upon the skilled men to instruct them.

This manifesto having been construed into an abandonment of the position which they had originally taken up with regard to the masters, the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society held a meeting on Sunday last, at which they contradicted the inference of their having changed their attitude, and they agreed to further declaration, in which, with encouraging expressions to perseverance in the struggle, they refer to their present position and prospects. They say:

"Several statements have been put before the public relative to the number of skilled workmen who have gone to work on the shops of our associated employers. It has been said first in Manchester 3000 men have gone in of whom about half are mechanics; and, though it is not expressly stated, the inference which is meant to be drawn is that they have abandoned the contest and signed the declaration.

"That is not true. The number of set sons, whether members of the society or not, who have signed the declaration is quite inconsiderable—not [illegible] indeed, than we could have supposed; but yet the statement of the Employers' Assistant is not to the number; in the shops may be put forty correct. At the factories [illegible] of January. After that date, the number of the body members of the Amalgamated Society in Manchester, 1700 remained in work, and 900 were out. The first proportions still remain unaltered, and of the 1100 who have always remained in work, by far the greater number, like the other skilled workmen not belonging to our society, would give about the number returned by the police as 'at work,' with at any other time, signed the declaration.

"The same remarks apply to the returns made to the London Engineering Association: the totals being compared portions of the men who remained at work, partly of the labourers returned as mechanics, and partly of such skilled workmen, who, under [illegible] such as the influence of declaration, or the fear thus to acknowledge their [illegible] to the masters, have signed.

"In these circumstances, rightly considered, there is no danger—they, more, there is absolute encouragement. The men of the other trades have stood nobly by their cause, and have shown more of devotion than could have been expected from any class. There was never a contest in which those who would treat us as mere machines, who destroyed us the time the [illegible] of men would still make the best, and [illegible] counsels, have been so thoroughly humbled and put to. There must have been, we know, much, if not of actual suffering, of great subtlety, but it has been borne not only unmurmuringly, but for the most part cheerfully. The sense of justice—the consciousness of attempted wrong, the innate natural dignity which prompts every man to assert a right to think and act for himself, have sustained you in trouble, and would have upheld you in a still darker prospect. You know it at right was upon your side. You had nothing to reproach yourselves with—you felt that for you was social elevation; beyond you misery, industrial slavery, and degradation, and you have stood like men. It is well, both for the present and the future, that it has been so. Better, indeed, would the memory of your present endurance appear to you in after years, were [illegible] but it has been borne not only unmurmuringly, but for the most part cheerfully. The sense of justice—the consciousness of attempted wrong, the innate natural dignity which prompts every man to assert a right to think and act for himself, have sustained you in trouble, and would have upheld you in a still darker prospect. You know it at right was upon your side. You had nothing to reproach yourselves with—you felt that for you was social elevation; beyond you misery, industrial slavery, and degradation, and you have stood like men. It is well, both for the present and the future, that it has been so. Better, indeed, would the memory of your present endurance appear to you in after years, were [illegible] but it has been borne not only unmurmuringly, but for the most part cheerfully. [illegible] that if we are true to ourselves we must succeed, hope points to a greater and happier future, and assures us that the thought of the present, with its trials and difficulties, will become one of the most glorious of our recollections."

A meeting of the operatives of the metropolis engaged in the brass trade, held on Wednesday evening at the National Hall, Holborn, to express sympathy with the existing engineers' dispute—"That it is the duty of every man connected with the trade, to assist, if the shops by the master engineers was an act of gross injustice, inasmuch as they have thereby thrown large numbers of men out of employment, not only of trade, but also of the Amalgamated Society, and also those who were in no way connected with the dispute in question; and this meeting is also convinced that the question upon which the employers and the operative engineers are at variance has a bearing upon the future rights of all workmen, and as the result of the present contest must materially affect our relative positions, we therefore pledge ourselves to assist the operative engineers by contributions and encouragement while the struggle continues." A second resolution stated—"That this meeting expresses its sympathies with the operatives who have been thrown out of employ by the employers' strike, and is of opinion that their noble, peaceful, and dignified resistance to the unjust demands of the employers demands the admiration and support of the whole working population of the country."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G K S.—Your last is an easy mate in two moves.—J. K. to his 3d. S. R to K 4th

P DUNCAN.—If mated, as after a manner of the game is [illegible] question, by queen Prince Czernuwski and M [illegible] correct solution of the 3 to 3 Problem.

P H. E. AGNES.—Incorrect

W. Hargreave get the odds of "four-handed" Chess at Lowthers', in Piccadilly. We know nothing whatever of the game

NELLIE.—The mate in each case does not show.

SUBSCRIBER.—The book of the Tournament games is finished, and will appear as the next work.

J. C. Bolton.—"Before the Battle" is very good.

W. H. B.—The game against the Swindon Chess Club is not sufficiently interesting for the public

HONORARY SECRETARY, Lancaster.—The second game between the Preston and Lancaster Chess Clubs is in the subjoined state:—

J. P. Son of a Subscriber.—For the Solution of Problem No 421 see our Paper of Feb 21st. In the Enigma you are correct

W. Hargreave, Manchester.—The "Indian Problem" is published every month on the wrapper of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. Having got so much into "Musical Memory" you think, I have written the Chess-Fairy's "Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden. With that, and good practice you will soon make rapid progress.

DERWENT.—Your problem is [illegible] Many answers may be given to all the first moves.

J. L. Exeter.—See the notice regarding Problem No 449, in our Number for February 7th

SCRUTATOR.—A singular error.

G. L. S.—You have not yet acquired sufficient experience to warrant your criticism. In the Chess Tournament [illegible] Mr. Staunton [illegible] and you had examined the number of [illegible] you would have found that [illegible] Mr. Staunton, forming the B to K B 5th [illegible]

PERCIE.—Mr. Staunton is at present not residing in Glasgow. The heads of Chess Clubs desirous of taking advantage of the [illegible] player's services on his homeward route, should apply to him [illegible] letter addressed to the care of Mr. M. Cannon, formerly of the Glasgow Chess Club, No 9 Exchange buildings

R. E. of Ash end.—Your problem [illegible] two moves can be accomplished by six. No. 2 has two solutions. The key moves are Bishop's problem is 1. Q to Q R 4th (ch)

TURF DIET.—Problem 423 will well repay your careful examination

R. W. P. of Partick.—We have not given due attention

A CONSTANT READER.—The word "Gambit" is derived from an Italian phrase in wrestling, and signifies a foot by which an adversary is tripped up. See the "Chess-player's Handbook," page 19

J. C. Wilmington.—Correct

AN INQUIRER.—Both diagrams are [illegible] solution are correct

A YOUNG PLAYER.—Agreed with the name of the piece is not for publication, but as a warrant

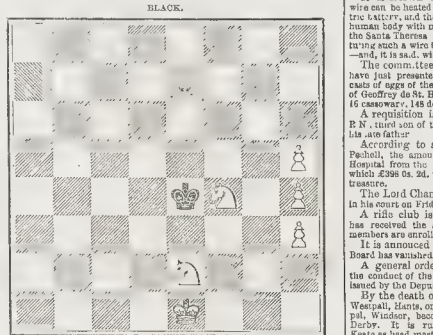
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 423 [illegible] W R of G a game; Midge Castleton, Philo-Chess; I. A., Fillan and Paddock, Archbishop, Bathonia, Thusy H M, of Cork; B W P, H F, J N Sweeny, An Inquirer of Dublin, T A P, Dartford, Mr. Hurwitz, Mr. Cook

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 424, by Stevens, M. Sigma, Marmus I, Philo-Chess, Turst Nisi, S. Edmund, B W P, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 426.

By C. M. J., of Birmingham.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

The following highly instructive specimen of the "Allgaier Gambit" was lately played at St. Petersburgh, between the youngest of the Princes GORCHAKOFF and Major JAENISCH.

WHITE (The Prince G.)	BLACK (Major Jaenisch).	WHITE (The Prince G.)	BLACK (Major Jaenisch).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q R to K B sq	B to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	17. B takes K B P	
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	(a)	K to B sq
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	18. Q takes K B (c)	R takes Q
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	19. B takes K R P	
6. B to Q B 4th	P to K R 3d	(ch)	R to K R 4th (d)
7. P to Q 4th	P to K B 6th	20. Kt to K B 4th (e)	R to Q B 5th (ch)
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d	21. K to Q 3d	Kt takes B (f)
9. Kt to Q 3d	P to K 3d	22. K takes Kt (g)	R takes B
10. B to K 3d	B takes K R P	23. Kt takes R (dis	
	(ch)	ch) (A)	K to his sq
11. Kt to Q 2d	P takes K B P	24. Kt to K B 6th	
12. Q takes P	Q B to K Kt 5th	(ch) (i)	Kt takes Kt
13. Q to K B 4th (a)	Kt to Q 2d	25. R to K R 8th	
14. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d	(ch)	K to his 2d
15. B to Q Kt 3d	R to K Kt 2d	26. R takes Q	R takes R

After many more moves, White, having a piece less, abandoned the game.

Notes by Major Jaenisch.

(a) This is decidedly the best square on which to play the attacked Queen—at least, the only one where she has the power to strictly maintain the attack.

(b) Very ingenious, and quite unforeseen. Black could neither take the Bishop nor move the King's Bishop's Pawn, on account of the check to Queen and Rook.

(c) We are sorry to see those of the present game under these [illegible] of *White* Q to K B 3d (ch) [illegible] Q to K 2d *Black* [illegible] Kt to K 5th *Black* P to Q B 3d 29 *White* K to Q Kt 2d [illegible] P to K Kt 4th, &c. If *White* play as in the text, *Black* P takes P. 19 *White* Kt takes P; *Black* [illegible] Queen's side. As and Black in every case has the advantage. [illegible] 18 If the B takes K (best) the contest will be—18 Q to Q 3d (ch) 19 *White* Q to K B 4th *Black* P to K B 3d. 20 *White's* take Q; *Black* P takes Q; *White* takes Q; *Black* takes Kt; *White* takes Q Kt P; *Black* P to Q B 4th. 24 *White* Kt to K 5th; *Black* P to Q B 5th; *White* Kt to Q B 3d; *Black* Kt to K 5th; *White* Kt to K 5th; *Black* Kt to Q B 3d; *White* Kt to Q B 3d; *Black* Kt to K 6th; *White* Kt to K 5th; *Black* Kt to Q B 5th (ch) 28 *White* K

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SWANSEA.—THE CEREMONY IN DUKE'S-SQUARE.

CELEBRATION OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF SWANSEA DOCKS.

Among the most interesting festivities of our time is the celebration of the commencement of any great work which is to be the means of developing the resources of extensive communication, and thus materially to contribute to the welfare of the district. Of this class were the proceedings at Swansea on the 26th ult., when all ranks of the inhabitants, by their enthusiasm, evinced the importance they attached to the new Docks—a work which, when completed, will undoubtedly give free scope to the natural advantages which Swansea possesses as a port.

Early in the morning the bells of St. Mary's Church rang a joyous peal. Flags waved from the public buildings and across the streets, as well as from the shipping in the harbour, which presented a gay appearance. The Mayor, who had, since his arrival on the previous day, been the guest of Mr. Morgan, the chairman of the Swansea Dock Company, Captain E. Morgan, R.A., arrived at the Guildhall from St. Helen's, and was received most enthusiastically. The members of the several Odd Fellows' lodges, and of the order of Ivorites, who, headed by their bands, had assembled in the morning, marched in procession, occupied the large court of the Town Hall, where also were assembled a large proportion of the inhabitants of the town.

The Mayor, T. Edward Thomas, Esq., having taken the chair, proposed an address to the Queen, which was read by the Town Clerk, and received with much cheering, the noble Marquis was then introduced. The Mayor having read the address, the Marquis of Worcester replied; after which his Lordship proceeded to the great hall, where addresses were presented from the Odd Fellows and Ivorites, which his Lordship graciously received. At one o'clock his Lordship, accompanied by the Mayor, Court, and about 500 of the inhabitants, proceeded to the Nevill Dock, to attend a special meeting of the Swansea Dock Company; and the Marquis of Worcester having taken the chair, the report of the directors was read and adopted, and various other business transacted, the various bodies walked in procession to the site of the Docks, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The whole of the intended site of the Docks was enclosed by a strong fence, and a part of the work of the day was to be performed. The wheelbarrow was of polished mahogany, and the spade and shovel were handsomely mounted with silver. The wheelbarrow was presented by the Marquis of Worcester, the Dock Company, and the borough of Swansea, as a holiday; from the humblest to the highest, all seemed by their conduct and mode of demeanour to indicate that each felt that old ties could not have been severed, but that new ones were to be formed, which would be mutually beneficial. The first act ends with the marriages of *Pedro* and *Sirena* and *Rodolpho* and *Bianca*, despite of the French proclamation. Before the betrothed enter the chapel, a most important incident occurs: *Andreozzi* (Mr. Toulmin) dictates to his daughter a plan for the Sicilians to meet in *Pedro's* forge, there to raise the standard of revolt, and to expel the foreign invaders. In the second act, which passes in the palace of the Governor, that functionary resorts to the aid of *Sarasco* (Mr. Drayton), a Sicilian necromancer, for an opiate, which is administered to *Bianca*, who, with her father and the other Sicilian nobles, have been invited to a banquet. Under the influence of the potion *Bianca* is a somnambulist, and, in the presence of *Sirena* and *Monlue*, writes down precisely the same words dictated by her father previously, thus putting the Governor in possession of the entire plans of the Sicilians to annihilate the French. *Monlue* has *Sirena* arrested, and *Bianca* conveyed back to her father's palace, into which, at the dead of night, at the opening of the third act, the Governor basely intrudes; but *Rodolpho* arrives to save the honour of his wife, and *Monlue* withdraws, threatening vengeance on both. He is enabled to vent his rage in *Pedro's* cavern, as the conspirators are surprised by the unexpected arrival of the French troops; and when the Sicilians inquire who has been the traitor, *Monlue* compels *Rodolpho* to declare tacitly that he has been false to his country, by showing the husband the fatal paper written by *Bianca* in her sleep. The Sicilians are furious, *Rodolpho* is cursed by his own father, the *Duke Sangenaro* (Mr. S. Jones), *Monlue* is triumphant, and *Bianca* alone, although astonished by the silence of *Rodolpho* at the accusation of treason, still clings with confidence to the despairing *Rodolpho*. Between the third and fourth acts, the French troops, however, have been defeated by the Sicilians, and the latter place *Rodolpho* on his trial. He is sentenced to death, but is allowed to have an interview with *Bianca*, and a most powerful scene ensues, in which he charges her with the treason that he has concealed to save her life. He is moved by her protestations of innocence; and *Monlue*, arriving as a prisoner just as the French are about to sail from Syracuse, is touched with remorse, and confesses in what manner the paper had been written by *Bianca*, her faithful follower *Sirena* being released and confirming *Monlue's* avowal. The Governor is permitted to depart with the defeated troops, the lovers are rendered happy, and Sicily is free.

Such is the story of the "Sicilian Bride." It is full of interest, especially after the first act: the scene of somnambulism is one of the most exciting ever witnessed; the accusation and self-condemnation of *Rodolpho*, and his subsequent reproaches of his innocent bride, fulfil all the conditions of profound operatic emotion. The subject is altogether excellently adapted for musical purposes, and affords scope for brilliant spectacle and picturesque groupings. The lesson has been thoroughly liberal in his outlay, and Mr. W. West has invented admirable scenes for the march of the incidents. It is rarely that a more animated scene than that of the forge has been put on the stage: the rushing in of the French troops through the broken wall is managed with amazing reality. The incidental dances are cleverly contrived; and the *costumier* has carefully marked the epoch in the correct chain armour of the knights. The *mise en scène*, in short, is, in most respects, striking, gorgeous, and effective, and quite worthy of Mr. Bunn's well-known tact and judgment in mounting great lyric works.

In recording a judgment on the music of Balfe for an opera of such pretensions and proportions as the "Sicilian Bride," we very much regret we have been to hazard an adverse opinion after only a single hearing, with all the uncertainties, contrarieties, and vicissitudes of a first night's execution; but in these fast days, however lofty may be the conception, however elaborate the design, however ambitious may be the models proposed by the composer, the intuitive faculties of some modern critics prompt them to pronounce judgment, finally and despotically, on the opening representation. This slashing style of scrutiny may be smart, but it is manifestly unjust. Balfe, in the new opera, has entered on a new and extended sphere of lyric composition. In his style there is the transition which has been so remarkable in the early and late operas of Rossini, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer; and the simple question now at issue is, whether, in addition to the sweet vein of melody which has made a "Balfe ballad" a proverbial saying, he has attained the higher results of learning and concentration by consummate musicianship and experience. In his early operas the nationality of his melodious inspiration was palpable—it was the song of the Irish minstrel exalted on the soul of the music of the southern sky. From this tendency towards the modern Italian school in later productions, yet still retaining the attributes of artless tune, Balfe approached the forms of the French light opera writers. Now, in the "Sicilian Bride" will be recognised the salient characteristics of the French Grand Opera and of the German masters. His success in this new career will be disputed; the vexed question may not be settled here, but we never entertained a more confident conviction than that we submit in this instance, namely, that however doctors—and we may be permitted to add quacks—may differ here, his triumph with the "Sicilian Bride" in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or any of the great musical towns of Germany, will be certain. We have some strong reminiscences as to Balfe's antecedents. We recollect the fate of the "Four Brothers Aymon," at the Princess' Theatre, and its subsequent career in Germany, until it was found worthy of acceptance at Her Majesty's Theatre last season; we remember the criticism on the "Bondman" here, and its subsequent popularity in Germany. The "Sicilian Bride" cannot be summarily disposed of at one hearing, and particularly such a one as that which was afforded last Saturday. The second representation, on Tuesday, was a very different affair. Judicious cuts had been made; the *prima donna*, Miss Crichton, evinced greater self-possession, and her magnificent voice told powerfully in many situations; Mr. Sims Reeves was not quite so exaggerated in his acting as on the first night; Mr. Whitworth was more master of his voice; and the choral and orchestral forces were more steady and correct. The strong impression on our minds, at the first performance, of the unfortunate predominance of the ballads, was fully confirmed. Many of them are complete impediments to the development of the plot. As we propose to return to the consideration of the music—our space this week being so limited—we will but briefly refer to the introduction; to the duo between *Bianca* and *Rodolpho*, especially the last movement; and to the finale of the first act; to the bacchanal of French nobles; to the admirable comic duo between *Monlue* and *Salanico*; to the ballet music; to the splendid trio in which the somnambulist reveals the state secret, of the second act; to the trio in which *Monlue's* designs are defeated; the chorus at the forge; the wondrous conception, the chorus of conspirators, "Gather, gather!" sung without accompaniment; and to the finale of the third act; to the concerted piece, the trial of *Rodolpho*, and to the subsequent exciting duo between him and *Bianca*, in the third act. We would also invite the special attention of amateurs, who should hear the opera, not once, but twice and thrice, to be keenly alive to its beauties to the largeness of the ideas, and to the proportions of the forms employed therein; to the consistency and coherency with which the composer has preserved throughout the opera, in carrying out its text, the motivo first heard in the overture, and which is sung by *Andreozzi* "On the *fête* of St. Clair"—a theme noble, pompous, martial, and national—interwoven with masterly address in the striking situations throughout the opera, a subject enchanting from the beginning, and thrilling in its reiteration, suggested by the highest order of fancy and imagination, and wrought with the scientific completeness of the consummate musician; and if the flow of melody in this opera be not always strikingly original, it is ever graceful, flowing, and unrestrained; whilst the instrumentation is often novel and ingenious, and generally brilliant.

As artistic creations, we must mention those of Miss P. Horton and Mr. Drayton, slight as are the sketches they have to embody. Miss Crichton's glory at present must rest on her splendid voice and excellent phrasing; but give her time, and she will improve as an actress: it is only her second part, and such a one as would exact the powers of a Malibran, a Viardot, or a Grisi to realise. Mr. Sims Reeves is fortunate; never has he had such a chance as in it is opera. Balfe has measured him accurately, and the tenor has been intelligent enough to seize upon the charming phases of *Rodolpho's* music with unexpected power, feeling, and delicacy. His singing on Tuesday night was beyond all praise. Mr. Whitworth has increased his rising reputation by his careful vocalisation.

We shall next week engrave a scene from the opera.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

"THE SICILIAN BRIDE," GRAND OPERA, IN FOUR ACTS. THE LIBRETTO BY M. ST. GEORGES AND MR. BUNN, AND MUSIC BY BALFE.

The scene is in Sicily, in the thirteenth century, coëval with the "Sicilian Vespers;" but, with the poet's license, that awful event is not referred to, and another agency is employed by the dramatist to put down the tyranny exercised by the *Marquis Monlue* (Mr. Whitworth), Governor for Charles of Anjou. At the rising of the curtain, Syracuse is seen, with Mount Ætna in the distance; in the foreground is the portico of a chapel. *Sirena* (Miss E. Isaacs) and *Pedro* (Miss P. Horton), an armourer, are about to be married, but the relief of the Governor forbids the Sicilians to intermarry. Fortunately for the lovers, the deadly feuds of the Andreozzis and Sangenaros (the Capulets and Montagues, or Guelphs and Ghibellines of Sicily) are terminated by the common resolve to throw off the hated yoke of France; and as *Rodolpho de Sangenaro* (Mr. Sims Reeves) has saved the life of *Bianca Andreozzi* (Miss Crichton), and they are mutually attached, the first act ends with the marriages of *Pedro* and *Sirena* and *Rodolpho* and *Bianca*, despite of the French proclamation. Before the betrothed enter the chapel, a most important incident occurs: *Andreozzi* (Mr. Toulmin) dictates to his daughter a plan for the Sicilians to meet in *Pedro's* forge, there to raise the standard of revolt, and to expel the foreign invaders. In the second act, which passes in the palace of the Governor, that functionary resorts to the aid of *Sarasco* (Mr. Drayton), a Sicilian necromancer, for an opiate, which is administered to *Bianca*, who, with her father and the other Sicilian nobles, have been invited to a banquet. Under the influence of the potion *Bianca* is a somnambulist, and, in the presence of *Sirena* and *Monlue*, writes down precisely the same words dictated by her father previously, thus putting the Governor in possession of the entire plans of the Sicilians to annihilate the French. *Monlue* has *Sirena* arrested, and *Bianca* conveyed back to her father's palace, into which, at the dead of night, at the opening of the third act, the Governor basely intrudes; but *Rodolpho* arrives to save the honour of his wife, and *Monlue* withdraws, threatening vengeance on both. He is enabled to vent his rage in *Pedro's* cavern, as the conspirators are surprised by the unexpected arrival of the French troops; and when the Sicilians inquire who has been the traitor, *Monlue* compels *Rodolpho* to declare tacitly that he has been false to his country, by showing the husband the fatal paper written by *Bianca* in her sleep. The Sicilians are furious, *Rodolpho* is cursed by his own father, the *Duke Sangenaro* (Mr. S. Jones), *Monlue* is triumphant, and *Bianca* alone, although astonished by the silence of *Rodolpho* at the accusation of treason, still clings with confidence to the despairing *Rodolpho*. Between the third and fourth acts, the French troops, however, have been defeated by the Sicilians, and the latter place *Rodolpho* on his trial. He is sentenced to death, but is allowed to have an interview with *Bianca*, and a most powerful scene ensues, in which he charges her with the treason that he has concealed to save her life. He is moved by her protestations of innocence; and *Monlue*, arriving as a prisoner just as the French are about to sail from Syracuse, is touched with remorse, and confesses in what manner the paper had been written by *Bianca*, her faithful follower *Sirena* being released and confirming *Monlue's* avowal. The Governor is permitted to depart with the defeated troops, the lovers are rendered happy, and Sicily is free.

Such is the story of the "Sicilian Bride." It is full of interest, especially after the first act: the scene of somnambulism is one of the most exciting ever witnessed; the accusation and self-condemnation of *Rodolpho*, and his subsequent reproaches of his innocent bride, fulfil all the conditions of profound operatic emotion. The subject is altogether excellently adapted for musical purposes, and affords scope for brilliant spectacle and picturesque groupings. The lessee has been thoroughly liberal in his outlay, and Mr. W. West has invented admirable scenes for the march of the incidents. It is rarely that a more animated scene than that of the forge has been put on the stage: the rushing in of the French troops through the broken wall is managed with amazing reality. The incidental dances are cleverly contrived; and the *costumier* has carefully marked the epoch in the correct chain armour of the knights. The *mise en scène*, in short, is, in most respects, striking, gorgeous, and effective, and quite worthy of Mr. Bunn's well-known tact and judgment in mounting great lyric works.

In recording a judgment on the music of Balfe for an opera of such pretensions and proportions as the "Sicilian Bride," we very much regret we have been to hazard an adverse opinion after only a single hearing, with all the uncertainties, contrarieties, and vicissitudes of a first night's execution; but in these fast days, however lofty may be the conception, however elaborate the design, however ambitious may be the models proposed by the composer, the intuitive faculties of some modern critics prompt them to pronounce judgment, finally and despotically, on the opening representation. This slashing style of scrutiny may be smart, but it is manifestly unjust. Balfe, in the new opera, has entered on a new and extended sphere of lyric composition. In his style there is the transition which has been so remarkable in the early and late operas of Rossini, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer; and the simple question now at issue is, whether, in addition to the sweet vein of melody which has made a "Balfe ballad" a proverbial saying, he has attained the higher results of learning and concentration by consummate musicianship and experience. In his early operas the nationality of his melodious inspiration was palpable—it was the song of the Irish minstrel exalted on the soul of the music of the southern sky. From this tendency towards the modern Italian school in later productions, yet still retaining the attributes of artless tune, Balfe approached the forms of the French light opera writers. Now, in the "Sicilian Bride" will be recognised the salient characteristics of the French Grand Opera and of the German masters. His success in this new career will be disputed; the vexed question may not be settled here, but we never entertained a more confident conviction than that we submit in this instance, namely, that however doctors—and we may be permitted to add quacks—may differ here, his triumph with the "Sicilian Bride" in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or any of the great musical towns of Germany, will be certain. We have some strong reminiscences as to Balfe's antecedents. We recollect the fate of the "Four Brothers Aymon," at the Princess' Theatre, and its subsequent career in Germany, until it was found worthy of acceptance at Her Majesty's Theatre last season; we remember the criticism on the "Bondman" here, and its subsequent popularity in Germany. The "Sicilian Bride" cannot be summarily disposed of at one hearing, and particularly such a one as that which was afforded last Saturday. The second representation, on Tuesday, was a very different affair. Judicious cuts had been made; the *prima donna*, Miss Crichton, evinced greater self-possession, and her magnificent voice told powerfully in many situations; Mr. Sims Reeves was not quite so exaggerated in his acting as on the first night; Mr. Whitworth was more master of his voice; and the choral and orchestral forces were more steady and correct. The strong impression on our minds, at the first performance, of the unfortunate predominance of the ballads, was fully confirmed. Many of them are complete impediments to the development of the plot. As we propose to return to the consideration of the music—our space this week being so limited—we will but briefly refer to the introduction; to the duo between *Bianca* and *Rodolpho*, especially the last movement; and to the finale of the first act; to the bacchanal of French nobles; to the admirable comic duo between *Monlue* and *Salanico*; to the ballet music; to the splendid trio in which the somnambulist reveals the state secret, of the second act; to the trio in which *Monlue's* designs are defeated; the chorus at the forge; the wondrous conception, the chorus of conspirators, "Gather, gather!" sung without accompaniment; and to the finale of the third act; to the concerted piece, the trial of *Rodolpho*, and to the subsequent exciting duo between him and *Bianca*, in the third act. We would also invite the special attention of amateurs, who should hear the opera, not once, but twice and thrice, to be keenly alive to its beauties to the largeness of the ideas, and to the proportions of the forms employed therein; to the consistency and coherency with which the composer has preserved throughout the opera, in carrying out its text, the motivo first heard in the overture, and which is sung by *Andreozzi* "On the *fête* of St. Clair"—a theme noble, pompous, martial, and national—interwoven with masterly address in the striking situations throughout the opera, a subject enchanting from the beginning, and thrilling in its reiteration, suggested by the highest order of fancy and imagination, and wrought with the scientific completeness of the consummate musician; and if the flow of melody in this opera be not always strikingly original, it is ever graceful, flowing, and unrestrained; whilst the instrumentation is often novel and ingenious, and generally brilliant.

As artistic creations, we must mention those of Miss P. Horton and Mr. Drayton, slight as are the sketches they have to embody. Miss Crichton's glory at present must rest on her splendid voice and excellent phrasing; but give her time, and she will improve as an actress: it is only her second part, and such a one as would exact the powers of a Malibran, a Viardot, or a Grisi to realise. Mr. Sims Reeves is fortunate; never has he had such a chance as in it is opera. Balfe has measured him accurately, and the tenor has been intelligent enough to seize upon the charming phases of *Rodolpho's* music with unexpected power, feeling, and delicacy. His singing on Tuesday night was beyond all praise. Mr. Whitworth has increased his rising reputation by his careful vocalisation.

We shall next week engrave a scene from the opera.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The Gowrie plot is one of the most obscure points of Scottish history; but the "Restairig Correspondence," some few years ago, threw considerable light upon the transaction, and showed that Logan, of Restairig, had some concern in that notable affair, and was, indeed, the party who enticed James VI. to Perth, where the enterprise which he had planned failed in the hands which he meant should carry it out, the Earl of Gowrie and his brother Alexander Ruthven. This view of the subject was taken up by the Rev. Mr. White, who tried his maiden hand at a tragedy on the neglected theme, taking for his basis the foresaid correspondence. Accordingly, in 1846, he gave to the public a drama, under the title of "The Earl of Gowrie," which certainly seemed to afford a clever solution of the mystery. With some alterations this tragedy has at length reached the stage, and on Saturday last proved successful in the performance of Mr. Phelps and his company. The manager has lately won considerable reputation by his dexterous use of the Scottish dialect, and the character of James VI. affords ample opportunity for his skilful command of it as the colouring of a very complex though unpromising part, yet drawn with first-rate dramatic instinct. The character of *James VI.* is strongly antagonised by that of *Logan of Restairig* (Mr. G. Bennett). It is throughout diamond cut diamond, but the advantages of scholarship and position belong to *James*, and thus King-craft at length prevails over mother wit, and the *denouement* is favourable to the wily, crafty, double-dealing, mean, and cowardly Monarch, whom, while we despise, we cannot help admiring for his learning and cunning. The latter substitutes the finer parts of wisdom; and, poor as it is, from some intrinsic relation with the nobler quality, fairly wins the final victory. Never was a part played with a finer appreciation of the salient points in an unique character than *James VI.* by Mr. Phelps. The entire interest of the piece was

involved in its possible development, and the whole was realised with a skill and tact nothing short of admirable. In these individualities there is no doubt that Mr. Phelps is a decided master, and it will not be his fault if the play prove not eminently attractive. It will be entirely owing to its deficiency of interest as a story—its artistic interest is decidedly first-rate. Mr. Marston, as the *Earl of Gowrie*, had an amiable and honourable character to support, and performed it with dignity and ease. There is little or no female interest in the play, though there are several female characters. The most ambitious, but least efficiently developed, is the *Countess Gowrie* (Miss Goddard); the next in importance is *Catharine Logan*, by Miss Cooper; but the most pleasing, and decidedly best acted, was *Lady Beatrix Ruthven*, by Miss Feist. The *denouement* of the play is painful, and perhaps revolting to those who wish the virtuous to succeed and the wicked to be punished; but it is true to daily experience as well as history; and, no doubt, the judicious audience at this theatre will look at it in the proper light.

LYCEUM.

The "Game of Speculation" and the "Prince of Happy Land" still continue their successful run. From both, this week, we give Illustrations—in the third month of their attraction. This "is a happiness" of which only this management may boast. The first of our Illustrations takes an early incident in the play, in which *Hawk* explains to his dearer half how like puppets he moves his creditors and dupes.

Mr. C. Mathews acts the quasi situation inimitably; and we feel the while that all are *marionettes*—all, both on and off the stage. It is a great improvement on the Shaksperian "men and women, merely players. This dallying with the subject is as full of reflection as that of *Hamlet* with *Ophelia*—as full of pain and madness, sometimes, in the real world. But at the Lyceum they manage these things differently. There all is turned to sport and pleasure, and the priests of the temple minister to the delight of admiring multitudes. We cannot do better than give a portion of the scene:—

MR. AFFABLE HAWK," MR. CHARLES MATHEWS. "MRS. HAWK," MRS. HORN.

SCENE I., ACT I., FROM "THE GAME OF SPECULATION," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Hawk. My dear Caroline, do not attempt to judge my means of action. In this world, nothing is trifling—nothing too insignificant. Just now, you were trying to win over the servants by gentleness. Error, my dear—complete error! You should be firm as the Iron Duke, and as brief.

Mrs. H. And why issue commands, when you cannot pay?

Hawk. My love, the principle of social existence is extremely simple. Pay with gold, when you can—when you can't, pay with brass.

Mrs. H. But we often obtain, through affection, services which are refused to ——

Hawk. Through affection! How little you know the present age. Now, nothing but selfishness exists. Every one places his future in the Three per Cents. There lies our paradise. The wife knows her husband is insured; the son insures his father's life. All our morals lie in dividends! As to servants, we change them every day. Attachment, indeed! pay them their wages regularly, and they leave you without regret; but owe them money, and you keep them devoted to the last.

Mrs. H. Oh! You, so honourable, you to utter such things!

Hawk. I utter what we all feel, but what few have the boldness to avow. Here lies modern honour (*holding up half-a-crown*). Chivalry has shrivelled into that! Shall I tell you why plays succeed which have scoundrels for their heroes? It is because the spectator is flattered, and says to himself as he goes away, "Come, come, hang it, after all I'm not such a scamp as he is."

Mrs. H. No, no!

Hawk. My dear Caroline, I see my levity wounds you, but consider our positions. Are we not suffering for the crime of our partner, Sparrow, who decamped with all our funds? You know the honour and integrity with which I raised our house to wealth—a house untainted in reputation till that fatal act reduced us all to beggary. The fault was not mine, but what was to be done? A coward would have destroyed himself. Not I. Die! never. I had not lived so long in the world, my dear, without discovering its weaknesses. I had not mixed so much with monied men, without reading their inmost souls—and so, like a man of that world in which I had studied, I gaily accepted the new position forced upon me. Necessity, mark me not choice, compelled me to it; and thenceforth determined to give the world the benefits of the lessons it had taught me, and turn my very ruin into amusement.

Mrs. H. Your elasticity of mind was commendable, no doubt, but is the line you have taken justifiable?

Hawk. Perfectly. The speculators who enriched themselves quietly under the shadow of my former successes, are now the toys and puppets with which I divert my leisure and dispel my melancholy. When I am dull I pull their strings (*imitates the action of pulling the strings of a puppet*), and they dance till I am merry again. The game of speculation which I formerly played for love, I now play for money, that's all.

Here is the entire spirit and almost the whole plot of the piece—the proposition, as it were, of the action. Never was a story of the kind more skilfully wrought out.

The second Illustration shows the Point-lace Chamber, the *boudoir* of *Princess Desiderata*, in the Tower of Tapers, from the extravaganza of the "Prince of Happy Land." The absurd and sublime are cleverly blended in this scene, and thus the great object of burlesque is attained. Its pictorial ornamentation is first-rate. Part of the dialogue may be given with advantage.

Floretta sings:—

Many there are in the richest frames
Should have the power to tell the names;
For so completely they're uncog.,
You can't believe the catalogue.
Could they silence break,
For politeness' sake,
We their words must take,
As to who they're meant for.

(*The Picture is brought on and place in the centre of the stage, the attendants draw the curtains, and discover the Portrait of* PRINCE FELIX *full length and the size of life.*)

Princess D. (*Staring and aside to* FLORETTA.)
'Tis he, Floretta, like as can be;
Flo. A prettier fellow, I'd ne'er wish to see!
Duchess. Towards our daughter turn'd both its eyes
Duke. It opes its mouth!
Portrait. (*to* PRINCESS) Love Felix, or he dies!
Duke. It spoke—I heard it speak, with mine own ears
Princess D. The same sweet voice!
Flo. Its eyes seem full of tears
Say something kind to it, for pity's sake;
It sighs as if its very frame would break
Princess D. (*to* PORTRAIT)
New life to Felix if her love can give,
Desiderata bids her Felix live.
Flo. Look, look, what rapture now in every feature
It understands you like a living creature.
Portrait. (*to* PRINCESS.)
Sweet Princess, Felix lives for you alone!
Flo. Show me a painting equals that for tone.
Princess D. There's not an artist in the whole profession,
Could show one to surpass it in expression.

THE POINT-LACE CHAMBER, FROM THE "PRINCE OF HAPPY LAND," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Duke. I do remember a wax-doll I saw,
That mov'd its eyes, and said "Pa-pa, Ma-ma."
Duchess. But this *chef d'œuvre* hears as well as talks!
Fio It beats al. heads in crayons, ma'am, by chalks.
Duchess. [to PRINCESS]
But do you really, mean, child, what you've said?
Duke. Ay, have you made your mind up on this head?
Princess D. Sir, in this portrait I the features trace
Of him I love:
Duke. She says it to his face!
Princess D. And whom I'll marry, if you've no objection.
Duke. Marry, not I—we sanction your selection.

This is light, elegant writing, and does credit even to Mr. Planché, who, by general consent, is admitted to have gained laurels or myrtles in this kind of composition never yet worn by mortal out of elfin-land.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Frederick Gye has just issued his prospectus for the sixth season, which is to commence on Tuesday the 23d inst. The principal items specified in the document were exclusively published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last Saturday; but there are some interesting additions.

The re-engagements are Grisi and Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mdlle Bertrand, Mdlle Anna Zerr, and Mdlle Ortri; Signori Mario, Calzolari, Mei, Soldi, Tamberlik (tenors); Ronconi, Rommi, Taglafico, Polonini, Gregorio, Rache, Marini (his first appearance these three years), and Herr Formes (barytones and basses).

The new engagements are Madame Gazzaniga, the famed *prima donna* from Italy; Mdlle. Theresa Saguin, a new contralto; and, possibly, Madame Medori from St. Petersburg and Brussels; Signor Galvani, the tenor, from Milan; Herr Ander, the great German tenor; M. Gassymard, the celebrated Francatenor; and Sig. Bartolini, a new barytone, from Brussels and Palermo

The part of the prospectus which will surprise our readers the most, and which is likely to provoke no little discussion, is the announcement of the arrangements for the virtual revival of the ballet, which, at the establishment, has been regarded as defunct. *Divertissements* after short operas are to be restored, instead of giving scraps of works. Mdlle. Robert Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, and Mdlle Brasil already known at the Royal Italian Opera, are re-engaged; as also the Mdlles. Bellotti, Mdle Lebland, Mdlle. Kolasnburg, and MM. Mynard, Frey, and Rnal. M. Alexandre is ballet master, and M. Alfred Mellon resumes his old post as leader of the ballet. It is announced, also, that the orchestra and chorus have received several important additions.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Wednesday week Mdlle. Dejazet appeared in a new *petit pièce*, called "Cæsar et Napoleon" in this she personates a widow long enamoured of a young bachelor to ascertain the state of his affections. She finds that true to his early impressions, though nearly ruined by dissipation. Accordingly, she repairs his fortunes, and confers on him her hand. On Friday this talented actress concluded her present engagement by performing on the present occasion three characters—the *Duc de Richelieu*, the *Napoleon* of the piece above described, and the *Comtesse de Brienne* and *Sébastien* in "Le Domicile de Brienne." She was much applauded.

On Monday M. Lemaitre and Mdle. Clarisse made their first appearance for the season, "Don Cæsar de Bazan" being the piece. Who can forget the character like Lemaitre—with those nice shades and distinctions of feeling and habit, those minute differences of situation, those subtle traits and small acts in which he worlds of meaning? Mdlle. Clarisse has also won golden opinions, and deserved them. The greeting of both on the present occasion was sincere and ardent. It is quite a treat to enjoy their acting in this drama, notwithstanding its length, for it is performed in five acts.

PRINCESS'.

On Saturday was placed on the stage a new and original farce by Mr. Tom Taylor, affording characteristic opportunities for Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Wigan. The title at once discloses the nature of the interest:—"Our Clerk; or, No 3, Fig-tree-court, Temple." As a picture of barrister life this farce is good, though somewhat too broadly sketched, perhaps, and with a sm Hogarthian touch, less attractive than some nearer samples of caricature painting in this age of refined speech of society. *Job Maracot* and *Richard Hazard, Esqs.*, inhabit the same set of chambers, and have two clerks—a fast one and a slow one —*Edward Sharpus* and *John Puddicombe*. These latter, performed by the Keeleys, are humorous portraits. A lad's incipient fit of cigar-smoking is exceedingly well managed. Then they feast some of the Temple nursery-maids, during the master's absence, in first-rate style; and most stirring is the confusion of packing the girls into the bed-rooms, and the tables into the cupboard, on the return of *Hazard* from a sudden marriage trip with his newly-made bride. There is also a *Sheriff-officer's* man, by Mr. Meadows, the make-up of which is capital. The slow reluses to leave the chambers because he is placed in custody on execution for debt. The perplexity of all parties is conducted with great humour. It was well acted, and deservedly successful.

OLYMPIC.

A new piece by Mr. Fitzball, called the "Last of the Fairies," has been produced at this theatre. This little drama derives its title from its heroine, *Alice Brook* (Miss Sarah Lyons), disguising herself as one of the fairies, in order to frighten off the scandal-mongers from the concealment of her father and her lover. A comic underplot between two domestics, personated between Mr. W. Shalders and Mrs. Alfred Phillips, furnished certainly the most amusing scenes; though the whole is possessed, as might be expected, of popular elements.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson has given a new drama to this theatre, under the title of "Mesmeric Proprietress." Two leading companies introduce a lady and gentleman to each other, who both prove poor, but loving. Though mutually deceived, they resolve to wed. The bubble agents, however, lose their fees, and then, to the ultimate amusement of the house, abuse each other and their dupes. The piece was successful.

A new tragedy on the subject of "Timoleon" has been brought out at the Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh. The author is Mr. R. W. Jamieson, W.S., and the dialogue is stated to be nervous and poetical. The practice of essaying new dramas on the provincial stage deserves encouragement; and as to such can it as Edinburgh and Dublin, they are as much entitled as London to take theatrical initiatives, and they merit censure for not having done so frequently, indeed habitually.

BUST OF KOSSUTH.—A new bust of the eloquent Magyar, by Mr. J. Bailey, a young artist, of Cornbut-place, Paddington, has just appeared. The artist has succeeded in the likeness, and the firm set head and bold open brow of Kossuth are admirably given: the features have the reflective expression of the statesman, and the bust is placed upon the works of Shakspeare as a portfolio, characteristic of Kossuth having declared that he learnt the English language from the works of our great dramatic poet. This is Mr. Bailey's first public production in a difficult branch of art, in which he has here achieved much, with high promise of future excellence.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB, HALIFAX.—This club had, on Wednesday evening week, the honour of a visit from the celebrated Hungarian chess-player, Herr Löwenthal, who gratified the numerous assemblage of the members and their friends by playing six games simultaneously, in all which he gave odds proportioned to the strength of his opponents. The result of this interesting contest was a victory for the distinguished chess-player in four games out of the six. The other two were won by Courtney Kenny Clarke, Esq., at the odds of the King's Knight, and by the secretary, Mr. Edward Cronheim, at the odds of the Pawn and move. Amongst the four games won by Mr. Löwenthal, there was one exceedingly well contested by Mr. Thomas, at the odds of Pawn and move, which lasted five hours.

It appears that there were on the 18th ult., as stated in a Parliamentary paper just published, 304 paper-mills at work in England, 48 in Scotland and 28 in Ireland, making 380. There were 1616 bearing engines at work, and 130 silent.

The works of the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw are being carried out with extraordinary activity. The number of workmen at present exceeds 10,000, and they work during part of the night. All the rails necessary for this immense line are to be delivered by the end of July, and the contracts for the supply of locomotives have just been signed.

From Cologne we learn that a collision took place on the morning of the 24 instant between the, *Beehoven* and the *No* 23, one going up and the other coming down the Rhine. The *Beehoven* was so much damaged that she went down soon after, but all the passengers were saved. The *No.* 23 experienced less injury.

A letter from Vienna states that the Austrian Government is preparing to carry into execution two undertakings of high importance to the commercial and manufacturing interests—the improvement of the navigation of the Adige, and the construction of a railway from Botzen, in the Tyrol, to Verona.

A whole family, at Long Sutton, have been nearly poisoned from partaking of a pudding boiled in a pan which had been recently used by a relation for boiling arsenic. It had been subsequently scalded, and this was deemed sufficient to avert any ill effects.

MUSIC.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS

Sir George Clerk, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., presided at the 114th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, celebrated in the Free Masons' Hall, last Tuesday. A more efficient chairman could not have been selected to advocate the cause of this ancient and admirable institution. Sir George Clerk was one of the founders of the Royal Academy of Music, and acts as chairman of the Committee of Management in the absence of the Earl of Westmorland. As a practised amateur, Sir George Clerk's love of the art is well known, and he has ever been foremost to uphold the interests of the musical profession. His address on this occasion, in proposing the loyal and constitutional toasts, were excellent, and thoroughly applicable to the benevolent objects of the society, and were earnestly applauded by the numerous assemblage of guests, and by the ladies who graced the gallery and seats at the end of the hall by their interesting presence, inspiring the hope that the time may come when the fairer portion of the creation, instead of having to gaze upon the feeling of the hour, may take their places at the banquet. The honorary counsel of the society (T. H. Hall, Esq.) also spoke emphatically on behalf of music and musicians during the evening. The collection was therefore liberal, after the oratory and the musical treat provided by the comic talent, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, W. S. Bennett, R. Barnett, Card Coote, J. B. Chatterton, W. Cramer, Cr.ffin, R. Hutton, W. H. Holmes, Hill, Macfarren, M'Farren, G. Perry, Rawlins, Salaman, Wally, and Watkins. Amongst the donations were the Hon. firm of Broadwood, which has placed the magnificent pianoforte sent to the Exhibition, and valued at £120), at the disposal of the institution. Collard and Collard gave 50 guineas; the committee of the deluged Ancient Concerts, the balance in hand of their funds, £22 14s. 4d.; Sir G. Clerk, 10 guineas; M. Costa, Esq., 5 guineas; Rev. Mr. Hamilton, 5 guineas; the council of the disbanded Orchestral Society, £15; S. Cartwright, Esq., 5 guineas, besides other contributions. As regards the financial condition of the society, the receipts in 1851 were £2314 6s. 9d.; and the expenditure £2585 19s 8d., leaving a balance in hand of £228 17s. 11d. In the next ay, the working expense is down for only £230, so that £2355 19s. 8d. has been actually expended in monthly payments to aged musicians, widows, and orphans, in temporary relief and funerals, in premiums to apprentices, rewards and annoiding, and benefactions to aged claimants, as also a sum to indigent musicians and widows having no claim on the institution. These figures are indeed eloquent, and speak for themselves.

The musical gleanings of this festival comprised the "Non Nobis," followed by Dr. Cooke's "Amen," the National Anthem, Mr. J. M'Murrie's 0-simile glee for four voices, the parts being trebled (re-commanded); Sir H. R. Bishop's glee, "Blow gentle gales," Weber's "Glorious Apollo," Mr. Walmersley's glee, "I wish to thee;" Mr. W. Beale's madrigal, "What not happens," and Mr. Balfe's duet from "Joan of Arc," "Oh, as shepherd pipe," sung by Miss Seymour, a pupil of Mr. Rovedino and Mr. Whitehouse. Miss Dolby sang Mr. Henry Smart's sacred air, "A pilgrim in the vale of tears." Miss Birch gave Mr. G. Lunley's ba lad, "I was happy ere I loved you?" Miss Rainforth sang Mr. Hatton's clever song, "Chloris," with such classic taste as to elicit a rapturous encore; Mr. Swift gave a song by Alt; and Mr. Donald King sang Dibdin's glorious song, "Tom Bowling." The solo executants were Mr. Watson in a clarionet fantasia, and Mr. Benson in a soothing pianoforte piece. The accompanyists were Mr. C. Potter and Mr. W. S. Bennett; and the following singers took part in the glees:—Messrs. Benson, D. King, Bayley, Barnbi, Fraser, Coward, Rovedino, Sandler, Melloll, Mr. Smith, Howe, Weiss, &c. The matches compared for the society by Winter and Sir H. R. Bishop were executed by a band including Baumann, G. Cooke, W. Card, Card, jun., Egerton, Godfrey, the Harpers, Lazarus, Malsch, Rae, Winterbottom, Peoples, &c. In addition to these musical enjoyments, it may be added, in justice to the new proprietors of the hall, that the reform in public dinners, so long required, has been begun by them in earnest, and that their banquet, both in quality and attendance, was universally approved of.

The annual concert for the benefit of the society will take place at Exeter hall, on Monday, April 26th.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

MR. LAURENT'S PRIZE WALTZ.—On Monday afternoon, the trial for the prize of ten guineas, given by Mr. Charles Emile Laurent, took place at the Argyll Rooms, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable auditory. Amongst the jury were the following amateurs and professors: Viscount Burghersh, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Webb, Bart., Captain Hugh Baillie, Captain Breedon, Messrs. Albert Smith, Charles Kenny, Willert Beale, A. J. Lesie, J. Browne, C. L. Gruneisen, Barret, Boose, Bosisio, Dervieu, Godfrey, J. Herz, Labarre, Lazarus, Macfarlane, Mellon, Nadaud, Pilati, Pluys, Prater, Reisenauer, Scholz, J. H. Severn, Tutton, Waddell, Zerlini, &c. The same proceedings were adopted as in the case of the Prize Quadrille, won by Mr. Tutton. The competitors on this occasion were Messrs. C. Coote, F. G. Tenney, J. G Calkett, H. Laurent, and W. H. Montgomery. The compositions were marked Z, N, V, P, and X. For Z and P there were no votes, N obtained 6, X 8, and V 20; the latter was, of course, proclaimed the winner, who proved to be Mr. W. H. Montgomery. Of the accuracy of the verdict of the jury there cannot be the smallest doubt, as the winning waltz, of the Labitzky school, is marked with such captivating variety and elegance, and is so roguishly *dansant*; but N displayed, perhaps, the most striking originality of idea and treatment, and if it had not been that Mr. Winwood have carried off, we suspect, some of the votes given to X. In all the waltzes the instrumentation was worthy of especial praise, and the scoring indicated the great improvement that has taken place in dance music since the days of Strauss, Lanitzky, Musard, Julien, Tolbecque, Basilio, &c. Mr. C. E. Laurent's excellent orchestra executed the waltzes to pe fection.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The first concert of the sixth season was given on Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms, under the able direction of Mr. Osborne, the pianist and composer, who is appointed the conductor for the series. The programme comprised Mozart's symphony in E minor, Ever gives "Leonora" overture, Hérold's "Zampa" overture, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, instrumental arrangements of themes from Handel's "Stabat Mater," and Meyerbeer's "Robert a Diable," by Mr. Osborne; and two pianoforte solos, by Mr. Osborne, consisting of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 52, Sjohr's double quintet in E minor, Mendelssohn's grand trio in C minor, and pianoforte pieces by Chopin and Heller. The executants were Messrs. Loder, Hill, Oury, Watson, Webb, G. Pratt, Pratt, Charles Hall, and Mr. Benson vocalist. At the two last concerts, Mr. Leonard, the celebrated Belgian violinist, and Mdme. Antonia de Mi. di Lozzard, the vocalist (cousin of Viardot), will perform.

THE HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY.—This famed orchestra, under the direction of Kapelmeister Kalozdy, performed on Tuesday night at the St. James's Theatre, being the first of a series of six concerts. There are fifteen players—eight stringed instruments, and seven brass and wood ones. The precision of their execution of dance music is quite wonderful

MR. J. W. ROE'S CONCERT.—This event took place at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Tuesday. The artistes were Mrs. Knderscho, Miss M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Phillips, Lockey, Hobbs, Benson, Leffler, &c.

CITY WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—At Cosby Hall, on the 10th instant, the fifth of the series took place, under M. Bolle's direction; assisted by the Misses Cundell, Aulgrue, Binckes, Brougham; Messrs. Tedder, Leffler, Romm, Cioffi, Soualle, Griffee, Engelke, Sonnenberg, and Aguilar

MR. HANDEL GEAR'S SOIREES.—The third and last of these concerts took place on Tuesday, at his residence, in Savile row; with the co-operation of the Misses Messent, Ley, M. Williams, Wells, Mrs. C. S. Wallack; Messrs. Benson, Stretton, F. Bodda, Osborne, G. Case, Pauer, Bricciadi, and Aguilar.

MR W. BINFIELD'S RECITATIONS MUSICALES.—The second *soirée* took place on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms In addition to Mr. W. Binfield, Misses M. and L. Binfield, Messrs. W. R. H. and A. Binfield, the Misses Mand Mrs. A. Newton, Mdme. Macfarren, and Mr. Swift were called into ability as Mrs. A. Newton, Mdme. Macfarren, and Mr. Swift were called into play.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—At the second concert of the new series, last Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Francis, Land, and Phillips sang a variety of glees, madrigals, and ancient songs, to the delight of a numerous and fashionable auditory. On Tuesday, the "Union" sang at Lady Chantrey's party in Eaton-square, at which about 300 of the fashionable world were present.

A concert took place on Thursday night at the Marylebone Literary Institution, at which the following *artistes* were engaged:—Misses Poole, Rainforth, and Wells; Messrs. Harrison, T. Williams, Weiss; Mrs. John Macfarren. Mr. W. Macfarren. Mr G. Case, and Mr. J. Banister.

The Amateur Choral Society performed, under Mr. C. Salaman's direction, on Wednesday night, Weber's "Oberon."

Dr. Buxfield has won the prize glee of five guineas, given by the Ardwick Gentlemen's Glee Club, at Manchester.

M. Billet gave the third of his pianoforte *soirees* on Tuesday night, at St. Martin's hall.

The musical arrangements for the ensuing week will comprise the first concert of the ancient Philharmonic, on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Costa's direction, on Monday. The third and last of Mr. W. S Bennett's pianoforte *soirées*, and concerts of Mr. H. Smith and Messrs. G. and J. Case, on Tuesday. The third of Mr. Neate's quartets, at Willis's rooms, on Wednesday, and the second of the London Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter hall, on Wednesday. The third meeting of the Musical Institute, and the performance of "Elijah," and the Choral Society, for the Hospital Relief Fund, on Thursday; and the first concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, on Saturday.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The great musical event in Paris was the return of Lablache last Saturday, as *Don Basil* in the "Barber of Seville," Mdlle. Cruvelli being the *Rosina*. Mr. Lumley's privilege, or patent, is to be renewed for fifty years, and its Government guarantee increased to £4000 per season. The receipts at the Parisian theatres, grand opera, and other public amusements, during January, were upwards of £20,000; the three days' Carnival caused an increase in the amount of at least £4,000; the three days' Carnival caused an increase in the amount of at least £4,000; the three days' Carnival caused an increase in the amount of at least £4

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—The practice carried on with this new arm on Monday week at Woolwich was at 600 yards, and very satisfactory. The officers and non-commissioned officers on the same day proceeded to the marshes and fired a number of rounds at 800 yards range. The practice at that distance gave a result of one in every five balls fired striking the target, and they all went the entire length of the range. During three days of last week a rifle was shown on a plan submitted by Lord Raglan, and some very good practice made with it at 600 yards range. It is much thicker in the barrel and about a foot shorter than the Minié rifle. The artillery practice was equally satisfactory. The six 12-pounder of the troops of the Royal Horse Artillery were brought forward to a position at 800 yards range, and five rounds from each piece fired from each of the howitzers. The practice was very good at that long range and showed how dest ructive the Royal Horse Artillery could be with that description of arm, which can be brought into action with great facility with one or four horses, and moved and fired by the gunner with as much facility as their light 6-pounders. The 9-pounder field battery was drawn up at 1000 yards range, and fired spherical shells at that distance.

SIGNAL TELEGRAPH FOR THE FIELD.—At the close of the firing at Woolwich, above named, Major Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, instructed detachments of the Royal Artillery in making signals, or telegraphing intelligence, to each other by a plain and simple mode always at hand to operate with. Two w inners, six carrying their shares on the muzzles of their muskets, and another carrying their pendants in the same way, marched forward to a hill about 700 yards from the mound. Three of the gunners carrying their shares on the muzzles of their carbines, and three their pendants, were then marched to the mound, and took up a position on the top of it. The three carrying their shares in front, and the three carrying their pendants in the rear, each person stood about two steps from the other. The other six occupied similar positions at the distance of 700 yards from the party who first ascended the hill. The telegraphic communications commenced by the three front gunners on the mound facing their centre, surrounded by their six mates and pendant bearers, and were then translated by Major Brownrigg and responded to by the other three men who apply red facing their carbines, surmounted by their pendants, to their front. A similar movement was made by the latter party, and the communications made with their pendants. The shakes and gestures were subsequently raised two at a time and one at a time, from right to left and left to right, evidently form ng a very comprehensive alphabet for conveying intelligence. The party was then brought in by the right flank, the one marching behind the other, when the event through a similar course of operation and both parties soon comprehended the object in view, and responded to each other with great readiness.

MAJOR-GENERAL Bainbrigge, C.B., has been selected for the important charge of the command of the forces stationed in Canada, in succession to Lieut.-General Smelt, G.B., whose promotion at the last brought vacancies to the command from that situation.

BRIGADE-MAJOR OF CAVALRY.—Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, unattached, succeeds Lord Jocelyn as Major of Brigade to the Cavalry in London. Lieut.-Colonel Cotton was formerly in the 7th Hussars, with which distinguished regiment he served in the Peninsula.

By the army estimates for 18 2 53 it appears that the following officers have received rewards for distinguished services:—Major-General William Jervois, in addition to £100 a year already received by him, £100; Major-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., in addition to £100 a year already received by him, £ 00; Major-General William Campbell, C.B., in addition to £100 a year already received by him, £100; Major-General Sir Archibald Alexander, K.C.B., in addition to £100 a year already received by him, £100; Major-Gen. Frank Caswell, in addition to £100 a year already received by him, £100; Lieut.-General Conyngham Greaves, £300; Lieut.-General Arthur Lloyd, same head; Major-General Thomas B Aylmer, £400; Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B., in addition to his present allowance of £100 per annum, £100; Major-General Alexander Fleming, £400; Major-General A. Macmillan, £300.

The provisions, such as pemican, corned beef, bacon, &c., to be supplied to the new Arctic searching squadron, will be of very superior quality, and are now in course of preparation, under the superintendence of Captain Sir E Parry and Mr. Reid, of the Clarence Victualling-yard.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY IN KENT.—Orders have been given by the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent to the commanding officers of the East and West Kent regiments of yeomanry cavalry, with reference to the late decision of the State for the Home Department, requiring that all the respective troops be rendered up to their full complement, and to commence their drills, with sword exercise and pistol practice at targets, dismounted.

The damage to the ships of war in the Mediterranean during the late gale will not cost the Government much less than 4,000 sterling. The gravest of the items of damage are—*Albion*, ran on board; *Bellerophon*, carried away her fore-topmast; *Medea*, foremast; *Medina*, fore-topmast; *Medusa*, paddle-box washed away, and other damage not precisely known. *Vengeance* lost a gun overboard, and another ran through her port. She is a very unhappy ship, in her wardroom at least—four of her lieutenants out of five having left her.

The Admiralty have ordered her Majesty's steamer *Hecate* to proceed down the Channel, to relieve the wind-bound merchantmen with provisions and water.

The *Herald*, Captain Denham, R.N., has been commissioned for a survey of the Feejee Islands and New Caledonia, which it is proposed we occupy for the purpose of coaling the steamers which may be employed for stoppages of steamers in crossing the Pacific Ocean, and to assert the rights of Great Britain over certain groups of islands discovered by Captain Cook. Captain Denham has received instructions to harbours and ports suitable for such occupation. A small steamer accompanies the *Herald*, and both ships are already supplied with axes, knives, beads, tomahawks, saws, and other articles calculated for traffic with the natives of the several islands.

MUTINY AND SANGUINARY AFFRAY.

On Saturday last, in the Mersey, a sanguinary conflict of a mutinous character took place on board the American emigrant ship *The Queen of the West*, Captain More. This vessel, which is one of the largest packet-ships leaving the port of Liverpool, hauled out of the Wellington Dock about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on her way to New York. When about a mile down the river, arriving the turn of the tide, one set of officers was engaged in calling the roll of emigrants, and the captain and chief mate began to muster the crew. Twenty had answered to their names (the ship's complement), when some of the crew, George Freeman, stepped forward, and observed to the captain that they were shorthanded; and that the proper complement of men for a ship like that would be 30, and were that he were not going in the ship that short-handed. The captain, in his evidence given at the magistrates' investigation at the police office in Rodney-street, on Monday, says:—

"I turned coolly to the man, and told him I had gone to sea with less men, and should be if he could do more than one man's work—to which he replied "Yes," and that he would have to do it in this case. I told him to go forward. He did so. On Freeman joining Alexander, Jack, and Henry Downes, they all began muttering. I followed the men to the forecastle, and ordered them again to go to work. When I got forward, Freeman said it was time to get breakfast. I asked him what he wanted, but he did not go to work, and he then struck me a blow. The sergeant took hold of him by the collar, but, before I could say a word, all the prisoners, particularly Freeman, Jack, Downes, and Fowler, knocked me down with handspikes, belaying-pins, &c., and with their own fists struck me on the head. I managed to get away from them, having all the officers except the mate below, I ran aft to the wheel-house and got a revolving pistol. I went forward again, took hold of Freeman, held him by the prisoner, and ordered the others to go to work. They did so, but

DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS, ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BY THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS.

WE have already detailed the British attack upon Lagos, the nest of the slave-trade in the Bights, and, as far as we know, on the west coast of Africa. We now engrave the scene of action, with an extract from a private letter from a Correspondent on board her Majesty's ship *Penelope*, describing the second day's attack.

The little *Teazer* got on shore the second time before she could take up the proper position; in an hour and a half from our starting we were snugly fast head and stern close to our little friend the *Bloodhound*, and then we began in right good earnest. The firing could not have been better directed on board the *Excellent*, in Portsmouth Harbour, and must have told fearfully on the devoted town. Captain Coote about this time came up in the *Volcano* with his boats, and entered *con amore* into the work of the day. At two one of our rockets set fire to the Marine Monarch's house, one of the largest in the place; and as we did not strike fire up for him with our shot and shell, it was no fault of mine. The roofs of the houses were all of reed and straw. A pleasant little sea breeze springing up at the time, and the rocket boat having made two or three lucky hits in other quarters, the whole town was soon in a blaze, and a famous bonfire it made, varied occasionally by the blowing up of their numerous powder-magazines. One of the *Lavapoon's* paddle-boats was on the point of starting for the ship with 23 of the worst cases of our numerous wounded when the flames burst forth, and our restorated cheers had the most renovating effect upon their spirits. The *Waterwitch's* boats also came up about this time, and did service; the result, however, would have been the same. The town burnt famously all night. On the following morning (Sunday) we did not fire a shot, and were surprised in the morning to see several detached houses set on fire. In the afternoon we received certain information that the King and everybody in the place had decamped, leaving us in quiet possession of the walls of the capital. Our African allies from Abiaunta and Badagry, amounting to about 700 men, and who had been very useful in protecting the left bank of the river, then crossed over, and took quiet possession as much plunder as they could collect.

Lagos is the finest African town I have ever seen. The houses are regularly and well built, and particularly clean in the inside. The poor inhabitants made haste to quit in the greatest possible confusion. It is difficult to form an estimate of the force opposed to us; they could not have amounted to less than 8000, and an equal number armed with other weapons. One of the chiefs told me he knew of 500 killed by our fires besides a great number wounded. I added on the Monday to have a look at the fortifications, which were wonderful y strong, and 300 resolute men could have defended them against any force.

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE CLUB.

THIS Club, which appears to have taken the lead of the Rifle Clubs establishing in various parts of the country, has already a powerful body of volunteers, and a distinguished nobleman is about to take the command of it. The costume adopted by the corps, and of which we give an Engraving, is grey, faced with green. The sword is a bayonet-sword, that may be fixed at will to the rifle; and the rifle is to be on the latest improved principle. In the summer, gold medals will be awarded as prizes to the best marksmen; and it appears that at an early day the dress adopted by the corps will be scientifically examined in Hyde-park by high military authorities.

UNIFORM OF THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE CLUB.

LAUNCH OF THE "COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE" STEAMER.

ON Monday last, a very beautiful iron steam-vessel, 170 feet long and 20 feet beam, was launched from Mr. Laird's building-yard, Birkenhead, for the Bridgewater trustees, to expedite and improve the passenger accommodation between Liverpool, Runcorn, Manchester, Northwick, &c.

The vessel was named the *Countess of Ellesmere* by Miss Laird, daughter of the builder, in the presence of the Hon. Captain Egerton, R.N., son of Lord Ellesmere; Mr. Loch, Mr. C. W. Williams, and a large number of gentlemen interested in steam navigation. This new steamer is divided into six water-tight compartments by iron bulkheads, and is completed in the strongest and most efficient manner, rendering her fit either for sea or river service. Her great length has enabled the builder to combine very fine lines with a draft of water not exceeding 4 feet, with passengers and stores on board; and on this draft she is expected to be the fastest vessel yet built on the Mersey.

The engines will shortly be put on board by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and are of 80-horse power (nominal), having tubular boilers, feathering floats, and all the latest improvements which experience has suggested for this class of vessel.

Another vessel has just been built by Mr. Laird, for the same enterprising parties, for the navigation of the river Weaver. She is called the *Weaver*, is 86 feet long, 14 feet beam, and 20-horse power, drawing only 3 feet 6 inches aft, and 2 feet 6 inches forward. Hitherto there has generally been a difficulty to obtain a result from screw-vessels of light draft; but in this case a speed of 10½ to 11miles per hour has been obtained, as proved by trials with other vessels, and at a measured distance.

On Monday she attended, and brought over from Liverpool to Birkenhead Captain Egerton, Mr. Loch, Mr. C. W. Williams, and other gentlemen; and after the launch they took a run in her on the river, to satisfy themselves as to her speed, which was undeniably proved by her passing easily the various ferry-boats, many of them having 60 and 70-horse power. The party landed in the afternoon at the George's Pier, highly delighted with their trip.

The result of the *Weaver's* trial may induce an extension of screw-steaming for many ports and coasts where 4 to 5 feet water is the most that can be permitted; and we noticed on the stocks at Mr. Laird's yard a vessel of this description, of about 150 tons and 40 horse-power, to carry a cargo on 4 feet draft, and to have at the same time a speed of 9 to 10 knots.

Mr. Thomson, surgeon, R.N., the inventor of the naval telegraphic lights, has submitted a plan to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by which candles and oil may for ever be dispensed with, many thousands of pounds being saved to the country, and yet ten times more light secured to every ship afloat. Their Lordships have approved of the invention. The slush from the meat at noon is taken at night for light, where salted meats are used. Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, flag-ship, Devonport, is lighted from stem to stern with common tallow on this plan.

LAUNCH OF THE "COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE" STEAMER, AT BIRKENHEAD.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 550.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852. [SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS

THE MINISTERIAL CHALLENGE TO THE COUNTRY.

In writing last week upon the subject of the Ministry, we were without precise information of their future policy. We were willing to echo the then popular sentiment—that they were the Ministers of necessity; and, as such, entitled to forbearance, or to something better—a respectful consideration. But they have since spoken. What was formerly doubtful has been made clear. They have abandoned the plea of their necessity, and stand upon [illegible] principle. The solemn inauguration of the Government, which took place on Monday night, will disappoint the hopes of those who accepted it on the first terms; and who made allowances for the difficult position in which its more prominent members were placed, as men whose pledges and past sayings pointed in one direction, but whose growing convictions and enlarged experience irresistibly led them in another. We confess to having been of the number of those who thought the Russell Administration an evil, and who were desirous that the new Ministry should not be factiously and prematurely opposed. We believed that Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and its chief members were Protectionists only in name. We desired that, in default of the incompetent Ministry which preceded it, and which no one, not even its warmest friends, thought it worth while to save, Lord Derby should be allowed time to give the Corn-laws the go-by, and to attempt to govern the country upon the basis of Free Trade as an admitted and irreversible fact. But Lord Derby will not have it so; and the temper of the present Parliament, and of the country generally, as expressed within the last few days, seems to be disinclined to give him the trial which he asks at one moment and repels in another. The Whigs, under Lord John Russell, are so anxious to resume possession of the power which they so unwisely suffered to escape from their hands, that they will not look with patience at Lord Derby in Downing-street; and the extreme Democratic party are too glad of a pretext to renew popular agitation out of doors to allow even breathing-time to a retrograde party. The country, which prospers and has prospered under a Free-trade policy, and which well knows "the reason why," mistrusts Lord Derby's intentions, and believes him honourable and honest enough to attempt when in office to carry out the Protectionist principles with which, when out of office, his name was identified, and which, both directly and indirectly, have made him Prime Minister of England. Hence it has become next to impossible that the Administration of Lord Derby shall

Were his Lordship as wise as he is chivalrous, he would even now resign office. It is a great and worthy object of ambition to be Prime Minister of England; but it is a greater and worthier object of ambition, to be of service to one's country at a moment of perplexity and peril. Before the delivery of the speeches made by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli on Monday evening, there was a hope that they might successfully and safely carry on the Government; but their own words have already sealed their downfal. A Government which not only does not deprecate, but positively invites a long and rancorous popular agitation, is an evil too great to be borne. No genius can make it endurable—no considerations of policy make it safe. Stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, denuded of all mystification, and put into plain English, the speech of Lord Derby says to the people of this great and prosperous country—"We think Free Trade a stupendous mistake. We think there ought to be a tax upon foreign corn, for the benefit of the English farmers. We think it would be our duty to propose some measure to that effect, if the country would endure it or allow us to do so; but, as we are not quite certain of the popular will, although we entertain tolerably strong opinions, we shall do nothing until the friends and foes of Free Trade have agitated the country from one end to the other. But, although the Protectionists may get a bare majority, we shall not be contented. We require a large, unmistakeable, and decisive majority; so prepare for the battle;—such a battle as this age has not seen, and in the meantime let us get through with other business and hold our places." Mr. Disraeli, in a speech [illegible] ing in the most ostentatious manner to be frank and c[illegible]ut which is distinguished by the total absence of frankness [illegible] dour, and which is nothing more than a paltry mystification from its first phrase to its last, points in the same direc[illegible] as his chief. We call upon all [illegible]

[illegible] interest; so that a Parliament may be retur[illegible] future period, which, whether in favour of Free Trade or of Protection, shall afford an excuse to the present Ministry for doing or for not doing a certain act, on which it is not even clear that it will go so far as to stake its existence. When Lord Derby and his lieutenant place the question before the country in this shape, it is impossible for any friend of Free Trade or of good government to remain quiescent. A battle is challenged, and it must be fought. But it is a most unhappy battle to be waged at any time; and, in the present circumstances of Europe and of the world, ought to have been especially avoided by every true friend of his country. The ultimate, if not the proximate, result is clearly foreknown. It can but end in one way; but in the progress of the struggle the country may chance to see many things swept away in the democratic storm, which it is desirable to preserve. Such a struggle, if carried on with the virulence which Lord Derby demands as essential, would not be a merely fiscal one, upon a miserable point of taxing the bread of the people, but would include and drag along with it our whole representative system. Nothing, in fact, could be more deplorable to Lord Derby and to England than such an overwhelming Parliamentary majority in favour of a Corn-law as he desires. It would be no other than the commencement of a great political revolution, the opening

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—SIR FITZROY KELLY. FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—SIR FREDERICK THESIGER. FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET

of which all might foresee, but of which none could foretell the close.

After such a challenge to the country as Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have so unfortunately given, they cannot be surprised if the League—that powerful organisation which the sagacious mind of Sir Robert Peel saw to be so pregnant with danger to the country—should be fully revived. Indeed, it may confidently be predicted that the new League will surpass the old, not only in the vigour of its operations and the munificence of its exchequer, but in the comprehensiveness of its demands. The old League demanded nothing but the untaxed loaf. The new League will demand something more: and, what ought to have made Lord Derby pause ere he recalled it to life again, its ranks will be recruited by many who held aloof from the former confederation. The Whigs will not be its cold and uncertain allies as before, but will be incorporated and absorbed into it. This time it will include Parliamentary Reformers, as well as the eaters of cheap bread.

It will not serve the purpose of Lord Derby to assert, as he does, that he will ask the opinion of the country upon other points of policy at the same time. So his other measures as unexceptionable and praiseworthy as it is possible for measures to be, the real question to be decided will be, "Bread Tax" or "No Bread Tax." Whatever his Lordship adds to that question will be of no avail and of no importance, but whatever is added by his opponents will be of much avail and of the highest importance. Every day that such a Ministry remains in office after the declarations made in both Houses on Monday night, is a day of peril to its own reputation and to the future well-being of the country. To Lord Derby himself we conceive that nothing so fortunate could happen as his resignation. He claimed at first to be the Minister of necessity. If he had rested upon that claim he might have been gratefully endured for his destined period; but when he claims to be the Minister who is bound to ask the country to agitate for the restoration of an exploded system, and when he avows that he will restore that system if he can but get a Parliamentary majority large enough to work with, he abandons all that right to our sympathy which the first plea might have warranted. He is no longer the Minister of necessity, but of that far inferior thing, a fiscal injustice—against which the present Parliament has set its face, and against which he knows the next Parliament will also set its face, unless a general agitation is got up, which of itself will be one of the greatest calamities that could at the present time befall the British nation.

It is discreditable and disheartening to think that amid the mighty interests of civilisation, now struggling throughout Europe against an armed and relentless despotism, the greatest nation of the world should be engaged in a fierce and ignoble struggle of a section of the people to tax the bread of all. And what makes the struggle the more ignoble, is the fact that the very Ministers who are goading the nation to recommence it, betray in all their speeches that they have their misgivings of the result, and weigh their own miserable consistency against the welfare of the people. We must confess we had higher hopes of Lord Derby.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR FREDERICK THESIGER, Q.C., M.P. for Abingdon, youngest and only surviving son of Charles Thesiger, Esq., who, in 1807, and for a long period of years, held the office of Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Sir Frederick Thesiger, who acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and was sent with the flag of truce to the Crown Prince, was born in London on the 17th July, 1794. His first choice of a profession, made almost in childhood, was the navy; and he was entered as a Midshipman on board the *Cambrian* frigate, Captain the Hon. Charles Paget, and served with her at the bombard neat of Copenhagen in 1807.

On the death of his elder brother he retired from the navy, with the intention of being called to the Bar and proceeding to the West Indies, where he might at once practise his profession and superintend the management of the estate of which his father had some time previously become a purchaser, at St. Vincent. The opportunity, however, was not afforded him of carrying his intention into effect, for, on the night of the 1st of May, 1812, an eruption of the Soufrir Mountain totally annihilated the estate. It may give some idea of the fury of this unparalleled eruption, that the entire island of St. Vincent was more or less covered with ashes, stones, cinders, and lava; volcanoes were simultaneously open on ships at a great distance at sea: ashes fell upon the island of Barbadoes, and the roar of the volcano was heard at a distance of 300 miles. Compelled thus to rely solely upon his exertions, Sir Frederick Thesiger prosecuted his law studies with the utmost diligence was called to the Bar at Gray's-inn in the Michaelmas Term of 1818, and went the Home Circuit. He gradually won his way in the profession, and obtained a large practice, after the passing of the Reform Bill, before Parliamentary election committees. By 1834 he had become the leader of his Circuit, and had, in that year, his silk gown. He was soon engaged on every important election case, of which the most notable were the Hull Committee (of which Sir George Strickland was chairman) and the great Dublin case, in which Hamilton and West were the petitioners against the return of O'Connell and Ruthven. He conducted the committee for ninety days; and afterwards a commission for fourteen months in Dublin. Ruthven died during the progress of the investigation; and it finally resulted in the seating of Hamilton and West. In the February of 1840, Sir Thomas Wilde (now Lord Truro), then member for Newark, being appointed Solicitor-General, was opposed, on presenting himself for re-election, by Mr. Thesiger, who came forward at the earliest invitation of the Conservatives of the borough. The contest was one of the hottest, and the Solicitor-General only saved his seat by a majority of nine. In the following month, however, Mr. Thesiger was returned unopposed for Woodstock.

The Chinese war was just then being commenced, and the new member made his first speech in the House upon Sir James Graham's motion in condemnation of the war, and the Government were only saved by the unexpected support of Mr. O'Connell

At the general election in 1841 he was again returned for Woodstock without a contest.

In 1844 Sir William Follett was promoted to be Attorney-General. Mr. Thesiger succeeded him in the office of Solicitor, and retired from the representation of Woodstock. A month afterwards, however, he was returned without opposition for Abingdon. In 1845, on the death of Sir William Follett, Sir Frederick Thesiger became Attorney-General, and, again presenting himself to the electors of Abingdon, was opposed by General Caufield, whom he beat by a majority of thirty.

At the general election in 1847, Sir Frederick Thesiger had again a contest with the same opponent, whom he defeated but by a majority of two. There was a petition against the return, but it was not prosecuted.

As a member of the Peel Government, Sir Frederick Thesiger supported the policy of Free Trade; and on the question of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and other subsequent commercial measures, he has neither voted nor spoken. During the progress of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in the last session, Sir Frederick Thesiger took the lead in proposing amendments, and which he carried against the Government by considerable majorities—amongst them the clause empowering common informers to commence prosecutions under the act. He has also strenuously, on all occasions, opposed the alterations of the Parliamentary oaths, and the admission of Jews to Parliament; and at every stage of the measure has resisted, to the utmost speech on that side, every bill for the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Amongst the numerous cases which have passed through Sir F. Thesiger's hands, the most extraordinary was the celebrated breach of promise case tried in the Queen's Bench from the 14th to the 18th of February, 1846, and the speech on the defendant's case in which was considered one of the ablest ever delivered by the learned Attorney-General, and full of instruction to all students for the Bar for its thorough and searching investigation of every point and incident of the adverse evidence; the speech, in fact, scarcely left need for any evidence from the defendant, and the pre-made case of the plaintiff crumbled away in the hands of the advocate into the dust of a wilfully and wickedly conspired romance.

The right hon. gentleman married, in the March of 1822, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of William Tinling, Esq., of Southampton, and niece of Major Pierson, who fell in defence of Jersey, in the attack by the French in 1781.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

SIR FITZROY KELLY, eldest son of Robert Hawke Kelly, a Captain in the army, by Isabel, daughter of Captain Fordyce, carver and cup-bearer to George III., and grandson of the Colonel Robert Kelly who greatly distinguished himself in the East Indies, was born at London in 1796. His education was commenced at the school of a Mr. Elliott, at Bethnal-green; and he was subsequently sent to an academy at Chelsea, on quitting which he studied for two or three years without assistance, and in 1816 was appointed to an office in the Paymaster-General's department at Chelsea Hospital, under Sir Charles Long. So occupied, he remained until 1818, when he commenced in earnest to study for the profession under Mr. Thomas Abraham, then a pleader, and afterwards distinguished at the common law bar. In 1821 Mr. Kelly entered upon practice as a special pleader, and in the May of 1824 was called to the Bar. A fellow-student had just contested the borough of Rosney, now no longer in existence, and on petition against the return, placed the brief in Mr. Kelly's hands. Fortunately for him he had the opening speech to make; and, though it was his first, he spoke for upwards of six hours, and so established his ability that other election petitions were soon placed in his hands. He was shortly afterwards engaged in the celebrated Bethnal-green controversies, with which he had made acquaintance whilst practising as a pleader. He joined, immediately on being called the Home Circuit, and went it in the summer of 1824 and spring of 1825, but in the summer of 1825 he changed to the Norfolk Circuit. He had then no connexion, no local or professional interest to give him an introduction to Parliament, and was poor, and was returned; but, on petition, the former members were declared duly elected. At the general election in 1837 he once more tried the borough the third time with Mr. Milner Gibson. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Gibson, 601; Tufnell, 595; Kelly, 593: Wason, 592. On petition, Mr. Kelly was seated in the place of Tufnell. The seat, however, proved not to have been worth the contest, for in 1841 he was again beaten, and remained out of Parliament until 1843, when the appointment of Sir Alexander Grant to a Commissionership of Excise caused a vacancy in the representation of Cambridge, for which he became a candidate, and, after a hot contest with Mr. Foster, he was returned. In 1845 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and on standing for re-election was opposed by Mr. Shafto Adair, who won the seat at the general election in 1847, when Sir Fitzroy Kelly stood for Lyme Regis, which he lost by three votes—the numbers being Ahdy, 148; Kelly, 145.

To enumerate the cases in which Sir Fitzroy Kelly has been in the course of his professional career engaged, would be to go through every important cause in the reports. Before obtaining his silk gown he was in the great Liverpool toll case, involving an income of upwards of £100,000, and in the Leigh peerage before the Lords. He argued the law point which saved Frost's life; and, as counsel for O'Connell in the Peers, obtained the reversal of the judgment of the Irish courts.

In office, Sir Fitzroy Kelly supported the Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel; and whilst previously in Parliament, and not in office, he devoted himself to the reform of the criminal code; and, supported out of doors by the incessant anxious efforts of John Barry, of Plough-court, and the Anti-Capital Punishment Society, he succeeded in putting an end to the punishment of death for all crimes but four, and he is now engaged in accomplishing the abolition of those. He has also, on every occasion, opposed the claim of the House to any privilege overriding the courts of law, and was counsel against Parliament in the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, and the subsequent case of the Sheriffs of London, &c

The last great case in which, previous to his acceptance of office, he was engaged was that argued last term in the Exchequer in support of the right of the Jews to sit in Parliament upon taking the abjuration oath omitting the words "upon the true faith of a Christian." And the general opinion seems to be, that the decision of the judges upon the argument, even if they be equally divided, cannot but settle the question for ever in favour of the right of Jews to take the oath in the form they hold most binding on their consciences, and to sit as representatives in the House

At present, the Solicitor-General, in concert with his legal colleagues, has in preparation Bills for Chancery Reform, Reform of Common-law Procedure, Improved Administration of Charitable Bequests, and Reform of the Patent Laws; and it was with a view to these measures that the Earl of Derby wished to include in his Ministry the present law advisers of the Crown, who, having held office under Sir R. Peel, had no expectation of it under the present Administration.

The right honourable gentleman married, in the March of 1821, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Captain Mason, of Leith, descended on her mother's side from the Mackenzies of Suddie and Scatwell, Ross-shire.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Kilburn.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Westminster Police-court, on Saturday last, a man of the name of Felix M'Gee, a general dealer in tools and furniture, and the proprietor of a shop in Cartaret-street, Westminster, was remanded upon the charge of feloniously discharging a loaded horse-pistol at Michael Collins, a coppersmith, and severely wounding him in several parts of his body. It appeared that both Collins and his assailant were members of the "Westminster and Pimlico Progressive Tradesmen Society," and a dispute arising respecting the right of possession to the house 27, York-street, Westminster, which a deal taken for the purposes of the society, the prisoner committed the offence in seeking exclusive possession of the aforesaid premises. The wounded man is likely to recover.

In the case of Woodfall *v.* Mayhew, an application was made on Tuesday, in Vice Chancellor Sir James Parker's court, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Mr. Henry Mayhew and Mr. John Howdon, from collecting or receiving any sums of money due from any purchasers of a work, called "London Labour and the London Poor," printed by the plaintiff; and also from interfering with the numbers printed by the plaintiff which remained unsold. An application was also made for the appointment of a receiver, to collect the sums due for the numbers sold, and to take possession of and sell such of the numbers of the work as remained unsold. The work in question had been printed by the plaintiff, and it appeared that there was an agreement between the parties, by which the plaintiff was to have an account of the sales made up by Mr. Howden; and the bill alleged that there had been a breach of the agreement in that respect, and that Mr. Mayhew had not assisted him in enforcing his right. The defendants, not appearing, an order was made in the terms prayed by the notice of motion.

A bill was presented on Tuesday for abolishing the office of Pursuivant to the Great Seal, the duties of such office being merged in those of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Writs for the election of representative Peers, and of members of Parliament, &c., are to be sent by post, and in addition is to be made to the salary of the messenger in the Crown-office for the extra duty to be imposed upon him by these changes. Compensation is to be made to Mr. Rugway, the Pursuivant to the Great Seal, for the loss of his sinecure.

At the Lincoln Assizes, on Tuesday week, Mr. Justice Maule, feeling incommoded from the want of proper ventilation in a crowded court, and becoming impatient at the windows not being opened as he desired, peremptorily ordered the glass in them to be smashed. His Lordship's order was duly executed.

On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn road, on the body of Lady Elizabeth Graham, who dislocated her neck by falling down a stone staircase on Friday week; and another on H. F. Fry, the artist who was killed by falling from a scaffold at the Colosseum. In both cases the jury returned verdicts of "Accidental death."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The decrees which have been substituted for Legislative enactments by the "Prince President" since the establishment of the new order of things, have this week taken finance as their subject; and, accordingly, on Sunday, a decree appeared in the *Moniteur*, converting the Five per Cent. Rentes into Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, the conditions attached to the measure being that all *rentiers* who objected to the conversion should be reimbursed at the rate of 100 francs for every five francs of rentes; and that the demand of reimbursement must be made within twenty days from the date of the decree. That delay extends to two months for *rentiers* residing out of France, that is, in Europe and Algeria; and to one year for those out of Europe. No legitimate objection exists to the measure, except the sudden and absolutist manner in which it has been effected, and that the hospitals and other benevolent institutions, whose funds were invested in these rentes, will lose by it about one-tenth of their incomes arising from that source. These corporations have addressed a petition to the President on the subject, but it is not expected they will, or, in fact, can obtain any redress in the matter. Their total loss will amount to about 1,200,000 francs a year by the conversion. The whole amount of rentes affected by the decree is 187,184,621f., representing a capital of 4,000,000,000f., and the saving to be effected by the State will amount to 18,000,000f. Several of the small fund holders, who form the great body of these *rentiers*, are much dissatisfied, more from ignorance of the character of the measure then from any other cause, for they commend it with such proceedings as the spoliation decree affecting the Orleans property.

On Thursday the *Moniteur* published the estimates for 1852. The State expenditure is calculated at 1,430,363,344 francs; the receipts at 1,445,415,656. The import duties on fermented liquors are reduced by half, and those on liquors sold by retail raised by half. The war estimates are increased 7,000,000 francs; those of the navy by 12,000,000 francs. The extraordinary works are augmented by 14,000,000 francs.

"The Sovereignty of the people" has been ignored this week by Louis Napoleon, who has issued a decree directing that all public documents shall in future be headed, "Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic," instead of, as hitherto, "In the name of the French people." *Corps Legislatif* for the fourth electoral district of Paris, by a majority of 3410 votes over his competitor, M. Moreau, the Government candidate: the number for the former being 16,753, for the latter, 13,3 .

The *Journal des Debats* has commenced the publication of the different documents connected with the confiscation of the Orleans property, it being understood that the Government allows publicity on the [illegible] of its opponents. Among these documents is a family contract, entitled "Contrat de Mariage et d'Association," by MM. Odilon Barrot, Dufaure, and Paillet, the eminent counsel, who have been consulted as to the legal character and bearing of the second of the confiscation decrees, and have pronounced the following opinion:—

1st. That when the decrees of the 22d January were published, the Princes the Duke of Orleans were peremptorily proprietors of the property which forms the object of the second of these decrees. 2d. That this decree cannot deprive the Orleans family of the property in question. 3d. That time decree does not form any obstacle to the question of the property between the state and the Orleans family, and all necessary contests which may be attached to it, from being brought before the tribunals.

These propositions are supported by learned arguments, and reasons apparently well founded.

The grand review which was to take place on the 15th of April, for the distribution of colours to the army, is postponed to the 1st of May. The whole of the army of Paris is to be present, as well as the National Guards, mounted and on foot.

For some time past there has been a misapprehension respecting the late severe affixing English newspapers, which it was supposed interdicted in future all such periodicals. This, it appears, however, is not the case, as those journals are admitted as heretofore; but the difference is, that they are now charged 12c. extra for the privilege.

Amongst the decrees published in the *Moniteur* during the week is one for a new organisation of the Legion of Honour. The President of the Republic declares himself to be its chief and Grand Master. There are to be a great many new formalities, and the admissions into the order are to be on a more restricted scale than hitherto.

GERMAN STATES.

From Berlin, under date the 14th inst., we learn that in a very large number of districts, both in North and South Germany, especially at Posen, Westphalia, the Tyrol, Greis, Cassel, &c., and in Sweden, the sufferings of the poor, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop and the dearth of grain, are excessive. A famine would appear imminent. In Posen there are regular bands of robbers, driven on by hunger, so that cavalry are obliged to patrol the roads to protect travellers from attack. In Westphalia, beans boiled with roots have superseded bread and potatoes with the poor. In Wermeland and Oestland (Sweden) whole districts have already been laid to straw and the bark of trees for food. In Naumberg a mother has drowned her two daughters, and then herself, in despair at the approach of starvation. In the neighbourhood of Danzig the failure of the potato crop has induced several landlords to turn their attention to the so-called Russian potato, which is at present very little cultivated here: it is said to contain from 30 to 36 per cent. more saccharine matter than beet-root. If true, this would be worth the attention of the company about to manufacture beet-root sugar in Ireland.

The Royal family of Prussia have received invitations from the Emperor of Russia to be present at the solemnisation to be observed at Moscow this year, in honour of the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russ an Empire.

From Vienna, under date the 12th inst., it is announced that, in consequence of a despatch having been received from the Government in England, making declarations respecting the political refugees of a character precisely analogous to the views expressed by the Earl of Derby in the House of Lord-, the Austrian Government has determined not to pursue in the exceptional measures which it had intended to adopt towards English travellers in Austria.

UNITED STATES.

The Senate at Washington has been engaged, since our last notice of proceedings in Congress, in a long discussion on a motion for an adjournment of the House in connexion with the pending application for an increased grant of money to the Collins line of mail steamers, the object of the adjournment being to allow the members to inspect the Collins steamer *Baltic*, which had steamed up the Potomac to Washington. The motion was carried by a small majority.

At the latest dates (viz. New York, the 2d inst.), intelligence had been received from the Salt Lake, of a terrible revolution having occurred there. The Mormons were arming and fortifying themselves, and had published a declaration of independence, in which they asserted their full determination to set up a republic for themselves. The people of the district freely declared their hatred of the general government of the United States, and were preparing to resist all authority from without by fortifying their settlement. The United States territorial officers had all left.

Kansas in the latest news is to Feb. 2. A special message has been delivered to the Legislature by Governor Bigler, directing attention to the embarrassed condition of the finances, and suggesting measures for their relief. The election of United States Senator has resulted in the election of John B. Weller. Colonel Fremont, with his family, is about to take passage for Europe.

In the mines much inconvenience and want had been experienced by failure of the water supplies. Diggings had not been very brisk, and prospecting parties have made but few rich discoveries within the preceding month. The gold dust brought by the mail from San Francisco to New York was of the value of 1,432,000 dollars. A Dr. Spooker is said to have discovered a solvent which will prove of great benefit in separating the particles of gold from black sand. It is added that he had succeeded in obtaining gold in considerable quantities where quicksilver had failed to obtain a single grain.

According to accounts from Panama the emigration to California is immense. It was estimated that 7000 persons were *en route* between Panama and San Francisco. Cholera had appeared in Panama and on the Isthmus, awaiting conveyance to the land of promise.

THE RIVER PLATE.

THE South American mails bring intelligence of much interest and importance this week from the united territories and confederated states on the banks of the River Plate, which have hitherto yielded to the despotism of Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, but which have for the last four or five months, aided by the active co-operation of a Brazilian force

been engaged in a fierce contest with the troops of the Dictator, in defence of their freedom, and for the recovery of those rights of independent action, as sovereign states, which the grasping ambition of Rosas had wrested from them for the aggrandisement, first of himself, and next of his capital, Buenos Ayres, to the complete annihilation of the commerce and prosperity of all the confederated states known as the Banda Oriental, and in an especial manner of their great natural out-port, the city of Monte Video.

This intelligence announces the downfal of Rosas, and the overthrow of his army by the allied troops under Urquiza.

The latest date from Monte Video is the 5th of February; and from the advices we learn that Urquiza's army commenced the passage of the river Parana on the 23d of December, and completed it on the 8th of January. The army, said to consist of 24,000 men, and 40 pieces of artillery, with the necessary baggage. On the morning of the 3d of February, the combined Oriental and Brazilian forces, under the command of Urquiza, came in sight of the enemy, and an engagement of considerable action took place at a locality between Merlo and the Passo del Rey, which terminated in the defeat of the Buenos Ayrean troops. The battle commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and ended at ten A.M. It is said 4000 men were killed and wounded in this engagement, and that the Holstein cavalry, in the Brazilian service, literally rode over the much-vaunted cavalry of the Dictator of the Argentine Republic, who was present during the action, and received a wound in the hand. General Pacheco commanded the Buenos Ayrean army, and is reported to have been slain. During the night of the 3d General Urquiza slept at the country residence of General Rosas, at Palermo, and took up his headquarters there, previous to marching upon Buenos Ayres. Rosas, with his daughter Manuelita and several of his suite, escaped on board her Majesty's ship *Locust*. He was disguised as a marine, and his daughter as a sailor boy; they were afterwards transferred to her Majesty's ship *Centaur*, at Buenos Ayres. The city was commanded by General Manadilla, who offered to capitulate. The diplomatic agents of the various foreign powers had gone to arrange matters amicably, if possible.

We regret to state that Mr. Payne, Master of her Majesty's ship *Locust*, who rode out to see the battle of the 3d, was met by some Gauchos retreating, who demanded his horse, and, on his refusing to give it up, they took it from him, and wounded him so severely that he died in consequence.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica, advices dated Feb. 10 notice the existence of reports in the island that instructions had been received from England by the managers of estates to abandon the cultivation of sugar, and the best estates, unless they can grow and manufacture sugar at £3 per hogshead, and rum at £6 per puncheon, which has, by a minute and searching inquiry a few years ago before the Committee of the House of Assembly, been proved to be utterly impossible. Moreover the wages of the negroes have ... the cholera increased one-fourth, adding to the distress of the unfortunate planters. It has been found necessary that £20,000 of the British Government loan of £100,000 for immigration should be appropriated to the exportation of the Coolies.

On the 13th of January Vera Cruz was visited by most violent northern gales, such as had not been known there for many years. Of 22 ships that were in the port, 14 were driven from their anchors and lost. Only 15 lives were lost, but goods to a large amount were destroyed, and the Mexican Government lost by this disaster duties to the amount of 200,000 dollars, and the bondholders their proportion of the same.

From Mexico it is announced that the revolution has been suppressed on the northern frontier, but Carvajal was endeavouring to assemble some followers at Brownsville, on the left bank of the Rio Bravo.

INDIA.

We have advices by the usual semi-monthly express, in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates are Calcutta, February 8; and Bombay, February 17.

From Rangoon, the theatre of the recent hostilities with the Burmese, there is no further news of importance. Active operations were suspended for the present; but in the interval, owing to the state of the weather, reinforcements are constantly being despatched by the Government at Calcutta to the frontier, ready to repel any assault or injustice that might be attempted. The Burmese authorities appeared to be watching the course of events, and waiting to see what line of action would be adopted by the British Government. The Governor-General, who arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of January, is said to have approved generally of the conduct of the Commodore (Lambert) in the late operations at Rangoon, but excepted to the abduction of the Burmese ship-of-war. It now appears, however, that it was not on this account that the war with the Burmese Governor of Martaban and the state of the interior was attempted to remove British property from Rangoon he would be assailed from the stockades; and the commodore replied, that if so much as a pistol were discharged at him he would level the stockades; and he succeeded in the entire destruction of them. The Governor-General is said to be most anxious to see and bring the Burmese to their senses without resorting to hostilities, and to avoid a war if possible; and it is added that he entertains hopes of succeeding by means of a strict blockade of the river at Rangoon.

The expedition against Khyrpore is at an end. Ali Moorad, the Ameer, at once succumbed to the force sent out, and the troops were ordered back to their cantonments. The object of the expedition was to dispossess Ali Moorad of a vast extent of territory which he had obtained by means of a forged document, which gave him claim to the Khan-ship, or chieftainship. He admitted the fraud, and he is now reduced to the rank of a nobleman in the possession of hereditary estates.

At Peshawur the state of matters created some uneasiness, as the hillmen, who were in considerable force, had assumed a threatening appearance.

All other parts of India were tranquil.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong-Kong are to the 20th of January. From the British community there is no news of interest. With respect to the defeat of the pirate junks which we noticed in our last as having taken place at Hong-Kong, we learn that Lieutenant Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, and the two gunners, who were in a precarious state, are quite out of danger, and recovering rapidly.

Under the head of domestic intelligence, we find the emigration of Chinese to Caliornfia noticed as being greatly on the increase. During the month six vessels had sailed, ten were preparing to leave, and more were required. Many who had previously emigrated have returned with substantial proofs of their success, and the Chinese are slow in following the example of their countrymen when money is the inducement.

The Kwangsi rebellion was not yet put down. Seu, Governor of Canton, had invited all loyal subjects to come forward with their contributions to defray the military expenses of the expedition.

In the neighbourhood of Shanghai a large piratical fleet was hovering about, and caused much apprehension to the people and Government of that district. The Manadarins and the chief of the pirates had an interview, but negotiations were broken off in consequence of the latter refusing to show the respect due to the Governor of the district. Her Majesty's brig *Contest*, at the request of the Chinese authorities, was stationed at Ningpo; and, subsequently, her Majesty's steamer *Sphynx* proceeded to relieve the *Contest*, and to render such assistance as might be necessary.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—TRANSPORTATION.

On Wednesday, a large deputation of mercantile and other gentlemen connected with the Australian colonies had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, at the Colonial Office, on the subject of transportation. There were present, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P., and the followinggentlemen, representing the four colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South Australia:—Messrs. R. Brooks, G. M'Lachlan, E. Gorn, W. Jackson, D. Kennedy, G. H. Donaldson, W. Fanning, A. Michie, W. Walker, J. A. Jackson, T. S. Atkins, J. C. Kung, G. Morphett, — Bolton, and James Alexander.

Sir W. Mowbray, after introducing the members of the deputation to the right hon. gentleman, said they sought the interview in consequence of having heard that several ships containing convicts were about to sail for Hobart Town; and they would respectfully request Sir J. Pakington to stop the convict vessels, not to transport any more convicts to Van Diemen's Land, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of that and the other Australian colonies, and in violation of the promise of the British Government, that transportation to Van Diemen's Land should be abolished. Large meetings had been held in these colonies, and several petitions had been forwarded to this country on the subject. The Australian colonies were on the eve of becoming potent states; their inhabitants were inclined to be thoroughly attached and devotedly loyal to the British empire, but the continuation of transportation would soon destroy those feelings of attachment and loyalty

Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Anstey, M.P., and other gentlemen having severally spoken upon the subject, Sir J. Pakington, in reply, expressed his gratification at listening to the statements of so many gentlemen so well qualified to express their opinions on the very important subject of transportation, and with which there was no person better acquainted than the hon. Baronet Sir William Molesworth. He had himself devoted much attention, as a matter of duty, to the consideration of the subject of penal discipline, though not, he confessed to transportation in particular. With respect to the report of five convict vessels being ordered for Van Diemen's Land, there was a mistake in this; four only were under orders, and this, he understood, was from a misadventure on the part of the noble Lord, his predecessor. He (Sir John) had already arranged for diverting one of those vessels to another direction, and he hoped to do so with another. As regarded the alleged breach of faith, it was clear he (Sir John) was not responsible on this head. He could assure the gentlemen present, that the importance of the subject of transportation was duly appreciated by them, and would receive their most serious attention. He would, however, state a few facts, as he found them on his accession to office Western Australia petitioned for convicts, and the settlers in Moreton Bay petitioned for them, and sought separation from New South Wales for the purpose of receiving convicts. A petition had lately been received from 144 landholders in Van Diemen's Land, praying the continuance of a modified system of transportation. He merely stated these as facts, not denying that there was undoubtedly a very great feeling of opposition to the continuance of transportation. Then, he would ask whether the objection to transportation did not rather apply to the system as it formerly existed than to the present system? As regarded, at once meeting the wishes of the gentlemen present, he thought they would see, so recent as was his accession to office, that it would be impossible at present to do more than assure them how fully he entered into the early attention, and that he was much indebted to the gentlemen present for express ng their views respecting it.

Sir W. Molesworth, on the part of the deputation, having thanked the right hon. Baronet for his courtesy of his reception, the gentlemen retired.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—On Saturday last, the small screw-steamer, fitted out by Captain Beatson, departed in search of the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, towards Kellett's line of traverse in 1849, Herald and Plover. Captain Beatson takes out autograph letters from the Emperor of Russia, recommending the expedition to the commanders of the Russian outposts at Siberia and other places within their districts, and desiring them to promote the object in view by co-operation to the uttermost of their power.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was held on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, Capt. R.N., in the chair, supported by Lieut.-General Sir James Lushington, G.C.B., Captain Jordan, &c. Nearly 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The report stated that since the formation of the society, in 1756, (a period of five years more than the century), 49,414 boys fitted out and provided for in the Royal Navy, the Hon East India Company's Indian Navy, and the Mercantile Marine. There are also 2,250 landsmen in various branches of the service. It was given (on condition of their serving on board ships in the Royal Navy), from the first establishment of the institution down to the year 1814. During the past year 1,900 boys had been placed in the different branches mentioned. On the 31st December, 1851, 115 boys remained on board the society's ship. They are instructed both in religious and moral duties. The receipts of the society from January 1st to December 31st, 1851, were £7303, on which there remained a balance of £916. In the course of the evening the noble chairman affectionately and forcibly addressed the fine healthy-looking troop of boys (who were permitted to enter the room) upon the duties they would have to perform, and upon the advantages resulting from a conscientious performance of those duties. He said that a Marine Militia for national defences might be formed out of this Society, with which the Government would gladly confer. The list of subscriptions, which included 100 guineas from the Queen, 100 guineas from the East India Company, 50 guineas from the Trinity House, and 12 guineas from the noble chairman of the evening, amounted in all to £647, being £500 more than last year.

By intelligence just received from Malta, we are informed that the *Ardent*, steam-packet, Lieut. Commander Derriman, in tow of the *Spitfire*, 6 steam sloop, Commander G. Parker, arrived from the Levant. The *Ardent* had a narrow escape from destruction, after breaking her intermediate shaft, for the current was fast setting her on to a ledge of rocks, with only nine feet of water, and the sea running mountains high. Lieut. Derriman, with coolness, got the accident to suspend his voyage, kept his ship to her work, and only when no other course was open to him, lay to under his mainstormsail, and really bore up for the Bay of Agincourt. Here, too, was a fine opportunity for the display of manly dash dragged. Lieut. Derriman's position was so precarious, it is said, that, had the accident happened an hour before, the ship and all hands must have been destroyed.

Jackman, captain of the mainstop, fell from the top to the deck, on board the *Arethusa* at Portsmouth, where he was so much injured that he was taken away insensible to the hospital at Haslar, with very little hope of his surviving.

The Duke of Northumberland's second captain's appointment has been given to Captain Granville Gower Loch, C.B. (1841), who has been selected to succeed Captain Wolfe Murray, C.B., Strathnairn—it is said, as flag-ship for the East Indies, to relieve the *Hastings*, 72.

RIFLE CANNON.—On Tuesday experiments were made in Woolwich Marshes with rifle cannon, in presence of Colonel H. W. Douglas, Colonel Dundas, C.B., Colonel J. R. Chalmer, Colonel Brereton, C.B., R.H., Colonel Blanchard, C.B., Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, Royal Artillery; Brigade Major Walpole, Royal Engineers, and Captain Tyndall, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of Artillery, with a number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The experiments were made with a 9-pounder field battery gun, rifled with five grooves, firing conical shot or shells of galvanised iron. The 9-pounder was stationed at 1000 yards from the target, and the shot, although nearly twice the weight, owing to its elongated shape, did not require more than half the charge in the gun, previously supplied with only two pounds of powder, the previously reduced service-charge of guns of that calibre being two pounds eight ounces. After wasting a considerable time to obtain a direct range, there being a great number of vessels passing, an opportunity of firing was obtained, and the conical shot entered the butt a little on the east side of the target, having been carried the entire distance with the small charge of powder, and an elevation of the gun of one and three-fourth degrees. The gun was again loaded with a similar charge of powder and shot, but it was nearly an hour before it could be fired, as so many vessels continued coming up and down the river. The 9-pounder having been elevated to two degrees, on being fired, the shot was carried over the butt, and the long gis ance between it and the river, and over the river into the Essex marshes. The range continuing to be interrupted by the vessels passing on the river, the 9-pounder was turned round, and the third round with which it had been loaded fired into the bank of one of the ditches in the marsh, from which it was extracted next morning, having entered fourteen feet into the solid earth, and to a depth of nine feet from the surface. The gun did not appear to be in the least injured by the firing, and consequently sufficient confidence in the *depôt* at Enfield in making rifle cannon and shot and shells to fit, by Colonel Dundas, Inspector of Artillery.

A number of gentlemen connected with metropolitan rifle clubs attended in the course of the morning, to try several descriptions of rifles, previous to deciding on the description of arm they will adopt in their corps.

FURTHER PRACTICE WITH THE MINIE RIFLES.—The authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on supplying each of the latter rifle regiments of several other line regiments in addition to those that previously sent parties to Woolwich for the purpose of being instructed by Major Brownrigg, at the Greenwich Marshes, in the use of the Minie rifle. Orders have received orders at the head quarters or *depôts* of the regiments to which they belong to proceed to Woolwich, for the purpose of being instructed by Major Brownrigg in the use of the new rifle:—1st Foot, 2d battalion, from head-quarters at Cork; 4th Foot, from head-quarters at Ashton; 19th Foot, from head-quarters at Chatham; 74th Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 21st Foot, from head-quarters at Hull; 26th Foot, from the *depôt* at Newport; 27th Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 28th Foot, from head-quarters at Newcastle; 33d Foot, from head-quarters at Colchester; 37th Foot, from the *depôt* at the Isle of Wight; 39th Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 42d (Highlanders), from the *depôt* at Aberdeen; Royal Marines, from the Chatham Division; 50th Foot, from head-quarters at Fermoy; 57th Foot, from the *depôt* at Bristol; 58th Foot, from the *depôt* at Canterbury; 62d Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 65th Foot, from the *depôt* at Canterbury; 69th Foot, from the *depôt* at Chatham; 79th (Cameron Highlanders), from the head-quarters at Edinburgh Castle; 81st Foot, from head-quarters at Dublin; 90th Foot, from headquarters at Cork; 93d (Highlanders), from head-quarters at Weedon. There will be one officer and two non-commissioned officers from each of the above regiments.

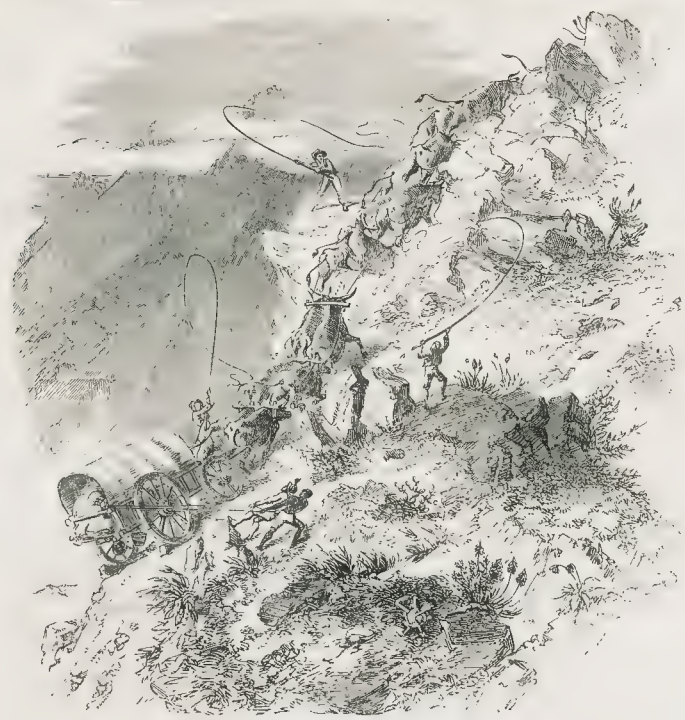
AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PRUSSIA.—The Berlin Correspondent of the *Times* mentions that an Austrian exhibition is to be opened at Breslau next May, in a Crystal Palace on a reduced scale. "The visits of so many enlightened Prussians to London last summer has brought about a wonderful activity on the part of Government for the promotion of agricultural improvements. A great number of machines for the use of agriculture, which were purchased by the Government in London, are now being exhibited here; and there are to be cattle shows and exhibitions, wool in its various stages, flax from the earliest stalk to the latest form of improved linen, in various parts of the kingdom. The Prussian exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, who have now got their articles returned unsold on their hands, are about to get up an exhibition of them here, in the hopes of catching customers for them when the Court is graced in the next month by the presence of so many august visitors."

A letter from an Austrian officer, who has recently entered the Persian service, states that the present Shah, who is only 23 years of age, is one of the finest men in the empire. His great-grandfather had 800 wives and an immense number of children, who, in their turn, have had so many descendants, that it is calculated that the imperial family now reckons at least 10,000 individuals.

MUTINY AND MASSACRE ON BOARD TWO BRITISH SHIPS.

By overland mail from India accounts have been received this week giving details of the massacre of the commanders and portions of the crews of the British *Victory*, of London, and *Herald*, of Leith.

The *Victory* was the property of Messrs. Cook and Wilson, shipowners, of Dockhead, Bermondsey. She was a barque of 579 tons burden, commanded by Mr. William Lennox Mullens; and, having sailed to some Chinese port, was chartered to convey Coolies to Callao. It appears that on the 6th of December, she sailed from Cumsingmoon with upwards of 300 Coolies on board and a general cargo. On the afternoon of the 10th, between three and four o'clock, the Coolies made a rush into the cabin, and with little difficulty possessed themselves of the ship's arms. The slaughter then commenced. At that moment Mr. Mullens was walking the poop, and, in order that he should have no opportunity of defeating their object, a party of them was sent to seize him. One of the crew, a brave fe low of the name of Henry Watt, seeing the defenceless position of the master, made towards him, and endeavoured to protect him. The effort, however, quickly ended in his life being ta... several of the wretches rushed at him with merciless fur... threw the mutilated body overboard. Mr. Mullens got up into the m... ging. He was followed by one of them, armed with a cutlass, and even only the master slid down one of the topmost back-stays. The moment he had reached the deck, a number of the infuriated Coolies began cutting at him with their cutlasses, and after having him with heavy iron bolts, and finding that they had accomplished his death, they dropped his remains overboard. Resistance was now ess. Mr. Fagg, the chief mate, had gone aloft on the foremast-yard, believing that he could there be safe; but the second mate, James Kearns, and the cook, Mr. Bailey, encountered the Coolies somewhere on the forepart of the ship, and were murdered by them. Believing that they had overcome all probable resistance they seized Mr. Fagg, and threw him to some down. He did so, and some of the Coolies who had taken an active part in the massacre led him to the wheel, and by signs directed him to steer for the land, on pain of being put to death if he made any attempt to deviate from the course. He did so, and reached the coast, a few of the fellows put off to the land, but, reporting it inhabited, they returned on board. They then endeavoured to beat up the coast to Cochin China, but that being difficult, they bore away for Pulo Ubi, where the ship was ultimately brought to an anchor. During this cruising they took every precaution to ... ...



WAGGON ASCENDING THE UNCOMMOSS HILL, NATAL.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE advices received this week by the regular monthly mail steamship confirm the satisfactory account of the improved state of matters at the seat of war which we noticed last week, as conveyed by a casual channel of communication. The date of the latest intelligence is the 3d ult., at which date the operations of the troops had been so successful against the Kaffirs, that at Cape Town it was not deemed too sanguine to regard the speedy termination of the war as certain, and anticipate that little would have been left by Sir Harry Smith for his successor, General Cathcart, to do, but to hail the victorious and final close of this protracted and harassing contest.

The details of the preceding month's operations notice the capture of extensive herds of cattle by the divisions under General Somerset and Colonel Eyre, as had been previously announced. Those troops returned about the 11th of January to head-quarters; and simultaneously Sandilli, Macomo, Mapassa, and other Kaffir chiefs, sued for peace, on which Sir Harry Smith informed their councillors that he would accede to their request, and spare their lives, on the terms of their unconditional surrender. These terms they hesitated to accept, when on the 18th his Excellency the Governor informed them that they should have seven days to consider, and if they did not consent, the whole of his forces should enter upon their territory. The term expired on the 25th, and, no answer having been received, on the 27th of January 6000 men of all arms, formed into seven columns, marched against them, with orders to spare the tribes of every chief who would quietly surrender, but to cut down the crops, take the cattle, and destroy every enemy found upon the land of the disaffected. The result of these operations remains to be seen; but little doubt, however, was entertained that they would be so far successful, that the Kaffirs would be glad to submit to any terms that may be dictated. They are short of powder, and anxious to reap their crops, and therefore desirous of peace, whilst the forces now at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief are of overwhelming strength.

The hardships endured by the troops in this bush warfare are described as unexampled in their severity. On some occasions the men had not changed their clothes for several weeks. The rains had been excessive—sometimes continuing incessantly for three days; there were no tents, and both officers and men had to sleep on the ground—a blanket generally being their only protection. Colonel Burns and party, in charge of fifty empty wagons, who started on the 14th December from the Wh te Kei for Whittlesea to obtain provisions, had experienced most violent thunder-storms and heavy rains for several successive days; and the ground was so swampy, that sometimes as many as twenty-four oxen were yoked to each wagon. On the 21st, 22d, and 23d December, they could only succeed in advancing a mile each day; the Kaffirs watching them in great numbers from the surrounding hills, but not venturing to molest them. They ultimately accomplished their march in nine days, the distance ordinarily occupying but three days.

Fort White and Fort Cox had been successfully supplied with provisions from King William's Town up to the 16th January. This was effected in the course of three days, and without any molestation from the enemy.

The accompanying Illustration, from a Sketch by a Correspondent, shows Fort Grey, the first fort on the road to King William's Town from Buffalo Mouth. This View gives a general good idea of the erections in the colony which our troops have often to defend.

WAGGON OF NATAL.

The most expensive item in the outlay of a Natal farmer is a waggon, such as our Artist, Mr. J. B. West, jun., has here pictured, ascending the Uncommoss Hill, on the Upper Drift of the Uncommoss River, Natal Colony, on the road to Morley Mission station. An African waggon requires to be very strongly made; for which the different woods employed are well adapted. The roads in some parts of Natal are not unfrequently very rough, and would be altogether impassable by any English-built vehicle; but the Dutchman has made its construction his great study. It is drawn by a span of twelve or fourteen oxen, which are attached by yokes fastened on the neck to a long chain or treck-tow, which is made fast to the dissel-boom or pole of the waggon, to which the hind oxen are yoked, and depended upon for guidance. Each ox has its name, to which it attends, being kept in perpetual fear of the whip, the stock of which is ten or twelve feet long, and, in the hands of an expert driver, is an instrument capable of inflicting very severe punishment, often cutting through the skin, and marking the animal for life. The oxen have reins or thongs of undressed skin tied round their horns, and a native is required to lead the front pair. The best drivers are the Hottentots, who walk alongside the team or seat themselves on the front chest, and shout and scream to their charge in a language quite unintelligible and unutterable save by the initiated. They will travel at the rate of between thirty and forty miles per day; and will do this for some months, with proper care, on tolerable roads. All waggons are covered in with a canvas tent, which is either painted or lined, so as to be perfectly dry and comfortable in cold or rainy weather.

FORT GREY, BETWEEN KING WILLIAM'S TOWN AND BUFFALO MOUTH

MARSHAL MARMONT.

"ULTIMUS ROMANORUM!" The very last, indeed, and one most remarkable of a brilliant galaxy—the imperial Marshals of Napoleon, died on the 2d inst. at Venice. The surrender of Paris to the allies in 1814 by Marmont, whether in treachery to Bonaparte or in good faith to France, attached the Marshal, in his subsequent career, irrevocably to the Bourbons; his memorable defence of their cause in 1830 made him an exile for the rest of his life. Yet this commander, despite of faults which he severely atoned for, has high claims to the favourable remembrance and the respect of his country, for during the achievement of her imperial fame, his sword scarcely ever rested in the sheath. M. Thiers has adjudged him to have been one of the best tacticians in the Emperor's armies.

Augustus Frederick Louis Viesse de Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, a Marshal of France, and Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and of St. Louis, and Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost, was the scion of an ancient noble Burgundian family, which for centuries had supplied warriors to France. He was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, in the department of the Côte d'Or, on the 20th July, 1774. Marmont inherited, and from his earliest youth displayed, the martial spirit of his ancestors. In his fifteenth year he entered the French army as sub lieutenant in a regiment of infantry: but convinced that promotion would be more rapid in the artillery, he soon abandoned the former service for the latter. At Toulon he attracted the notice of Bonaparte; and when that youthful hero was invested with the command of the army of the Interior, Marmont hastened to Paris, and was appointed his aide-de-camp.

Throughout the campaigns of Italy, Egypt, and Syria, Marmont was at the side of Napoleon, and was one of the few selected to return with him to France. In the arduous passage of Mount St. Bernard, and in the affair of Fort St. Bard, Marmont greatly distinguished himself. He commanded the artillery at Marengo; and at the close of the campaign became a General of Division. In the wars from 1805 to 1807, Marmont served with equal honours. In the campaigns of 1808 and 1809, so glorious to Napoleon and his satellites, Marmont took part heart and soul: he proved himself one of the sinews of the imperial strength and conquest. He it was who had carried on the siege of Ragusa, and occupied the territory of the old Ragusan Republic. He shared

THE LATE MARSHAL MARMONT.

in the great victory of Wagram. For reward of these services he obtained a Marshal's *bâton*, and the title of Duke of Ragusa. After this he was ordered to replace Massena in his Portuguese command. On his arrival in Spain Marmont effected a junction with the army of Soult, and their combined forces marched to relieve Badajoz, then besieged by Wellington. The English General was not sufficiently strong to oppose them, and retreated towards Salamanca, the Duke of Ragusa following him. For a time they watched each other, neither being willing to strike the first blow; but a blunder of Marmont at length threw the initiative into the hands of Wellington. He was at dinner in his tent, when information was brought him that the French were extending their wing, probably to outflank him. "Marmont's good genius has forsaken him!" said Wellington, and instantly mounted his horse. The French could not withstand the impetuous onset of the enemy; they were driven from their positions, and the disorder of their flight was much increased, in consequence of a wound which deprived them of Marmont's services early in the action, and led to the amputation of his arm. This engagement was the great, and to us the glorious, battle of Salamanca. Though unable from his wound to proceed to Russia, Marmont had command at Lutzen, Bautzen, and at Leipsic, where he was wounded again. He afterwards defended, step by step, the territory of France against the formidable masses of the enemy which swept over it from the Rhine to the capital. His heroic efforts to repel the armed hordes of Austria and Russia have long been the admiration of military men. It is almost a pity that he did not fall during the struggle, while still in the greatness and the purity of his fame; what came of his subsequent life was neither but bitterness. On the 29th March, 1814, in disregard of the express directions of the Emperor, and of the giant advance of Napoleon himself to relieve the city, Marmont felt it necessary to agree to the evacuation of Paris in favour of the allies. For this act Napoleon denounced him as a traitor, and Napoleon's subjects never forgave him. During the hundred days, Marmont remained faithful to the Bourbons. On their return he was named King's-Lieutenant. He was also made a Peer of France, and as such he committed an act of far more certain shame than his surrender of Paris: he voted for the death of Ney. In 1826 he was Ambassador for France in Russia, at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas.

On the promulgation of the fatal ordinances by Charles X., in 1830, Marmont was called upon to undertake the military suppression of the insurrection in Paris. Averse himself to the policy that the Ministry was then adopting, he nevertheless felt himself bound to obey the King in this extremity, and to sustain the Royal authority. "I am," said he, "a Marshal under orders, and I am bound by my duty to continue the contest as long as the result is doubtful;" and he acted accordingly. When he found all was lost, he withdrew his troops, and shortly afterwards he followed his deposed Sovereign into exile. This event terminated the public career of Marmont; he has since lived and died in retirement away from France. His name was erased from the list of Marshals, and a black veil covered his portrait in the Salle des Marechaux at the Palace of the Tuileries, as in the case of the picture of Marino Faliero, in the Ducal Palace at Venice. Did he altogether deserve this?

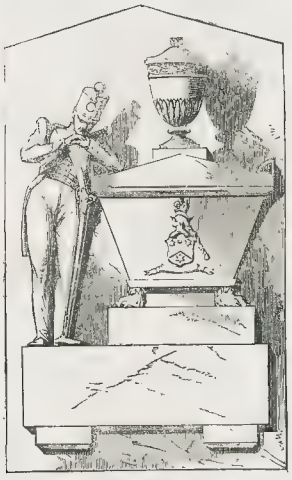
The little more than twenty years that have passed over, and the momentous changes that have befallen the French since the armed struggle of 1830, in which Marshal Marmont took so leading a part, have effected a great change in men's opinions on the subject. What then was looked on as a mere rebel attempt upon the liberty of the people, appears now rather an endeavour to restrain, by a stretch of the law that terrible spirit of anarchy in France, which, after years of frequent outbreak and bloodshed, has yielded only to a far more absolute power than ever entered into the contemplation of the Bourbon Monarch and his advisers. Most possibly, as years roll on, posterity, in its leniency to Charles X., will be inclined to be still more favourable to Marshal Marmont, who undoubtedly was one of the best and bravest soldiers of his time.

REWARDS TO HUMANITY AND BRAVERY.—Two splendid chronometers, intended for presentation to Messrs. Sheard and W. Evans, are now on view at Mr. Alderman Carter's, of Cornhill, with the following inscriptions:—"The inhabitants of Mauritius present this chronometer to Mr. Samuel Bishop Sheard, late second officer of the ship *Randolph*, wrecked on this island on the night of the 25th June, 1851, to mark their admiration of his gallantry and humanity in repeatedly risking his life, under circumstances of peril and danger, in order to save the Indian immigrant passengers, in which he was eminently successful." "Presented by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company to Mr. W. Evans, master of the brig *Mermaid*, of London, in acknowledgment of his humane conduct towards 21 survivors of the *Amazon* steam-ship.—4th January 1852."

MOOLGUNBHOY KUMEMCHUND, THE BANKER OF AHMEDABAD.

MONUMENT TO LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVIS.

A military monument, executed by Mr. Physick, sculptor, Kingstreet, St. James's, has just been erected in the church at Kingham, Oxfordshire, by a private friend, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Colonel Davis, who commanded the 52d Oxfordshire Light Infantry. It represents a soldier of the 52d in a mourning position, leaning over an urn, which surmounts a sarcophagus; the effect is altogether impressive.



MONUMENTAL TABLET TO LIEUT.-COL. DAVIS, JUST PLACED IN KINGHAM CHURCH, NEAR CHIPPING NORTON.

Colonel Davis was an officer generally known in the service, having served 24 years in the distinguished regiment of which he rose to the command. He was universally beloved by a very extensive acquaintance, and much respected as a talented officer, ever desirous of improving the social and moral condition of the men, and as an accomplished scholar and gentleman in all the transactions of life.

MUGGUNBHOY KUMEMCHUND, THE BOMBAY BANKER.

We have much pleasure in recording a most munificent act of the above wealthy sowcar, or banker, of Ahmedabad, in the presidency of Bombay; and who, in the cause of female education is emulating the princely liberality of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, whose friend he is. Muggunbhoy Kumemchund has lately placed in the hands of Government the sum of 20,000 rupees, for the purpose of building and endowing a female school in Ahmedabad; in consideration of which the Right Honourable the Governor in council has conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur; and on the 29th of September, at a crowded durbar, held in the court of the adaulut, a speech in Guzerat having been read by the Sheristadar, a handsome gold medal, having a likeness of her Majesty and a suitable inscription, was presented by C. M. Harrison, Esq., C.S., Judge of Ahmedabad, who had been the medium of communication with Government throughout the transaction; zealously promoting the liberal design, and suggesting the manner of its acknowledgment. In returning home, escorted by a numerous body of friends, the Rao Bahadur scattered silver to the populace. The first stone of the new school was laid by Mr. Harrison in the evening.

The accompanying Portrait is from a clever painting by W. Carpenter, son of Mr. W. H. Carpenter, of the British Museum.

Electric Telegraph.—On Saturday Mr. Reid tried another series of interesting experiments on the South-Western Railway, similar to those he performed at Dover on the 3d inst., one instrument and battery being placed in the Admiralty, Whitehall, and the other in the Portsmouth-dockyard; distance in round numbers 100 miles. Several messages were sent to and fro from the Admiralty to the dockyard by the miniature battery with perfect success. This battery being removed, the piece of zinc and silver was then introduced into the mouth of the operator, and a message sent from London to Portsmouth, and repeated back directly. There were present in the Admiralty—Colonel Wylde, D.R., and Mr. Wylde, jun. At the Portsmouth-dockyard were—Admiral Sir T. Briggs, his Secretary and others. The experiments were previously witnessed by Captain Hamilton of the Admiralty, Mr. Dyer, &c.

RAILROAD ON THE ICE.

We question whether Dr. Lardner, in his comprehensive work on "Railway Economy," has described a more primitive contrivance than the following, which has just been communicated to a United States journal:—

On the mail route by railway between Baltimore and Philadelphia proper, across the river Susquehanna, in the State of Maryland, passengers are taken across by a large steamboat, having a railway on the top, which conveys the mail, the second-class passengers, and the luggage cars. The passengers leave the cars at the wharf, and take fresh ones on the opposite side. This season has been unusually severe, so much so as to freeze the bay; and as the ice drifted it became packed to the depth of ten or twelve feet, which entirely prevented the boat crossing. A single board pathway was laid for the passengers, and the mail and luggage drawn over in sledges by men. This was found to hinder the mail train so much, that the company fell to work, and laid a railway on wide sleepers, levelling and filling up the inequalities of the mass of ice and snow, and the railway was done as if by magic. At each side of the river an inclined plane was constructed on trassels. As soon as the mail and luggage cars arrive they are run down by the brake, and instantly a sleigh, with a man and a pair of stout horses, on the top, which conveys the mail, the second-class passengers, and the luggage cars. The passengers leave the cars at the wharf, and take fresh ones on the opposite side. This season has been unusually severe, so much so as to freeze the bay; and as the ice drifted it became packed to the depth of ten or twelve feet, which entirely prevented the boat crossing. A single board pathway was laid for the passengers, and the mail and luggage drawn over in sledges by men. This was found to hinder the mail train so much, that the company fell to work, and laid a railway on wide sleepers, levelling and filling up the inequalities of the mass of ice and snow, and the railway was done as if by magic. At each side of the river an inclined plane was constructed on trassels. As soon as the mail and luggage cars arrive they are run down by the brake, and instantly a sleigh, with a man and a pair of stout horses, on the top, which conveys the mail, the second-class passengers, and the luggage cars. The passengers leave the cars at the wharf, and take fresh ones on the opposite side, a rope is in readiness from a locomotive and hitched to the car, and up it goes. Passengers cross by sleighs, or walk. Most persons walk. The river is three quarters of a mile wide, and as the car passed me I could not feel the least vibration. The Railroad Company have petitioned the Legislature of Maryland several times to grant permission to construct a bridge across, but have hitherto failed. It is hoped that leave will be granted.

I have crossed this river on an average once a month for the last ten years, three times since it has been frozen over this season, which is about six weeks this 14th day of February, and I observed that all objects on the opposite side were as plain again as when the river was open, and the distance appears not one-fourth as great. Is it the evaporation of the water that creates a veil, or what

John Stevens.

RAILROAD ON THE FROZEN SUSQUEHANNA, STATE OF MARYLAND.

DAVID BOSWELL REID, M.D., F.R.S.E

The subject of our memoir, second son of the late Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh (a physician distinguished for his scholarship and great literary attainments, and the last in the direct line of the ancient family of De Bonneville), by Christian Arnot, eldest daughter of the deceased Hugo Arnot, Esq., advocate, of Balcormo, well known as author of the "History of Edinburgh" "Criminal Trials," &c., was born at Edinburgh in the June of 1805. He was educated at the High School there, of which Professor Pillans was then rector, and before entering the University spent a year at a chemical manufactory at Portobello, where his attention was first directed, in 1818, to the science to which he has since devoted himself. During his studies he was elected senior president of the Royal Medical Society, then famous as one of the oldest debating societies in the kingdom. He engaged at that period in dispensary practice, which made him familiar with the condition of the homes and mode of life of the labouring population of Edinburgh; and also for a short time undertook the duties of resident physician in the Fever Hospital at Queensbury House. He subsequently took his degree of M.D. at the University.

In 1825, after spending some time abroad, he opened classes in Edinburgh for instruction in chemistry—at the commencement with no great promise, for during his first session he had but one pupil. The number, however, rose rapidly, so that for the seven years preceding his removal to London they exceeded 300 annually.

Dr. Reid's medical practice amongst the poorer portion of the population, and the continually recurring prevalence, in certain localities, of fever in its most virulent forms, drew his attention to the consideration how far the sufferings of the people were attributable to removable causes of disease; and he became, in the course of his investigation, so impressed with the importance of the sanitary improvement of the dwellings of the poor, as to make it a prominent topic in his lectures. Numbers of his pupils were thus led to the same important field of inquiry, and have many of them become distinguished sanitary reformers at home and abroad.

At the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1834, his lecture and class-rooms (constructed, under his direction, with especial regard to sanitary arrangements for the health of his pupils) were thrown open to the inspection of the Association, and were visited by several members of both Houses of Parliament, who took great interest in the acoustic effects of the construction adopted, by which, whether crowded or empty, a moderate voice, without being raised beyond the tone of ordinary conversation, could be heard with perfect distinctness and facility in every part of the room, and Dr. Reid contends that rooms for the communication of sound may be constructed in the same manner as instruments, giving a range of power and facility for the voice, and also for musical purposes, which would far exceed anything that has yet been erected. So complete in these rooms were the appliances for experiments on a large scale, that the place had more the appearance of a manufacturing workshop than of class and lecture-rooms. The roof was supported on fourteen hollow columns, surrounding which were no fewer than 100 furnaces, one central column alone having 22. There were 200 gas-burners—air-flues, drains, and water were accessible at every point—and a steam-engine, the gift of the late James Baird, manager of the Shotts Iron-works, enabled the Doctor's pupils to carry out every process in the manufacture of iron, and to make large castings in every description of metal.

DR. DAVID BOSWELL REID.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

Scarcely had the members of the Association returned to town than the Houses of Parliament were burnt down; and on the appointment of the committee of 1835, to consider the acoustic and ventilation arrangement of the new Houses of Parliament, Dr. Reid's rooms were at once called to mind. He was sent for, and, with a number of other witnesses, examined upon the subject; and in the following year, as a practical test of the principles he had recommended, he was entrusted with their application to the House then in use for the Commons, and subsequently to the temporary House of Peers. The works for acoustics and ventilation at the old House of Commons were completed in three months, at an expense of less than £6000; and up to the last session, a period of fifteen years, were continuously in use, forming "the first systematic plan of ventilation ever carried out in any public building, either in this or any other country."

In 1840 Dr. Reid was appointed to arrange and superintend the ventilation of the new Houses; and in 1844 the lighting also was put into his hands. The committees of both Houses, in 1846, reported instructions for the continuance of the application of his plans; but later in the same year he was deprived of all power and authority in the matter, and has never since acted in his appointed capacity, except under protest, nor has he been afforded the essential facilities for the completion of his original scheme. Meanwhile, however, he has had the opportunity of proving on a large scale the practicability of his plans in the courts of law at St. George's-hall, Liverpool. In 1847 the House of Commons again entrusted its ventilation to Dr. Reid, and, by a resolution in the present session, the lighting has also been confided to him. But Dr. Reid's labours have not been devoted alone to the subject of ventilation. He early entered into investigations connected with the moral and physical condition of the people, and urged the impossibility of their proper progressive elevation, unless the system of elementary education included the practical application of scientific knowledge to every-day life, in agriculture, arts, manufactures, and the appliances of home essential to health and longevity.

Dr. Reid has also written upon his favourite subjects. He first published, in 1834, at Black's, in Edinburgh, an introduction to the study of chemistry. This was followed by other works on chemistry; and in 1844 he published, at Longman's, his illustrations of ventilation. His report, as one of the Commissioners of Health of Towns, to which he was appointed in 1843, was published, with illustrations, in 1845, and many thousand copies were circulated by the Government. His "Elements of the Theory and Practice of Chemistry," and his "Text-Book for Professional Students," in which he introduced a new system of diagrams, have each gone through three editions, and were published by Maclachlan, of Edinburgh. His "Rudiments of the Chemistry of Daily Life," of which a fourth edition has lately been published by Baillière, has been largely introduced in schools in this country, and also at New York. A lithograph of his class-room, by Standidge, shows the immense extent of the provisions made there for the practical study of chemistry; and in 1847, at the request of the Russian Government, drawings and apparatus were sent to St. Petersburgh, for the establishment of a chemical school, based on the same arrangements.

Tickets to a thousand teachers were issued at the Privy Council Office for admission to a gratuitous course of lectures given by him

at Exeter Hall, under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, and were also transmitted from the same office to members of both Houses of Parliament, and a society was established, which met at Dr. Reid's house, for the purpose of advocating measures for the improvement of health. Many of the members undertook inquiries in different parts of London, and the metropolis was subdivided into districts for the purpose. In 1843 Government took up the question generally, by the appointment of the Health of Towns Commission, of which Dr. Reid was a member.

When he had thus obtained extensive and facilities for advocating the cause of sanitary improvement, beginning at the very foundation of the necessity for ventilation, he experimented on respiration, with a thousand different individuals. The results led to a new estimate of the amount of air required for health and comfort, and these formed the basis of all the more peculiar arrangements that have attended the introduction of his plans. In his investigations he did not content himself with the examination of the effects of the atmosphere on the human frame in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also examined many thousand buildings abroad, particularly in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Stockholm, and other continental towns. From the Emperor of Russia he twice received public honours, and the late King of France instructed him to ventilate the Tuileries, after inviting him to his table at St. Cloud and receiving his report in reference to that building and the Palais Royal. He recommended his Majesty, however, that the work should not be executed unless the architects were prepared to give those facilities that were requisite for a successful result.

The ventilation of her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert* presents the most complete arrangements hitherto introduced in any ship, no less than about seventy different compartments being specially ventilated, and even the engine-rooms being subjected to a change of atmosphere. Seven other ships of war have in a similar manner had, under Dr. Reid's direction, provision made for the health and comfort of all hands. His system has been carried out in several prisons. One architect (Mr. J. Brown) has made use of it in 26 public buildings; and it deserves mention, that, in a gaol built by him on the Calton-hill, there was not a single case of influenza amongst the prisoners at the very time the year preceding the last visitation of cholera) that one half the inhabitants of the city were said to be suffering from the epidemic.

As the only effectual safeguard against the lamentable accidents of such frequent occurrence in coal-mines, Dr. Reid urged upon the committee of 1845 that no system could be worked with effect until the managers and inspectors of mines were systematically acquainted in the ascertained facts and practical principles of ventilation. Unless these men, on whom rested so many lives, were well informed, no contrivances, however admirable, could be effective.

But he has not confined his attention to ventilation. In one of the Health of Towns Commission reports is a lithograph of a bath of his contrivance, combining hot air, vapour, and hot water shower bath, and by which he asserts all fevers arising from the effects of bad drainage, &c may at once be arrested at their commencement. To the Doctor also belongs the honour of having, in 1838, been one of the originators of the Scottish Institution for the Education of Ladies, the first college in the United Kingdom that enabled them to obtain a systematic course of instruction, and as part of the science of which was included a knowledge of the principles of the preservation of health and prevention of disease. This college was, also, the first to give diplomas of qualification to those desirous of becoming instructors.

In his native city Dr. Reid has three received public testimonials, the last a silver epergne, designed by Professor Cockerell, which was presented to him on his departure for India in 1846. He was also presented with plate by the officers of the Niger Expedition.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Beard.

[Dr. Reid's proposed plan for ventilating the New House of Commons, from the Appendix to the Report presented to Parliament on Tuesday last, is given in the Supplement published with the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

COMPLETION OF THE GRIMSBY DOCKS.

These Docks, the foundation-stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the 16th of April, 1849, amidst one of the heaviest snow storms recollected, having been so far completed as to ensure them being opened for the reception of vessels about the 1st of May next, the contractors invited a large party of the directors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company—to whom the Docks belong, and are likely to prove most valuable to them as a "terminus," and thereby secure a large portion of the traffic of Germany and the north of Europe over theirs and the Great Northern Company's lines—to view the Docks, and partake of a luncheon in the dock pit, prior to leaving in the water at the close of next month. On Tuesday last the anticipated visit and luncheon, special trains left London by the Great Northern line, and Manchester by the Stafford and Lincolnshire line, at half past eight in the morning, conveying large parties of the directors and other guests to Grimsby, where they arrived about half-past twelve, having performed the respective distances at a rate of forty miles an hour. The day being beautifully fine, the sun shining most splendidly, the church bells ringing merrily, and the Docks and vessels in the river gaily decorated with flags, a brilliancy was imparted to the scene which contrasted very favourably with the cold and gloom of the day on which the foundation-stone was laid.

Although the works present a very imposing appearance, and cannot fail to strike the beholder with admiration at what has been effected, there at present seems no much to be completed, that to the uninitiated it would appear almost impossible that the Docks could be ready for opening at the time indicated, though we are assured that Mr. Rendel, the engineer, and the contractors, Messrs Hutchings and Co., have no doubt of having everything ready in time for the commencement of the traffic on the 1st of May, though there will still remain much to be done.

The company having amused themselves for some time examining the works, were conducted into a very tastefully decorated marquee erected by Mr. B. Edgington in the Dock pit, where an excellent luncheon was provided under the superintendence of Messrs. Archer and Holt, of the Nell Gwynne tavern, London. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, the chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company. His Lordship was supported by the Earl Powis, Lord Alfred Paget, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club; Admiral Mercuryan, R.N., of the London and North-western Railway; Mr. Packe, M.P., deputy chairman of the Great Northern Railway; Mr. Pelo, M.P., Mr. Renbuck, M.P., Mr. Parker, M.P., Mr. Gesch, M.P., Mr. Rendell the engineer, and about 200 other gentlemen interested in the undertaking.

Upon the removal of the cloth the chairman proceeded to give the usual loyal and complimentary toasts, which the company received with much cheering, and, as his Royal Highness Prince Albert had taken so deep an interest in the undertaking as to condescend to lay the foundation stone, he would prevail upon her Majesty to visit Grimsby Docks on one of her visits to Scotland, when he was sure the whole town would give her Majesty and family a hearty welcome.

The healths of the directors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, the contractors, &c., having been drunk, a portion of the company left at seven o'clock P.M. by a special train for Manchester, and the remainder, at Wednesday morning, at 1 A.M., by the Great Northern line, reaching London at 5 A.M. The delay arising for taking off one of the carriages, it did not arrive in London until twenty minutes to twelve.

We shall Illustrate the appearance of the Docks and events of the day in our Paper of next week.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—At the usual half yearly meeting on Thursday, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. The proprietor received the net profit for the half-year ending the 5th of January last was £546,972, being less [illegible] than the corresponding period. There was £300,000, and he had to inform the court that they (the directors) proposed to divide 4 per cent. of dividend, free of Income-tax, on account of the payments of the dividend the rest would be £3,022,070, being £9295 more than in the corresponding half-year.

AN ORIGINAL STAGE SCENE.—A curious circumstance has just interrupted the performance of the French artists at the Theatre Royal, Barbican. A Mdlle. Marie Roger was to make her *début* in *Jeanne Mathieu*. A select audience had assembled, and the King and Queen were in the Royal box. The curtain accordingly rose, and Mdlle. Roger made her entry, when suddenly appeared at her side another actress, Mdlle. Berté, dressed for the part assigned in the bills to Mdlle Roger, and took up her action and dialogue. The latter retired her hands in despair, and withdrew. The public, however, were by no means disposed to acquiesce in this substitution, and by its disapprobation compelled the intruder to retire. The manager was now called forward to state what he knew of this strange proceeding, and explained that Mdlle. Berté, indignant at seeing taken from her a part which she conceived she had made her own, had concealed herself in the *coulisses* to endeavour to carry off the applause which she conceived was hers of right. This act of courage, worthy a better cause, was laughed at. Mdlle. Roger again appeared and played with much success, the public seeming willing to compensate her for her first misadventure.

Captain Austin, the new Admiralty superintendent of mail-packets at Southampton, arrived there on Monday, to commence the performance of his official duties. The gallant officer will reside in Southampton, in accordance with a recent Admiralty order.

THE ASSISTANT-SURGEON OF THE "ALBION."—Dr. Mason, the assistant-surgeon of the *Albion*, has been presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, after he had passed the prescribed examination, by the whole of his shipmates as a token of their regard and esteem.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 21.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 22.—Newton died, 1727.
TUESDAY, 23. Southwark Bridge opened, 1819.
WEDNESDAY, 24. Earl of Chesterfield died, 1773.
THURSDAY, 25. Lady Day.
FRIDAY, 26.—Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
SATURDAY, 27.—Peace of Amiens, 1802.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 45	3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 30	4 44	4 58	5 12	5 26	5 39	5 53

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, MARCH 24, will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, with the Melodrama of PAULINE. Tuesday, 25, the Corsican Brothers, and the Comedy of the Honeymoon. Wednesday 24, Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Melodrama of Pauline. Thursday, 25th, the Corsican Brothers, and the Comedy of the Honeymoon. Friday, 26th, Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Melodrama of Pauline. Saturday, 27th, the Corsican Brothers, and the Comedy of the Honeymoon.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Seventh appearance of the eminent Actor M FREDERIC LEMAITRE, and Mdlle CLARISSE. MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1852 (by Permission of Mr Lumley), will be performed, at Eight o'Clock precisely, Victor Hugo's celebrated Drama in 5 acts, entitled RUY BLAS, or Le Laquais, Le Grand Seigneur, et La Femme d'Affaires. Ruy Blas, M Frederic Lemaitre; Don Salluste de Bazan, Mdlle Clarisse; La Duchesse D'Albuquerque, Mdme Thuillier; Camille, Mdlle St Georges; Une Dugnie, Mdme Masson; Un Page, Mdlle Cauvin—scenes, &c. by amphitheatre, 33, Old Bond-street; Seats and Tickets may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Mr. Ramsay. Mr. W. BAYNE. On MONDAY, MARCH 22, and during the Week, the performance will commence with the High y Interesting and Popular Spectacle of FANCHERI; or the Triumph of the Crusaders. This Gorgeous Historical Piece was Designed and painted expressly for this Establishment, and is produced on a scale of the utmost magnificence. To be followed by Its ty a Humiliate SCENES of the ARENA, introducing the first Equestrian Artists of the day, who have pleased and astonished all London. The whole concluding with a Laughable Interlude, entitled Fresh from Paris. Full Particulars, &c.

ROYAL MARIONIETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—Mr. MORRIS, Sen., and during the week, an Intellectuary Address by the Manager, Mr Albany Brown. The MANAGER'S BOOM, with Songs by Signors Barbiere A. and and Mr Sam Brave. To be followed by the Ballet of Action, entitled Fair Rosamond. The Grand Spectacle of the WIZARD OF THE WOOD. Concluding with the Grand Transition, by HUGO VAMP, Esq., entitled WHOSE WIFE IS SHE? To conclude with the New Napolitan Group of Statuary, entitled LOVE AND LIFE. Doors to commence at 8. —A Morning Performance Wednesday and Saturday next. To commence at 3. Doors to open half an hour before each performance. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of all the principal Librarians.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Music of Mendelssohn.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE has in the St. James's Theatre, on Monday Morning next, March 22 and Thursday Morning, March 25 commencing on each occasion at Eleven o'Clock, Shakspeare's play of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, accompanied by the performances of Mendelssohn's Music, under the direction of Mr Lucas (Subscribers, 10s 6d; Non-subscribers, 1s 6d). Reserved Seats may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Also at the principal Libraries and Musicsellers, and at the Box office.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC, illustrated by Mr W BEVERLEY, EVERY EVENING at Eight o'Clock (Saturday excepted), and Morning Performances every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three o'clock.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces that the SECOND MUSICAL EVENING will take place at his residence, 54, Berners-street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Programmes—Quartette, No 71, Haydn; No 6 Op 76, Spohr; Op 59, Beethoven; Quintette, No 1, Mozart; Op 29, Onslow; Septett, No 1, Op 20, Beethoven. Vocalists, Miss Messon and Mr Bodger. Viola, Mr Hill. Violoncello, Mr Lucas; Piano, Mr Lindsay Sloper. Family and other Subscriptions are £2 2s; non-subscribers, £3 3s.

MR HENRY SMITH, at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, on MONDAY, MARCH 22nd, in his celebrated VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, Athenæum, Islington, Thursday next, March 25th; Mores Tavern Knightsbridge, Friday next, March 26th, Crosby Hall, Monday, March 29th; Hanover Rooms, Tuesday, 30th; Tickets, 3s and 5s; to be had at the rooms. Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock, to commence at Eight precisely.

MR. KIALLMARK respectfully announces that his SECOND PERFORMANCE of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms, on TUESDAY, MARCH 23, to commence at 8 o'clock. For further particulars, &c., see programmes which may be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr Kiallmark 22a, Fitzroy-square.

MR. LONARD.—This polished and classical Violinist will make his [illegible] Appearance at ALLA'S FIFTH WINTER SOIREE, on THURSDAY, MARCH 25 at WILLIS'S ROOMS. Programme: Quintet, G Minor—Mozart; Aria di Bravura—Handel; Trio, B flat—Op 97, Beethoven; Grand Duo, E Minor, Op 44—Mendelssohn; Song, Rossini; Fantasia, Violin Solo, Leonard; Pianett, M Aguilar; Vocalist, Mdme Lockey; Violoncello, Mr Lucas—her first appearance in England since 1848; Violin, Mr Leonard. Conductor, Mr Alla. Tickets, One Guinea each. The last Concert will be on Thursday, April 1.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST JAMES'S.—Under the patronage of Her Gracious Majesty.—Mrs Alexander, Miss M Williams, Mr Lockey, Mr Hobbs, Mr Francis, Mr Land, and Mr H Phillips will give their LAST MORNING CONCERT of the Season, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24 Commence at half-past 3. Reserved seats, 5s; unreserved 3s; stalls, numbered, 7s.—Tickets at Mr Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and all the principal music-sellers.

E. LAND, Hon Secretary, 5, Foley-place, Langham-place.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, President, Rev B S Hawn; Vice-Presidents, Rev R Sale, Rev G Evans, Hon Secretary, Mr Stanley Addison.—On FRIDAY EVENING, March 26th, at 8 o'clock, Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION. The Oratorio will be preceded by the Anthem, O PRAISE THE LORD WITH ONE VOICE, by Dr. Boyce, and Beethoven's Grand Chorale, Wondrous, dedicated by permission to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Vocalists—Miss Birch, Mr Lockey, and Mr Hobbs. Band and Chorus of 400 performers. Conductor, Sir Samuel Prout, Founder of the Royal Harmonic and fifteen years Conductor of the ancient Harmonic Society. Tickets, 10s 6d; Reserved Seats (numbered), 15s 6d. Only Office of the Society, 9, Exeter Hall.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—The FIRST CONCERT on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24th, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Programme:—Symphony in C (Jupiter) Mozart. Scena from Iphigenia, in Tauride—Gluck. Song, Cherubini, Ha, ha, ha! Chorus, triple Concerto in C (Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello)—D ettreen: Mr. Sloman, Signor Sivori, and Signor Platti Overture, (No 1st)—Weber. Part 2nd, Romeo and Juliet—by Hector Berlioz. Introduction, Scene Chorus—Air, Arbuckle—Song, Nurse, Schubert—Finale Solo, with Semi-Chorus. No Semi-Chorus—Air, Arbuckle—Song, Nurse, Schubert—Finale Solo, with Semi-Chorus. No 2nd Instrumental.—Distant sound of festive music—Adagio Chorus—Storm—Chorus—Song, Queen Mab—Air, Arbuckle—Queen Mab—Chorus—Instrumentals. Finale—Contre—Song, Signor Rotatoli. Overture (Guillaume Tell) Rossini. The Overture will shortly be published in Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Conductor, M Hector Berlioz.—Subscription to a Series of Six Concerts, Two Guineas; Single Tickets, 10s 6d; Stalls, 7s; West-end of Hall, 5s; Gold seat; to be had of Cramer, Beale, and Co, 201, Regent-street; and the principal Musicsellers.

BRAHAM—SIVORI—BOTTESINI.—EXETER-HALL.—BRAHAM'S LAST APPEARANCES.—SIVORI and BOTTESINI'S FIRST APPEARANCES.—On TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, at the request of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, the vocal removed and veteran Tenor, Mr Braham, will appear, and sing "The Bird-as of Nature," and one of his most celebrated Songs, and a Duet with Mdme Caradori—"Gallop on gaily," Braham. M Sivori will play a new Fantasia, composed expressly for the Concerts, and a Concerto by Mendelssohn. Signor Bottesini will perform a Fantasia, "Le Carnaval de Venise," and a Duet with Signor Sivori. The programme will embrace the services of several other artistes of acknowledged excellence. Tickets, 10s 6d; Stalls, 7s, may be had of Mr. ALLCROFT, 15, New Bond-street at the Office, adjoining Exeter Hall; and all Musicsellers.

HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Conducted by KAPELMEISTER KALOZDY, beg to inform the Nobility and the Public that their CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 23, at half past Eight o'Clock, under the special patronage of the Excellency the Austrian Ambassador. The performances will consist of select songs from the Operas of "Der Freischutz," "Oberon," "Guillaume Tell," "The Prophète," "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," Hernia Lenzi, Mdlle Lenzi, Mdlle Lenzi, Mdlle

LADIES' GUILD.—The Managers will RECEIVE for SALE, at the Bazaar of the Institution, 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy square, all descriptions of WORKS, the benefit of produce from of Ladies, provided they shall be adjudged by the Work Committee to contain evidence of artistic ability and skill. The names to be given in confidence to the President. Mrs. SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

CONTRACTS.—The committee of the Royal Asylum of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY are ready to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY to their country establishment, for six months, from the 31st inst., of BREAD, flour, meal milk, butter and cheese Forms of Tender may be had at the office EDWARD FREDERICK LEEK'S Secretary.

9, Charlotte-row Mansion-house March 1852.

LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING-WATER COMPANY.—The Shareholders are informed that the BILL of this COMPANY has PASSED the STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, and that the Directors are taking the necessary steps to present the Act being obtained during the present session of Parliament. A... that the remaining shares may be taken at the Temporary Offices of the Company, 9 Copthall-court, City, or of the Brokers, Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co., 3, Princes-street, Bank. By order, BENJAMIN RANKIN, Secretary.

Dated 12th March, 1852.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages resolved (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes, no extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve lessons. Separate rooms for ladies to which department (if preferred) Mrs Smart will attend.—For terms &c. apply to Mr Smart, as above.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Monday. A... Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or gentleman unacquainted with the method of the Ball-room to waltz with grace and freedom, and take part in this Fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for £1 1s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. Admission, 1s.

CLOSING of NIAGARA and JERUSALEM, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—These Views, unequalled in accuracy and detail, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 27th inst. The Picture of NINEVEH, and the surrounding interesting objects now OPEN; as also the LAKE and TOWN of LUCERNE:—Admission, in each circle, or 1s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till 5 o'clock.

FREE CANCER HOSPITAL, London. The Committee of Management have the satisfaction of announcing the gratifying fact, that Fourteen Patients have left the Institution this season, in compliance with the terms [illegible] Seventeen have died, and Twenty remain now six more contributors to constitute the Annual Governors. Those who are influenced, and have [illegible] are requested to forward their donations to the Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, or to the Secretary, at the Hospital, 167, Great Portland-street. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer and most cordially by the undersigned. Patients are received daily. Those are admitted [illegible] whose cases afford great relief. By order, W. J. CockRELL, Secretary.

Board-room, 1, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Westminster.

GRAND PRESENT
WITH NEXT WEEK'S
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, will be given to Subscribers and regular Purchasers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the

SPLENDID SHEET OF MUSIC;
THE NATIONAL MELODIES OF ENGLAND.

The Musical Editorship by SIR H. BISHOP; the Poetry by CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

TWO LARGE SHEETS, SIXPENCE ONLY.

Offices, 198, Strand.

NEW READING-CASE FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—We have this week issued a convenient and elegant Reading-Case, for protecting the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal, and we recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each half-year, to provide themselves with this desideratum. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Upper Ten Thousand ——Commentary on the Church Catechism ——Lord Palmerston's Opinions and Policy ——Moses on Inclosures ——Student in Archæology ——Homœopathy in 1851 ——Hearts and Hearts. 3 vols ——Johnson's Wilhelm Tell.——History of Corfu.——Shrapnel's Survey of London.——Jacottet's Method ——History of a New Species. What is Slaughter Papers ——Advice upon a Ball to a Bride ——Literature of North-en Europe ——Richard's Poems and Essays.—— Exmoor.—— Home Truths for Home Passages from the Lives of Life. Books and Libraries.—— Verities ——How to see the British Museum.—— Johnson's School Atlas.——Lives of the Queens of England. vo 6 ——Report on Cholera.—— Nuvens, Buds in Fragrance, No. I.—Vaudes a Parliamentary Companion.—— Letters from Paris and Vienna. Master Engineers and their Workmen.—A Few Words on the Merits and Demerits of the Quarantine Laws. Buds —The Hexapoda and Mandelpal Admiralties. [illegible] —Helen of Troyes. [illegible] —"L'Amore" —"Le Sonte che in Petto."—"Come q el Fior m MUSIC —Home [illegible] —"L'Amore" —"Le Sonte che in Petto."—"Come q el Fior m [illegible] Late Hours."—"Give Place, ye Lovers." —"Hy [illegible] O Lord

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

At length there is a reasonable prospect of an end to the Kaffir war. Probably it has been already brought to a triumphant conclusion; for the last advices from the Cape state that the principal Kaffir chiefs, beaten or out-manœuvred, and threatened with certain famine in case of prolonged resistance, have sued for peace. The next arrival, it is to be confidently expected, will bring the welcome intelligence that Sir Harry Smith has finally subjugated them. The country will have much reason to rejoice at such a consummation, for this unhappy war was not simply discreditable to our arms, but ruinous to our resources. It was waged against an enemy whom it was no glory to subdue, but by whom it was most vexatious and disgraceful to be baffled; and was carried on at a cost wholly incommensurate with the advantages that were likely to be gained by it. But while the country will rejoice for its own sake that the surplus revenues hitherto engulphed in the hungry maw of Kaffraria will be set free, to be devoted to better purposes at home, it will also rejoice, for the sake of the gallant Sir Harry Smith, that it has been by his exertions that the war has been concluded. It may be safely said that there was not a gentleman in England who did not feel regret and sympathy that Sir Harry Smith should have been made the scapegoat of Earl Grey, and that Earl Grey should have subjected a gallant soldier to the indignity of receiving such a letter of recall as that which his Lordship did not think it unbecoming to address to him. That letter was the severest condemnation ever inflicted upon the late colonial administration; for, although the condemnation was meant for Sir Harry Smith, it reacted upon its own author. There will be no small satisfaction to Sir Harry Smith to have concluded the war before his letter of recall reached him, and to hand over the civil and military government of the colony to his successor with no other task before him than that of turning victory to the best account. In this moment it should not be forgotten in England, where we may soon expect to see the late Governor of the Cape, that he was continually thwarted by the Colonial Office; that he asked for reinforcements which were refused; and that when, ultimately, in consequence of his reiterated demands, those reinforcements were grudgingly sent to him, he needed nothing more to terminate the war with honour and success. The treatment he received from Lord Grey will serve as an additional stimulus to his countrymen to give him a cordial reception on his return. Thus the past indignity will increase the future triumph. On all merely personal questions the common sense and common feeling of the public are sure to do justice, and Sir Harry Smith is already avenged.

But the task reserved for his successor, though simplified, will be arduous. To place the future relations of the disaffected Dutch, the discontented English, and the treacherous though subdued Kaffirs, upon a satisfactory footing, and to make the colony free, prosperous, and happy, is an undertaking of no common responsibility. General Cathcart has his work before him, and, if he succeed, will deserve, even more than Sir Harry Smith, the gratitude of his country. We do not know what kind of a Colonial Minister we at present have the happiness—or, it may be, the unhappiness—to possess; but there is one comfort in the reflection that he cannot be worse, and is, in all probability, better than the last. The colony possesses, or will immediately possess, the inestimable right of local self-government; and, if the necessary measures of improvement to be taken on the spot be not delayed or thwarted by any proceedings in Downing-street, by the present or any future holder of the colonial seals, we may reasonably anticipate that it will become in due time a source of strength, as well as of pride, to the British empire.

The present Parliament has abundance of work before it, whether it employ its energies in fighting the battle of Free Trade, or whether it accept the invitation of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to aid in the framing of the various measures which the interest of the country requires. It will have to pass a Militia Bill of some kind; not that of which Lord John Russell's Administration expired, but one better adapted to the end in view: and it may be presumed, however keen and protracted the debates upon it may be, that the House of Commons and the Administration will be able to come to an understanding about it. The same may be said of the necessary renewal of the Income-tax, unless Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli should decide upon making an appeal to the country upon the whole question of the Budget, in which case the Income-tax question will merge into the larger one of Free Trade, and be left for the next Parliament to consider. The Ministerial measure for the well-merited disfranchisement of the notorious borough of St. Alban's, and the bestowal of its two members and those of Sudbury upon some other places, such as Birkenhead or the Gorbals of Glasgow, is not of immediate importance. If the measure can be passed during this session, it will be well; but if it do not pass, it will not signify; and St. Alban's may again return to Parliament the representatives of its venality, without any great additional injury to its character, and with no detriment to the public service.

But the case is different with the last of the great measures which Lord Derby has wisely adopted from the Government of his predecessor. The reform of the Court of Chancery ought not to be postponed. That court is admitted by the universal consent of all parties—judges and advocates, as well as the unhappy suitors—to be the greatest abuse in the empire. The public of all classes read with unmixed satisfaction the clear and able speech of Lord St. Leonard's, in which his Lordship announced the approaching doom of that venerable nuisance; and in proportion to the satisfaction experienced at such a statement from so admirable a lawyer, will be the regret of the public if the wars of faction in the Lower House should lead to the postponement of that measure to a future Parliament. There is, however, some reason to fear that such will be the result. The Ministry admit, and even insist upon the importance of the measure; but in giving to a meditated bread-tax the paramount claim to the decision of the country, they throw all other questions into insignificance, and prepare the way for their temporary abandonment. But the success of this particular measure rests more with the Ministry than with the House of Commons. If Lord Derby is really as anxious that it should pass as the explanation of Lord St. Leonard's would lead the public to believe, it remains with his Lordship and Mr. Disraeli to urge it forward. All the facts are known, the mind of the public is made up, there is little or no difference of opinion even upon the minor details of the proposed reform, and the measure might without difficulty become law before the approaching dissolution. We fear that party exigencies will not permit the consummation; but while we fear, it is not without a hope that means may be taken to save this one brand from the burning.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

During the past week her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family have taken their customary exercise daily.

Divine service was performed on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Protheroe before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance and the Royal household were also present.

On Monday evening, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained a distinguished circle at dinner, at the family mansion in Arlington-street.

Lord John Russell had a Parliamentary dinner party, on Tuesday, at his residence in Chesham-place.

The Countess of Derby gave the first of a series of receptions on Wednesday night, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The *réunion* was honoured with the presence of about 700 leading members of the political and fashionable world.

The Earl of Lonsdale (Lord President of the Council) gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence on Carlton House Terrace.

THE FIRST LEVEE OF THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—There was a vast attendance of the nobility, gentry, and the clergy of the Established Church at the first levee of the Lord-Lieutenant, held by his Excellency on Tuesday, in Dublin Castle. There were nearly two thousand persons present, including upwards of thirty Peers. It is stated that this was the most numerous levee for several years, with the exception of that held by the Queen during her Majesty's visit.

On Monday last the Presence Chamber of Dublin Castle was so densely crowded by a deputation from the Provost, Fellows, Scholars, &c. of Trinity College, who were in the act of presenting an address to the Earl of Clarendon, as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that a portion of the flooring gave way; and had the ceiling below not been supported by the projection of some pillars, the whole floor would inevitably have fallen in, and a terrible catastrophe have resulted.

The largest temperance hall in the kingdom is about to be erected at Leicester, in the principal thoroughfare, leading from the railway station to the centre of the town.

The last accounts from Hong-Kong state that seventeen American whalers had lately arrived in that harbour. The fishing during the past season has been unprofitable.

The *Inverness Courier* relates an instance of presence of mind in a farmer's daughter, who, being attacked by a ferocious bull in a level field at North Ord, with no place of refuge to resort to, and three-quarters of a mile from home, placed herself under the protection of a grey-haired bull, which [illegible] gored a dog with her across the field, keeping her assailant at bay.

On Monday last the largest quantity of machinery sent out of Blackburn at one time was forwarded by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to Liverpool, for shipment to Sweden. The train consisted of about thirty waggons, heavily laden, and took three engines to propel it beyond the Sough Tunnel, from whence two were required. The machinery comprised looms, carding and sizing machines, and other necessaries for a weaving [illegible]

From a return just printed by order of the House of Lords, it appears that down to the end of last year £.5,665 8s. 4d. was to be applied out of the Rate-in-Aid Fund for the emigration of paupers from Ireland.

A correspondent from Alexandria by the Overland Mail states that the American Consul there has taken down his flag in consequence of a disagreement with the Pasha's Government about certain claims made by an American citizen for the removal of a balcheonse to enable the Egyptian Government to construct a street some years since.

HARROW SCHOOL.—The following annual prizes have been recently adjudged:—The Gregory Medal (Latin prose), Mr. W. H. Stone; the Latin hexameters, Mr. W. H. Stone; the Peel medal (Latin essay), Mr. W. H. Stone; the Greek Iambics, Mr. C. H. Monro. In the latter subject Mr. R. D. Wilson's exercises was highly commended. The arithmetic and algebra prizes, given by the Rev. R. Middlemist, mathematical master, have been also adjudged as follows:—The former to Mr. W. H. Stone and Mr. R. D. M Neale; the latter to Mr. W. H. Stone and Mr. Leacock. The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer has recently founded a scholarship at Harrow of the value of £30 per annum, to be held for three years.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that Congregations will be held at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 28, 29, and 30, at which special Graces will be offered to the Senate.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Bishop of Cape Town has been appointed the Rev. William A. Newman, M.A., to be Dean of Cape Town and Commissary for conducting the affairs of the diocese, with the aid of the Archdeacons of Graham's Town and George Town, and the Rural Deans of Natal and St. Helena.

THE LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.—A scheme has just been proposed for converting this proprietary establishment into a public school upon a similar principle to those of Harrow, Eton, Rugby, and Winchester, being, we believe, the first scheme which has been made to the foundation schools for the country between two and three centuries. One gentleman has already made a testamentary disposition of £500 in support of the new foundation; and the Lord Bishop of Worcester, who visited the college last week, and found the new house[illegible] much pleased with the arrangements, especially those of the chapel and the hall, has signified his willingness to accept the visitorship of the new institution.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND HORFIELD MANOR.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Monk, has, by a deed of gift, conveyed the whole of his interest in Horfield manor to five trustees, for the benefit of such Clergymen of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The trustees are Sir William Page Wood, M.P., the late Sol-citor General; Mr. Philip William Skinner Miles, M.P. for Bristol; the Venerable Thomas Thorp, Archdeacon of Bristol; the Rev. T. Murray Browne, Rural Dean of Gloucester; and Mr. C. J. Monk, the Bishop's son. The copyholds are now all enfranchised, with a very small exception, and the manorial rights of the Bishop have been commuted for land. The property consists partly of tithe rent charge, partly of land. The former is to be divided into two equal parts, for the endowment of the living of Horfield and of a new church, which may be expected to be erected in the newly enfranchised parts of the old parish. The rents of all the land and houses (formerly as well as newly acquired) will be divided equally between two objects of the Bishop's bounty—first, to assist in building parsonages on poor benefices, in public patronage, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; and, secondly, to assist in paying parochial small livings in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, the incumbents of which are prevented by sickness, age, or infirmity from discharging their own duties. The donation takes effect from the present time, and its term is for the lives of the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the longest liver of them. The present income of the whole exceeds, we believe, £1000.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been made:—*Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. J. W. Whittaker in Manchester Cathedral. *Minor Canonry:* The Rev. G. Hall, in Ely Cathedral. *Rectories:* the Rev. G. Lockyer to Barton-Westcott, Oxfordshire; the Rev. J. S. C. Vyley to Ecking, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Rushton to Long Stow, Cambridgeshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Bryans, to Tarwin, Cheshire; the Rev. J. Benthall to Wilton, Bucks; the Rev. T. C. Brettingham to Biggrasgate, Lincoln; the Rev. T. G. Lisard to Stanford Mountfichet, the Rev. G. Rebbeck to Norton Disney, Lincolnshire; the Rev. C. B. Rodwell to Toller-Fratrum, with the rectory of Winford Eagle, Dorset; the Rev. T. Sanderson to Great Doddington, Northamptonshire; the Rev. H. Temple to Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; the Rev. R. Williams to Dacre, Cumberland. *Curacy:* Rev. W. R. Capel, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, to Yoxall, Staffordshire.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—On Sunday morning the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, preached a sermon at the parish church of St. Pancras, in aid of the St. Pancras Church Extension Fund. And in an impressive discourse enforced the duty and necessity of which exertion in this parish, the population of which has increased from 31,795, in the year 1801, to 170,000. The fund had already granted the sum of £9954 towards the building of churches, providing sites for churches, and for enlarging old fabrics. It had proposed to grant £2000, and made an annual grant of £250 for ministers' stipends; the results of which were one church enlarged, two consecrated, four temporary churches, one free church, nine clergymen, five scripture readers, church accommodation for 9000 persons, 1000 communicants, twelve schools with 2000 children, five district visiting societies, and other institutions essential to the well working of a Christian church. The districts supplied with clergymen by means of the fund contained a population of 49,021 souls. After the sermon the sum of £.32 was collected in aid of the fund.

OXFORD PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Mr. Senior's term of office expires on the 23d inst., but the election of his successor will not take place until next term. Mr. Neate, Mr. G. K. Richards, and Mr. Rowe continue candidates for the chair; but whether the contest will proceed to a poll, is at present uncertain.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The general committee of this society met on Monday last; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present—his Grace the Archbishop of York; the Bishops of Bangor, Worcester, and Lichfield; the Earl of Powis; the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.; the Venerable Archdeacon Jones; the Revs. Dr. Hook and Wordsworth, &c. Aid was granted towards building new churches at Batterne, in the parish of South Stoneham, near Southampton; Pottery Field, in the parish of Hunslet, near Leeds; Llanwonllwyfo, in the is and of Anglesey; Kingsbridge, in the parish of Stoke upon-Trent, near Newcastle-under-Lyme; Hatcham, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford; and Little Tew, near Bustone, Oxfordshire; also, towards rebuilding, with enlargement, at Pensley, Staffordshire; and enlarging, near Aberystwith; and changing, or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ford, near Coddstream; Belton, near Loughborough; and Wilfrith Newburgh, near Dorchester.

The inhabitants of Stanley have presented the Rev. John Smith Hill with a splendid silver tea and coffee service (valued at nearly £60), on his retiring from that curacy, which he has so faithfully served.

DIOCESE OF CHICHESTER.—The rural deans of this diocese assembled last week at the episcopal palace, by invitation from the Bishop, to present reports of the state of the respective deaconries, and to take counsel with the Bishop on various matters of interest connected with the diocese. Among the topics proposed for discussion were the inspection of schools, and the best mode of providing for an increase of the Church's ministrations in populous places. A warm protest was entered into, numerously supported, against recognising Government inspection in Church schools, and an expression was put forth of a decided preference in behalf of the restricted diocesan, should it be found feasible, over the plan of introducing Scripture readers. Towards the close of the proceedings, the Bishop expressed a strong opinion upon the desirableness and necessity of restoring the synodical action of the Church, with more especial reference to Convocation.

The Pitt scholarship was adjudged, on Monday last, to Mr. F. W. Hawkins, of Trinity College, Cambridge

MUNIFICENCE OF MISS BURDETT COUTTS.—This most amiable lady, who but a short time ago built and endowed a magnificent church, with adjoining schools, in one of the most destitute portions of the metropolis, has presented to a splendid painting, descriptive of Christ blessing the little children, 18 feet by 12½ feet, so formed as to fill, with its frame, the entire head of an arch in the chief room of the school-houses. It so happened that the artist entrusted with the production of the painting (Mr. W. Carpenter) was on the point of emigrating, with his family, to Sydney, when he received the order, and, with the consent of Miss Coutts, undertook the task imposed on him with the intention of quitting it at the antipodes. On his arrival at Sydney he transferred to canvas the ideas conceived during his long voyage. The picture was finished, rolled, and despatched to England, where it arrived in safety, and is now prevailed with much graciously to accept it, and to place it in the Great Hall.

On Wednesday the parishioners of St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, in the city of London, presented the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., with an elegant testimonial, in gold plate, and a handsome piece of plate, in token of their high esteem and regard for him as their rector during more than 25 years, which living he has now resigned, on being appointed vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN UNDERGRADUATE AT CAMBRIDGE.—On Monday afternoon, as Mr. J. F. Anstey, of Trinity College, was leaping his horse over some fences in the field of Mr Sparrow, at Chesterton, he was thrown to the ground, and one of his feet remaining fixed in the stirrup, the animal kicked the head or four times round the field at a fearful pace, the skull, at every stride of the horse, coming in contact with the ground. When taken up he was insensible, and was conveyed to Mr. Sparrow's house; but he survived but a short period, having sustained severe injuries of the skull. The unfortunate gentleman, who was only about twenty years of age, was the son of Gilbert Anstey, Esq., of Houghton Hall, Hants

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, the Manchester and Liverpool train to Manchester ran into an engine from the Longsdon depôt of the London and North-western Company, just as it had got upon the down line to Manchester. The driver was so injured, that shortly afterwards or sixteen persons were much shaken and bruised, but no person was killed or seriously injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, when the down mail-train, which left the Waterloo terminus at half-past eight o'clock P.M., had arrived within about a mile and a half of Bishopstoke, the tire of the rear leading wheel of the engine flew off, which caused the tender to leave the line, and to run down an embankment about [illegible] The engine driver was killed on the spot, and the fireman died [illegible] The stoker was killed on the spot, and the fireman died [illegible] The stoker was killed on the spot, and the fireman died [illegible] The stoker

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

On taking a parting glance at this collection, we find one or two works of considerable merit, entitling them to a passing notice. But, first, of S[illegible]'s fine picture of "Music," which we have already mentioned with commendation, and which we this week Engrave. The boldness of the composition, and the expressive character of the face have been well preserved by our Artist; and the spectator will easily conceive how advantageously the broad masses of colouring of the sky above, and drapery at the base, serve to throw out the figure, the flesh tints of which are faithfully rendered.

Our other Engraving represents Linnell's "Boar Hunt in England—Olden Time," a picture of very decided merit, which attracts a large share of attention. It is a piece of rather large dimensions, measuring 6 feet by 10. The scene represented is a wild hilly woodland; time, evening: the rays of the setting sun gild the whole of the foreground and the extreme distance, the middle distance being of a cooler tone. The colouring of the first strikes us as a little too yellow, and to partake more of local hues than those resulting from atmospheric influences.

Close to the above is a single figure (No. 44), "The Syndic," by R. C. Woodville. The character of the head is very good, and the colouring of the dress, which is of black, with fur collar, is sober and effective, indicating a study of Titian.

Copley Fielding has four small landscapes, in different styles, but all done in his best manner. 83. "Arundel Castle and Town, Sussex," is set off with a rich warm tone; 176. "View of Byland Abbey, looking over Coxwold to the Vale of York," introduces a fine cool distance; 285. "Windsor Forest," takes us to one of the most umbrageous spots in the great forest, whence the Castle is seen in the distance lit up by the rays of the sun; 292. "View of Arundel Castle from the Park," is a charming little bit of landscape portraiture. G. Stanfield has (256) a view of "Ripon, in Yorkshire;" and (476) a view "on the North Esk at Rosslyn"—the latter a well-selected scene, combining rocks and distant hills, and water gushing and bubbling along in the midst, every feature of which is characterised.

W. Oliver's "Château des Beaucons, Valley of Argely, Pyrenees," is carefully and delicately painted, with a pretty distance of plain and stream nicely defined.

Armytage's picture of "Christ Crowned with Thorns" (363) must not be passed over without mention, although we regret to say we cannot speak favourably of it. The head of the Christ is not without dignity and expression, but those of the soldiers are singularly deficient in the latter respect—a deficiency the more remarkable, considering the opportunities which the solemn incident affords. The colouring is extremely unfortunate and ineffective; consisting of blues, violet, and a sort of dirty orange. From such materials what could possibly be expected?

It must not be denied, that, satisfactory as it is in many respects, the present collection contains fully the usual proportion of daubs. These, however, it is never our purpose to seek out. We would rather pass them by with a quiet shrug, and a prayer that the artist may live to do something better in another line. But when, through favour, or the culpable carelessness of the officials, the offending canvas is put forward in a prominent position, where it is impossible to avoid seeing it, we feel bound to cry out. And so it happens, that, on entering the room, we find staring upon us from the place of honour over the north mantelpiece, an enormous presentation of "Peace," represented by a very pink fleshed female, with three chubby urchins, all pink to their very heels, a huge nosegay of flowers, a lion couchant on one side, and on the other a discarded helmet, in whose bright polished surface the artist (Mr. S. H. Gambardella) has ingeniously introduced his own portrait as standing before his easel. This flagrant production is only fit for the decoration of an oil-shop on a Royal birthday.

"MUSIC."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

Mr. E. F. Owen also has two very extraordinary specimens of colouring (Nos. 100 and 187), over the doors of the North and Middle Rooms respectively. In the first he appears to wish to attempt an imitation of the ostensible peculiarities in some of Turner's pictures, but without his knowledge of cause and effect in the treatment of prismatic colours. The following lines explain the purport of this strange compound of red, white, green, orange, &c.:—

And while the robes imbibe the solar ray,
O'er the green mead the sporting virgins play,
Their shining veils unbound: along the skies
Toss'd, and retoss'd, the ball incessant flies:
They sport, they feast: Nausicaa lifts her voice,
And, warbling sweet, makes earth and heaven rejoice.

Odyssey, Book VI.

The other picture, "The Entombment," is still more extravagant in colouring, red and yellow predominating, and apparently thrown on with a trowel, without any regard to outline, the drawing of the dead Christ being remarkably "out."

Two *morceaux* in the pre-Raphaelite school (No. 52), "St. Catharine," by W. Denby, and No. 447, "Hotspur and the Courtier," by E. Ransford, will charm those who seek the regeneration of art in that direction. "St. Catharine" is rather sickly in expression and hue, and is surrounded by sickly yellows, red, and pale blues; but the scene from Shakspeare's play is gaudily painted, and the figures have all the truthful and lifelike appearance of a troop of marionettes.

A deputation of London and Bristol merchants engaged in the palm-oil trade on the coast of Africa, accompanied by William Miles, Esq., M.P.; P. J. Miles, Esq., M.P.; and P. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P., had an interview on Saturday morning with Earl Malmesbury, at his private residence, in Whitehall-place, with the object of procuring some relaxation of the present blockade on behalf of British commerce, which is thereby interrupted. His Lordship, who appeared to be impressed by the representations of the deputation with respect to the progress made by legitimate trade in supplanting the slave trade within the line of coast blockaded, while professing the adherence of Government to the policy which would suppress the latter, gratified the memorialists by assuring them that instructions should be given to facilitate their trading operations, as far as was consistent with the measures taken in pursuance of that policy.

"A BOAR-HUNT IN ENGLAND—OLDEN TIME."—PAINTED BY J. LINNELL.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Archibald William Montgomerie, fifteenth Earl of Eglinton and Winton, only son of Archibald Lord Montgomerie, by his cousin, Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter and heir of Archibald, the eleventh Earl, was born at Palermo in 1812. In 1819 he succeeded to the Peerage. He has at various times been appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Ayrshire, Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Dean of the Faculty of the University of Glasgow. He is well known on the turf as an earnest supporter of field sports; and in 1840 became famous by the Eglinton Tournament, a pageant of the middle ages, shown in these trading and machinery days with all the old splendour, but without the possibility of the old spirit. However, the passage of arms at Eglinton grew far beyond the original intention of its projector. He looked to a few, but thousands came, and the expense was enormous. As a landlord the Earl has endeavoured to promote agricultural improvements amongst his tenantry, and general education amongst the people in the neighbourhood of his estate.

In 1841 his Lordship married Theresa, daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., widow of Richard Howe Cockerell, Esq., Commander, R.N.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., he landed at Dublin, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Kilburn.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF EGLINTON.—LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN.

OPENING OF THE NEW PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT NANTES.

The opening and benediction of a superb new building, the Palais de Justice, or Court-house, at Nantes, took place with great pomp on Tuesday the 2d instant. The edifice has been building between five and six years; it is of magnificent plan, and contains several courts, halls of reception, and depositories for the archives of the department. The design, in handsome Italian style, consists of a basement and two stories, and attics of windows' length on the sides.

The ceremony had been commanded by M. Janvier de la Motte, the President of the Civil Tribunal; and assembled all the religious, civil, and military authorities, the members of the General Council of the department of the Lower Loire, the Municipal Council of Nantes, the journalists, and some of the principal people of the city. The ladies mustered in great force, and occupied the reserved seats. The magistrates of the courts and of the *parquet*, the members of the Tribunal of Commerce, the justices of the peace, the members of the bar, and the attornies were some upon this bench, and the rest in the *Pretoire*, or Hall of Judgment.

A magnificent dais had been erected for the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Nantes in the Salle des Pas Perdus, or ante-chamber. The venerable Prelate came in procession about one o'clock, accompanied by a numerous clergy, the military band playing.

On his Lordship taking his place on the throne, the choir chanted the 126th Psalm: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it," &c.

Serious indisposition having prevented the Bishop speaking, M. Dandé supplied his place, and addressed to the assembly an animated discourse.

The benediction ceremony then took place, and being finished, the assembly passed into the Assize-hall, in which M. Janvier de la Motte opened the session with an excellent speech, which he concluded as follows:—

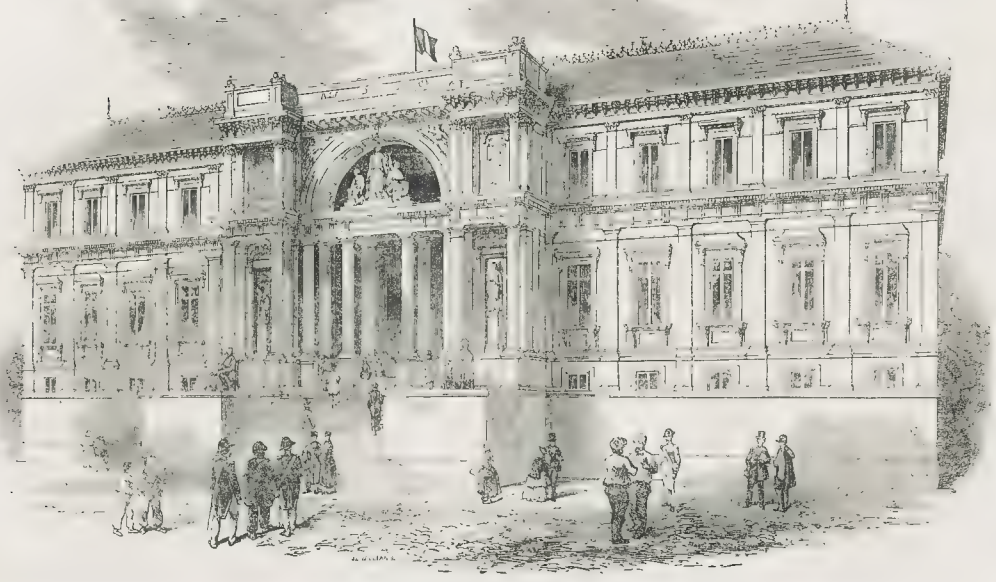
The noble splendour, which adds to the dignity of this new palace, increases also its strength; but what to-day, above all else, flatters and honours it, is to see in this vast assemblage of the most eminent representatives of religion, of the army, of the Administration, and of commerce, the proof of the sentiments which the magistracy has been able to inspire in them; the manifestation of which, although at first view appearing fruitless, we need not doubt, gentlemen, will become efficacious; for it is by granting to each other *everywhere* and *incessantly* a sympathy and a mutual deference, that functionaries of every order will gain influence, will arouse, and will fortify the principle of *respect to authority*, too long attacked in France, and unhappily enfeebled—a guardian principle to which *the man newly elected by eight millions of suffrages*, the Prince *twice commended* by the nation, intends to restore all its powers, for the purpose of preserving the future from those imminent and immense dangers from which his firm will and his courageous hand have been enabled, at present, to save society. I hasten to conclude, gentlemen; but before I do finish, let me be permitted, in the name of the magistracy and the bar, in the name of all the united members of the great judicial family admitted to share this splendid dwelling, to express loudly the profound gratitude which we feel towards the general counsel which has not hesitated to make an enormous sacrifice to raise up again in this country the importance of our institutions; and to tell the first administrator of this department how cordially we feel his persevering efforts for the realisation of a sentiment as elevated as useful; and finally to proclaim that Messrs. Schœlit and Chenantais have good right to our thanks and to the unanimous felicitations of their fellow-citizens. Chosen to build a monument of art which should be capable already during past ages richly endowed by two eminent architects, ought to pride herself on being able to reckon two more."

M. Duportal, the Procureur of the Republic (or Attorney-General of the department of the Lower Loire), afterwards pronounced an oration characterised by lofty sentiment. Having drawn a fearful picture of the "reckless revolutions" of France, he added:—

Disturbed as to the incessate research after the politica philosopher's stone, France prefers the tranquil enjoyment of the real treasures which are in her hand, order and peace, to those imaginary riches which the deceptive mirage of Utopia had promised her. She has confided her destiny in full assurance to the wisdom and to the energy of that Prince whose devotedness is equalled only by the confidence of which he lately has received a striking testimony in the unanimous approbation of the country. Let us unite our aid, gentlemen, to all these generous efforts for the moral regeneration of France. Let us teach respect for the laws by the wise application which we shall be enabled to make of them. Let us restore to our fellow citizens, by our zeal, our devotedness, and our exertions, that which, by their assemblage in this place this day, they have testified towards us on the account of good-will and sympathy. Such is the true signification of this solemnity, such will be the effect of it; and to assure this result you only need to continue to be what you have been. Our efforts, magistrates and members of the bar, will therefore be united in the interest of that France which we all love, to those of that administration which you are so well able, M. le Préfect, to render so paternal and so wise, whose devotedness to all interests, all wants, and all sufferings is a spectacle we witness every day. Let us no less unite our efforts to those of that clergy who have this day given us so striking a testimony of their sympathy; of that clergy who have been at all times one of the most brilliant glories of the country; who never fail in any mission of patriotism, of devotedness, and of charity, to whom France has owed Bossuet, Fénélon, and St. Vincent de Paul—these noble and glorious representatives of eloquence, of learning, of simple and humble piety, of the most sublime and the truest Christian charity. Let us unite our efforts to those of the clergy, in short, in that spirit which the holy Archbishop of Paris recently illustrated by falling in a sacrilegious strife, the expiatory and voluntary victim of our intestine discords.

The session terminated at a quarter past two, having occupied about an hour in the ceremonies of the exorcising and blessing, and in the speeches,

Post-office Notice.—Books, &c., to Cape Town.—General Post-office, March, 1852.—On and from 1st April next, printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, colonial, or foreign), addressed to Cape Town, may be forwarded by packet at the following reduced rates of postage; viz. For each packet not exceeding ½ lb. in weight, 6d.; for each packet exceeding ½ lb., and not exceeding 1 lb., 1s.; exceeding 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lb., 2s.; exceeding 2 lb., and not exceeding 3 lb., 3s.; and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. Provided, however, that the following conditions be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2d. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets, or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3d. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet, or its cover, the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects. To prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the Post-office may delay the transmission of any such packet for a time not exceeding 24 hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him. These instructions are not to extend to or interfere with the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, or of printed papers allowed to pass by the post under the newspaper privilege, all of which will continue subject to the existing regulations. As respects the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, no books can be forwarded under these regulations except those addressed to Cape Town itself, the colonial authorities not being prepared to undertake the conveyance of packets of books to the interior of the colony.



THE NEW PALAIS DE JUSTICE AT NANTES.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Continued from Page 229 of the Supplement published with the present Number.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill was read a third time and passed.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE inquired of the Earl of Derby if it was his intention to propose any alteration in the application of the funds granted for educational purposes in Ireland.

The Earl of DERBY, having had a great share in originating the system of combined education in Ireland, naturally took great interest in its progress, which he believed to have been attended with very beneficial results. He had observed with regret that the clergy of the Established Church for the most part stood aloof from that scheme of national education, for the absence of their co-operation was a great misfortune; and it became a question whether, without departing from the original plan, such modifications might not be made in the scheme as might overcome the objections entertained by the clergy. Two years ago he had expressed his conviction that a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the whole subject would be most expedient, and he still believed that if such a committee were fairly appointed, it would, if its inquiry was kept within proper bounds, go very far towards removing the difficulties which existed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE expressed his concurrence in what had fallen from Lord Derby, and seized the opportunity to pass a warm eulogy on the late Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray.

Lord ROSSEN trusted the present Government would not continue the system pursued by the late and other Governments. The people of England believed that Ministers would uphold the Protestant Church and the institutions of the country, and he sincerely hoped that those expectations would not be disappointed.

Lord MONTEAGLE hoped, if such a committee were appointed, care would be taken to keep its inquiries within fair bounds. He wished also to move for a copy of Mr. Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster, laying down the principles upon which the present system was established.

After some further discussion, an order was made for the production of the letter, and the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord C. HAMILTON took the oaths and his seat for Tyrone.

SIR J. BROOKE.

Mr. HUME, who had the following notice on the paper, "Copy of any grant or grants under which her Majesty's present Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sultan and independent chiefs of Borneo holds the Sarawak, in the island of Borneo; showing whether the tenure of the same be that of an independent Sovereign, or of a vassal paying tribute to the Sultan of Borneo; and also, under what authority the British flag is hoisted at Sarawak," said he understood no such documents were to be found in the papers of the Foreign-office, and therefore, to save time, he would not move for the return.

Mr DRUMMOND rose to order. The hon. member had no right to place such a motion on the paper, and then withdraw it. The motion could not be withdrawn without the permission of the House, and when that permission was asked, he (Mr. Drummond) would oppose its being granted. (Hear, hear.)

The SPEAKER said the rule of the House was this:—If a motion was placed on the paper, it was quite competent for the member to withdraw it; but if it was once moved, it could not be withdrawn without the consent of the House. In the present case the hon. member had not moved for the return.

Mr. HUME said he withdrew the motion merely to save the time of the House, as he understood the papers were not in existence.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it might save further controversy if he stated at once that there were no grants of the kind in the archives of the Foreign Office.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

Lord R GROSVENOR rose, pursuant to notice, "to ask the First Commissioner of Works (Lord John Manners) whether he was able to hold out any hopes of relief to the sufferings of the members from the present state of the ventilation of the House?" The noble Lord pointed out the danger to the health of hon. gentlemen arising from the excessive heat experienced on the floor of the House, while to the galleries they were exposed to continuous drafts of cold air. If something were not done speedily, he anticipated fatal consequences.

Mr W. PATTEN made a similar complaint in regard to the committee-rooms.

Lord J. MANNERS expressed the desire of his department to do all that was possible to remedy the evil. Dr. Reid's report, which had just been presented, would be considered, and Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney had been asked to give his opinion on the subject.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS.

In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. WALPOLE intimated that it would depend on the continuance of the session and the state of public business whether any measure would be substituted for that of last year which had failed in a object of carrying out extramural interments. Nothing could be done in the matter of the metropolitan water supply until they had the report of the select committee on the subject.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to Mr T. Duncombe Lord JOHN MANNERS announced that it was not the intention of Government to interpose for the purpose of preventing the demolition of the Crystal Palace.

FRAUDS AT THE DOCKYARDS—COALS.

Mr GEORGE THOMPSON called attention to certain alleged frauds in the supply of coals to the dockyards and public offices, and moved the appointment of a select committee on the subject. The mode in which fraud was said to have been committed was by the contractor being allowed to charge for larger quantities than were really delivered.

Mr. STAFFORD RICE stated the motion, on the ground that no specific case of fraud had been stated, added, that the arrangements now in operation would make it impossible to carry on practices such as those complained of.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

PERFORATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. MUNTZ complained of the unfairness with which Mr. Archer, the inventor of the machine for perforating the sheets of postage labels, so as to render them easily separable, had been treated by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and moved for a committee of inquiry; upon which

Mr GEORGE THOMPSON moved an amendment for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present mode of engraving, printing, and gumming the postage-label stamps, and likewise whether and how the perforating machine invented by the patentee could be applied to the same with advantage to the public.

To the motion so amended, the Government, through Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, consented.

RAILWAY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. J. STUART submitted a resolution pledging Parliament to grant assistance towards the formation of a railway communication between Oban, in Argyleshire, and Glasgow, with the view to provide employment for the people and to improve the condition of the country. He quoted the grants made for facilitating Irish railroads as justifying the application.

Mr. HAGGERSTON supported the motion.

Sir G. SINCLAIRD was opposed to the granting of public money for such works on principle, and in the present case especially, when the object was to form a railroad through an uninhabited and mountainous district.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, without laying it down as a rule that the State should in no case assist in forwarding enterprises of this nature, thought no sufficient grounds had been shown, justifying such assistance in the present case. He did not deny that a railroad would be an advantage to the district, but he reminded the mover that there was an annual grant applicable to such purposes. Supposing the object to be a proper one, and it were put forward on no sad date, an application made to the Loan Commissioners of Public Works for a grant would meet with due attention.

Sir A. CAMPBELL reminded the House that the proposed railway partook more of a public than a private work.

Mr HUME was satisfied that the only remedy for the distress in the Highlands was an pendent. He no sooner saw that such result to the country from a railroad in the district in question, where there was no traffic to make it remunerative

After some further conversation, Mr. F. SCOTT moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight, to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer an opportunity of further considering the subject, which was agreed to.

MORTMAIN.

On the motion of Mr. HEADLAM, the select committee on the laws of mortmain was reinstated.

RIBBON OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND brought in a motion of which he had given notice before his coming into office, namely, for a select committee to inquire into the state of those parts of the counties of ARMAGH, MONAGHAN, and LOUTH which were referred to in her Majesty's Speech, into the immediate cause of crime and outrage in those districts, and into the efficiency of the laws, and of their administration, for the suppression of such crime and outrage. He had no doubt that there existed in the districts in question a vast confederation for the purpose of crime, which if not put down by law, would eventually put law down; and he adduced statistics to show the fearful amount of criminality in those localities, where it was found impossible to obtain convictions. Additional crimes had been committed since the Speech from the Throne, and new notices of intended murder had been given. He explained the state of the law in Ireland, and the organization of the Ribbonmen, and insisted upon the necessity of special measures to put an end to such a system. He intended to submit to the Government the result of his labours on the question, and he hoped at no distant period to see a simplified code of laws applicable to the circumstances of the districts in question

Mr HATCHELL supported the motion, and entered into a vindication of his own conduct while in office.

Mr. M'CULLAGH, while admitting the distressing circumstances stated by Mr. Napier, attributed them in part to the inequality of the law in Ireland as regarded the rich and the poor respectively.

After a discussion of some length, the motion was agreed to.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

On the order for the second reading of the Friendly Societies Bill, Mr. SOTHERON stated that it differed in no important particular from the law which passed two years ago; but it had been deemed better to withdraw it, and introduce another bill to continue the present act for two years longer. The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

The reports of the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means were brought up and agreed to.—Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. T. BATESON took the oaths and his seat for Londonderry.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. ADDERLEY presented a petition from the municipality of Cape Town, expressing their unqualified attachment to her Majesty's person, and gratitude for her Majesty's liberal intentions in granting a constitution to the Cape; at the same time bitterly complaining that the local Government had taken steps to delay the passage of the necessary ordinance through their House, by interposing a number of objectionable ordinances; that they had appropriated the revenues of the colony by means of the old superseded Council for a quarter of a century to come, and spread jealousies and dissensions between the coloured races and the European population, which might altogether frustrate the objects of the new Constitution. They prayed the House to take every means in its power to induce her Majesty to refuse her assent to any such objectionable ordinances, and to make every effort for carrying into effect the constitution without delay. The hon. member hoped very shortly to call the attention of the House to the subject of this very important petition. (Hear, hear.)

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved the second reading of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill, which he as a deputation presented by a large proportion of the ratepayers of Manchester and Salford. It was objected that the bill should be a public, and not a private one; but he was willing, if it should be read a second time, that it should subsequently be treated as a public bill, or that it should be sent to a committee up-stairs.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment, the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of education in Manchester and Salford and the adjoining townships, and whether it was not advisable that some further provision should be made, and in what manner, for the promotion of education by means of local rates raised within the same boroughs and townships. The right hon. gentleman, in adverting to objectionable provisions of the bill, said that the only interest which the Jews would possess under it would be that of paying the rates, while the Roman Catholics could only avail themselves of its advantages by also paying the rates, and something that their children should be taught the authorised version of the Scriptures.

Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the amendment, and said that if the bill could be treated as a public bill, he should not undertake that there was which might not be so treated. It was no objection in that respect, that he appealed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department not to allow it to proceed any further.

Mr. WALPOLE said the promoters of the bill deserved great credit for their exertions in supporting this bill, and the more so that it did not propose to separate religion from secular education; but still there were strong reasons why the House should not allow the bill to be read a second time. The bill contained a great public principle, which, if agreed to in this case, would afford a precedent for the extension of the system to large towns. He was so deeply impressed with the necessity of making religion the foundation of all education, that he thought the voluntary efforts of every sect should be left uncontrolled; and, while opposing the second reading of the bill, he would express a hope that Mr. M. Gibson would consent to alter the last words of his motion with respect to promoting education by means of local rates.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it would be advisable to adopt the amendment instead of reading the bill a second time, though, had the question been upon the second reading only, he would have supported it. He hoped, therefore, his hon friend Mr Brotherton would not press the bill to a second reading.

Mr. CARDWELL said the promoters of the bill, if it should proceed no further, had reaped the reward of their labours in having the whole subject referred for full inquiry to a committee of that House.

Mr. W. PATTEN hoped that Mr. Brotherton would not press the second reading to a division, but accept the amendment.

Mr. BROTHERTON said he had great pleasure in acceding to the amendment, which, he believed, would lead to the accomplishment of all that the promoters sought for. He would, therefore, postpone for one month the second reading of the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS said he objected to taxing the people of England for the purposes of education except in accordance with the principles of the Established Church.

Mr. W. J. FOX expressed his satisfaction that the subject was to be referred for full inquiry to a committee.

Colonel THOMPSON contended, that, in a country containing a great diversity of religious creeds, if the path was to be taxed for the purposes of education, that education should be such as none of them could object to.

After some observations from Mr SLANEY,

Mr. M. GIBSON said, he would not press the words objected to by Mr. Walpole, provided it was understood that their omission would not limit the inquiries of the committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the object was not to limit the inquiries of the committee.

The amendment was then agreed to.

PHARMACY BILL.

The PHARMACY Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. TOWNLEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Property Qualification for members of Parliament.

Mr. WALPOLE said he would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but he must reserve to himself the right of dealing with the subject as he might think proper upon the second reading.

After a few words from Colonel SIBTHORP, leave was given to bring in the bill.

On the motion of Mr. PETRIE, leave was given to bring in a Bill to continue the Friendly Societies Act for two years.

Adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Lord BEAUMONT gave notice of his intention to ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for information upon the subject of the recent events in the Argentine Republic, in connexion with the maritime and commercial interests of the country. He also intended to ask for the production of the correspondence that had taken place between foreign countries and this country on the subject of foreign refugees and the treatment of English women in foreign countries. He would also take the opportunity of calling the noble Lord's attention to a rumour that was abroad respecting another outrage committed upon a British officer at Leghorn.

The Earl of MALMESBURY had no objection to answer the questions at once In reference to the first, he could assure the noble Baron that the Government were fully alive to the interests of this country in connexion with recent events in the Argentine Republic. In respect to the second question, the Government had no objection to the production of the correspondence referred to. And, in answer to the third question, the facts of the case were these:—A petty officer belonging to her Majesty's ship *Firebrand*, while on shore at Leghorn, and dressed in his uniform, was seized by a gendarme with very little or no provocation, dragged to the station-house, and there maltreated and loaded with chains. On the representation of the Interference of the Secretary of Legation, an apology was made for this outrage, and the officer who had arrested the marine was committed to prison for eight days.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said, that, after due consideration, the present Government thought that the decision arrived at by the late Government was a just and wise one. When the Militia Bill came under discussion, he would be prepared to show that they had acted in opposition without foundation.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the propriety of appointing a Royal Commission, with the view to the amendment of the laws relating to lunatics generally. The motion of the noble Earl could not properly be assented to by their Lordships, inasmuch as it involved the question of a sum of money for the erection of a building, and this would be an encroachment upon the peculiar privileges of the other House. He trusted, therefore, that the noble Earl would withdraw his motion.

After a few words from Lord CRANWORTH,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY consented to withdraw his motion, feeling perfectly satisfied with the assurance given him by the noble Earl at the head of the Government.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

OUTRAGE UPON A BRITISH OFFICER ABROAD.

Colonel RAWDON said he had seen a letter which mentioned that a British officer in full uniform, belonging to the Royal Marines, had been arrested at Leghorn by the Austrian authorities.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he believed it was quite incorrect that a British officer in full uniform had been cut down at Leghorn by the Austrian authorities. Information had reached the Government that a petty officer in the Marines, being on leave at Leghorn, had been extremely maltreated by the Tuscan police. The captain of her Majesty's vessel, the *Firebrand* immediately communicated with Mr. Scarlett, the British Minister at Florence. Considerable correspondence had taken place between Mr. Scarlett and the Austrian Government, and the head of the Tuscan police, who was involved in the transaction, had been imprisoned for eight days. That was all the information that had reached the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON wished to put a question in connexion with this affair. Some considerable time ago, an unmanly outrage, of a very aggravated character, was made upon a British subject. It was an attack by an armed officer at the head of a regiment on an unarmed British subject at Florence. He wished to know whether the Tuscan Government had inflicted any punishment upon the officer who had so misconducted himself, or whether any other reparation had been made to the British Crown?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the noble Lord that he had not given notice of his question; but he had to reply, that the Government had instituted inquiry respecting the conduct of the Tuscan officer. The correspondence which had passed was approaching to a speedy termination, and he believed the result would be satisfactory to the House. (Hear)

Lord J. RUSSELL asked whether reparation for the injury had been promised by the Tuscan Government?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should be able to give a more satisfactory reply if the noble Lord would give notice of his question. (Hear.)

INCOME-TAX.

Mr. HUME wished to know if it was intended to renew the Income-tax Committee of Inquiry of last year?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should have no objection to such a proceeding.

IRISH SAVINGS-BANKS.

Mr. REYNOLDS brought the case of the Cuffe-street Savings-bank under consideration, and moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the 23d of March, to consider the losses sustained by the depositors in the Cuffe-street Savings-bank, Dublin; and that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her most gracious Majesty may be pleased to take into her consideration their case, and grant them compensation for their losses.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in opposing the motion, said that in strict justice he did not think that those losses were entitled to compensation, and, although he did not regret the £30 000 which had been given to the depositors by way of compensation, yet he must regard that sum as having been given as a settlement of the question. Under these circumstances, he hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw his motion.

After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 169 to 49.

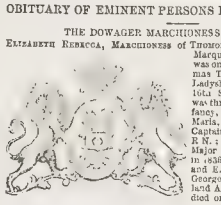
Mr. SLANEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise the formation of industrial and provident partnerships

The House was soon afterwards counted out

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF THOMOND.

ELIZABETH REBECCA, MARCHIONESS of THOMOND (widow of William, second Marquis, who died 21st August, 1846), was only daughter and heiress of Thomas Trotter, Esq., of Dalrymple. Her Ladyship's marriage took place on the 16th September, 1793, and its issue was three sons, who do not survive infancy, and four daughters, viz. Susan Maria, married, in 1824, to the Hon. Captain George Frederick Holham, R.N.; Sarah, married, in 1830, to Major W. S. Taylor; Mary, married, in 1836, to Richard, Earl of Bantry; and Elizabeth, married, in 1835, to George Stanley Buck, Esq., of Hartland Abbey, Devon. The Marchioness died on the 3d inst., aged 77.

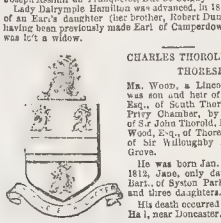


LADY JANE DALRYMPLE HAMILTON.

THIS lady, in early life distinguished alike for beauty and accomplishments, died a few days since, having all but completed her 74th year. She was the eldest child of the renowned Admiral Duncan, whose brilliant victory of Camperdown achieved for him a coronet; and was granted, also, through her mother, of the celebrated Statesman, Lord Melville. Born 30th March, 1778, Miss Duncan became, on the 19th May, 1800, the wife of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., of North Berwick, and had an only daughter and heiress, Henrietta Dundas, born 8th November, 1801, and married, 16th June, 1822, to Augustus Louis Joseph Anselme de Franquetot, Duc de Coigny

Lady Dalrymple Hamilton was advanced, in 1833, to the rank and precedence of an Earl's daughter (her brother, Robert Dundas, second Viscount Duncan, having been previously made Earl of Camperdown), and in the following year was left a widow.

CHARLES THOROLD WOOD, ESQ., OF SOUTH THORESBY, CO. LINCOLN.



MR. WOOD, a Lincolnshire proprietor of fortune, was son and heir of the late Willoughby Wood, Esq., of South Thoresby, Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Thorold, Bart.; and grandson of Charles Wood, Esq., of Thoresby, by Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Willoughby Hickman, Bart., of Thonock Grove.

He was born Jan. 15, 1777, and married, Jan. 1, 1812, Jane, only daughter of Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

His death occurred on the 13th inst., at Campsall Hall, near Doncaster.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mrs. Lucy Oram, of Bristol, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and to the Sick and Disabled Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, £500 to each Society; to the Church of England Tract Society, £50; and to the Moravian Missionary Society, the Strangers' Friend Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Guardian House Establishment for Servants and others, at Bristol, and Benevolent Society, to each £100. Miss Mary Hawkins, late of Gloucester, to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £500; Wesleyan Theological Institution, £300; to aged Ministers and the Widows of Ministers Auxiliary Fund, £500; Miss Maria Kenyon, late of Gargrave, York, to the Yorkshire School for Blind, £500; and to the General Infirmary at Leeds, £50. Mrs. Mirfield, late of Ingbirchworth, Yorkshire, to the Newington Asylum for Respectable Females, £100; British and Foreign Bible Society, £100; British and Foreign School Society, £100.

Mr. James Thompson's (late Purser in the Navy) will, which has been proved in Doctors' Commons, is to the following effect:—He bequeaths to the Maritime Society, the Stranger's Friend Society, National Benevolent Society, London Orphan Asylum, London General Pension Society, and to Rules's Charity, £100 to each, and a third of the residue is bequeathed to the treasurers of those institutions and his executors, he leaves one-third of the residue. To the Police Courts, viz. Thames Police, Bow-street, Union-hall, Worship-street, Marlborough-street, Lambeth, Queen-square, Clerkenwell, and Marylebone, £50 each, and the remaining third of the residue.

The will of the Dowager Viscountess Feilding, late of Rossall Hall and St. Chad, Shrewsbury, was proved by the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, the son and sole executor. Bequests are left to two younger sons and daughter, Lady Emily Harding, and the residue to the Earl of Denbigh. The personality alone was valued for probate duty at £60,000.

The late Charles Hoare, Esq., banker, of Fleet-street, and of Lincombe, Dawish, Devon, has a probate duty on £350,000; that of the late Henry Charles Hoare, Esq., of St. James's, Westminster, and of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, on £30,000.

The personal estate of the late Edmund Tattersall, of Hyde Park-corner, has been estimated for stamp duty at £35 000.

THE AMENDED COUNTY COURTS BILL.—The bill, as amended by the House of Lords, and which passed that House, has just been print ed by order of their Lordships' House. It contains 27 sections. With respect to the vexed question, who shall appear in a county court, the section now in force in respect thereto is repealed, and it is provided that it shall be competent for the parties to any suit commenced in any of the said courts to appear to prosecute or defend the same on his or their own behalf personally, or by his wife or by a clerk or servant of his or their regular employ, or by any other person duly authorised thereto and retained and instructed by either of such parties, or by a counsel instructed by at y such attorney, but by no other persons." Barristers, in the first instance, are not to be employed by the parties.

A lady has died this week in Bath, aged 95; a gentleman is living in or near Percy place, in the same city, aged 98; a gentleman residing in Langhedge-place entered his 100th year on Saturday week, and a poor woman in the Upper Bristol-road, now nearly 101, is able to walk, and in good health.

A few days ago, the *Margaret*, of Perth, was loaded at Ferry-Port-on-Craig by the Prussian house, Adolph Brezsig, of Dundee, with a full cargo of rye for Stettin. It is only to be accounted for by the almost famine now existing in many parts of Germany, that a country from which we annually import corn to so large an extent should be now buying from us.

On Wednesday afternoon the company of Grocers distributed, at their hall, in the Poultry, to a number of their poor brethren, a sum of £100 and upwards. The applicants were many in number, and appeared thankful for the bounty bestowed on them.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

One of the latest contributions to the League fund is a subscription which came to hand on Monday morning, of £2000 from the Ebbw-vale Iron Company, South Wales. This is the largest subscription given yet; but it may be mentioned that one gentleman who has given £1000 to the fund offered to make it £5000, and has stated that he should hold himself open to the demand, should the emergency require such a sacrifice. The total subscriptions up to yesterday were upwards of £57,000.

The Liverpool police have, during the last few days, been making a regular onslaught on the lounging fraternity. Between fifty and sixty of all ages, sizes, countries, and colours were yesterday brought before the magistrates, and summarily dealt with. Some sturdy fellows, negroes and Malays, a few of whom had been within the grasp of the law before, looked as the gift begging was only the mildest pursuit which they adopted for a livelihood, robbery and violence being evidently to them more congenial. Amongst the crowd of prisoners was a hoary mariner, upwards of 112 years of age. He was handed over to the care of the parish workhouse.

At the conclusion of Dr. Percy's lecture on iron, on Monday evening, being the last of the course delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology to artisans, a memorial numerously signed was presented to Sir Henry De la Beche, and the other lecturers at this establishment, testifying to the gratitude of the work men seen attend ng these lectures for the valuable information they had received, and the uniform kindness extended to them during their attendance on the course.

The late King of Siam was opposed to intercourse with foreign countries. His son, the present King, on the contrary, has shown himself anxious to pursue a different policy; has ordered a steam-boat to be built, and has encouraged machinery, and surrounded himself by the Ministers known to be favourable to commerce. The Manchester Commercial Association, who have recently directed their attention to the subject, appear to think that such an opportunity for extending our foreign relations ought not to be lost.

On Saturday the sixth annual report of the visitors of Maynooth College, signed by the Duke of Leinster and the other commissioners, was printed. The visitation was made on the 2d December last. There were 516 students present, two absent on leave, and five on account of illness. No complaints were made. The oath of allegiance had been taken, and the resident students would take the same at the next quarter sessions. Further repairs would be required. The commissioners consider the result of their visitation to be most satisfactory.

In compliance with the determination of her Majesty's Government to form a Penitentiary Establishment in Australia, into a convict settlement, orders have been issued that a transport-ship should be fitted up to convey a batch of 500 male convicts to the colony. The convict guard will consist of 75 enrolled out-pensioners (of Chelsea Hospital, who will remain at Fremantle as military colonists.

W. Reynolds, Esq., of Thurning House, Norfolk, had been a few nights ago attacked near his own park by two footpads, who, after a long struggle, fled from him, and took from his person £83 in notes and gold, and two gold guineas, with which they made off.

The suspension has been announced of a mercantile house, that of Messrs. Kinahle Brothers, Bishopsgate-street Within. The business of the house has been chiefly with Holland and the West Indies. The amount of liabilities is not ascertained, but is expected not to exceed £30,000 or £40,000.

On Saturday information was received at the different police-stations that the premises of Alderman Carter, watch and chronometer maker, Cornhill, had been entered and plundered of jewellery and gold chains to the value of upwards of £500.

Silvio Pellico, whose sufferings as a prisoner in Austria, for his aspirations in favour of Italian liberty, are so well known, and who is at Naples with the Marchese Barolo Colbert, whose Narrative he has addressed a letter to the Duchess of Genoa, in contradiction to a report spread announcing his union with that lady. The ex-prisoner of Spielberg declares himself unworthy of such an honour on the part of his benefactress, terming the announcement a calumny.

In entering upon new contracts for ordnance supplies for Ireland, the present Government have already encouraged the industry of Ireland by taking them from the manufacturers and dealers of the sister kingdom.

The *Monmouthshire* says that the army and ordnance estimates, as prepared by the late Government, will be proposed by the new Secretary at War, Mr. Bernard, and the Clerk of the Ordnance, Colonel Dunne, without any alterations.

On Friday, Jan. 30, H.M.S. *Orestes*, Captain Hawker, arrived in Simon's Bay, having on board the crew, 35 in number, of a brig slaver, supposed to be a Spaniard, which she captured off Cape Lopez. The vessel was following up the quality of a pirate crew. It is said that the strongly resembles in appearance the strange vessel by which the schooner *Henry Comyn* was boarded last year and robbed of sundry stores and provisions, within 20 miles of Simon's Bay, when the *Orestes* and *Zee* were then lying at anchor.

The *Carlisle Patriot* says the Marquis of Londonderry has agreed to present the Rev. Mr. Law, who recently eloped with his daughter, Lad. Adelaide Vane, to a living of about £600 per annum.

From a return just printed, it appears that from March, 1834, to July, 1851, 6779 annuities were granted, under the 3 Will. 4, c. 14, to the industrious classes connected with friendly societies and public institutions, of which 1668 had fallen in. The annuities now payable were £115,345 1s.

Extensive frauds have lately been committed in France by washing out, by chemical means, the sums inscribed on cheques and bills of exchange and filling up the blanks with larger amounts. Several persons of note in this city are talked of amongst them is one by which commercial paper is covered with a multitude of microscopic spots or stars, which cannot be removed without changing the colour of the paper; another is by some coloured matter in the body of the paper, of such a kind as to disappear when washed.

The Rev. W. Von Dodelzen is appointed colonial chaplain of Trinity Church, Colombo, in the island of Ceylon. The Rev. W. N. Simmond's is appointed colonial chaplain at Kandy.

A very extensive robbery of jewellery and plate was committed on the 28th ult., at 36, Port and-place, and a description has been given of a fellow who had absconded from No. 4, Catherine-street, Strand, in Middlesex. Last, carrying off a quantity of plate, jewellery, apparel, and other property.

Rewards have been offered for the discovery of incendiaries who, in the early part of the week, caused a fire on the premises of John Pye, a farmer, at Leasby, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, by which 30 quarters of wheat and 50 quarters of oats in the straw were destroyed.

At a general meeting of shareholders in the Van Diemen's Land Company, held on Friday week, the report of the directors was received and adopted. The affairs of the company are represented to be in a more satisfactory state, and the rentals have increased to about £800 per annum. It is proposed to sell the whole of the company's stock, which is estimated to realise several thousand pounds.

The Mayor of Plymouth has received £124 as subscriptions for the sufferers in the recent inundations.

The Duchesse de Leuchtenberg, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, was safely delivered of the 3d inst. of a son, who received the name of George.

The Rev. C. S. Stamford has been dismissed by the Poor-law Commissioners from the office of Protestant chaplain to the North Dublin Union, on the assigned grounds that he hurt the feelings of the Catholic inmates of the union by denouncing their red glen as blasphemous, and declaring that no one can be saved out of it. In reply to the Commissioners' order of dismissal, the Rev. Stamford said, "I shall maintain my office, cost what it may, until I see that it is God's will to remove me."

The *Spectator* of Vienna states that there is a proposition on foot for opening a subscription, in order to purchase a testimonial for pre entation to the hon ess of the inn in which Marshal Haynau took refuge when driven out of Barclay and Perkins's brewery. The same paper suggests that Austrian patriotism should endow her with a suck ornament, with the portrait of the Marshal in enamel set with brilliants.

A dreadful fire occurred in Leicester on Friday week, which destroyed the whole of the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Wm. Clever and Co., patent lea and rubber web manufacturers. The destruction of property has been estimated at £15 000.

The Duke of Northumberland, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, will receive visits on Thursday at one o'clock, commencing on Tuesday, the 24 inst., at the Admiralty, Whitehall. Those officers wishing to see the Duke of Northumberland are requested to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose in the hall, stating their Christian names and rank. It is not true, as was reported, that officers attending the First Lord's levee are to appear in u. form.

The committee appointed by the Society of Arts to organise correspondence with the scientific societies of foreign countries, held its third meeting on Monday; Lord Monteagle in the chair.

A deputation on the subject of a bill for the relief of the ballast-heavers had an interview with the Right Hon. J. W. Henley and Lord Dalhousie on Monday, at the Board of Trade. The deputation consisted of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., the Hon. William Cowper, M.P., Mr. Pascoe, M.P., Mr. Barthorp, and Mr. Brereton.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Carmichael as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Guatemala.

The remains of the late Lady Jane Dalrymple Hamilton arrived from the continent on Monday last, and passed through town on Tuesday, en *route* to Bargany, in Ayrshire. The Earl of Camperdown's carriage, with many others, followed the body from St. Bride's Church, where it had been deposited, to the railway station.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit portions of Marlborough House to be used by the new department, and the articles of ornamental manufacture purchased from the Exhibition for the use of the Schools of Design are about to be transferred thither forthwith from the Crystal Palace. The occupation of Marlborough House is only temporary, until a sufficiently capacious building has been provided.

On Monday a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mrs. D. Colnes, No. 83, Boston place, Dorset-square, caused by a favourite jackdaw robbing a lucifer match on the floor until it became ignited. Considerable damage was done not only to the contents, but to the premises. The sufferer was uninsured.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C M J—They shall be respected on next week

J B—It is probably a mistake arising from the unfortunate custom contributors have of sending problems without their name attached to each No diagram ought to be sent sat with 60 lines or more unless all the author's solving ability will be on the top

JUDY.—The small box of Enigmas, J. to J. D. W., are, While to play and mate in four moves

CLIONTA.—It shall be reported on at our next

QUIZ.—We have not space, besides, the Problem of the Kt's moves over the sixty-four squares is well known

FIL B.—What is the position?

A—Two games through power of eye on one attempt, points is too feeble for publication

GREENHORN.—In the position you have submitted, there is no probability of the game being drawn, as the King has no less than three squares to go to

M J.—R. St Petersburgh.—A private communication has been forwarded

JUDY'S ENIGMAS.—For full particulars as to the prizes to be given for the best Chess Problems, see the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for January, 1852 The list of outstanding number has already numbers, we are told, some of the finest composers of the day

AGNES.—Received

PRESIDENT.—There are so many imitations of the Chessmen in question that great care is required to guard against fraud. The best course is never to purchase unless you have assured yourself that he rebel consulting the price, and an autograph signature of "T Staunton," is at the bottom of the box or boards

SOLUTION TO OF PROBLEM No 423 by LYNX, Admiral, Argus J M of Sherburn, Quiz, Philo-Chess, H. W., Twi i Plus

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 424, by Colonna, J P Sigma

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 425, by Stevens, Judy, W B T, Beaglans, J M of Sherburn, G D of Sandford, One, An of Mold, G Edmund, A R K, Bath Duo, Mons, Derwent, R B of Ashford

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, Stevens, Lynx, M P, Nullus, F H B, Twirl Nist, St Edmund, J M of Sherburn, Derwent R B of Ashford, are correct. All others are wrong

* * * The answers to numerous communications on Chess are deferred from stress of space

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 423.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Q to Q R 4th (c)	K takes Kt	7. P to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
2. P to Q B 5th (ch)	K to his 3d	8. Kt to K B G h (ch)	It takes Kt
3. Q to K 4th (ch)	P to K B 4th	9. P takes R, be-	
4. P takes P in pass-		comes a Q, and	
ing (ch)	K to B 2d	gives cha-k	R to K B sq
5. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq	10 Q takes R—Mate	
6. Q to K 6th (ch)	It takes Q		

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 424.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R sq	P to Q B 4th (a)	3. Kt takes P, and	
	(b)	the B discover-	
2. R to R 4th	P takes Kt (ch)	ing check. Mates	
	Black play 2. Plac s B, the reply	next move	
	is 3. K to R 6th, and Mate next		
	Move)		

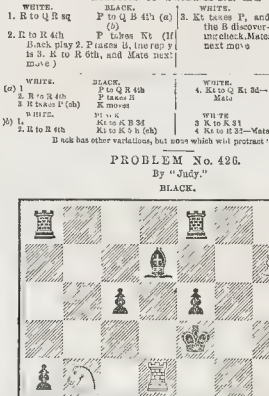
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	P to Q R 4th	4. Kt to Q Kt 3d—	
	2. R to K 4th	P takes B	Mate
	3. R takes P (ch)	K moves	
(b) 1.	WHITE.	WHITE	BLACK
	Kt to K B 3d	3. K to Kt 3	As Little's M
	2. R to R 4th	Kt to K 5 h (ch)	Kt to K B 3—Mate

B ack has other variations, but none which will protract the Mate.

PROBLEM No. 426.

By "Judy."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move first, and mate in six moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Catterick, on Monday and Tuesday, with an indifferent list, and Northampton, on the two following days, with a very good one, will be the only race meetings next week. The steeple-chasing is almost blank, Cheltenham alone figuring in it for Thursday a bad appointment, inasmuch as it clashes with the second day's racing at Northampton. The Gamster's register has three fixtures of moderate interest; viz. Ditton Priory, Eyrshe me, and Biggar, al. commencing on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon was insignificant; not however, without effect on the market, as the quotations of Hesse Homberg Backbiter, Augur, and Claverhouse will testify; but is chiefly made up from offers.

WARWICK TRIAL STAKES.—2 to 1 agst Kohinoor.

WARWICK HANDICAP.

3 to 1 agst Cossa	8 to 1 agst Knock Knee	
WARWICK TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—3 to 1 agst Catherine Hayes.		
LEAMINGTON SPRING HANDICAP.—4 to 1 agst Oscar.		
SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES		
6 to 1 agst Chief Justice	7 to 1 agst Augur or 16 to 1 agst Tadmington	12 to 1 agst Caribou
HUNTINGDONIAN.		
10 to 1 agst Blue Mist	20 to 1 agst Captain Flash Any odds agst Hesse Homberg.	33 to 1 agst Harassfoot (t)
CESTER CUP.		
20 to 1 agst Scarecrow (t)	20 to 1 agst High Mowr ff 40 to 1 agst Cossack	33 to 1 Hesse Homberg
DERBY.		
5 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	15 to 1 agst Augur 20 to 1 agst Lizzie Harry	25 to 1 agst Claverhouse

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH STEEPLE-CHASES.

THE MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH STEEPLE-CHASES were won (on saturday last) by Mr. T. Go dby's Ploughboy, beating the General, Tom Tough, and Parson's Daughter.

THE HAYTHROP HUNT CUP was won by Mr. S. Lindow's The Captain, beating Captain Mivell's Forester and three others.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Sherwin's Rage (Wells), 1. Mr. Russell's Red Tape f. (Preece). 2.

TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Little's His Grace (Chaloner), 1. Mr. Halford's Prime Minister (Whitehouse), 2.

WOODCOTE STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Flintoft's Whalebone (Wells), 1. Lord Witton's Oakley f. (Fielman), 2.

WELLCOMBE'S HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. H. Robinson's Sebina (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Sargent's Cobia (Marlow), 2.

FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.—Mr. J. Little's Whetone (J. Sharp), 1. Mr. Fowler's Robert (Kendall), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE CASTLE STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Lord Warwick's Black Andrey walked over.

MATCH, 50 sovs.—Mr. Robertson's The Farmer (Owner), 1. Mr. Pottinger's Blue Devils (Owner), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. Mr. Whiting's Dame Tattle (Kendall) 1. Mr. Delamere's Curi (Ner), 2.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. -Mr. Wantchope's Catherine Hayes (G. Whitehouse), 1. Mr. J. Arber's f by The Libel out of Van Diemen's dam (Rogers), 2.

THE GREAT WARWICKSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. W. Palmer's Doubt (Charlton.), 1. Mr. Isaac Day's Waterfall (Carroll), 2.

THE DUNDALE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. J. Little's Whitstone (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Lucy's Dipperary Boy (Captain Lane), 2.

HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Bowles's Incundus (Charlton), 1. Lord Clifden's Sagacity (Flatman), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE GOLD CUP.—Palmerston, 1. Proceed, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Slattern, 1. Irish Wonder, 2.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

The Indian mail has brought accounts from Sydney and Melbourne (Victoria) to the 10th and 12th of December respectively, which show that the "golden harvest" of Australia equals, if it does not surpass, that of California. From these accounts it appears that 13,000 ounces were brought into Sydney as one week's supply, and that the Port Phillip (now Victoria) contribution was 29,600 ounces in a fortnight. Those totals, however, must be presumed to be beyond the average, since they would show a production at the rate of nearly £5,000,000 per annum. The following is an extract of a letter on the subject:—

"Dec 6 1851.

"When you hear that by escort from west and south 10,000 ounces came into Sydney, and 2000 ounces by private hands, yesterday; and that into Melbourne the last escort, of the 28th of November, brought in from Ballarat and Mount Alexander 13,000 ounces, and left 6000 ounces behind, and that for one week's working it was well begin to see. If you had not already believed my confident predictions, what an astounding thing these discoveries are.

"It is my opinion that Australia will send to England in 1852 at least £3 000,000 sterling in gold.

"The day a nugget of quartz has been sold by auction (having been found one morning at Louisa Creek by a common man named Harbott) for the sum of £1185."

"Dec. 13, 1851.

"40 000 ounces gold, value upwards of £132,000, go home in the *Alert*. At Melbourne the receipts have been for the last two weeks 13,000 and 16,000 ounces, or 29,000 ounces in fourteen day."

Nothing can show the effect of the gold discoveries at Victoria more than the fluctuation in the price of flour. So much fear is entertained for the standing crops, that the demands for want of the harvest, that the price of flour had again risen. The Melbourn *Argus* quotes flour at £18 per ton for fine, and £17 for seconds.

Under date December 5, we have a statement from Melbourn to the effect that the discoveries at the mines at Mount Alexander have caused the greatest excitement, and numerous crowds abandon their homes, directing their steps thither. The gold is more generally spread, more abundant, and easier gathered, than at Ballarat. At Mount Alexander, as elsewhere, some are very fortunate, others less so, and some again truly pitiable The correspo ident of the Geelong *Intelligencer* announces that the gold is embedded in iron ore, and that it is found thirty-two feet below the surface. This discovery was recently made by Dr. Johnson. The *Argus* estimates the amount of gold received at Melbourn and Geelong since the commencement of the licensing, about two months, at £201,60, reckoning the gold at £3 per ounce. A Ballarat correspondent of the Melbourn *Daily News* mentions that the rains had in some measure subsided, and mining operations were renewed with great vigour at Mount Alexander. Several of the gold diggers were attacked, and new ones were being opened, which circumstance had scattered the miners over a wider space. The miners were suffering much from their toilsome labour. Backsmiths were making rapid returns at their trade, and they were charging 10s. per week for keeping hoes in repair. Melbourne agricultural labourers refuse to engage at a yearly salary of £65. They will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, and at £84. per week. The Government commissioners had made the report on the extent and capabilities of the mines, and they record their unanimous opinion that the mines offer highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged in the work.

At Sydney a preliminary meeting had been held at the Star Hotel, for the formation of a New South Wales Gold Mining Company, and nearly 800 shares of £5 each were subscribed for before the chairman quitted his seat.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.—The *Overland Star* of Calcutta, under date Feb. 7, says on the subject:—"There is one matter of great moment and gain, private and general importance, just now being agitated here, to which we would draw attention. The proprietors and editors of the Calcutta papers, justly thinking that they and their property had been grossly wronged, injured, and depreciated, by the recommendation of the postal commission here, to continue the high and ruinous tax on the carriage of news) spers by the public post; and knowing that the commission's report, with the Governor-General's minutes and recommendation, were going home by this mail, have addressed a petition to her Lordship, soliciting his favour in their behalf, and praying for his influence and interference to remove or lighten the present ruinous tax upon knowledge, as far as it is conveyed and diffused by the public post."

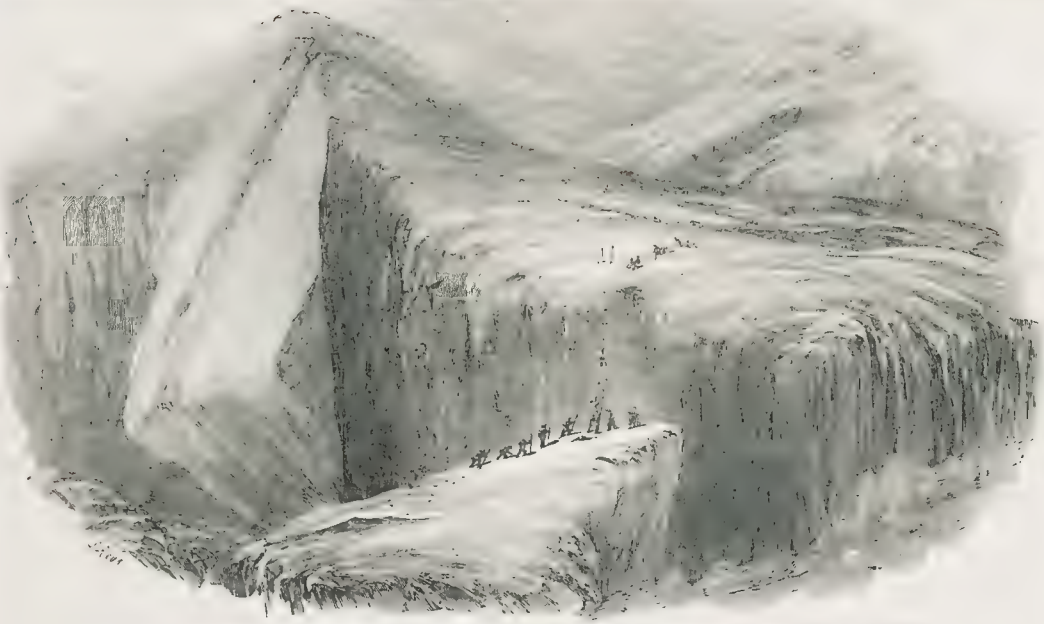
Yesterday week, the officers of the 91st (Argyle) Regiment, at the barracks, Belfast, gave a grand ball in honour of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire. The noble Marquis was unavoidably prevented accompanying the Marchioness. The mess room was very tastefully fitted up for dancing, the decorations including the splendid colours of the regiment; and an elegant supper was served in the hall. The officers had invited the *élite* of the neighbourhood of Belfast to meet their noble guests, and the *fête* was remarkably brilliant.

MODEL OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—We have been much pleased and instructed by a visit to a model of the Arctic Regions, in a room devoted to it in Mr. Wyld's exhibition at the Globe, in Leicester-square. It shows the physical construction of that part of the world, and exhibits the elevations on the surface and in nature. The route of the Franklin missing vessels is also laid down with plainness and accuracy, in such a way as to be easily traced and understood. The investigation will prove interesting to the inquirer, besides being in itself a work of high art, imply ing enlarged observation, both in detail and as a whole. With regard to the Globe itself, various improvements have, we find, been recently introduced; it has been repainted, and the galleries have been rendered more convenient for an extensive view of the entire model.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

WITH many of the particulars of Mr. Smith's ascent of Mont Blanc, last August, our readers are doubtless already acquainted, from his letter in the Journals, to the conclusion of which the personal narrative is due. To the tourist himself, however, was a thing to be desired, and had, indeed, been early promised. To the fulfilment of that promise many have looked with eagerness, particularly as it was accompanied by the assurance that Mr. William Beverley, the companion of his tour, would paint some pictures worthily illustrative of the sublime scenes visited by the travellers. Expectation has not been disappointed, now that the long-wished-for exhibition has taken place. On Monday evening, at the Egyptian Hall, Mr. Albert Smith opened his audience with the deridorated personal narrative aforesaid; and delighted them with Mr. Beverley's pictorial illustrations. The room has been especially fitted up for the occasion the lecture-table and procenium of the occasional stage being ornamented with greenery and gaily tinted curtains, calculated to heighten the spectator's delight and assist his fancy in pursuing the thread of the discourse, and identifying the more salient features of the scenes to be successively display ed.

On Mr. Smith's appearance he was warmly applauded, and he began his lecture under the most favourable auspices. Nevertheless, he thought it courteous and befitting to bespeak indulgence for any possible mistake, owing to the newness of the task, and machinery. But he soon plunged into the subject; and we found him at Geneva, having migrated, with everybody else, at the close of the season, from London. The picture of Geneva was such as to give full assurance that the scenes would be excellent. The view, taken from the Hôtel des Bergues, presented in the distance the Salève, the Jura, and Mont Blanc. On his arrival at Chillon, Mr. Smith introduced us to an American, and a literary spy—humourous sketches both—though not quite equal to those that varied so effectively "The Overland Mail." But the present subject obviously admits less of that kind of episode than the former did. The contusion of the American's mind relative to Lord Byron and his doings, defining the Prisoner of Chillon, Bonnivard, was a clever bit of character—dangerous ground for the tourist on Lake Geneva. The cave engraved upon the next page), over which the tourists had to pass by means of a ladder—a crazy method of transition, where a single slip of the foot might be fatal—was the traveller's next halt thereafter of note in depth. This scene is comparatively beautiful; but there are many others of equal merit: in fact, the whole series of the Alpine accents is splendidly painted, exhibiting those stupendous scenes in all their grandeur and terror. We may just mention in proof those of the grands Mulets Rocks by night, the Grand Plateau by Moonlight, and the hazardous ascent of the Mur de la Côte. Mr. Smith appears to have been quite exhausted just before he reached the summit, and to have experienced some of the pleasures of sweet repose. But he was well protected by his friends, and at length he stood on the top, in triumph, without fee ing ill, for he was so overwarm that he was unable to attend to the view, and fell off immediately to sleep. During this part, Mr. Smith treated his audience with a specimen of the hurdy-gurdy music of the gnides, and the manner in which they sing scraps of Savoyard songs. The lecture itself concludes in a Parisian café, accompanied with a metrical description of an Englishman's way of behaving at a *restaurant* and at a theatre in Paris. The whole was highly interesting, and thrown off in a genial mood, characteristic, and full of *bonhommie*, which led viva voce of the speaker never warned either himself or his hearers. The performance must become highly popular.



MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "ASCENT OF MONT BLANC," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—CREVICE IN THE GLACIER DU TACCONAY.—(SEE PREVIOUS PAGE.)

THE RAILWAY NOTE-BOOK;

OR,

JOTTINGS IN THE STATION, THE TERMINUS, AND THE TRAIN.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

PAGE II.

GRADUALLY gaining speed, the train glides out of the terminus, and along strange wildernesses of crossing and recrossing rails, with policemen holding down levers and waving little red and green flags, and by long rows of empty carriages and never-ending processions of stationary trucks, and through a mountain region of heaped-up coke, and by great buildings with huge open doors—the hospitals for sick engines, in the interior of which you can see the metallic patients in all sorts of uncomfortable postures, while the medical gentlemen employed bang them with hammers and screw holes unflinchingly into their vital parts—and along little snatches of by-lines where fidget and sputter and steam locomotives, well and hearty, and apparently anxious to be set to work, now giving a loud panting puff, now advancing two or three yards, like a horse pawing the ground, again being backed by the curbing hand of the driver; while the stoker, armed with a bundle of greasy rags, and a sort of oil-teapot, performs a wonderful series of gymnastic evolutions under the locomotive and over it, getting the lubricating fluid into queer secret joints and out-of-the-way holes, and making the steel rods and valves and levers shine like silver. Again, you will observe engines advancing and retiring, and running from one line of rail to another, never apparently at peace, always advancing and retreating, always fidgetty and unquiet, wandering and gliding and sliding about, like restless ghosts doomed to everlasting craving after motion.

On some lines, after passing through the limbo of the great railway yards, and goods and out stations, and between long arrays of brick wall, with iron girdings and supports, and bridges over head and railings along the top of the defile, with garden flowers clustering among them, you emerge right into the country, speedily leaving behind you the tall lines of stuccoed houses, shells of terraces, and inchoate squares, which are rising round London. On other lines, again, you speed for a mile or two over roofs, the eye dwelling upon a wilderness of tiles, slates, and smoking chimney-pots—catching picturesque glimpses of streets radiating from below you—men, women, and horses foreshortened—dreary open spaces heaped with lime and clay, ready for building, and generally tenanted by troops of playing boys, with exclusive glimpses of backyards with flagstaffs, and back-gardens more arid and bare than the yard and private water-butts and washhouses, and a complete and compendious panoramic view of the domestic arrangements of the neighbourhood, as visible through the uncurtained windows of back-parlours, bedrooms, and garrets—gentlemen standing before infinitesimal mirrors, shaving; and ladies, like so many mermaids, combing out their silken locks. A minute or two more, and you shoot through the big gasworks and waterworks, and over the barge-crowded canals, which form the fortifications of London, and you are in the country, with meadows and fields, and swelling hills, all green and fresh and fragrant, with clumps of forest trees, and hedgerows, and coppice, stretching bright and fair around you.

The first few miles are generally got over in silence. Gentlemen who have bought newspapers are skimming the cream of the leading articles, being greatly aided thereto by the size of the print, as well as the interest of the matter. When they come to turn one page, and transfer their attention from what printers call "Leaded Bourgeois" to "Solid Minion," the shaking of the carriage becomes much more apparent, and the peruser loses all interest in the report of a Manchester meeting, only seven columns and a half long, or an argument of half the length but double the dreariness in the Court of Chancery. As for the ladies, who do not often read, they settle themselves into a state of passive apathy, which is neither sleeping nor waking, and appear to take no sort of interest in any outward events henceforth, unless it be to start and give a little simultaneous scream when the first up-train passes, or languidly to ask at a station, "Pray what place is this?" If you told them Seringapatam or Nova Zembla, the great majority would thank you mincingly for the information, and forget it the next minute. Here and there, however, you have a strong-minded and strong-fingered woman, who sets to at crochet or Berlin work, or some of those species of unprofitable hard labour which woman's nature is continually condemning her to—for three months or six months, as the case may be—for some secret offence totally unknown to us men, but no doubt committed against us.

Railway conversation is not, as a general rule, brilliant. It starts, flickers for a moment, and then dies away. As thus:—

1st *Passenger*.—Fine morning.

2nd *Pass*.—Yes for the time of year.

1st *Pass*.—Goodish pace.

2nd *Pass*.—Ha—you may say that.

2nd *Pass*.—Another sort of thing from the old coaches.

1st *Pass*.—Ah! Wonderful thing, sir, is steam—and really only in its infancy yet

Dus original remark seems to settle the question, and the long dialogue does a natural death.

Now and then there is a dismal passenger, who enquires deferentially if the company have heard of the awful railway catastrophe on the North-north-west line, when eighty-two people were smashed outright, and a hundred and seventy-six desperately wounded. The company having digested this rueful intelligence, the dismal man produces a "Bradshaw" and informs the listeners that the train is exactly in the position of that to which the catastrophe occurred—that there is a luggage train ahead which hardly goes on at all, and an express train behind which never known to stop! After this there is a dreary pause, and people beg n to look out of the windows, and compare the current time with the moments at which the train ought to stop at [illegible]; and this goes on until the unquietude has, as it always does, worn itself away

"Bradshaw" is sure to be a well-studied book during the journey. Indeed, we might divide railway passengers into two grand classes—those who can make head or tail of "Bradshaw," and those who cannot. The first class are generally the experienced hands, who can combine two or three pages, and follow the tune from one line to another, and are never put out by branches, and know the meaning of the little bars under certain figures, and never mistake the fares for the hours or the up-trains for the down, and who will turn you up the Great Western, or the South-Western, or the Midlands and Manchester, without searching half an hour among the advertisements and the steamboat announcements. But to nine-tenths of the passengers "Bradshaw" is as puzzling as a volume of Sanscrit. They cannot tell but how 7.45 can mean a quarter to eight, or 2 [illegible] the breaks in the trains throw them out a-together; and they are sure never to observe the magic letters A.M. and P.M., but to jog on tranquilly tracing the trains, and settling in their minds that the parliamentary leaves Exeter at 6 in the evening instead of the morning, and congratulating themselves that they will be in Liverpool in nice time for dinner, namely, at five o'clock the next morning. Occasionally a Daniel appears and expounds "Bradshaw" for the benefit of the whole carriage. This is frequently the commercial gentleman, who has the whole book by heart, and who, having enlightened the company, takes his reward by trying to draw out a couple of silent young ladies, each of whom he calls "Miss," and asks if she is fond of dancing.

The battle of the window is a species of single combat very frequently witnessed on railways. Generally the gentleman with his back to the engine lets the glass, which has been up in coming through a tunnel or something of the kind, down. The gentleman opposite says nothing, but puts it up. Upon this the first aggressor looks fierce, and puts it down again, with a muttered remark about his not liking to be smothered. In a moment up goes the pane again, with an ejaculation from the opposite side against his being condemned to catch his death of cold. Sometimes the least impudent of the combatants gives way at an early stage of the dispute. Occasionally it is carried on with singular determination

Up-window Man.—Beg your pardon, sir, but really, in the state of my health—must have window up. Doctor, sir—Doctor. (*Puts it up.*)

Down-window Man.—Really, sir, can't help the state of your health—very sorry for your health—but can't be smothered, sir. (*Lets it down.*)

Up-window Man.—Why, sir—what was the window made for? (*Putting it up.*)

Down-window Man.—Made for, sir?—to be put down, sir. (*Puts it down.*)

Up-window Man.—Really, sir—this is too bad. I'll catch my death of cold I positively cannot allow it. (*Puts window up.*)

Down-window Man.—And I, sir, require a proper supply of oxygen, and I will have it. (*Puts window down.*)

Up-window Man.—I shall appeal to the guard, sir, at the next station.

Down-window Man.—So shall I, sir. I did not enter this train to be asphyxiated, sir.

The most probable [illegible] that at length a compromise is entered upon, and that the air breathed by the atmospheric loving gentleman is like a mixture of porter and ale—half and half.

The above sketch applies tolerably well to both first and second class conversation. Only in the latter there is sure to be a fling at the carriages, and many significant remarks on the hardness of the seats. The excuse for grumbling at the directors is, however, after all, a sort of moral cushion which John Bull loves to sit upon in the spirit, as much as he dislikes planting himself on the hard, unflinching, rattling boards in the flesh.

The third-class passenger or "traveller" is not so dainty. He makes no complaint of the seats, but stows himself away as comfortably as

possible. Seldom intending to patronise the refreshment stations, he brings in his own lingo, his "prog" with him, and not being able to keep long from it, speedily unfolds the greasy sheet of a threepenny newspaper, and takes therefrom bunches of bread, a screw of salt, and goodly slices of beef or bacon, which speedily vanish and are seen no more. He afterwards produces a soda-water bottle three parts filled with a dark liquid; after partaking copiously of which, if he be a "traveller" of a hospitable nature, he offers his neighbour a "drain." An implement destined for a purpose similar to the soda-water bottle is occasionally seen in the other class carriages, but there it is metaphorically and elegantly called a "pocket pistol;" and the glass being covered with neat-fitting leather or wicker-work, no man, save he who tastes, can say whether its contents be not pure water or harmless milk. However, many people have their [illegible]

But station after station we have seen come and go; at some we have stopped, with a mighty blowing of steam and [illegible] from the locomotive, and grinding, and scrunching, and squeaking; yelling breaks, putting one's very teeth on edge, and producing a smell of fire strong enough to make us think of the accident on the Versailles Railway; and some we have roared and rushed through, passing them like a vision of momentarily seen walls and trucks, and dim ghosts of figures upon the platform; and some of the passengers have caught the name of the place, and others have not; and scores and scores of miles have we sped over, of country fair and rich or naked and bare—by villages and hamlets, and skirting big towns, and over hollow country lanes and great broad desolate roads—deserts, since the "good old coaching days" are over—and along canals, with gliding barges and lonely lock-houses; and through deep, dark, awful tunnels, roaring by, and along high embankments, scattering the burning coke from the flying furnace; and now the speed slackens again, and the engine whistles again, and a pleasurable sensation is observed to be diffused among the passengers as they remark to each other, "We stop for five minutes at the next station for refreshment."

(To be continued.)

JOHN BRAHAM.

THE erudite M. Fétis, the musical historian and director of the Brussels Conservatoire, has written in his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens" as follows:—"Braham died in London of the cholera, in the month of August, 1834." The *Morning Herald* certainly did announce the death of the great tenor at that time, and published his obituary, but Braham was enabled to assure the editor, in his own hand-writing, that he was alive, and the audiences of the London Wednesday Concerts, at Exeter-hall, are actually in a position to appreciate the still astonishing vocal powers of the most distinguished singer the country ever produced. In all the biographies of Braham it is stated that he was born in London, in 1772. This is, however, a mistake as to the date, as Braham first saw the light on the 20th of March, 1777; consequently, on the very day that his portrait is presented by our Artists in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS he is seventy-five years of age. What an extraordinary series of political and artistic changes Braham has seen in his time! He has lived under four reigns, and has been himself a prince among artists, as well as an artist among princes. In 1784 he became the pupil of Leoni Lee; and at the age of ten years made his first appearance on any stage at the Royalty Theatre, as *Cupid*, in an occasional piece in honour of Queen Charlotte (the consort of George III.): Master Braham sang an air, composed by Mr. Reeve, "Gentle god, whose sacred powers"—an invocation to Hymen. During his stay, under John Palmer's management (Gentleman Palmer, who died whilst playing the *Stranger*), the great vocal effort of the boy Braham was Dr. Arne's bravura, "The soldier tired," which always elicited a fervent *encore*. In 1789 his voice broke, and he began to study the pianoforte. He soon afterwards lost his master, Leoni Lee, who went abroad, but he obtained the kind patronage of the Goldsmids, in the City. By careful attention Braham recovered his voice, and Mr. Ashe, the celebrated flute-player, having accidentally heard him, advised him to accept an engagement for Bath. There he took lessons of Rauzzini, an Italian professor, resident in that city; and soon Mr. Braham began to teach, as well as sing—one of his pupils, in 1795, being Lady Nelson, then Mrs. Nelson, who was desirous of learning Italian songs to please

MR. BRAHAM.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

her husband, Captain Nelson. Braham's fame soon spread to London; and Stephen Storace, the composer, went expressly to Bath to hear him, and then engaged the young tenor for Drury Lane Theatre in the spring of 1796, to make his *début* in Storace's opera, "Mahmoud." The composer died before Braham appeared, at the close of the season. Such was his success, that, in the next season, he stepped from the boards of Drury Lane Theatre to the King's Theatre (the Italian Opera-house), where he sang with the famed Madame Banti in "Zemira and Azor." Being resolved to visit France and Italy for further improvement, Braham first went to Paris, with the intention of remaining only a few days; but he resided there for eight months. His first concert (at which the price of the ticket was a louis) was at the Elysée Bourbon, under the patronage of Madame Josephine, the wife of General Bonaparte. He was offered, but declined, a lucrative engagement for the Italian Opera-house in Paris. His first appearance in Italy was at the Pergola in Florence, in an opera by Basili; Braham played *Ulysses*, and although the *Telemachus* was six feet high, and the English tenor only about five feet three inches, such was the power of his singing as to overcome the risibility of the excitable Italians at this disparity of size between the father and son. It was at Florence that Braham was introduced to the great tenor David, who paid him the high compliment, when asked who he thought the best tenor in Italy, of saying, "Dopo di me, il Inglese"—"Next to me, the Englishman." From Florence Braham went to Milan and Genoa. At the last-mentioned city he sang with Marchesi, the Veluti of that day, in the opera of "Lodoiska," thirty consecutive nights. At Genoa he studied composition under Isola. The siege of Genoa took place whilst Braham was in the city. At Leghorn Braham was much noticed by the hero of the Nile. He was almost every day at Nelson's residence, and generally dined with the Admiral twice a week. One morning his Lordship requested Braham to play a march, which Nelson intended should be his funeral march. Whilst Braham was playing over and examining the composition, the hero of Alexandria, General Abercrombie, was announced. Nelson told Braham not to leave the room, and to continue his task, during which the two illustrious commanders were walking up and down the saloon, keeping up an animated conversation in an under tone. Strange destiny of the tenor. He had no presentiment, at the time, that he should first compose the scene, "The Death of Abercromby," and, lastly, the air, "The Death of Nelson," and that he should hereafter sing these two compositions of his own to thousands and thousands of excited listeners.

From Leghorn Braham visited Naples, and from that city he went to Venice. It was here that Cimarosa composed his last lyric work, "Artemisia," for Braham; but, like Storace with "Mahmoud," dying before the opera was completed, the English tenor singing in the service, with Naldi, at the great composer's funeral, with such deep pathos as to profoundly affect the auditory. After singing at Trieste and Hamburgh Mr. Braham returned to London, having accepted an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre. He appeared in an opera, "Chains of the Heart," written by Prince Hoare, the music by Reeve and Mazzinghi. Braham's triumph was transcendant, and for half a century he has preserved his popularity, even to the very present moment, when his voice is "Rome in ruins," great and glorious even in decay, the genius of theartist surviving the inroads of time.

During the period of Braham's engagements at the two patent theatres, the virtual destruction of [illegible]vileges has been indeed a fatal blow to the [illegible]s, as well as for opera, he composed music for [illegible]e Cabinet," "The English Fleet," "Out of Place," "Thirty Thousand," "Family Quarrels," "The Paragraph," "Kais," "Americans," "The Devil's Bridge," "False Alarms," "Zuma," "Nawensky," &c. It would fill a volume to follow Mr. Braham through his various engagements. From 1806 to 1816 he [illegible] with Mrs. Billington, Madame Rassani (aunt of Grisi), Madam Fodor, &c., at the King's Theatre [illegible] *Sesto* when Mozart's "Clemenza di [illegible]" was produced in this country. At the Lyceum he was the original *Max* in Weber's "Der Freyschutz;" and that composer wrote expressly for Braham the music of *Sir Huon* in Planché's "Oberon," produced on the 12th of April, 1826, at Covent Garden Theatre. In 1835 Mr. Braham built and opened the St. James's Theatre, and in the same year opened the Colosseum—both speculations proving most disastrous, and the fruits of his labours of years were swallowed up. The last character on the lyric stage created by Braham was *William Tell*, in Rossini's opera, at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1839. The part is written for a barytone, but amateurs will not easily forget the exquisite pathos with which Braham sang the air of the hero, prior to his shooting the apple from his son's head.

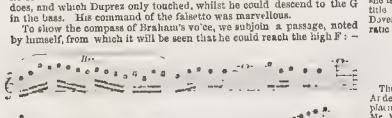
Mr. Braham was married to Miss Bolton, of Ardwick, near Manchester, in 1816. He is now a widower with six children: two daughters married (one the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, who is united to Mr Harcourt, her third husband), and four sons, three of whom are in the profession; namely, Charles Braham, the tenor, who is studying in Italy; Hamilton Braham, the basso, who is very popular in Germany; and Augustus Braham, the tenor, formerly in the army, who lately accompanied Miss Catherine Hayes in her tour in America, and is now at New York.

Mr. Braham has been an especial favourite of Royalty, rank, and fashion. He lived for years at Brompton in the greatest style, and was much noticed by the late Dukes of York, Cumberland, Kent, and Sussex, the last-mentioned scion of Royalty being godfather to his son, Augustus. George III. and George IV. especially honoured Braham with marks of attention, the latter Monarch on one occasion postponing a concert at the Palace on finding that it had been fixed on the night of Braham's benefit.

Of late years Mr. Braham has only appeared from time to time at concerts. His present appearance at the London Wednesday Concerts has been prompted by the kindest feelings towards an unfortunate speculator, and not, as the public will be delighted to learn, from necessity. To be severely critical with Braham, as his sun is beginning to set, still

gloriously, would be as unjust as it is absurd. We can never hope to look on his like again in the combination of the various qualities that constitute a great artist; for he has been in declamatory power and eloquence a Duprez, and in florid execution a Rubini. If Braham gave way to the ignorance of his epoch, and has sung too much to the galleries, no artist has ever sung with more refined and classic taste for the cultivated amateur He lived, like Sir Henry Bishop, in the worst days of musical acquirement, but he will leave behind him a noble standard of vocal elocution, in which he has been properly designated as the Siddons of the lyric drama. In his great days he could in his chest voice hold on the *ut de poitrine* as Tamburini does, and when Duprez only touched, whilst he could descend to the G in the bass. His command of the falsetto was marvellous.

To show the compass of Braham's voice, we subjoin a passage, noted by himself, from which it will be seen that he could reach the high F :-



MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert of the fortieth season was given on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Costa The two symphonies were Haydn's No. 12, and Beethoven's "Eroica;" the overtures were Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and Weber's "Preciosa." The solo instrumentalists were M. Hallé who performed Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor, No 2; and Signor Sivori, who executed his brilliant violin fantasia on the "Lucia" themes. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, who sang a most difficult scena, by Weber, "Ho apparenta," and one by Mendelssohn, "Ah rivarsi," most artistically; and Mr. Sims Reeves, who gave, with feeling and energy, the great tenor air from Mch. la "Joseph," "Lord of my sire," and, with Mdme. Castellan, the duo from Mozart's "Don Juan," "Fog, prudes." Thus it will be perceived that the selection was unexceptionable; and the same remark may be almost applied to the execution. The "Eroica" went gloriously; even the intricate horn passages in the scherzo were heard to perfection, if not perfectly, whilst with an improvement to the composer's intention. The entire reading of this majestic symphony by the conductor was an echo of its poetic inspiration. The overtures were, of course, done to perfection. As to Hayden's symphony, amateurs of the old school, who are fond of dwelling on traditionary interpretations, objected to the velocity with which the allegretto was taken; but we know from cotheporal experience of provincial festivals, what was taken; but we know from cotheporal experience of provincial festivals, what was taken by the immortal Handel and Haydn means, being nothing more or less than a ponderous, mechanical, and dragging style of execution, devoid of all colouring and imagination, and profoundly somnierous in its effect.

Some changes have taken place in the orchestra: Pratten is the successor of Ribas, who for years has been one of the most efficient of the orchestral flautists; and violoncellist and contrabass have been reinforced by the accession of Piatti and Botticini. Sainton and Blagrove remain the violin principals, alternately.

Hallé's first appearance at these concerts has been a tardy act of justice to a pianoforte performer of classic music; better late than never, however, and his magnificent performance was enthusiastically greeted, especially in the slow movement.

The second concert will be on the 29th instant and her Majesty and Prince Albert under whose immediate patronage is the society, it is expected, will honour the performance with their presence.

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

A new work by Sterndale Bennett, one of the most distinguished pianists and composers of the age, is of such rare occurrence, that the highest interest was created at his performance, in one of the Classical Pianti, on Friday night, of his MS. Sonata D in F sharp minor for Pianoforte and Violoncello. As far as first impressions may be relied upon, the composition will fully maintain, if not raise, his previous reputation Perhaps the Rose may be found too rambling and discursive in the first and last movements; but the "Minuetto Caract-r-istique" is a gem, and amply merited its enthusiastic *encore*. In this sonata Mr. Bennett appears to manifest the desire to depart from conventional forms, and there are, probably, points in it which strike us more sensibly on a future hearing; the execution, it is needless to add, was perfect. Mozart's trio in E flat was played by Mr. W. S Bennett, Mr. Williams (clarionet), and Mr. Aguile (cello); and Mr. Blagrove performed the violin part in Beethoven's trio in E flat, op. 44. Mrs. Anderson and Miss Rose were the vocalists.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, through his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a copy of the Devonia Polka, the composition of Master Rendle, the juvenile violinist, of Exeter.

An evening concert took place last Monday at Exeter Hall, in aid of the funds of the London Temperance League; G. Cruikshank, Esq., in the chair.

The English Glee and Madrigal Union gave their third concert on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, whose work by Lord Mornington, Horsley, Callcott, Hendle, Ford, Attwood, Danby, Russell, R. Cooke, Spofforth, Dr. Cooke, and H. J Stevens, were executed by Mrs Enderssohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Land, Hobbs, Francis, and Phillips.

On Monday and Thursday mornings, the music of Mendelssohn to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" was executed at the St. James's Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Lucas; Mrs. Fanny Kemble reading the play.

Mr. Henry Smith gave an evening concert at Crosby Hall, last Tuesday; on the same night, the Western Amateur Orchestral Society met at Gloucester-house, Portman-street; and Messrs. G. and J. Case had a Blagrove's concert-rooms, Mortimer-street; and Messrs. G. and J. Case had a concert at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle street, assisted by the Misses Birch, Messent, Dobby, Poole, Messrs Ganze, Tedder, Swift, and F. Smith; a grand *pot pourri*, on themes from "Masaniello," was performed by Mrs and Miss Case, Messrs R. Blagrove, Birch, Minasi, George, Ward, Bertioli, and G. and J. Case; and Mr. Richardson played a flute solo

Mr. Neate presented the third of his quartett and pianoforte *soirées*, on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, aided by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti.

At the second of the London Wednesday Concerts at Exeter Hall, on the 17th inst., Mr. Braham was the star. The other singers were the Misses Mc ent, Stabbaut, L. Baxter, Lassc-es, R. Braham, Brougham, and E. J. Williams; Messrs. Bland, G. Tedder, Hardieg, H. Bland, Cooper, Sedgwick, and Leffler. The instrumental soloists were M. Sowelle (saxophone), and M. Billet (piano); and the conductors, M. Anschutz and Mr. Howard Glover.

The third *soirée* of the Musical Institute took place on Thursday.

The Cecilian Society, at the Albion Hall, on Thursday, under Mr. Shonbridge's direction, repeated Mende ssohn's "Elijah," for the benefit of the Holmfirth Relief Fund. Mrs. John Rod, Mrs. W. D. Deacon, Messrs. Seymour, Barnham, and Gadsby were soloists.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction, performed, last night, at Exeter Hall, Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The chief singers were Miss Birch, Miss A. Lodor, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Phillips.

The Hungarian band, under Kalozdy's direction, have given performances at the St James's Theatre on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The third of the Monday Concerts took place on Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall, under Mr. Hullah's direction. Mr. G. Russell played the pianoforte part in Beethoven's choral fantasia, for the second time: Mendelssohn's cantata, "Praise Jehovah!" M. Charles Hackedy's "Sanctus," "Hosanna," and "Benedictus," the second act of Glück's "Orfeo," and a new national song of defence, by Mr. H. Leslie, were included in the programme. The principal performers were Mrs Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs Sawtell and Bickknell

Mr. Henry W. Hill, of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, has been playing as a solo violinist at the concerts of the Greenock Philharmonic Society, with success.

M. Ourj, violinist, Madame Oury, pianist, and Mr. Swift, the tenor, have been delighting the audience of the York Philharmonic Society

The first concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music will be given this morning (Saturday) Next Monday, the second concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and the meeting of the Bath Society will take place On Tuesday will be the concerts of M. Hallé, Mr. Kiallmark, and of the Misses Alexander. On Wednesday will be the opening concert at Exeter Hall, of the New Philharmonic Society, conducted by M. Barbot. On the same evening will be the sixth of the City Weeke day Concerts, at Crosby Hall, and Mr. Lucas's second musical evening. On Thursday will be Mr. Ella's third "Musical Winter Evening," at which Mr. and Mrs. Lockard will appear. On Friday the first meeting of the Beethoven Quartett Society, and the performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The three-act opera, "L'Ath ne de la Ma aisie," produced with such success at the Brussels Grand Opera, has been brought out at the Opéra National in Paris, on the 11th inst, under the title of "Josuita." M Duprez, the once famed tenor, is the composer; M Edouard Duprez, his brother, is the author of the libretto; and Madle Caroline Duprez daughter of the singer, is the *prima donna* therein. MM Duprez and Poilier were the tenors, M. Balanqui the base, and Mdle Gaichard was also in the cast. "Joanita" was perfectly successful. Mdlle. Angri, Calzolari, and Lablache have appeared at the Théâtre Italien, in Rossini's "Cenerentola." Madame Viardot has returned to Paris, from Scotland, and will visit London in June. The return of the celebrated Mdlle. Darcier to the Opéra Comique, from which theatre she retired after her marriage, has been heartily welcomed by the Parisians. The Emperor of Russia has just presented to Tamburini, so many years the director of the Italian Opera in St. Petersburgh, a medal of honour in gold, encircled with diamonds, with the inscription, in Russian, "For distinction." The medal is to be worn suspended with the riband of the order of St Andrew. The deaths of Herr Winterfeldt, a well-known writer in music in Berlin, and of Joseph Drechler, the composer and chapel-master of the church of St. Stephen, at Vienna, are recorded. The Italian opera company that was recently at Brussels is now at Cologne On the 19th inst. Mdlle Wagner sang for the first time, at the Theatre Royal in Berlin; on the 25th she will be at Leipsic; and in May she is to depart for London. The Paul Government at Rome has ordered the title of Mercadante's opera, "Il Guarnacmo," to be changed to "Amore a Dovere," on the ground that the "Oath" (*guarnacmo*) is too sacred for an operatic work.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The musical spectacle, "Azaïl," was revived on Wednesday night, Mr. Anderson resuming his original part of the prodigal son, and Mr. Cooper replacing Mr Vandenhoff as the father. Miss Isabella Lane, Miss H. Payne, and Mr. Harrison undertook the subsidiary portion of Asher's music remained in this version; but the real interest of the revival was centered in Madle. Vecchi, who appeared for the first time as *Lia*. An announcement in the bills by Mr. Bunn, that he was removed no longer to screen the *artistes* who broke faith with the management by refusing to perform their duty to the public, and that Mdlle. Plunkett, after accepting *Lia*, for original character in the Paris opera, had refused to dance, under some quibbling pretext, gave rise to the anticipation of an unrehearsed scene, but it was confined to the most tremendous reception bestowed on Mdlle. Vecchi, whose graceful dancing and expressive pantomime left no cause for regret for the absence of the *danseuse* of the broken contract, which is to occupy the attention of the gentlemen of the long robe, who will have to decide the knotty question whether a *danseuse* can be called upon to *pose* in costume for other words, to appear in legitimate drama, such being the grounds of Mdlle. Plunkett's flight or fancy, as well as of fact

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was introduced on the 13th instant, on the Drury-Lane boards, for the first time, and has since been given with great success on alternate evenings with "The Sicilian Bride" Madame Eveline Garcia has decidedly added to her reputation by her energetic and effective style of singing the music of *Lucrezia*. Miss P. Horton is one of the less representatives of *Ormisi* that has been witnessed; Mr. Drayton acts the *Duke* with *finesse*, and Mr. Wilde's *Gennaro*, if at times somewhat rugd and a little uncertain in the attack of the music, has some very good points. Signor Schira deserves very great credit for the careful and effective manner with which he has presented and conducts this fine opera. The encores are given to the concerted pieces of Italian version; namely, the chorus of masques in the prologue; the trio between the *Duke*, *Gennaro*, and *Lucrezia* in the first act; the interpolated air of *Gennaro* in the second act; and the celebrated Brindisi, admirably sung and well acted by Mr. Horton in the last scene. The concluding *cabaletta*, sung by Madame Garcia so forcibly, developes her executive powers very remarkably.

HAYMARKET.

Under the odd title of "White Magic," a two-act comic operetta was produced with complete success on Wednesday night; the libretto by H Chorley, Esq., and the music by Signor Biletta, who held the post of composer of ballet music at the Royal Italian Opera in 1847, and is known as a professor of singing in fashionable circles. It would occupy too much space to follow the plot through the different scenes of this amusing trifle, leaving the period of the "lovency." Let it suffice that the *Count de Mercœur* (Mr. Weiss) and *Colonel Laval* (Mr. Harrison) are rivals for the hand of *Mdlle. Coralie de Blenchef* (*Rose* (Miss Louisa Pyne), that they assume the disguises of fortune-tellers to achieve their ends That the *Count* gets the best of the *Colonel* in the first act; but the *Colonel* outwits the *Count* in the last act, by proving to the lady fair, who is some what of a coquette, that *Le Sorcerer's* effective has lost the power of its time and not for herself. The *Colonel*, who has been a rejected suitor in early life, and has been supposed to be dead, becomes, therefore, the eventual winner of *Coralie's* hand and heart. The incidents are not of sufficiently developed as they ought to be for a mixed audience, but there are some striking situations; the dialogue is lively, and the lyrics are certainly above the average order. *Rose*, as an attendant, is archly enacted by Miss Pyne. The same *rôle* affects great credit on the management, for as a young and picturesque

Signor Biletta's music, as a first operatic essay, evinces considerable promise, with some positive indications of dramatic ability. The concerted pieces are individually well written, and the concerted pieces of a decided style, which is made up, in fact, of scraps from the old Italian masters, with a seasoning of the French *opera comique* school, ancient and modern. It was announced that Signor Biletta studied in the Conservatorio of Milan, under the modern Italian school but this is not the case; he has steered pretty clear of the Donizetti-Bellini-Verdi shools, but he has run aground on the breakers of Lully, Rameau, Grétry, and Auber, Paste lo, and Cimarosa. Signor Biletta has a fair quantity of young well, and his instrumentation displays points of elegance, in the manner use of the wood band, and its absence rarely the brass. Te rio, in "Mdlle. Coralie de Blenchef," is the best of both acts, and received the honour of a chorus Last pipe and tabor," with its double subjects, is ingenious and effective

Mr. Harrison had two ballads, "Gone are the merry days," and "Ah! since the sun began his rovings," both of which are demanded, but the encore is far to be preferred. Mr. Weiss's romance, "You are bright as the rose," is dull and meaningless; but the buffa aria, "How merry is morning," is quaint. The ballad, "The joy that sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, is a pretty; but the gem of the opera is the romance, "Oh, was I then awake or dreaming," beautifully rendered by Miss Louisa Pyne, one of the prettiest and most spontaneous of English singers in point of importance must be regarded the duet, "You trust me aside and tremble," between Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, which was excellently sung and much applauded. The dramatic pungency of the introduction must also be noticed, and the finale was admirably managed careful, zealous, and efficient, under the able direction of Mr. A. Mellon. Besides the usual compliments to the singers at the fall of the curtain, the presence of the successful composer was absolutely exacted.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

The prospects for the season 1852 will be issued this day. It is understood, and every exertion is to be made to open the establishment in the course of the ensuing week. For the performances of the celebrated Mdle. Wagner, there will be various attractive novelties and revivals. Mdle. Cruvelli, with the laurels she has won during the present campaign in Paris, will appear in some new works, besides the opera in which she has already achieved such triumphs. The very mention of the name of Labiache will be cordially welcomed He has benefited by a long rest at his villa near Naples, and is in excellent voice. There is every hope of Madame Sontag's appearance in a new opera by Meyerbeer De Basini, the greatest baritone of the age, will make his first appearance, as also Signor Bartolini, who has been making a successful tour in Paris and Brussels. Mdlle. Lagrua, a new North German prima donna, has been secured by Mr. Lumley. Signor Gardoni will appear, and he is to be joined by Signor Mario and Tamburini. Gyllenhammer (Count Gyllenhammer) is the name of the new Swedish director Mr Harris will superintend the stage department. Messrs Rosati and Ceccli will be the principal *danseuses*. Ratifications of many important engagements are daily expected.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Grisi, Mario, Tagliefico, Polonini, Ronconi, Tamberlik, and Mdlle Formes, have arrived from the Continent. Mdlle Lucca and Herr Ander left Vienna for London on the 1st inst Spohr will soon quit Cassel for the country, to direct the mounting of his lyric masterpiece, "Faust," for which he has composed new music. Meyerbeer is at his villa at Naples. The Italian opera, during the winter, at Vienna, the facility with which every change of mood, sentiment, and situation is produced by this incomparable performer are indescribable. We must content ourselves with merely suggesting them. The actor and the man blend in the impersonation, and accomplish an union perfect in its elements and irresistible in its results The public and private life of the showman—his buffoonery, his domestic affections, and the hardships and the misery he has painfully overcome at all, and in all, there was the same exquisite adaptability. Again we congratulate the lyric drama profession on the advantage of having these foreign exemplars of theatrical art personally on the English stage; much may be carried from them which we should be glad to acquire.

Mr. Knox, M.P. for Dungannon, has been appointed Groom in Waiting.

The *Asiatic*, bound for Sydney, left Gravesend on Saturday morning last, having on board Mr. Henry Wilfrid Elsa, and Mr. William Rickford Collett, directors of the Australian Mutual Mining Association, accompanied by four gentlemen and upwards of forty miners, to work on the gold field discovered in that country.

Advices from Vienna mention that letters had been received from the Levant, describing a most unfavourable state of commercial credit, especially in the Ionian Islands. During the preceding week about twenty traders had failed for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £50,000. The firm of Macri and Co. had also suspended, at Corfu, with large liabilities

Accounts from Amsterdam state, that the proposition to impose a tax upon all incomes from he funds had been brought forward and rejected.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Naas, the new Secretary for Ireland, having, as we anticipated last week was probable, resigned the candidature for the county of Kildare, Mr Cowan was returned on Saturday as representative for that county, there being no other candidate The hon. gentleman took occasion to deny that he was the nominee of the Whigs—a party in which he has no confidence, as he believed the policy of that party to be mischievous and anti-Irish. He was for Free Trade, vote by ballot, tenant right, and against the Established Church.

BATH.—Mr. Whately, Q.C., has come forward on the Conservative interest as a candidate for this city.

BOLTON.—Mr. Barnes, a Free-trader, and an advocate for the ballot, is a candidate.

BRIDPORT.—It is rumoured that the Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, intends to offer himself as a candidate for this borough. Other reports say that the right hon. gentleman will stand for Bristol.

BURY.—Mr. Robert Durham met the electors and non-electors of Bury, at an open-air meeting in Union square, on Saturday evening, and addressed some 6000 or 7000 people Mr. Frederick Peel was introduced to the electors, as a candidate for their suffrages, on Monday evening, at a meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. Richard Ashton, chairman of Mr. Peel's committee, presented the hon. gentleman with a requisition signed by 412 electors, out of a constituency of 970 voters.

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH.—Mr Astell and Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., have been formally announced as the Conservative candidates. Mr. Astell is son of the late chairman of the East India Company He is a Protectionist, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews to Parliament. Mr. Macaulay is also a Protectionist, and opposed to the admission of Jews to Parliament

CARLISLE.—Mr. C. P. Howard has announced his intention of withdrawing his name from this borough at the approaching general election A requisition is on foot calling upon Sir James Graham and Mr. Joseph Ferguson (a manufacturer) to become candidates. In some forwarde. Mr. W. H. Ferguson, the Conservative member, has issued an address as a candidate again for the representation.

CITY OF DUBLIN.—Mr. John Vance, of Rutland-square, has issued an address to the electors of the city of Dublin, offering himself as the colleague of Mr. Grogan It is in contemplation by the Liberal party to ask Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. George Roe to stand for the city

COLCHESTER.—Lord Naas will offer himself as a candidate for the vacant seat. Lord Naas arrived on Monday and proceeded immediately to canvass the constituency.

CORK CITY.—The election of the [illegible] Monday. The candidates were Mr. Vincent Scully, Q.C., Free-trader, and Mr. Morehead Frewen, Protectionist, counsel to the member for East Essex. The result, however, is not yet known.

DROGHEDA.—James M'Cann, Esq., of Stalcen House, is in the field for Drogheda, on the Radical interest. Mr. Carew O Dwyer is also expected in the field.

EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE The Marquis of Worcester will, it is said, at the proper time, again solicit the suffrages of the freeholders, in conjunction with Sir William Codrington.

EAST SURREY.—Mr. Hippisley is canvassing against the interest of Mr. Pinney, the present representative

EXETER.—Sir John Hanmer, Bart., has issued an address to his constituents, seeking a renewal of their confidence.

FALKIRK.—The Protectionists, it is stated, have it in contemplation to bring forward the Hon. Caude Lyon, brother to Lord Strathmore, as a candidate for this county, in opposition to Lord J. F. Gordon his colleague

GALWAY COUNTY. There are no less than six candidates already for this county; viz. the present members, Sir Thomas Burke and Mr. St. George; besides Mr Gregory, of Coole park (formerly member for Dublin); Hon. James Daly, Mr. Belew (son of Sir Thomas), D. Bellew, and Mr. Browne.

DONCASTER OR GALWAY.—There are four candidates for this borough—the present members Mr. Hornby and Mr. J. M. Bacon, Lord Lincoln, and the Marquis of Clanricarde; who declares that he would vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Act; and Mr. F. Young.

KING'S COUNTY.—The latest rumour in connexion with the representation of the county is, that John Reynolds, of Dublin, will be put forward by the Roman Catholic party.

LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Patten, in reply to an address from his constituents, has stated that he will not be a candidate upon whose return he can rely upon ours.

LIMERICK CITY.—Lord Arundle, and Surrey will, it is expected, immediately resign the representation of Limerick.

LINCOLN.—Colonel Sibthorp has issued his address to his constituents. There is no doubt of his success position.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Charles Turner, the chairman of the Dock Estate, of Conservative opinions, has consented to allow his name to be put in nomination with Mr Forbes Mackenzie, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, it is said, has also consented to stand in conjunction with Mr. Turner.

LYME REGIS.—Sir Francis Baring, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has [illegible] He is opposed on the Protectionist interest by Mr. Talchen, [illegible]

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH.—Mr. Christopher Markham, a townsman of Conservative principles, is in the field as a candidate.

NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sir George Grey intimates his intention of again soliciting their suffrages. Mr. Headlam, one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of Northumberland, intends to contest the county with the late Home Secretary.

OLDHAM.—The friends of Mr. Fox and Mr. Colbert are each preparing for a severe struggle.

POOLE.—Mr. Savage, a gentleman who unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1850 on Protection principles, it is said, will again offer himself to the notice of the electors of Poole at the next election, in support of Protection in the event of a general election. Mr. Seymour, one of the present representatives, will come forward for re-election, in connexion with a Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, one of the directors of the Bank of England, on Free-trade principles Sir G. H. Philips retires from Parliamentary duties at the close of the session

PORTSMOUTH.—Lieutenant-General Lord Henry Fitzclarence, G.C.H., has addressed the electors as a candidate.

SALISBURY.—Mr Slade, Q.C., is a candidate on "Protestant and Conservative principles," and will contest the election with the present members. A second Conservative candidate has also made his appearance in the person of Mr. Fownal, the Middlesex magistrate &c.

SCARBOROUGH.—Sir J. V. B. Johnston, Bart., and Lord Mulgrave are announced as candidates, in the room of the late Sir Francis Lindley, Bart.

SHOREDITCH.—Mr J. Toulmin Smith has announced his intention to contest the election with the present members, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Parker.

SOUTH WILTS.—The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert has entered with a contest with a candidate representing Protectionist principles.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. William Digby Seymour has issued an address declaratory of Free-trade opinions. There are now in the field Messrs. Frewen and Mr. Seymour, Free-traders, and Mr. George Hudson, Protectionist, in the field. It is thought Sir Hedworth Williamson will not start again

TRALEE.—The *Tralee Chronicle* of Saturday contains an address from Mr. Hutchinson Connell, enquiring the reasons which induced to abandon the representation of Traleé. There are three candidates now spoken of—Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Blennerhassett, and Mr. Sheehy.

WARWICK.—Mr. Shirley, [illegible] a meeting of the electors of St. James's parish at Willis's Rooms, Lowndes-square, on Tuesday evening. He stated that he firmly believed that the present administration was only a stop-gap ministry, and that the dissolution would take place in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. A resolution pledging the meeting to support Mr Shelley was agreed to.

WEYMOUTH.—An address to Colonel Freestun, the present member, who has announced his intention of standing again, Mr. Batt, the Irish Queen's Counsel, who is brought forward on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Oswald, M.P. for Ayr, a Free-trader, are among the candidates.

WOTTONSHIRE.—A rumour has been current in this county of Captain Dalrymple, the present member, meeting with opposition, either from Captain Hayter, Mr. Neeld, Mr. Bowyer, Jun., or Mr. Estcourt.

WIGTON BURGHS.—Mr. Caird commenced his canvass at Stranraer on Monday last, and is said to have been very successful. Sir John M'Taggart has arrived in the district from London last week.

THEATRICAL DISPUTES.—The director of the Italian Theatre, at Paris, Mr. Lumley, having engaged M. Montemerli as *primo basso cantante*, with the condition that he should not refuse any other part that might be offered him, Mr. Lumley required him to sing a part in the opera of *Puritani* not belonging to the basso line of business, and M. Montemerli refused, on the ground that, by the usages of the profession, he was entitled first of all to make his *début* as a *primo basso*, to enable the public to be judges of his talents. In consequence of this, Mr. Lumley refused to pay his salary, or the expenses of his journey from London to Paris. M. Montemerli accordingly brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce, and it was argued two days ago. The tribunal decided that Mr. Lumley was not justified in requiring Montemerli to sing a secondary part before he had appeared in a *primo basso*; as, otherwise, "the existence and reputation of an *artiste* would be completely at the discretion of a director," and ordered the payment of the salary due, and M. Montemerli's return from London. Montemerli is also to have an indemnity of appearing in a principal *rôle*. The plaintiff likewise demanded damages, but these were refused by the court.

It was rumoured at Sausbury, on Tuesday last, that a large number of troops were about to be encamped on Sausbury Plain.

On Wednesday evening the first Cabinet dinner of the new Administration took place at the mansion of the Earl of Lonsdale (Lord President of the Council), Carlton House-terrace. The whole of the Cabinet Council were present upon this occasion.

A recent decree of the Emperor of Austria prohibits the Anabaptist sect from exercising their peculiar form of worship. A similar decree was issued about four years ago, but since the disturbances of 1848 the Anabaptists have disregarded it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the dispatch of public business. The report of the committee on presentees to the head officers of the corporation was read, and it was agreed that no change be made in the present system. Alderman Sidney moved the appointment of a committee into the state of discipline in the City prisons and the means by which it might be improved; but, finding small support, withdrew his resolution.

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday, a court of the gentlemen connected with the above-named commission was held at the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. After a proposition to employ a member of the City police as inspector of nuisances had been negatived, the new rules for the regulation of slaughter-houses, and others regarding lodging-houses, were passed.

ORPHANS' AND TRADESMEN'S BENEVOLENT PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The fifteenth annual general meeting of the members of this society was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. Henry Kemble, president, in the chair. The report, which was adopted gave a satisfactory account of the progress of the society, since the last meeting in March, 1851. Hamilton, coffee-roaster, of Soho, had bequeathed the residue of his property (amounting to £2500 stock) to this institution. The ordinary receipts of the year had amounted to £1503 7s., being an increase of nearly £100 upon those of the last year. This had enabled the committee to admit six new pensioners on the funds, three males and three females, being the largest number admitted in any one year since 1848, and making the total number elected from the commencement 74, who had received pensions amounting in the aggregate to £7212 9s. Forty-one male and female pensioners were now living, and in receipt of pensions amounting, within a fraction, to £1000 per annum. The society now numbered 1165 members, whose aggregate votes amounted to 1630. The successful result of the last anniversary enabled the committee to increase the invested capital of the society by the purchase of £800 stock, company the sum of £14,000, Three-and-a-half per Cents, now standing in the names of the trustees, exclusive of the bequest fund.

HOTEL AND TAVERN-KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members of this institution took place at the Crown Hotel, Strand, on Monday; Mr. L. Lovegrove in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for the past year (including a balance in hand) amounted to £148 18s. 6d. The widows' fund is proportionate to the increase of subscribers amongst members and widows of members) to £6.8 16s. 9d., leaving a balance of £67 1s. 7d. The amount of relief distributed by the committee in four years and a half was £1005 7s. 6d. The increase in the number of subscribers during last year had rendered it necessary to reduce the allowance of most of the recipients. A sum of £548 16s. 6d. had been distributed amongst the first 84 members upon the funds, the account received from those members being only £75 13s. The report concluded by an appeal to the friends of the society for increased support. The report was adopted.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Tuesday the fifth anniversary festival of this institution was held at the London Tavern; Earl Granville in the chair, supported by Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., H. E. Gurney, Esq. (treasurer), Alderman Finnis, Dr. Jacobson (the medical officer), F. Baldwin, Esq., and about fifty other gentlemen. The meeting was, in proposing prosperity to the institution, observed, that in the year 1851 the number of deaths in the metropolis was 55 000, and of these between 18,000 and 19,000, or about one-third, were caused by consumption, or diseases of the chest, lungs, and chest. The proportion was even greater in 1847, when the influenza prevailed. Since the opening of the hospital between 10,000 and 11,000 patients had been relieved, and there were now from 150 to 170 applications daily for assistance. Last year his Royal Highness Prince Albert had laid the first stone of the hospital in Victoria-park; and the whose expense incurred for the building would be £12,000 or £13,000, of which £5500 had been paid, and there was a sum of £10,000 remaining, of which £5000 must be procured this year. The report stated that during the year 1851 there were admitted as out-patients 295 persons, and since the commencement of the year 774, making together with 1849 relieved prior to Dec 31, 1850, a total of 14,194 persons who have obtained gratuitous advice and medicine since the opening of the institution, in June, 1848. In the twelve months preceding Dec. 31, the receipts of the institution amounted to £3375 1s 9d. (of which £2778 6s. were announced at the last anniversary festival), forming, together with £4279 1s 2d. in hand at the commencement of the year, a total of £7653 8s 11d., of which £4733 9s. 9d. was expended during the year, leaving a balance of £2111 13s. 2d. to the credit of the hospital. Since that period, however, there had been paid a further sum of £2489 9s 9d; so that there now remains (exclusive of subscription not already received on account of the present year) only a balance of £121 3s. 5d. The total cost of the hospital which had been erected is estimated at £15,606 2s., of which £7 0 0 had already been paid; so that there remains a sum of £.,.,.9 3s. 4d., of which at least one-half must be expended the year. The sum collected at the dinner amounted to £3030.

LONDON PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual report of this savings bank for last year, and also of the London Life Association, which exists to have been, from 57,424 depositors, £981 312 12s. 4d.; and the payments 12 274 dep sits, £247,135 8s. 3d. The total receipts in thirty-five years have been, from 57,424 depositors, £5,247,135 8s. 3d. The total cost of the hospital which had been erected is estimated at £15,606 2s., of which £7 0 0 had already been paid; so that there remains a sum of £.,.,.9 3s. 4d., of which at least one-half must be expended the year. The sum collected at the dinner amounted to £3030.

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BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.—The sixty ninth anniversary of this society was celebrated on Wednesday at a public dinner at the London Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle presided. Amongst the company were the following:—The Earl of Lanesborough, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Solicitor-General, Sir J. Reynolds, M.P., Major J. R. Tennent, M.P., Mr. Hallewell, M.P., Colonel Dunne, M.P. (Clerk of the Ordnance), Sir Ralph Howard, M.P., Mr. J. Hardley, Mr. F. W. Russell, Mr. E. T. Bandeville, Mr. S. Robinson, &c. It was announced that the subscriptions amounted to £660 13s., including the following:—Her Majesty, £100; the Duke of Newcastle, £25; the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, £50, the Marchioness of Downshire, £20; the Marquis of Anglesey, £25; the Marquis of Londonderry, £25; the Marquis of Lansdowne, 20 guineas; the Earl of Lanesborough, £10; the Attorney-General for Ireland, £5. There were several other subscribers, including the Marquis of Kildare, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., and Sir Ralph Howard, M.P.

HUNTSWORTH-MEWS AND GEORGE-STREET, LISSON-GROVE, RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the promoters of these schools was held at the Mary-stone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, the Hon. A. Kinnaird in the chair. From the reports it appeared that in the Huntsworth-Mews-street there were nine established schools, where afforded secular and religious education to upwards of 300 persons. The average attendance at the George-street, Lisson-grove, establishment during the winter months was about 230 scholars and 12 teachers. The daily infant school had an average attendance of 200, and the week-day evening schools were also progressing satisfactorily. In the industrial class no class for tailoring had been established at present, but arrangements had been made for commencing a class of tailors. Both reports were adopted, a vote of thanks given to the chairman and the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was present on the occasion.

While the Lord Bishop of London was engaged, on Wednesday, in the performance of the solemn rite of confirmation, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, two persons, of the names of William Amos and John Moore, well known as the leaders of the fashionable swell mob, were arrested in the metropolis, were arrested by Brett, a detective officer of the City police, who observed them put their hands several times into the ladies' pockets, but without success.

ST. THOMAS CHARTER-HOUSE CHARITIES.—The following statement on behalf of the above schools, established by the Rev. W. Rogers, Rector of St. Thomas Charter-house, has recently been made:—"Since their establishment in the year 1838, the education in the district has been steadily on the increase. The present schools were intended to contain about 300 children. The numbers now receiving instruction in them, and in a room hired on temporary, amount to nearly 800; and it is ascertained, from ordinary visit, that there are still upwards of 200 children in the district unaccommodated in provided. To remedy this evil a site has been purchased, upon which to pro ceed to erect school-rooms capable of accommodating 400 scholars. The present schools are nearly, if not quite, self-supporting, and are named in the last report of her Majesty's inspector as very remarkable instances of self-paying schools. The district is solicited, therefore, for the building fund only. The estimated cost is £2,500. With the assistance of this sum a ready one in the list, it is confidently hoped that this amount will be raised; but it cannot be denied that great exertions will be required on the part of those resident in the neighbourhood, as the inhabitants of the district are, for the most part, very poor, and totally unable to contribute an adequate sum to meet the educational wants. The object of this appeal has been promoted by the cordial concurrence and approval of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the late Lord President of her Majesty's Privy Council; the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and the most influential persons of the district in which the schools are situated."

STANDS FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES IN THE CITY.—On Saturday the resolutions adopted by the Court of Aldermen for the guidance of the drivers of public vehicles paying for hire within the boundary of the City of London were issued. The rule has permitted the erection of suitable standings for hackney and cabriolets, on which 339 vehicles will be permitted to remain for hire; they have abolished the omnibus standings in Leadenhall-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, and in lieu thereof have appointed St. Paul's Churchyard and King William-street, near St. Swithin's Church, and the space between the Obelisk and Lombard-street, Gracechurch-street, and Billingsgate, opposite the Coal-exchange. No omnibus to remain more than five minutes after the arrival of the omnibus that is to follow it. Special officers will attend to the observance of the rules.

THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the board of directors of St. Pancras, a letter was read from Lord Courtenay, secretary of the Poor law Board, informing them of the illegality of their proceeding in removing Mr. Eaton from the mastership of the St. Pancras Workhouse, and calling upon them to reinstate him, as otherwise application would be made under the statute to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel their compliance. It was resolved to receive the Poor-law Board to take whatever proceedings it may be advised.

CHANCERY REFORM.—A public meeting, called by the Chancery Reform Association, was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall; Lord Erskine in the chair. Mr. Hume, M.P., moved a resolution, declaring that, inasmuch as the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1850 to inquire into the process and system of pleading in the Court of Chancery had unanimously reported that extensive and deep-rooted mischiefs arise from the present system, involving the utter denial of justice, and the ruin of the litigants and their families, "This meeting is of opinion that no expenditure of the public money for the amendment forming the commission demands the immediate application of a legislative remedy, one of the first duties of a Government being to render justice attainable to all without delay or ruinous cost." The resolution being agreed to, Mr. Trowlawny, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that it was most essential, in order to effectually carry out a full measure of reform, that the distinction between law and equity should be abolished—that oral examination in the presence of the Judge who tries the cause should be carried out—and that justice, in all cases, should be administered by one and the same legal jurisdiction—a practice which has been introduced into the United States with the happiest results. Mr. B. Oliveira seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. A resolution, requesting the association to continue its proceeding, having been moved and seconded by Mr. M Turner and Capt. Scobell, M.P., the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—A few days since the whole of the ceiling of the room in Downing-street, in which the secretary for Foreign Affairs usually transacts his business, fell with a tremendous crash, covering the tables and chairs and floor of the apartment with the *débris* of the plaster. The accident occurred about an hour's time, and the room was consequently at the time, no person suffered any injury. An appointment with the Austrian Ambassador had been previously made by the new foreign secretary for the hour at which the accident occurred; and but a slight delay intervening on the part of the noble Earl's arrival, which postponed the interview for an hour, the fatal results to either one or both of the eminent diplomatists might have been the consequence of their meeting so soon as the time.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in London during the last week were:—Boys, 841; girls, 805: total, 1647 children. The average number in the seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1449. The deaths for the week were 1226, exhibiting a great increase on previous weeks, and to be occasioned by the unusual coldness of the weather. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1842-51, the average number of deaths was 1094, which, raised in proportion to the increase of population, becomes 1147. The present return, therefore, shows an amount greater than the corrected average by 95. The following table exhibits the deaths of last week at three periods of life:—

	Deaths	Average of corresponding weeks 1842-51, corrected for increase of population
From birth to 15 years	521	439
At 15 and under 60	447	383
At 60 years and upwards	274	259

By the official report it appears that 291 cases are referred to "diseases of the respiratory organs," whilst the corrected average is only 229. Bronchitis is the most conspicuous in this class, for we find pneumonia numbers 79 (less than the average), asthma 27, the first-mentioned rose to 127, greatly above the usual amount at this season. Phthisis produced an extraordinary amount of mortality: viz 182 deaths, being considerably more than the average of the preceding weeks, when they ranged only from 118 to 166. 24 children and 6 adults died from small-pox; in four cases it is stated that the patients had been vaccinated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily height of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day of the week, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday it was respectively 30.92 in., 30.395 in., 30.308 in., and it continued to fall till Friday; the mean of the week was 30.300 in. The mean daily temperature was below the average of the same day in ten years on every day except Tuesday. The mean of the week was 40 degrees, which is 1·5 deg. below the average. It was lowest on Thursday, when the highest reading was 44·4 deg., and the mean 37 8 deg., or 3·8 deg. below the average. The wind blew generally from the north-east.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.—The master gunmakers and operative fitters of Birmingham met at the Odd Fellows' Hall in that town on Tuesday, with the view, if possible, of arranging their differences with regard to the price to be paid for finishing the new Minié rifle. A long discussion took place, in the course of which both parties stated their respective cases very fully. The masters having retired, the men present unanimously resolved by the price prices sanctioned by the Board of Ordnance in 1844—being 12½ per cent. higher than they had asked for the last new line musket. Thus the matter stands, and if the contractors do not give way, it is pretty evident that the orders for 18,000 rifles must be executed elsewhere than in Birmingham.

DARTMOOR PRISON.—There are at present as many as 1200 men in these prisons, and 200 more will be ordered as soon as room can be provided for them. There is abundance of employment for the men, and they are found to contribute in good health. All the hill behind the prison has been trenched, and is now being planted with the Larch and Scotch Fir. A road has been erected in the prison, from which can be thrown liquid manure up to the top of the hill, on which will soon be covered with verdure. The experiment of growing flax has proved so completely successful that the Government intend to take in a thousand acres more for its cultivation.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.—On Wednesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock a lady of the name of Miss Mary Anne Lloyd, aged 35 years, residing at No. 4 Southampton-row, Russell-square, was preparing to dress when she complained of a pain in her side, and, on going into the garden, fell down and immediately expired.

ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.—On Wednesday information was given to the police that a man named Peter Wills, newly arrived from California, with a large quantity of gold dust in his possession, had collected 138 ounces of gold dust, had been robbed of his treasure on Tuesday night. Wills had introduced themselves in his way, and gained his easily bestowed confidence. After separately representing themselves to him as simple people, upon whom, as on himself, fortune had smiled, and as desirous to help their fellow, and produced a roll of notes for the purpose. With strange imprudence he suffered himself to be thought of them while procuring a receipt stamp, and in a moment found himself despoiled and destitute of so much as the means of reaching his friends in North Britain.

Fifty-one tradesmen were summoned to Marlborough Police Court on Tuesday, for non-payment of their assessments. The sums varied from 25s. to £.0. Eleven, who attended, were ordered to pay in 14 days; the remaining 40, who did not attend, had warrants issued against them.

On Tuesday, Elizabeth Pinckard, who was left for execution at the late assizes for the murder of her mother in law in Newington-butts, at Daventry, underwent the sentence at the county gaol in Northampton.

The Italian, Kalabergo, who was convicted at the last Bailey sessions for the wilful murder of his uncle, a jeweller there, and whose execution is appointed to take place on Monday next, made an unsuccessful attempt on Friday week to escape from Oxford Castle, where he was confined. While his attendant was looking another way, he proceeded in scaling the wall of his prison, and had leaped on the top of another wall, but was re-taken, being unable to effect a third wall, which stil further intervened. He has since made a full confession of his guilt to a Catholic priest who waited on him, and to whom he has given permission to make the public.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, held on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, the Governor proposed a dividend of four per cent. for the half-year, which was unanimously agreed to. The Rest will be £3,000,000 and upwards. Increased firmness in the market. Consols, which quoted on Saturday 97⅛ for Money, opened on Monday at 97⅝ for Money and 97⅞ for the account, from which they afterwards advanced to 98⅛. Increased firmness on Tuesday caused Consols to close at 98⅜, a further improvement of 98⅛ to ⅜; and on Wednesday, the upward feeling still prevailed, Consols having been 98⅜ to ⅝ after having touched 98¾. Steadiness, with a strong market, were the features of Thursday's market, and at the close of the week Consols for Money and the Account maintained the highest quotations—98⅝ and ⅞ for Money, and ⅞ to ⅝ for account, from 66 to 69. Mexican was dull; Sardinian and Venezuelan were well supported. Another rise in Buenos Ayres Stock on Wednesday advanced prices to 71 ⅛ for Deferred, and a range from 71 to 73 for account. Mexican alone was heavy. On Thursday the market was again very buoyant, and at the close of the week Buenos Ayres Bonds had further advanced 1 per cent. Spanish Five per Cents, 25¾; Passive, 5⅜; Dutch Two-and-a-half Per Cents, 63½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 34¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 42⅜; Ditto, New Three per Cents, Deferred, 19¾; Ditto, Passive, 5⅜; Ditto, Committees' Certificates, 22½; Russian, 113¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 93¾; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 99¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 99¾.

The Railway market has been very settled, and a good business doing at improving prices. The closing rates are—

ORDINARY STOCKS AND SHARES.—Aberdeen, 12¼; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5¾; Bristol and Exeter, 89¾; Caledonian, 14¾; S. E.: Chester and Holyhead, 21¾; East Anglian (£25 paid), 4¾; Eastern Counties, 9¾; Eastern Union, A, 5⅝; Ditto B and C, 4; East Lancashire, 17⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 28 x. d., Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 5; Great Northern, 19¾ x. d.; Ditto, Halves A, 6⅜; Ditto, Halves B, 14¾ x. d.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 34; Great Western, 57⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72 x. d.; Leeds Northern, 17, London and Blackwall, 7¾ London, Brighton, and South Coast, 96; London and North-Western, 119 Ditto Quarters, 26; Ditto £10 shares, M and B c. 2¾; London and South-Western, 86¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34; Midland, 62½; Norfolk, 31¾; North British, 7¾; North Staffordshire, 9; North and South-Western Junction, 4¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15; Scottish Central, 16; Scottish Mid and, 9¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham Class B, 4¾ South Devon, 10¾ d.; South-Eastern, 30¾ x. d.; South Wales, 3¾ x.d.; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 13¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17¾; Ditto Extension, 13; Ditto, G.N.E. Purch., 5¾; York and North Midland, 22¾.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 22¾

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£10), 8¾ x d., Chester and Holyhead, Guaranteed, 17; East Anglian (£3 10s.), 3¾; Eastern Counties (New Six per Cent), 10¾; North Britain, 3 x d., Worcester, and Wolverhampton (£15), 1; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (G N E), 15½; York and North Midland (H and S Parch) 9¾.

FOREIGN.—East Indian (£15 paid), 20½; Luxembourg (£13 paid), 3¾; Ditto, (£10 paid), 3⅜; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 21¾; Orleans and Rouen, 13¾; Paris and Lyons, 10¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 21¾; Rouen and Havre, 1.¾; Sambre and Meuse, 4; Tours and Nantes, 11¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the supply of Irish wheat on offer this week has been very limited, the trade and the millers in general, have evinced a disinclination to purchase of produce has realised scarcely, if, in most instances a further reduction in the quotations of last week. The foreign wheats have been held at full prices, but few arrivals have been offering; a somewhat easier terms. Most kinds of barley have sold slowly, the demand has taken place in value. Malting, at late rates. The arrivals of oats have been mostly coastwise. Fine qualities have realised previous quotations. Beans, peas, and indian corn have ruled scarcely any attention. The flour trade has continued in a very depressed state, and the nominal top price of bargeis has fallen to 40s per 280 lb

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt 32s to 36s; Ryeland, ditto, 34s to 36s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 38s; Chevalier, 38s to 40s; Yorkshire and the oilmanes feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto 21s to 26; Youghal and Cork, mans, 18s to 19s; ditto, black, 19s to 22s; ditto potato, 21s to 24s; Galway, 18s to 20s; Sligo, 19s to 21s; maize, 24s to 25s; white ditto, 25s to 26s; flour, town made, 36s to 38s; Essex and Suffolk, 34s to 36s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s per 280 lb. *Foreign*: Wheat, 40s to 42s per barrel; French, 39s; rye, 30s; barley, 20s; oats, 19s 6d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 29s 3d.

Mark Lane.—*Arrivals of Corn from Foreign Ports*.—Wheat, 4,8 3d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 3; 7s; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 29s 3d.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 10d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 33s 5d; beans, 30s 3d; peas, 29s 7d.

The Sale Rooms of Liverpool.—Wheat, 4,8 3d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 19s 3d; rye, 3; 7s

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Right Hon. James Howard Harris, third Earl of Malmesbury, son of the second Earl, by Harriet Susan, daughter of Francis Bateman Dashwood, of Wellvale, Lincolnshire, was born at Spring Gardens, London, in 1807. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford; and in 1837, as Viscount Fitz-Harris, contested Portsmouth, and was defeated by Mr. Bonham Carter, so long and so ably the leader of the Liberal party and of reform in that neighbourhood.

At the general election in the July of 1841 his Lordship was returned for Wilton, and in the following September succeeded his father in the peerage. Throughout the whole of the discussions on the changes in the tariff, in 1842, and the subsequent Free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel, Lord Malmesbury was a consistent and steady opponent of every approach to Free Trade; and since the Earl of Derby has had a seat in the Peers, Lord Malmesbury, acting as whip in the Lords, has laboured assiduously to keep the Protectionists together as a party, and especially during the last two years he has on every occasion advocated the return to that system of policy.

His Lordship is known in the literary world as editor of the diaries and correspondence of his grandfather, the first Earl who was raised to the peerage for his diplomatic services.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

His Lordship married, in 1830, Lady Emma Bennet, only daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Tankerville.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Beard.

MEMORIAL TO RICHARD LANDER, THE AFRICAN DISCOVERER.

A VERY interesting tribute to the memory of Richard Lander has just been completed at Truro, in Cornwall, where this amiable pioneer of African discovery was born, February 5, 1804. He died February 6, 1834, so that he was within two days of attaining his thirtieth year.

The memorial consists of a lofty column, at the top of Lemon-street. It is surmounted by an excellent portrait statue of Lander, sculptured in compact magnesian limestone, of the same quality as has been used at the new Houses of Parliament. The figure, which is ten feet in height, presents a novelty in its composition when compared with other figures in similar situations. It will be remembered that the heads of the statues of the Duke of York, Nelson, &c. are looking *into vacancy*. This was considered by the sculptor to be a mistake, because, if statues *must* be placed on columns, it is desirable that in such situations they may be seen to the best possible advantage; hence, the head of the statue of Lander is turned toward the spectators, thus affording those who knew him an opportunity of judging as to the correctness of the likeness, or otherwise; and by this means the figure has in its outline the graceful line which is so often seen in the antique statues. The statue is resting principally on the left leg, and the right arm is leaning on a small and elegantly-formed pedestal. In his right hand he holds a palm branch, which is significant not only of his peaceful mission in Africa, but also conveys an idea as to the nature of the commerce opened up by Lander with the natives, and indicates the country which was the field of his labours. The statue is in the modern costume, being arrayed in loose trowsers and a frock-coat. The above-mentioned pedestal is intended to point at once to the country where he ended his short but brilliant career. On the two sides of it that are seen are sculptured the heads of the hippopotamus (for which our old friend in the Regent's-park gave a sitting) and a crocodile, both of which animals are, or were, to be found too plentifully for poor Lander in the Niger river. This pedestal is ornamented with bulrushes, and the long leaves peculiar to the banks of tropical rivers; and around the moulding, at the base, is a wave-like ornament. Underneath the right arm of the figure, on the top of the pedestal, are three books; and falling over and hiding the front of the pedestal on which he leans is a map, on which is distinctly marked the course of the Niger, to which Lander appears to be pointing with a manuscript which he holds in his hand. The course of the Niger, here displayed, is taken from the map drawn for Wyld's great globe. The fourth side of this little pedestal is hidden by a large hat, such as is worn in countries where it is required as a protection from the sun, and a portmanteau; the artist's chief object here being to give substance, and consequently strength, to the lower part of the figure, enabling it to support the superincumbent weight.

Mr. Burnard, the sculptor of the statue, never saw Lander, but was anxious to procure as good a likeness as possible of the man; he therefore borrowed the portrait by Brockedon from the Royal Geographical Society, and called at the house of Lander's widow (now Mrs. Pask), where he saw Miss Lander, and he was so struck with the resemblance between the daughter and the father, that he at once requested her to come and sit for the bust; and thus, from the daughter and the picture, he has modelled the features. The entire height of the column and statue from the ground is 70 feet.

We add a few of the circumstances which give Lander a claim to this splendid memorial from his native town and country. In the *Cornwall Gazette* of December 7th, 1849, it was said that "the two main points upon which we would rest the fame of Richard Lander are, the great discovery of the outlet of the Niger into the Eastern Atlantic; and the noble conduct which he displayed when the humble and sole companion, yet faithful and confidential friend, of Captain Clapperton. The manner in which he acquitted himself at and after that lamented officer's death is beyond all praise. Left alone in the wilds of Africa, and not only friendless, but an object of suspicion to all around him, he yet managed

MEMORIAL COLUMN AND STATUE OF RICHARD LANDER, JUST ERECTED AT TRURO.

to reach his native shores in safety, and to communicate such valuable information as entitled him to the notice of the British Government. Often renewed and fatal expeditions had for a very long period disappointed the hopes and baffled the conjectures of geographers and historians, ancient and modern; yet from time to time sufficient facts had been collected to encourage the further prosecution of an object, the importance of which, whatever time may be required to establish it fully, can scarcely be overrated.

"Such was the state of African discovery when the Government accepted the offer of Richard Lander to go, accompanied only by a younger brother, Mr. John Lander, and make one attempt more to solve the problem of past ages. These intrepid travellers succeeded in their attempt; the magnitude and importance of their success bearing no comparison with the small means by which it was most satisfactorily and conclusively achieved. Science had eventually but little to do with it; all depended upon 'determination of purpose,' that stern quality of the enterprising mind without which science is of little avail.

"Both Richard Lander and his brother on their return to England were placed in some degree of competency. But it was not enough for Richard to win the prize for which so many had in vain contended; it was his fate to join in the first attempt to turn the fortunate result of his previous travels to a mercantile account, and by so doing to join the long list of distinguished victims to the cause of Africa. In that land of populous desolation, where rest the remains of Ledyard, of Houghton, of Mungo Park, of Horneman, of Tuckey, of Pearce, of Morrison, of Clapperton, of Belzoni, and of so many other lamented travellers, there repose those also of Richard Lander. What others had in vain attempted, it had been his good fortune to accomplish; and to his well-earned fame and grateful memory it is that a Statue has been erected in his native town:—

> We pass o'er Afric's sultry clime,
> To where the Niger rolls his mighty stream,
> With doubtful current, whether bent his course
> Or to the rising, or the setting sun:
> Till one adventurous man, through perils vast
> And toil immense, hunger, and thirst, and pain,
> The question solved."

The column has been designed by Mr. Sambell, architect, who in his profession has had to contend with the almost insuperable difficulty of being deprived from his birth of the faculties both of speaking and hearing.

The Statue has been designed by Mr. Burnard, conformably with the just proportions of the column, and cannot fail to enhance his reputation as a sculptor.

Mr. Prior has, with the greatest ingenuity and skill, overcome the difficulty of raising the Statue, weighing nearly four tons; and he not only projected and gratuitously superintended the erection of the scaffolding, but, by supplying the materials and working machinery, reduced the expense of erection from £50 to about £20. He, moreover, it was who rebuilt the column, after the first attempt had failed.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

REMAINS OF MALMESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

IN the memorials of the piety and taste of our forefathers, who thus glorified religion through art, England is especially rich; but, probably, in no part of the island is there a greater store of this archæological wealth than in the county of Wilts, on the north-western border of which lies the borough of Malmesbury, rendered famous and flourishing by its Abbey, the most considerable monastic institution in the west of England, except that of Glastonbury.

The Abbey at Malmesbury originated with Maldulf, a Scotch monk, who settled here about A.D. 643; and, gathering a company, first of scholars and then of persons disposed to live in regular discipline, began a monastery. It was better established by Aldhelm, who had been educated here under Maldulf, and who, after his master's death, was appointed (A.D. 675) to be Abbot, by Eleutherius, Bishop of Winchester. Aldhelm was a native of Malmesbury, an eminent scholar for his time, a poet, and an excellent musician. He was nephew to Ina, King of Wessex, and from the abbacy of Malmesbury was advanced to the see of Sherburne, and finally canonized. His fame greatly aided the prosperity of the monastery of Benedictines at Malmesbury, and Eleutherius, on his account, gave the town, &c. to the new foundation.

Thus acquiring celebrity at an early period, the Abbey continued to increase in riches and affluence to the period of its dissolution. Many Kings and nobles contributed largely to its revenues: among these were the Saxon sovereigns Ina, Athelstan, Edgar, and Edward the Confessor; also, William the Conqueror, and his Queen Matilda; and in a charter of 1065, the manors of the Abbey are said to consist of 350 hides of land, nearly equal to 40,000 acres. Athelstan enriched the Monastery with relics and ample gifts; he also commanded that he should be interred within its walls: and dying at Gloucester in 941, his remains were conveyed to Malmesbury Abbey, and there deposited with great pomp, under the high altar.

Mr. Britton refers the building of the Abbey Church to Bishop Roger, *temp.* Henry I., who deposed the Abbot Edulf, and usurped his place in the government of the convent at Malmesbury. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, however, refers the Church to the Saxons, as did also John Carter. Leland, who visited Malmesbury *temp.* Henry VIII., calls the Church "a right magnificent thing." It was originally a cross-church: the central tower had fallen before Leland's time, and now but a small part of the Church remains—that is, part of the nave and aisles, the grand southern porch, and a wall belonging to the south transept. The upper part of the western tower, which was standing in Leland's time, has since fallen, and the part of the nave immediately adjacent to it is dilapidated.

For what remains of the Abbey Church we are indebted to Thomas Stump, a rich clothier of Malmesbury, who bought it soon after the Dissolution, and gave it to the town. They fitted up the nave and used it as their parish church; suffering their former parochial church, except the tower and steeple, that stood in the Abbey churchyard, to go to decay.

As an early specimen of large proportion, massive masonry, and elaborate decoration, Malmesbury had few rivals. It appears to have been erected about that period when the circular and pointed arches were both in use, but when the latter was first beginning to be adopted, and the former was declining. The prevailing style in arches and columns is the massive Anglo-Norman, with the introduction of the Pointed or early English. A series of the latter is used on both sides of the nave, and in the vaulting of the two aisles. "These," says Mr. Britton, "are evidently part of the original design, and were built at the same time as those portions wherein the circular style prevails. The character of the mouldings and ornaments is *late* Norman; so that the structure would appear to belong to the Semi-Norman or Transition style, as may be seen in the Norman triforium with semicircular arches, supported by pointed arches, which are enriched with Norman mouldings, and spring from massive cylindrical Norman piers." The prominent architectural features of the remains are the nave with its aisles, parts of the transept, and a large porch on the southern side. In this fragment of a large pile are displayed three or four different styles, all of which appear to have gradually advanced in lightness of form and elegance of character. The perfect semicircular

MALMESBURY ABBEY.

arch, as the earliest example, is conspicuous in the western front, the southern porch, the original lower tier of windows round the aisles, and in the middle division of the nave. Some of these are plain and simple in their shape and mouldings; others are ornamental with sculptured basil-relievi; and some have a central mullion, with tracery, &c., the latter, perhaps, the earliest example of the kind. The next variety of feature is the intersecting arch, which formed a sort of ornamental facing round the lower part of the exterior wall of the church. On each side of the nave is a series of pointed arches, which spring from massive columns, and are finished with mouldings and dressings which more properly assimilate with the circular than with the pointed style, *i. e.* their character is *late* Norman. Above these is a colonnade of broad round arches, with an open colonnade to the roof of the aisles; and over these is a series of long, narrow, pointed, arched windows, with mullions, tracery, &c.

We have abridged these judicious details from Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," wherein he has bestowed upon the Abbey Church a more than usual portion of illustrative plates.

The entrance doorways to the Church must have been elaborately beautiful: a fragment of the western doorway, with its enriched sculptured mouldings and capitals, remains; but the great decorative boast is the southern porch, the finest piece of Norman architecture and design in England. The exterior portal is composed of eight concentric arches, receding one behind another, and covered to the base with sculptured knot and trellis-work, foliage, and medallions inclosing figures. The inner doorway, from the porch to the aisle of the church, is richly dight with sculpture.

The town of Malmesbury is a fine old place. Its famed market-cross has fared better than the Abbey, and has been judiciously restored.

In connexion with the Abbey, we must not omit to mention that William of Malmesbury, one of the most truthful of our old historians, was when a boy placed in the monastery whence he derived his name, where, in due time, he became librarian, and, according to Leland, precentor, and ultimately refused the dignity of Abbot.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—MARCH 20 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852. [GRATIS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack a few minutes before five o'clock.

The expected announcement of his future commercial and financial policy by the Earl Derby, in reply to Lord Beaumont's interrogatories, attracted a very large attendance of Peers; and the galleries, the spaces around the throne and below the bar, and other localities set apart for strangers, were thronged, a considerable number of those present being ladies.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Lord REDESDALE said that their Lordships were aware that much complaint had been made as to the irregularity which prevailed in the mode of conducting the business of the House. To remedy the inconvenience which had arisen, he had prepared a set of rules which he now begged leave to lay upon the table, and which he trusted the House would adopt.

The rules were ordered to lie upon the table.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord BEAUMONT, in accordance with previous notice, rose "to present a petition complaining of the injury inflicted on the country by the uncertainty which exists as to the intentions of Government respecting the law regarding the importation of foreign corn; and to put a question to her Majesty's Government, whether it is, or is not, their intention to recommend to Parliament an alteration of the present policy with respect to the importation of corn as soon as a new Parliament can be assembled?" The noble Lord proceeded to say that it was desirable that the country should be put in possession of the intention of Ministers at the earliest possible moment; but the country were as yet totally unaware what measures were likely to be proposed in regard to the measures of 1846. He called upon the noble Lord at the head of the Government to make an explicit statement on this subject, and answer in a manner to remove all doubt and uncertainty. The noble Earl (the Earl of Derby) had on a former occasion stated that he had not in any way changed the opinions he had long formed on this subject; that he thought the principle of levying a duty on corn the right principle; and that it was for the advantage of the country that such a duty should be maintained. After stating this opinion, the noble Earl proceeded to say that this was merely his private and individual opinion; consequently, this declaration could form no guide or index for the country from which to divine the policy of the Government. He (Lord Beaumont) inferred, however, that the noble Earl would propose the imposition of a duty on corn, if not in this Parliament, where he had avowed himself in a minority, yet in the next. The only way of ascertaining the sense of the country was to take a division in the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment; and if the noble Lord had announced that intention, he (Lord Beaumont) would not have said a word upon the subject; but, instead of doing so, the noble Lord had merely said that it was a question for the country to decide. There were two courses that might have been adopted, each of them free from objection. The noble Lord might have said frankly that he would have proposed such a measure in the next Parliament; or that, although retaining his private opinion, he would abstain altogether from bringing forward the subject, in view of the great public dangers likely to arise from its renewed agitation. Had the noble Lord done so, he would not have offered a word of objection, believing either course to be perfectly fair and straightforward; but what the noble Earl had really done was to appeal to the country to reopen the agitation on this question. This was not the conduct of a statesman, but of an agitator out of doors; and he regarded it as highly censurable in a Minister to throw out this ball of dissension to the public, when, without making not the slightest attempt to settle the question in Parliament. Assuredly it was the part of a Government to originate measures; but the noble Earl had declared his resolution to adhere to the decision of the majority, whatever that might be. If that were so, why were advancing more rapidly than could have been thought possible to the government of an extreme democracy. The moment the noble Earl had stated the line he meant to adopt, his words had been taken by both parties—the agriculturists on the one hand, and the Anti-Corn-Law League on the other—as the signal for renewing a fierce and bitter agitation, of which no one could anticipate the end. At any rate, if there was to be agitation, the country had a right to know clearly what the real intentions of the Government were. As matters stood at present, the public was thoroughly mystified, for each of the Ministers, in their addresses at the hustings, held a different language on the subject. The noble Lord then proceeded to comment upon the speeches delivered at Lincoln by Mr. Christopher, and at Aylesbury by Mr. Disraeli. He insisted that before a dissolution took place the country was entitled to know positively from Government what course they were about to pursue, and whether it was their intention to propose a fixed duty as protective against foreign corn. It was the custom of gentlemen of honour on the turf, when they entered more than one horse for a race, to state with which they intended to win, and the noble Lord could not do better than follow the example. At present, no two of the Ministers had agreed in their statements, yet all of them asserted that it was quite clear what they intended to do. The consequence was, a state of utter darkness and uncertainty in the public mind; and he was credibly informed that the effect of the noble Earl's statement had been to suspend valuations of land to a considerable amount; whilst in-coming and out-going tenants did not know on what basis to make their calculations. A clear and distinct statement would at least prevent any one from building on false hopes. He (Lord Beaumont) had originally considered the mode of settlement proposed in 1846 a dangerous one, and had, therefore, opposed it. He had foreseen that much evil would result, and his anticipations had been verified in the suffering which both the owners and occupiers of land had undergone since that change. He knew cases in which rents had been reduced 25 per cent. But, on the other hand, he must say that what little good he had then anticipated as likely to result from the change had been infinitely exceeded. Looking throughout the country generally, he maintained that the labouring classes had never before been in a condition equally comfortable. If that were the case, he thought they would not be justified in reversing the policy of 1846, even if the sufferings of the owners of land were greater than they were. Whatever, therefore, his opinion might be in the abstract, he was against all attempts to reverse the policy of 1846, from the certainty that by such attempts fierce and violent passions would be stirred up, and class set against class. He called on Government to put an end to the prevailing uncertainty by declaring their resolve to abide by the present policy, or at least to say plainly, if they intended to make any alteration in it, what that alteration was. If, however, the noble Earl was determined to leave things in uncertainty, he must tell the noble Earl that he was acting a part unworthy of a Minister. The noble Lord concluded by putting his question formally in terms of his notice, and presenting a petition from Yorkshire, praying their Lordships to adopt such a course as might be best calculated to relieve the country from its present uncertainty.

The Earl of DERBY then rose and said:—My Lords, it will be most satisfactory to myself, and I know it will be equally so to your Lordships, if I take the short and summary mode recommended by the noble Baron, who has occupied an hour and ten minutes of your time with a discursive question, which requires the simple expression of "yes" or "no" in reply; but although I hope not to occupy so much of your Lordships' time as the noble Baron has occupied in putting his question, I confess that I am not prepared to give him so brief and categorical an answer as that. At the same time, my Lords, I shall be most ready to give to the noble Lord and to your Lordships such explanations as are consistent with my duty, in regard to the course intended to be pursued by her Majesty's Government, as may have been left in the slightest degree of obscurity in the course of the observations which I had the honour to submit to your Lordships a fortnight ago. In doing this, it is not necessary that I should follow the noble Lord—and I assure him that I have no intention to do so—into the various arguments with regard to the policy of the Corn-laws, the course which was pursued in 1846, the incidents of burdens or of losses which fall upon the landlord, upon the tenant, or upon the labourer. And I shall not be led by the noble Lord, and I trust that none of my noble friends near me will be led by anything which takes place hereafter on this subject, into a most fruitless and unnecessary discussion on the subject of the Corn-laws. (Ministerial cheering.) My Lords, the noble Lord has certainly not done great justice to his clients; because, although he commenced by stating that he should proceed to show to the House the various evils under which these petitioners were suffering, the grievances which were afflicting them, and the anxieties which deprived them of their repose both by night and by day, yet to the close of his speech not one single word was said about the petitioners, and it was not until a question was put by my noble friend near me, that we even elicited from the noble Lord who those petitioners were, or what was the foundation of the question of the noble Lord. Well, now, the noble Baron was kind enough to allow me a sight of this petition after he had given notice of it. I speak with every respect of the petitioners. I have no doubt they are men of the highest respectability, but undoubtedly in point of numbers they are not exceedingly extensive. (A laugh.) These, as the noble Lord has stated, are petitioners who are not confined to a single district, or a single township, but a certain number of them I find are from the township of Snaith, and one or two others from adjoining districts. Well, now, what is the numerical force of those petitioners who are in this state of unparalleled uncertainty? What interests do they represent? What great bulk of property has come forward to complain to your Lordships of their unparalleled state of anxiety, the agitation into which the country is thrown, and the total cessation of all agricultural affairs which arises out of this protracted uncertainty? Why, my Lords, the petitioners are just 13 in number—(Laughter)—and thus they speak of themselves:—"The humble petition of the undersigned owners and occupiers of land in the county of York." The noble Earl near me has been kind enough to sum up the extent of the occupation of these petitioners. One of them, no doubt a highly-respectable farmer, occupies 500 acres of land; but the whole 13, including that gentleman, own and occupy only to the amount of 1841 acres. I see that some of them are farms, some of them very respectable gentlemen. Mr. Langley is one of them; but amongst them I see Mr. J. Wright, the auctioneer at Snaith, and his occupation is 12 acres. Mr. Pickering, the surgeon of Snaith, is another, and he occupies 20 acres of land. (Laughter.) These, then, are the petitioners who come before you on the present occasion. The noble Lord has not plainly stated their grievances. I am happy to find—and even there the noble Lord correctly stated the fact, when called upon to read the prayer—that the injuries and grievances of these petitioners are not injuries and grievances *in esse*, but injuries and grievances *in posse*. They do not feel any grievance or annoyance now, but they anticipate that hereafter they may, and consequently they petition your Lordships to remove the anxieties relative, not to what they actually feel, but to what they anticipate. Now, take the case of the surgeon or the auctioneer—one occupying 20 and the other 12 acres of land. Take the auctioneer, who is a highly respectable man, no doubt; I dare say he has made some money in his business as an auctioneer; and no doubt he has a snug little villa, shrubbery, and kitchen-garden, with three or four cows; and he lives very comfortably, not on his farm, but on his business as an auctioneer. What is the amount of wheat, I should like to know, which is grown by Mr. Jonathan Wright, the auctioneer of Snaith, which is to be deducted from his house, his pleasure-grounds, his kitchen-garden, and his lawn—the whole to be taken out of 12 acres of land? Yet that gentleman cannot sleep night nor day. He cannot rest for a single hour, oppressed as he is with his grievances, alarms, and anxieties. (Loud laughter.) He cannot tell how to estimate the value of his land; he cannot take a lease; he cannot agree upon the covenants which are necessary for conducting his cultivation and his husbandry, because he does not know whether or not we are going to put on a moderate duty on the importation of corn at some distant or indefinite period. Why, to talk of the postponement of the final settlement of this question for a period of eight, ten, or twelve months, as interfering with all the operations of agriculture, and preventing arrangements between landlords and tenants, is—without any wish on my part to depreciate or diminish the magnitude and importance of an ultimate declaration now, rather than at the next harvest, of what are the intentions of her Majesty's Government, or, what is of more importance, the intentions of Parliament on this great question. (Hear, hear.) Does the noble Lord suppose, either, that the imposition of any such duty as could be carried by any Government would produce materially to interfere with the arrangements which subsist between them as to rent and the covenants under which they hold their land. I have not supposed any amount of duty as being the duty that ought to be levied; but the noble Lord has taken the sum of 7s. or 8s., indirectly referring, I think, to what was said in a speech by a right hon. friend of mine in the county of Buckingham the other day. Now, I am not going to speak with regard to the amount of the increase of price which would be produced in the home market by any possible alteration of the duties on foreign corn. I am not going to re-open the subject upon which a noble Earl opposite put a question to me the other day, when he contended that whatever increase takes place in the price of corn or other articles in consequence of the imposition of a duty falls not only upon the price of that which is imported, but upon the whole amount of the produce of the country. What I contended for then was, and what I contend for now is, that whatever the duty may be, it is not the whole amount, but a small portion of that amount, which must be added to the price in consequence of the addition of the duty. Take a duty of 4s., 5s., or 7s., or whatever you please—let us take, for instance, that with which we are the most familiar, a 5s. duty on the import of corn—that is, an addition of 4s. to the present existing duty. Now, suppose the utmost possible extent of the augmentation of price in this country consequent upon an increased duty of 4s. to be 1s. 6d. or 2s. a quarter, will any man tell me that to doubt whether that amount would or would not be imposed, and the substitence of that doubt for some eight or ten months, could introduce the smallest amount of uncertainty with regard to the relations of landlord and tenant, and the permanent arrangements between them? (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I certainly have seen a statement, and I read it with some surprise, which was made by a friend of mine the other day, that he should take care to inform his tenants that if they obtained a 5s. duty upon wheat, he should immediately put on half-a-crown, I do not know whether per acre or per quarter, upon their rents. Now I do not think this is a very generous course of proceeding. That gentleman is himself a farmer, and an extensive sheep-owner; and he is at this moment canvassing the city of Westminster upon the ground of his extreme liberal principles! (Loud laughter.) Now, I confess that it appears to me the sheep are not the only portion of his property which this gentleman seems disposed to fleece. (Laughter.) But I believe the example he has set, or has announced his readiness to set—for I do not believe he would do it—is an example which would not be followed by country gentlemen generally. (Hear, hear.) I grant, however, that this question should remain in abeyance no longer than is absolutely necessary. (Cheers.) I admit that most frankly. But, with regard to the uncertainty; my Lords, there is a very large party in this country, as is well known, who have declared in the most emphatic terms that it is not until the next election that that uncertainty should be removed—that at the next election the question must be settled, and settled definitively, and to that election they refer on their own part, confident in the strength of their case, but ready to submit to the judgment of the country, should it be pronounced against them. (Hear, hear.) So that, whether the change of Government had or had not taken place, that uncertainty as to the final decision of the country, and of Parliament following the country, must have equally remained, but with this difference, that, in consequence of that change of Government, the period of the duration of the uncertainty will be diminished; and the dissolution of Parliament, which might in have been postponed for a period of two years in the ordinary course of things—I trust I need not offer an apology for alluding to it—must take place within a period of six or eight months from this time. (Cheers.) Therefore, my Lords, so far as uncertainty is concerned with regard to the final decision of the country, the period of that uncertainty is not extended, but diminished. (Cheers.) The change of Government, remember, has not taken place upon any question connected with the subject of the land. And I go further, and say that the period ought to be as short as possible, and that the appeal to be made to the country ought to be made as early as a regard for the true interests of the country will permit. (Hear, hear.) But I say further, that, so far as it depends on me, no taunt, no challenge, no difficulty to which I may be subjected, and no mortification to which I may be exposed, shall induce me to recommend to my Sovereign that that dissolution of Parliament, however anxious I may be for the decision, shall take place one hour sooner than regard to those great and paramount interests renders necessary. (Loud cheers.) Let me venture to look back for a moment to the circumstances under which her Majesty's present Government have assumed—the noble Lord was good enough to say, have taken upon them—power. I would correct the expression, and say, have assumed the responsibilities and the duties of office. (Hear, hear.) The late Government fell by no adverse motion of ours. (Cheers.) Least of all did they fall by any adverse motion involving the question of Protection to the landed interest. (Protracted cheering.) Patiently and steadily we have abstained from pressing that question in the shape of direct Protection upon the attention of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord will not, I think, venture to say, that from those who sit opposite to him in this House, or from those who sit opposite to his party in the other, the late Government had been encountered by a factious opposition or by a desire to eject them from office. By what did they fall? They fell by their own internal weakness. (Cheers.) They fell by their confessed and notorious inability to conduct the business of the country. (Loud cheers.) They fell by the absence of their friends (Hear, hear.) They fell by having quarrelled with their colleagues. (Hear, hear.) They fell by their inability to muster 130 gentlemen in the House of Commons to give them support upon a question which they declared to be fatal to their existence. (Great cheering.) My Lords, it was under these circumstances that we were called upon to assume office; and I, for one—and I thank my noble friends and my colleagues in the House present for the readiness with which they answered to the call—felt that, in the then state of this country, internally and externally, the country ought not, and should not, be left without a Government. (Loud cheers.) My Lords, when that division took place which was the ostensible cause of the fall of the late Government—the real causes were very different; and perhaps the noble Earl opposite, whom I see taking a note (Earl Grey), may be somewhat aware of that cause—(Laughter and "Hear")—when, I say, the late Government had been placed in that minority, the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury announced to Parliament, that, subsequently to that decision, he had consulted his colleagues as to the propriety of their resignation, or of a dissolution of Parliament, and that he had come to the conclusion, that, under the circumstances of the country, a dissolution was inexpedient. (Hear.) Inexpedient for whom, my Lords? Inexpedient for the noble Lord and his colleagues, or inexpedient for the interests of the country? (Hear.) I will not so far impute such unworthy motives to the noble Lord as to suppose that it was to the convenience or advantage of his colleagues and himself that he looked. (Hear.) I must consider that he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that a dissolution of Parliament at the present moment—whatever results it might have upon the future constitution of parties—that such a dissolution of Parliament was not only inexpedient, but that it would be most dangerous to the interests of the country. (Hear.) Then, my Lords, I ask, with what face can any man or body of men who had declared that a dissolution was inexpedient—who had declared that they were unable themselves to conduct the Government—who had advised the Queen to send for me to undertake the duties of responsible Minister of the Crown—with what face, or upon what pretext, I say, can any man, or any body of men, call for a premature dissolution of Parliament which they themselves had condemned; or seek to embarrass that Government which they know, if they succeed in destroying, they would not have the means of rebuilding, or of building another in its place. (Loud cheers.) But the noble Baron said that upon this particular question of the Corn-laws we ought to have taken one of two courses: either we ought plainly and simply to have declared that, having now obtained office by the support of those who call themselves the Protectionist party, we threw down the ladder by which we have mounted to office, and in that case he would be the last man to taunt us with our inconsistency; or else, that we ought to come forward at the present moment, state in the

fullest and completest detail the course which we intend to recommend to Parliament, and which course we have ourselves declared that we have no intention of recommending to Parliament until another Parliament has assembled. (Hear, hear.) I will ask the noble Lord to look back to the last occasion when a change of Government took place in this country. In 1846 the late Sir Robert Peel's Government was ejected from office by an adverse vote upon an important Irish question, which was introduced and supported by the gentlemen who succeeded Sir R. Peel in the Ministry. In 1846 a motion in opposition to the policy of the then Government was carried successfully against Sir R. Peel. There was the usual intervening period between this fall of the old Ministry and the formation of the new, and at the end of a fortnight's time, precisely the same as under the existing circumstances, Lord J. Russell appeared in the House of Commons as First Minister of the Crown, and stated what those bills lying on the table of the House were with which he intended to proceed, and what those were which he proposed to abandon. On that occasion Lord John Russell was taunted by one of those hon. members who is now supporting him—the hon. member for Finsbury, and he was called upon by the House to state the principles upon which he intended to conduct his Government, and the course which he intended to pursue in regard to a particular measure. Now, I commend to the attention of noble Lords opposite the very clear and elaborate answer made them by Lord J. Russell, standing in the position of First Minister of the Crown. He denied the right of Parliament to put such questions to him, and he denied that it was the duty of the Government to answer them. (Hear, hear.) He declared that upon those questions he would give no answer whatever. He refused to pledge himself to a particular course in regard to important measures of reform, and of those relating to the Irish Church. But the noble Lord went further, for, with regard to the measure relating to the Church of Ireland, he used these remarkable expressions.—"I do not say that I am satisfied with the existing state of things. I may desire to reduce the revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland. I may desire to endow the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. I retain the opinions I have expressed upon both those questions; but the people of England entertain different opinions, and I will be guided by my duty in my course by the recorded opinions of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) And I will not pledge myself as to the course which now, hereafter, or at any time I will take upon the important and vital questions—the maintenance in its integrity of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church." (Loud cheers, hear.) Now, these were the doctrines of Lord John Russell in 1846. These were the doctrines in which the Opposition of that day acquiesced, and willingly acquiesced. These were the principles, without let or hindrance, upon which Lord John Russell and his Government took office in the middle of a session of Parliament. These were the principles upon which they were permitted to go on to the close of the session without any factious interruptions, and to dispose of the business that was pressing upon the immediate consideration of Parliament. My Lords, I ask for no one measure, I ask not for justice —not to me or my colleagues—but justice to the great interests of our common country. (Hear, hear.) I ask not to be precluded from making the necessary financial arrangements for the public service. I ask not to be precluded from placing this country in a permanent state of internal organisation against the danger of foreign invasion. I ask you not to permit any unnecessary interruptions to the progress of public or private business, or any interference with those useful law reforms which have been already so ably sketched out, and upon which the hearts and the minds of the people are fixed (Hear.) I call upon you, my Lords, indeed, I ought to beg pardon of my noble and learned friend on the bench below me (Lord Lyndhurst) in alluding to this subject, because the noble and learned Lord the other day, in dwelling upon these important questions, made a most able and elaborate statement, in which he showed all the inconveniences of a dissolution at this period of the year. And I am conscious how incapable I am, after such an eloquent and unanswerable speech, to put before you as topics for consideration, and to enumerate the evils that must arise from a premature interruption of these proceedings. If noble Lords opposite, and hon. and right hon. gentlemen in the House of Parliament, have really no objection to wait for the pronouncement of the verdict of the country, I ask where is the anxiety—where is the alarm—where is the uncertainty that are said to prevail in the public mind as to the policy of the existing Government? (Hear, hear.) I have already told your Lordships that in regard to financial measures I do not intend to make any proposition that could in any way disturb the present state of things. I tell you now, and I have told you before, that the next election must finally and conclusively decide the course which we shall take, and that in the meantime we shall not propose any measure that could call for such opposition as is now threatening us. I shall say no more; but if the business of Parliament be interrupted—factiously interrupted—in this House I have no fear of any such interruption, and I trust that in the other House better councils will prevail; but I repeat, if the Government are to be interrupted by discussions upon mere abstract questions—if the necessary measures waiting for our consideration are to be impeded in their progress—then, I say, the just censure of the country must fall upon the heads of those who have so wantonly interfered in preventing any Government being carried on. But we are told that there is much anxiety, alarm, and uncertainty prevailing in the public mind as to the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers. Where, I ask, are there any indications of such feelings? The country appears tranquil, peaceable, and contented. (Hear, hear.) Is there a more accurate barometer of public apprehension than the public funds at this moment? And yet will the noble Lords opposite point out a single moment during the whole period in which they held office when the public securities were so steady or had shown a greater tendency to advance than at this moment? Yet, according to the noble Lord's statement, the country is in a perfect panic. (Hear, hear.) Now the question of the commercial and financial concerns of this country is not, as the noble Lord seemed to infer, a mere question of the imposition or non-imposition of a moderate duty upon foreign corn, nor is there any question raised as to the total reversal of the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel as far as regards the imposition of a duty upon foreign corn, or the repeal of the navigation laws, or any of those great measures in the policy of which though I do not concur, yet I do not desire to see reversed. I do think, however, that that policy has been carried to an unnecessary and a dangerous extent The noble Lord himself admits that to one great class of the community they have occasioned serious evil, and that much injury has been suffered by such class, in consequence not only of the adoption, but also the mode of adoption, of the principles of Free Trade. My Lords, I think that other interests have suffered equally with the land, not to the same extent, perhaps, but in the same manner. But on that account do I desire to go back upon all legislation of the last few years? I recollect well, at the same time the measure for the repeal of the navigation laws was under discussion, I warned your Lordships against adopting that measure; and amongst other reasons urged by me against your adopting it, I said that whatever you did in reference to the imposition of those duties, the principle of that measure respecting the navigation laws if once assented to would be final and irrevocable, and you could never again hope to reverse it. I repeat the same words now. (Hear, hear.) I do not desire to go back to the law of 1846 as regards corn. I do not desire to go back to the law of 1842. I desire your Lordships and the country to consider—not by means of agitation —not through the agitation of persons who, perhaps, make more noise than they possess influence, who bring down large amounts of subscriptions up paper, who have agents, and perhaps still exercise, a most dangerous influence upon a portion of the community, and who may succeed by such influence in creating local apprehensions; but I say it is a question which ought to be considered by Parliament deliberately and calmly discussing, not so much whether a mode of relief might not be adopted by imposing a moderate duty upon corn, but whether you will apply your minds, not to the reversal of our commercial system, but whether such modification might not be made in it as shall lighten the blow and alleviate the injustice inflicted upon those interests which you confess have suffered by our recent policy. (Hear, hear.) I have a most confirmed conviction that if you carefully and calmly consider this subject, and I believe my colleagues coincide with me in these views. I expressed my opinion that for the relief of the farmer, without any serious difficulties and expenditure he ought to be relieved by the country, and I known it on other classes, a moderate imposition of duty would produce a large revenue, and thereby enable other taxation to be taken off. (Hear, hear.) That such a duty would hardly produce an appreciable effect upon the price of food, and that it would thereby be the most just, economical, and, for the country, the most advantageous mode of affording relief. (Hear, hear.) But, at the same time, I think that that is a proposition which no Minister should bring forward unless he was sure of its being called for not only by a large majority in Parliament, but also by the concurrent opinion deliberately expressed throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lords, I say that that is only one portion of a great question—I say it is the duty of the Minister who feels and thinks with me to devise and carefully to deliberate upon such measures as he thinks best calculated to alleviate the injustice, and to mitigate the distress, of a large portion of the country. But, I say, that in taking into consideration the course which the Government ought to pursue under such circumstances, they are bound—not, as was suggested by the noble Lord opposite, to fling down some months before a definite and fixed proposition as to the precise mode of operations which for five or six months to come may give rise to angry agitation—but to commend the cause of the suffering interests, not to certain advocates, but to the calm, deliberate sense of the country. They should ascertain the deliberate sense of the people upon the question, and upon such base those measures which they propose as remedies for the evils complained of, even though, abstractedly, and in their own mind, the Government might not think them the most desirable that could be framed, yet such as they feel they could carry into effect with the general concurrence of Parliament and without raising any angry feeling. I apprehend that this is a much more statesmanlike course than that which the noble Lord opposite suggests—namely, that of introducing a proposition for the purpose of being negatived, and then hastily appealing to the electors for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of the country upon it. (Hear, hear.) But that is not all. It is not the mere question whether a paltry duty should be imposed upon this or that foreign produce. It is not the whole of the commercial question, great as it is, that is involved. That is not the question on which I would make an appeal to the country. I intend, my Lords, that that appeal shall be made. I recall with regret and surprise the proceedings that have taken place not very long ago. I suppose I am bound to make the same circumlocution in speaking of Chesham-place as in speaking of another circumlocution in speaking of Chesham-place as in speaking of another place. (Laughter.) I say, my Lords, with some surprise that proceedings have not taken place in Chesham-place which I think bid fair to render the Chesham-place compact a rival to the Lichfield House compact. (Laughter.) The noble Lord who preceded me in office, it appears, had summoned together a large body of his supporters to consult with them on the course which they ought to take in opposition to the existing Government. Looking at the circumstances under which the noble Lord has quitted office, I should have hoped that the last object he would have in view, as a statesman and as a patriot, was to organise an opposition against that Government which circumstances compelled to succeed him. (Hear, hear.) I confess that my surprise and regret were much increased when I saw the nature of the association which the noble Lord has formed for that purpose. I saw on that occasion that the noble Lord was attended by 168 members of the House of Commons. Now, where, I ask, were those 168 members when the Government fell in consequence of its own weakness? (Hear, hear.) Where were those supporters of the noble Lord and his Government on that occasion? It appears that, not being disposed to support the noble Lord on that trying moment, they absented themselves from attendance; and, although they permitted the noble Lord's Government to fall, they now willingly join in the cry of hostility to the existing Government—

trees; and as there was nothing in the case of the sugar duties which should make it an exception to the policy which her Majesty's Government had avowed their determination to pursue—not unnecessarily to press upon Parliament during the present session questions which it would be better to reserve for another Parliament—it was not his intention during the present session to bring forward his motion. The opinions he had repeatedly expressed upon this subject had, however, undergone no change, but her Majesty's Ministers had determined that this question, like others of a similar nature, ought to be reserved for a future Parliament.

In reply to a further question, Sir J. PAKINGTON stated that the reduction of duty which was to take place on the 5th of July would not be interfered with.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In answer to Mr. Adderley, Sir J. PAKINGTON said that he had not thought it necessary to send out by this day's Cape mail instructions to General Cathcart to alter the policy prescribed by Lord Grey; but added, that the condition and future government of the Cape colony were under the anxious consideration of Ministers. He had, however, sent out to the Legislative Council, urging them to consider the constitutional ordinances as early as possible.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—IRELAND.

The MASTER of the ROLLS gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to continue undiminished those powers of the commissioners which should expire on the 28th of July next.

TAX UPON COALS.

In answer to Mr. Headlam, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he would not avail himself of official privilege to refuse an answer to a premature question, but would at once declare that the Government had no intention to impose a tax upon coals, unless (as added, amid much laughter) such a tax was desired by Mr. Headlam's constituents, in which case the matter should receive the best attention of Ministers.

Mr. HERRIES, in answer to Mr. Anstey, declined to say whether he could produce the papers connected with the dismissal of Colonel Outram until they had been examined.

Mr. WALPOLE promised the assistance of Government to Mr. Aglionby in passing his bill for the enfranchisement of copyholders—to some of the details of which they objected—if the hon. member would consent to postpone it.

M. AGLIONBY consented, and fixed the committee for the 24th.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Petitions having been presented by Mr. MILNER GIBSON from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, and by Mr. BROWN from Liverpool, praying that there might be no interference with the Free-Trade policy of the country commenced in 1846, the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply was read.

On the question that the Speaker leave the chair,

Mr. VILLIERS rose, in accordance with the notice he had previously given, to put some inquiries to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the future commercial and financial policy of the Government. The hon. gentleman, after some remarks upon the great importance of the question to which he was about to refer, urged the stagnation in trade, and the many injurious consequences to all the great interests of the country, which must result from uncertainty in so vital a matter. Seeing how the members of the present Government had distinguished themselves for their adherence to Protection, and their declarations out of office that they would use their power, should they succeed in forming a Government, in reversing the Free Trade policy, the country had a right to have an explicit declaration of their intentions. He contrasted the state of things under Free Trade with what they had been under Protection. When was there a time when trade had been so active, when the application of capital was more abundant, the people more generally employed or better fed—when the poor who, from accident or sickness, were obliged to enter the hospitals or unions, were in a better physical condition, or even when agriculture had progressed with more rapid strides, and land found more purchasers than since the establishment of Free Trade. Our shipping trade was improving, the complaints from our West India colonies were decreasing, and there was every reason to believe that these and all our other colonies were fast growing into prosperity under the more liberal policy we had recently adopted. Such had been the state of affairs at the commencement of the present year. What was it now? Confidence had given place to uncertainty and activity; orders were withheld, and trade was suspended under the apprehension of an impending change. Even foreign merchants looked on the change of Ministry here as an intimation of a change of our commercial policy. The state of Europe in regard to its political liberties, should be a warning to the people of England how they allowed any interference in the commercial liberties they had so recently achieved. After adverting to a rumour that a 5s fixed duty was to be proposed, he put the question distinctly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether Ministers intended to propose an import duty on foreign corn, calling upon him to give such explanations as to the Ministerial principles of commercial and fiscal legislation as would place their views fairly and fully before the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who on rising was received with cheers, spoke as follows:—The hon. and learned gentleman who has just addressed the House has noticed the extraordinary contrast which he fancies exists in this country between the condition and feelings of the people in January last and in the present month of March. The hon. gentleman stated—not, indeed, with that definite detail which perhaps might have been expected, yet in language sufficiently strong, and evidently impressed with the conviction of its truth—what he imagines to be the condition of England at this moment. It is, says the hon. gentleman, a condition of distrust, apprehension, anxiety, and uncertainty. Warming with his subject, the hon. gentleman soon found out that the feeling of distrust amounted even to a state of paralysis. ("Hear," and laughter.) I must confess I listened to this announcement with some apprehension, but more surprise. (Hear, hear.) No information has yet reached me tending to show that the condition of the people or the state of public feeling at all corresponds with the description given by the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) I do not find in the commercial transactions of this country any of those symptoms which the hon. member dilated on as a consequence of the change of Administration. I, necessarily, have communications with many persons of great eminence in the commercial world—men who are the highest authorities in matters of trade and finance. They are persons familiar with scenes of the most active commercial life, and neither from their words nor countenances could I have inferred that the country was in a state of paralysis, or that even feelings of distrust, apprehension, and anxiety were influencing those whose interests they represented. On the contrary, the inference I draw from the representations of these gentlemen is, that the people are in a state of contentment and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) I can find no confirmation of the hon. gentleman's gloomy views in the present price of the public securities. (Cheers.) That barometer of public opinion certainly gives no indication of distrust and anxiety. Every circumstance to which my attention impresses me with the conviction that the public mind at the present moment is in a state of peculiar tranquillity. (Hear, hear.) One thing in the hon. gentleman's speech surprised me, and that was the discovery he has made, not only that the Government intends to propose a fixed duty, but the very amount of that duty, and also its certain effects. The duty, it seems, is to be 5s., which will raise the price of wheat only 2s. a quarter, and on that account, the hon. member says, the farmers will not have it. Two things result from this statement. In the first place, it is absolutely impossible that a duty which will enhance the price of wheat only 2s a quarter can produce all the evil consequences the hon. member has predicted; and, secondly, if the farmers will not have the duty, they cannot say we have deceived them if we should not propose it. (Cheers and laughter.) These are the irresistible conclusions which must be drawn from the matured argument of the hon. member. The hon. member says the present Government are bound to state frankly and fully their intentions with respect to what he calls the fool of the people. I will not stop to notice the hon. member's disingenuous perversion of what I may be permitted to call a provincial jest perpetrated by me. I never talked of a poor man ordering mutton chops at a coffee-house; and I really must express my surprise, that, when we were expecting to hear from the hon. member a high discourse on political economy, he should condescend to such a misrepresentation. Dismissing that matter, however, I feel it my duty to respond to the hon. member's challenge. The hon. member says that we are bound, now we are in power, to carry into effect the opinions we declared in Opposition, and he quoted some words with which I concluded a speech of mine, in which I predicted that if the then Government refused to listen to the claim of justice they would ultimately be defeated and justice would be conceded. I cannot think that was a fortunate quotation to make, considering that the motion I then brought forward was not for a fixed duty on corn, considering that it had nothing to do with taxing the food of the people, but was recommended to the House as a measure of conciliation and compromise, and as a probable means of terminating the fatal controversy between great political interests. As far as regards my conduct on the occasion referred to, my task would indeed be easy. I might take the expressions which the hon. gentleman quoted, and say I am prepared to the best of my ability, to fulfil the spirit of the policy I recommended on the evening when I made that speech. (Hear, hear.) But, with the permission of the House, I will not narrow my observations to that issue. I wish, without reserve, fairly and frankly to express the feelings of the Government. (Hear, hear.) I think that, in the first place, the House should consider the position of the Government and the circumstances under which gentlemen sitting on these benches acceded to office. That is an element of consideration which must not be omitted. Since the repeal of the Corn-laws a controversy has been maintained in the country as to the policy or impolicy of that important measure. Various efforts were from time to time made to induce Parliament to mitigate its effects. At last the question arrived at this point:—The present Parliament, which was elected in 1847, when the effects of the repeal of the Corn-laws had not been felt by the class most interested in the measure, approached a conclusion, and the natural termination of its existence loomed in the distance. The Earl of Derby, after various efforts to mitigate the effects of the law, declared it was necessary an appeal should be made to the community at large to settle a controversy which in Parliament had been sufficiently prolonged. It perhaps will not be thought arrogant on my part, after the allusions made by the hon. member, to refer to what I have done on the subject. More than two years ago, I said, that, as far as Protection was concerned, after the House had, by large majorities, negatived the motions from our side, I would no longer raise the question, but would confine myself to introducing measures which were totally independent of the abstract principle of Protection. I also stated my opinion that the question of Protection, as an abstract question, was one which could no longer be considered in this House, but must be settled by an appeal to the country. The question being that state, there is suddenly and unexpectedly a change of Government. If the Government had been expression of the opinion of Parliament upon the condition of the agricultural interest—if it had been upon a motion asserting the expediency of immediately returning to the principle of a protective policy—if a motion of that kind had been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and if a change of Government had immediately occurred, I think there would have been some ground for the hon. and learned gentleman—whether it was in our power or not to take these steps to which he referred—putting the question, and that it would have been absolutely necessary that I should be called upon to announce the policy which we were prepared to propose. (Hear, hear.) I take for granted that was the case. (Hear.) Why are we sitting on this side of the table to take a different course of policy from that which we asserted on the other side of the House? ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.) That certainly is not open to us; but it is our duty here to adhere to the principle which, after experience and reflection, I laid down as the rule of our conduct in this Parliament—that we would not call upon the present Parliament in any way to alter that commercial policy which it had adopted. (Cheers and a laugh.) I put it with confidence to all candid men if there is not a clear distinction between a party obtaining power by the professions of what are in common parlance call a Protective policy and finding themselves in office, and a party who in Opposition deprecated discussion of that policy, however they might have felt that the time might come when the House of Commons would be induced to adopt a policy contrary to that which in times past it had pursued. (Hear, hear.) The House will, I acknowledge no more than that which any candid man would say is a perfectly fair position. (Hear, hear.) That being the case, I think it is preposterous to suppose that instantly a change of Government takes place we shall be called upon in the House of Commons to announce the measures we think should be introduced. But I am not disposed to take advantage of what may be considered a very limited and partial view of our position in order to avoid the fullest discussion of our present circumstances. I will answer the hon. and learned gentleman without any reserve whatever. (Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentleman says, that our not announcing at this moment a statement in detail as to the measures which we think necessary occasions distrust and uncertainty in the country. But surely it does not occasion greater uncertainty than did our position in Parliament before. ("Oh, oh!" from the Opposition benches, and Ministerial cheers.) There was in opposition a powerful party, who felt necessarily and strongly that till this question was put fairly before the country they never would be satisfied. (Hear, hear.) There was a powerful party in both Houses who said that till a verdict was given at a general election they would not be content, and therefore the question was still unsettled and uncertain. (Hear, hear.) There was the same uncertainty, and we may depend upon it that in a country like this no settlement of a question can be satisfactory till the vast majority of the population are convinced that it is a safe and sound one. (Hear, hear.) I think that what has taken place, in fact, rather tending to decrease the uncertainty, because it is a change which insists that very verdict to which we all look. If we had been in opposition it might have been postponed for a period much longer than in all probability it will now be; so that argument of the hon. and learned gentleman completely falls to the ground. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. and learned gentleman asks me to tell him whether, in another Parliament, we shall be prepared to propose a fixed duty, accord ne to his own figures, of 5s. upon corn. (No, no.) That is the question, as I understand it. (No, no.) If it is not, I shall be glad to know what the real question is.

Mr. VILLIERS.—The question I put was, whether the Government intended to propose any scheme of commercial or fiscal legislation before the dissolution of Parliament in such a way that the question of the principle of Protection or a duty on corn should be submitted to the deliberate judgment of the electors. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—That is a mere Parliamentary periphrasis of what I said somewhat more simply. (A laugh.) Well, then, I say it is not the intention of the Government to do anything of the kind. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) I only express my own feeling and that of my colleagues when I say we believe a very great injustice was done to the agricultural and other interests in the changes that took place in 1846, and afterwards in 1848 and 1849—(Hear, hear)—and that we are extremely desirous for the benefit of all classes of the community that the injustice should be redressed. (Hear.) We think that it would be our duty to consider the condition of the agricultural interest—and I take that interest in particular because it is the one most prominently referred to in the observations made by the hon. and learned gentleman, not because I wish to confine my observations to it alone—we think it would be our duty to consider the condition of that interest, and to propose those measures which, in our opinion, are most calculated to redress the grievances under which it suffers. (Cheers.) But we are not pledged to any measure. (Laughter from the Opposition benches, and Ministerial cheers.) I think it would be entirely out of character to say, that in a new Parliament we should be bound to bring forward certain specific measure in order to redress the grievances, or to propose the measure indicated by the hon. and learned gentleman—a 5s. fixed duty. (Hear, hear.) I am not at all clear sharing as I do the opinion of the hon. and learned gentleman as to the little effect which it has in raising prices, that that is a measure which is by any means one I may think it our duty to recommend. (Hear, hear.) But I say frankly to the hon. and learned gentleman, that, in considering the fiscal arrangements of this country, I do not—I will not—to gain any popularity, or to avoid any blustering, give it as my opinion that a duty such as he describes is one which any Minister under any circumstances ought to propose. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I think the hon. and learned gentleman and his friends have so far succeeded by their agitation—not their present agitation, which I believe to be very harmless, but by former agitation—to invest the proposition with such an amount of prejudice, that, though I may consider such a proposition a good one, I may not think it expedient to adopt it. (Hear, hear.) I know there is a great desire on the part of gentlemen opposite that there should be a proposition for a fixed duty. ("Hear," and laughter.) I regret, for their sakes, that I cannot give a promise to make any proposition of the kind. What I intend to do, with the assistance and consent of my colleagues, is to redress the grievances of the agricultural interest; and we reserve to ourselves the right of considering what may be the best means by which that great object can be attained. (Hear, hear.) I think that, in consequence of the prejudice with which the proposition for a fixed duty on wheat—such, for example, as the hon. and learned gentleman had referred to—has been invested, it would be very unwise in any Minister to make it before the verdict of the country has been pronounced with regard to it. (Hear.) That verdict will, in all probability, be speedily given. That question will then be decided. But the question of a redress of the just grievances of any interest in this country will not be settled by a verdict of that nature. (Hear, hear.) That is a great subject, and it is for the Government to consider those measures which they conscientiously believe will best attain the object they frankly announce it is their object to accomplish. (Hear, hear.) I hope I have answered the inquiry of the hon. and learned gentleman. ("No, no," and laughter from the Opposition benches.) I understood the hon. and learned gentleman, when he was so kind as to interrupt me, to say that his main inquiry of her Majesty's Government was, whether it was their intention to propose any fiscal arrangements affecting our commercial system before a dissolution of Parliament, so that the opinion of the country might be taken on the point. Nothing is further from my wish than to misrepresent him. I understood that to be his question, and I thought I had answered very frankly that it was not the intention of the Government to do so. I am totally at a loss to understand the derisive cheer of the gentlemen opposite. (Hear, hear.) I went even further; I assumed that the hon. and learned gentleman would wish to know the feeling of the Ministry on the question of a moderate fixed duty, and if we, either in this Parliament or the next, meant to propose it. I was not bound, if I had adhered strictly to the tenour of the inquiry, to state the facts I did; but I told the hon. and learned gentleman, that neither in this nor the next Parliament did her Majesty's Ministers consider themselves bound to make any such proposition whatever. Have I not frankly answered the question? (Cheers and counter-cheers.) I am totally at a loss then to understand the derisive cheer opposite; but I can only explain it in this manner, that I do not think that my answer to the inquiry was as agreeable as hon. gentlemen opposite would have liked it to be. (A laugh.) I also told hon. and learned gentlemen that we did think ourselves bound to give a just redress of the grievances under which the great productive interest of agriculture suffers, and that we would consider, if we had the opportunity, in a new Parliament, the means which we thought the best calculated to accomplish the end we desired. (Hear, hear.) I have recapitulated the answers I gave to the hon. and learned gentleman, in order that there should be no mistake whatever in their purport or meaning (Hear, hear.) I am aware that the Government is placed in some difficulties; but they are difficulties which, we did not seek them, so we will not shrink from them. (Cheers.) I am told, though I know not on what authority, that there has been on the part of the new Government, an *ad misericordiam* appeal to the House of Commons. I am not aware of it. I have not sanctioned it. I have not made it. I have not any of my colleagues. Let the House judge, then, on how, we shall do our best to encounter it. What we ask is, not fair play for the Government, but fair play for the country. (Cheers.) It is our intention to carry on the affairs of the country, notwithstanding such difficulties which we acknowledge to exist, to the best of our ability. There are, as all gentlemen must know, questions of an exigency which cannot be neglected; and, in my opinion, there are some measures not of so formal a character, but not of a less important nature, that I think ought to be passed. But if gentlemen opposite suppose that, so far as we are personally concerned, we have any wish unnecessarily to prolong the present state of affairs, they labour under a very great mistake. I shall, however, mention some measures that I think should be introduced without delay—not merely those votes for the public service that all will join in granting us—not merely the Mutiny Bill, which no one, I think (though I have heard some strange rumours), will be prepared to oppose—(Hear, hear)—but those other measures, with regard to which, on the part of the Government, the greatest efforts will be exerted to secure their speedy passing. Those three measures I shall deem it my duty earnestly to press on the attention of the House of Commons. One of them is the disfranchisement of the borough of St. Alban's, which my right hon. friend near me stated, the other night, would be proceeded with. In connexion with this matter, I beg to say I shall take the earliest opportunity of expressing, on the part of the Government, what our intentions are, if supported by the House, with the distribution of the four seats which, in case that bill passes, will be at our disposal. My opinion is, that it is of the greatest importance, before Parliament is dissolved, to have the number of seats complete. (Hear, hear.) The next question, one of very great importance, is that of Chancery reform. I think it is possible, from the manner in which that question is placed, that it may be carried through Parliament with much greater speed than has attended measures of that kind. (Hear, hear.) There is on the table of the House the report of a commission with which gentlemen are familiar. I may state—though of course I am ready to give every credit to our colleagues for a desire to act on the recommendations of that commission in the same unreserved manner as ourselves—it is but right to say, that there may be no unfounded charge of delay against us on the subject, that we have found no bill of the kind by the late Government, and have therefore found nothing to assist us in the matter. Nevertheless, the Lord Chancellor has drawn up the heads of a bill, and instructions have been given to frame the bill itself. It will be introduced into the other House, by which its progress will be greatly facilitated; and therefore I hope, that, notwithstanding what has occurred, a good measure of Chancery reform will be carried. (Cheers.) Before it is unnecessary for me to say that the bill will go unreserved upon the recommendations of the commission. (Hear.) There is a third measure which we feel it our duty to bring forward on the earl est possible day public business will allow, and that is a measure for the internal defence of the country. (Cheers.) These are three measures which, whatever may be their fate in Parliament, will be speedily and immediately submitted to its consideration; and I trust we shall be permitted to carry them through. (Hear, hear.) I should now sit down, did I not feel that I have a duty to perform to her Majesty's Ministers. The Opposition has very frankly inquired what are the principles upon which the Administration is formed. There is a subject scarcely second to that in importance in this country, and that is the principle on which her Majesty's opposition is formed. (Great cheering.) I hope, therefore, I may be permitted to take this opportunity of making that inquiry. (Cheers.) I have been somewhat surprised, seeing that I am informed on authoritative statement, that the noble Lord the member for London, within a fortnight of resigning the government of the country from an avowed inability to carry it on—within a fortnight of having communicated to the House of Commons the solemn and mature opinion of his Cabinet that the dissolution of Parliament was not expedient—within a fortnight of having communicated to our gracious Sovereign that her Majesty should send for the nobleman now at the head of affairs; I am surprised to learn that that noble Lord (Lord John Russell) has felt it to be an imperative duty to construct a new Opposition, the object of which, so far as I can collect it from the authoritative statement, is to force Lord Derby to do that which the noble Lord himself would not venture to attempt—(Cheers)—that which he announced as in the opinion of his Cabinet to be inexpedient. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the noble Lord arrived at that conclusion with a due regard to all the important circumstances which in this country cannot but enter into the consideration of an individual responsible for the government of the

country. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the noble Lord thought that in the present state of affairs, in the present state of Europe and of England, a dissolution of Parliament was highly inexpedient. It was with this conviction and this general determination the noble Lord resigned the reins of power, and recommended a successor who surely the noble Lord might have felt must be equally conscious of the responsibility of advising his Sovereign to such a step. (Cheers.) But if I am to trust the authoritative statement, as I have a right to do, the more especially when I have myself been challenged on the part of the Government, surely I am entitled to inquire what are the principles on which this new Opposition is formed—(Hear, hear)—an Opposition which the noble Lord has constructed under the inspiration and with the aid and assistance of the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon—(Cheers)—and the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding. (Cheers.) Such unbounded confidence existing between three such eminent men, I wish to know on what principle this new Opposition is founded—this new Opposition headed by a noble Lord acknowledged by all of us to be an able and fitting leader, with such experienced Vice-Lieutenants as the right hon. gentleman the member for Ripon, and the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding. (Hear.) What, I again ask, is the principle on which the new Opposition is founded? Is it the principle of Papal supremacy or Protestant ascendancy? (Cheers.) Is it the principle of national defences or of perpetual peace? (Cheers and laughter.) Is it the principle of household suffrage or of the electoral groups? (Laughter.) Is it the opinion of the new Opposition, along with the hon. member for the West Riding, that Free Trade is a panacea for all the evils of the States? Or is it the opinion of the new Opposition, in deference to the noble Lord the member for London, that Free Trade is a great exaggeration? (Cheers.) These are questions I think it legitimate to ask, and I think they ought to be as frankly answered as the question which has been addressed to her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, hear.) I know that the prospects we as a Ministry may have in the present Parliament very much depend on our knowledge of those who are our opponents. Considering the circumstances under which we acceded to office, I certainly did not expect within a fortnight of his resignation to find in the prime mover of difficulties against the late Government the noble Lord the member for London. (Hear, hear.) But, great as may be the obstacles we may have to encounter, I confess for myself I do not despair. I have confidence in the good sense and good temper even of the existing Parliaments. If I have miscalculated those qualities, I shall still hold my trust in the sympathy and support of the country, which I am convinced that it will support the present Government in their attempt to do their duty to their Sovereign, and in their resolution to baffle the manœuvres of faction. (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL.—When, some three weeks ago, I quitted office, I stated the fact of our resignation to this House in very few words, but at the same time indicating the reasons why we had resigned, and indicating, I think very clearly, the course which in future I meant to pursue. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, that course has been so misrepresented in the speeches that have been made and in the addresses that have been printed to electors, that I feel myself bound on this occasion to enter somewhat more fully into a statement of the reasons for which we resigned, and of the course we had pursued in the Government; nor will I refuse to the right hon. gentleman, if it is not already explicit enough, a statement of the course which I mean to pursue as an independent member of Parliament. In the first place, I must say that the plea which the right hon. gentleman has put forward—which the Earl of Derby put forward more moderately—but which has been exaggerated at last into a most wonderful and extraordinary statement, is one which I certainly have been surprised to hear. The statement is, that the present Government have only accepted office because the Queen was without a Government—(Hear, hear)—and that they could not leave her Majesty without servants to conduct the public business of the country. (Hear, hear.) Why, Sir, it is a notorious fact that for years they have been endeavouring to supplant the late Government—(Hear, hear)—that they have been almost unscrupulous as to the means, and that they omitted no opportunity by which they could place themselves in the situations they now hold—(Cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Ministerial side of the House, answered by ironical cheers from the Opposition)—and be it remarked that they did not satisfy themselves with making direct motions in this House by members of their own party, by which they could obtain fairly the sense of this House as to a great public question—and a great public question I will admit it to be, whether, in the first place, the acts which established Free Trade were wise and politic; and, in the next place, whether they had been carried into effect cruelly and unjustly, but I cannot—and far be it from me to dispute the right of any number of members of the House to oppose the Government on that ground; but they took advantage of any opportunity, of any occasion in which any member of the House of Commons differed with the Government, to come down and join the ranks of the opponents of the Government. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) It was in this way, that, without agreeing with the hon. member for Montrose—totally disagreeing with him when he said he wished for a perpetual income-tax, and to lay the ground for the remission of the income-tax—they came down to this House to support him in order to inflict a blow on the Government of that day. (Hear.) What was their course at the commencement of the present session? Did they refrain from any attack on the Government? Did they confine themselves to weapons of legitimate warfare? Did they not use poisoned arrows for the purpose of attacking the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland? (Loud cheers and counter-cheers.) Had they not a motion, of which they had given notice for the very next week, which was a vote of want of confidence in the Government? And, after this, can they pretend they were surprised when they were asked to take office, or that they were going to take office on any other ground than because they had made a successful opposition to the Government? (Hear, hear.) Upon the very occasion on which the noble Lord the member for Tiverton refused to the Government of the day leave to bring in a bill with respect to the militia—as upon the motion of the hon. member for Montrose—they came down without notice on the subject, without any opinion with respect to it—(cries of "No no!" cheers, and counter-cheers)—I believe, myself, without any opinion with respect to that subject—(Cheers and counter-cheers)—and they took the unusual course of refusing to the Minister leave to bring in a bill with respect to the militia. (Hear.) I own I am surprised that, after that course, they should make an allegation that they only accepted office because the Queen was left without a Government. (Hear, hear.) Upon that very night they took pains to collect members in order to defeat Ministers on the grant for the Ordnance: they were most active in collecting members for that purpose. (Hear.) Well, Sir, what I felt on this subject was this—it is the duty of the Prime Minister of this country to superintend the whole of the important questions that relate to foreign affairs, to the colonies, and to the domestic affairs of this country, and all questions with respect to the revenue and other departments of the country that are of importance; but I felt it would be impossible for me, if I were to be liable to those continual attacks in this House, and if the Government were to be degraded by those occasional defeats which must follow from the course adopted to take the House by surprise—I felt, I say, it would be impossible for me to give that attention to the subjects of great concern to the public which it was my duty to give. (Hear, hear.) I felt, therefore, if I were not driven out of office, I should be worried out of it by gentlemen in opposition—(Hear, hear)—and then, indeed, after all this conduct, to come forward and say they only accepted office because the Queen was without a Government, I own does appear to me to be a false pretence, because their Parliamentary position was a perfectly constitutional one—they had only to say the policy of the late Government was injurious to the country, and that they wished to prevent them from continuing that course; and, for my own part, I have no objection to hon. gentlemen opposite, if that policy was considered injurious to the country, fairly occupying the places they do; and I think the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer is fully entitled to the eminence he now enjoys—(Hear, hear)—for the great talents he has displayed and the manner in which he has conducted the business he has had to perform. (Cheers.) But, with respect to the position in which I now stand—and I must say, also, the position in which I stood when I quitted office—it has been entirely altered in consequence of the speech said to have been delivered on the 27th of February by the Earl of Derby. I have here a pamphlet which purports to be a speech of the Earl of Derby, and I have no doubt that the Earl of Derby did deliver a speech of that nature. Now, in what position does that speech place the Government? and in what position does the right hon. gentleman place them now? The Prime Minister says, "I cannot propose measures to Parliament, unless I have, I should be in a minority." That is not an unusual position; but Ministers who have said that have usually said, "It is impossible for me to propose those measures with any prospect of success in the present Parliament. I must advise the Crown to call another Parliament, and to that I lament I must submit the measures I think right for the country:" but the proposition of the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and the proposition of the right hon. gentleman to-night, is this, "We are in a minority; we mean to conduct the whole business of the country with that minority; we mean to go through the session, and when the session is over we mean to exercise our own discretion whether we shall dissolve Parliament or not—it may, perhaps, be dissolved in December, and then we shall propound the measures we think necessary." Why, Sir, in such a position as this, I must ask if it was unconstitutional in me, as I thought it would have been, to have held office with an uncertain majority, can it be constitutional in them to hold office declaring themselves in a minority? (Hear, hear.) It appears to me, I own, that there is no constitutional precedent, that there can be no constitutional precedent, for such conduct as this. (Hear, hear.) And then all matters of a party or controversial nature are to be laid aside. (Hear.) We are to be allowed to discuss the bill for the disfranchisement of St. Alban's, which the late Secretary for the Home Department introduced, and which the present Secretary for the Home Department has continued, and upon which, therefore, it is not likely there will be any difference of opinion; and we are at liberty to discuss the measure with respect to Chancery reform—a subject upon which the late Government adopted the report of the commission, and upon which they had directed a gentleman competent for the purpose to prepare a measure to be laid before Parliament. And again upon that, therefore, there is little difference of opinion; but upon that question in which the country is interested—(Hear, hear)—upon which my hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton put his legitimate question, that question—what is to be the price of the food of the people—(Hear, hear)—that question, whether there is to be a fixed duty on corn—the tax on which the researches of all scientific men, five-sixths will be paid to the landlords, and only one-sixth to the Exchequer—if we ask anything about it, we are to be told that next February we shall learn something about it, but at present our mouths must be closed, and we must not presume to put such a question. (Hear, hear.) In the same manner, with regard to our colonial interests, our navigation and shipping interests—all these matters are to be suspended till next February—and then the country is to be asked some question on which we scarcely get a hint from the right hon. gentleman. (Hear hear.) The right hon. gentleman repeated three or four times, that he would frankly and fairly answer the question of my hon. friend—(A laugh)—but, assuring us of his frankness and fairness, he constantly disappointed it, and refused to give any answer to the question of my hon. friend—very different, indeed, from his speech in Buckinghamshire, in which a fixed duty was promised to the agricultural party—at least in the right hon. gentleman is reported to have said—but the right hon. gentleman says, "We do not preclude ourselves from proposing a fixed duty on corn."

MR. DISRAELI.—I quoted the opinion of Mr. M'Culloch.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—I know that: but I do not think the right hon. gentleman quoted that part of Mr. M'Culloch's book in which he said that the time was past for that, and that nothing could be more unconstitutional than such a proposition at the present day. (Hear, hear.) That part of Mr. M'Culloch's opinion was sunk; but the other part, as I thought, and read in three or four different reports in three or four different newspapers, seemed to be adopted by the right hon. gentleman, and, as I read it, he said, "That is the easiest way of giving relief to the agriculturists, and, therefore, we shall propose it; but if that mode fails, we shall propose a mode more costly and expensive." (Hear.) But now it appears the whole matter is to be involved in this mystery—that we are to sit here discussing Parliamentary Reform and sanitary measures until the usual time for ending the session, and then we are to be prorogued; and some time in September, when the registrations have been duly looked into, and the benefit from the alteration in the elections ascertained, then Parliament is to be dissolved, and every agricultural member is to be at liberty to go to his constituents and say, "I am for Protection, and if you support me we shall have from the Government protective duties;" and every member of a town constituency will be at liberty to say, "The Government have in fact given up Protection; they do not like to say it at present; until the next session, when the right hon. gentleman will have their agricultural friends; but we shall find that the Free-traders in Parliament are the great majority, and the Prime Minister of the Crown will be as good a Free-trader as any other member of Parliament—(Hear, hear)—and this, Sir, is put upon us under the pretence of constitutional government! (Hear, hear.) I merely believe there never was such a delusion attempted to be practised upon a people, and least of all upon such a people as the people of England. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I am told this is to be referred to the intelligent portion of the people of England. Upon this subject the whole community is intelligent. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) It is a question which now every one understands. Ten years ago, when there was a dissolution in 1841, it was not understood; but the whole people of the country understand it now. (Hear.) They know what it means; they know it means the addition of something, whatever it may be—1d., 2d., or 2½d., or whatever it may be—to the price of their loaf, and that that tax is to go in the main part to the landlords of this country. (Hear, hear.) That is perfectly understood. It requires no greater intelligence than all the labourers of this country possess. They do understand it; and they require to know, and the community at large requires to know, whether the Government is to propose that tax or to abandon it. But to that plain question we can obtain no answer. We are to be left entirely in the dark. (Hear, hear.) And then the right hon. gentleman tells me there is a change in the opinion I held when I was in her Majesty's councils, in which I said I would not advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. There was two circumstances at that time—one was, that if we had dissolved Parliament at that time we should have been liable to the objection stated by Sir R. Peel in 1846—that it would have been using the prerogative of the Crown—it would have been so understood and represented, in order to maintain a party in power, and that was not a legitimate use of the prerogative of the Crown. (Hear.) In the next place, I would have been dissolving Parliament before the supplies for the army and navy, and before the Mutiny Bill had passed; and in the state of affairs generally I did not think it was wise to advise the Crown to take such a step. I should say even now, after the Mutiny Bill was passed, that a dissolution would be accompanied with the greatest inconvenience with a great delay of the public business; but if gentlemen were so exceedingly anxious that public business should be proceeded with, if they were so anxious for the disfranchisement of St. Alban's and the passing of Chancery Reform, they had nothing to do but to leave the late Government unmolested, and those measures would have passed. (Cheers and laughter.) They might have been perfectly secure to have had those measures passed in the course of the session, if they had been harmonious, and had agreed not to attack Ministers. But these are matters to which I am bound to allude, because the whole policy of the late Government with respect to these matters of commercial policy has been assailed, and one member of the Government after another has proclaimed that it is the object of the present Ministers to overturn that policy or to mitigate its evils. The right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade, calls it, in short, acting in direct contradiction to the policy of Sir R. Peel, and which has been continued by us. Now, I wish to show to the House the matters in which we have followed up that policy, and that that policy has produced in our hands general results beneficial to the country. I am obliged to refer to some papers which will show the House that, with regard to those particular measures, we have obtained results which ought to be satisfactory to the country. In the first place (much confusion was occasioned at this part of the noble Lord's speech by many members leaving the House), when we left office there was a surplus revenue of about £2,700,000, and the sum applied as a sinking fund in the course of last year amounted to about £2,500,000. So much for revenue. The state of public credit was unusually high, and the taxes which had been reduced during our government to an amount of £4,000,000 had not diminished the general revenue of the country. The taxes—in particular with regard to one branch of the revenue, namely the excise—had increased so much, that, after taking away by Sir F. Peel's repeal of the glass duty and ours of the brick duty £1,080,000 of revenue, there was an increase of the excise of last year over the excise of 1844. In 1844 the excise duty was £14,450,000: in 1851 it was £15,865,000, showing an increase of £1,415,000 in only seven years. Now, with regard to the export of manufactures during the time we were in office, they increased from £57,000,000 to £74,000,000, implying an increase of native industry and capital, and thereby implying just the contrary of what the hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had again stated; namely, that industry and capital had diminished. But there are three subjects particularly which show the fairness of the policy adopted by Sir R. Peel. We proposed an alteration in the duty on sugar, by which those duties were very much reduced, and the increase of consumption has been such, that, whereas in 1846 the sugar imported for consumption was 244,000 tons, in 1851 it was 329,000 tons. With regard to colonial sugar, the importation ought, according to the supposition of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to have fallen off considerably: but the importation, which in 1845 was 155,000 tons, was in 1851, 281,000 tons, being an increase of 37,000 tons. We also made some alterations with regard to timber, and there has been an increase of imports from 1,307,000 loads in 1843, to 2,037,000 loads in 1851. Another great change we introduced was the change with respect to the navigation laws, and we have found that there has been a very large increase indeed in the number of British ships since that change was made. In 1848 the tonnage of our shipping was 4,602,000 tons; last year it was 4,300,000 tons. In 1848 the number of seamen employed was 230,000; last year the number had increased to 240,000. Now let us see whether any such dangers as those mentioned by the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Control (Mr. Herries) have been incurred by that alteration. I conceive that the mischief would arise only in two ways—either by the diminution of British shipping, or by the increase of the shipping of some particular foreign state, in such a manner as to make that foreign state a dangerous rival to this country. Now, neither of these consequences has occurred. I find, on looking over the number of ships, that 18,205 belonging to the United Kingdom cleared out, against 505 belonging to Russia, 2286 belonging to France, and 946 belonging to the United States, and those are the only powers which can be looked upon as dangerous rivals to us with regard to navigation. While, however, there has undoubtedly been an immense increase in the tonnage of British ships, there has been a much larger increase, taken altogether, in the tonnage of foreign ships; but that, so far from being a disadvantage, proves only an increase in the trade of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) It proves that persons who import into this country raw materials for manufacture, articles of food, or whatever else, obtain ships at a cheaper rate of freight and with greater readiness than before the alteration of the Navigation Laws. Now, what, in fact, was that Navigation Law to which so much importance is attached—and which even Adam Smith was disposed to defend, as the least objectionable of our commercial regulations? Any one who looks to the history of the Navigation Act, will see that it was an act of vengeance against the States of Holland—that it was an act of political rivalry, intended to prevent the States of Holland from obtaining the carrying trade of the world, and thereby having enabled it to become a greater naval power than England. Of late years, then, when no such object was attempted, and when that old policy was consequently unnecessary, it was fit to repeal the Navigation Laws, and by that repeal we have not incurred in any degree that danger against which Cromwell thought it necessary to guard. The hon. member for Wolverhampton (Mr. C. Villiers) has truly said that under these measures the country has flourished to an extent that was before unknown; that not only has there been an immense increase in the export of manufactures, that not only has the number of ships enormously increased, that not only has the consumption of articles of food increased to a degree that no one suspected, but that the people at large have been in a state of comfort and welfare which they never attained before. (Hear, hear.) It is, as I understand, the purpose of the present Government to reverse that policy. (Hear, hear.) That is stated obscurely and mysteriously in the speeches of the members of the Cabinet. It is stated clearly and decidedly by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Christopher). He has said plainly—and I thank him for the announcement—that it is Lord Derby's sincere desire to reverse that financial and commercial policy—(Hear, hear)—which has been so injurious to native industry and capital for so many years. Now, my belief is just the reverse. I am sincerely desirous to maintain that policy, which has been so beneficial to native industry and to native capital. (Cheers.) I therefore do not cloak my meaning in words when I say that I mean to oppose any attempt to re-impose a duty on corn, whether for the purpose of protection or of revenue. (Cheers.) That is, at least a plain declaration. There are words which cannot be mistaken; and I think, with the present Government in power, it does behove us to endeavour to obtain a clear decision upon that subject. If the right hon. gentleman opposite refuses, as I think he has a right to refuse, to defer to the decision of the present Parliament, and does not mean chosen favourable to Free Trade, I think he is bound not to delay until next February submitting this question to the country. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I think it must be the interest of all parties—the interest of every person engaged in trade and commerce—to obtain a solution of the question. I think it is likewise the interest of every person engaged in agriculture. (Hear, hear.) I said many years ago, and I remember that the right hon. member for Stafford (Mr. Herries) declared himself surprised at the assertion, that I believed Protection was the bane of agriculture. I think we have had proof of the truth of that assertion since. I did not say that Protection was injurious to particular farmers, or to those who did not well cultivate the soil; but I said I thought agriculture in general was injured by it; and since the abolition of that protection we have seen greater advances made in measures for improving the agriculture of the country and increasing production, than we had ever seen before. (Cheers.) My belief is that there never was a system introduced which tended more to the benefit of the people of this country than that commercial policy which, since 1842, has been placed upon our statute-book. (Cheers.) It is a commercial policy in agreement with all the deductions of science, in agreement with all the arguments of men desirous to see an intercourse between the nations of the world. If you maintain that policy, you will go on to flourish. But, observe, it is not a question that can be constantly suspended. (Hear, hear.) It is a living and active principle; and therefore, last year, although after abolishing the window-tax we had only a small surplus left, we acted upon the supreme principle upon which the Corn-law had been abolished, and upon which differential duties had been repealed, and we repealed the differential duty upon coffee, and very much reduced that upon timber. That was proceeding, according to our sense, upon the same principle as before. But if there is a surplus of revenue this year, a question arises upon which hon. gentlemen hardly refuse to discuss—What shall be the disposal of that surplus? (Hear, hear.) Then, if we say, as we shall be inclined to say: "Continue to give activity to those principles which you have found so beneficial," the right hon. gentleman opposite may say, "Oh! but we are not Ministers for that purpose." (A laugh.) Questions on commerce—questions of trade—questions of finance—these are questions with which we are incompetent to deal. (Laughter.) They are controversial questions—("Hear, hear," and cheers)—and they must be suspended till next year." Why, I ask again, is this the interest of the country? Can it be this interest of the country, that you shall have no decision one way or the other? On the contrary, is it not the interest of every one that you should propose, either to this or to another Parliament, such measures as you conceive necessary for redressing the evils now suffered by the landed interest, by the shipping interest, and by the colonial interest? (Hear, hear.) We should then have an opportunity, in vindication of our principle, of contending that not only all that has been done ought to be maintained, but that the same system ought to be extended and carried further. Entertaining these views, I have been greatly surprised at the declaration of the right hon. gentleman opposite. I believe no Minister of the Crown ever stood in the position in which he stands. I believe no Minister of the Crown ever stood in the position of saying, "I have great measures in contemplation—measures which will relieve the landed interest from cruelty and injustice—which will relieve the colonial interest from the burdens which it [illegible] which will relieve the shipping interest from the [illegible] which it is now suffering—but I shall not submit to Parliament those

measures. I will not call a new Parliament, to submit those measures to them; but I will continue to govern in a minority, relying that the House of Commons will not only have forbearance towards us, but that they will be ready to injure the country for our behalf." Why, Sir, the course which the present Ministry pursue, while it is the one most convenient to themselves, is the one most inconvenient to the country. (Cheers.) If they can obtain from this time till February next, not professing any principles—(Cheers)—but endeavouring to get together, by one means or another, a majority for the next Parliament, undoubtedly that is a great advantage to them; but the whole country is, in the meantime, to be kept in suspense. No [illegible] knows whether he can order a cargo of corn for the spring of next year, the manufacturer can know whether he may have a market for his manufactured goods; no farmer can settle with his landlord the terms upon which his rent is to be fixed (Hear, hear)—this, too, for the convenience alone of eight hon. gentlemen opposite, in order to promote those interests we are to sacrifice all the great and permanent interests of the country! ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Mr HERBERT charged the noble Lord and his friends with carrying on a factious opposition. He denied the advantages said to have resulted from Free Trade, and quoted a variety of statistics to show that the recent change in our Navigation Laws had been to throw much of the carrying trade into the hands of foreigners.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Disraeli's challenge, stated that he was not disposed to give any factious opposition to Government, and considered that certain measures were of immediate necessity. But he thought the question which had been raised that night was of the utmost importance. He had no doubt as to what were the real intentions of Government upon that question, and the matter for consideration was, whether Government should be permitted to carry their intentions into effect. Frank avowals had been made in the House of Lords, and it was perfectly clear the design was to dissolve Parliament, and to re-impose import duties, and among them a duty on corn. He then cited a series of avowals committing Lord Derby to the demand of a far higher amount of duty than that which had been scorned by his Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he stated that Lord Derby had actually proposed to Lord Palmerston to join the present Administration, and had been refused, on the ground that Lord Palmerston could not unite with a Ministry which intended to re-impose a tax on corn. Sir James then referred to Protectionist declarations by other members of the Government, whom he declared to be "Disraelites indeed, in whom there was no guile." He proceeded to contend that there was no parliamentary precedent for the series of forbearance now asked of the House by the Ministers, a forbearance actually forbidden by homage to the representative principle He next addressed himself to Lord Derby's argument that land was going out of cultivation, and showed the contrary from the sums borrowed for drainage, from the demand for guano, from the enclosure of wastes, and from statistical returns; and he declared that if, by a dissolution, the Government should succeed in reversing a policy which had proved so beneficial to the country, the result would be a feeling, not against the Government policy, but against the representative system. Adverting to Lord Derby's solemn declaration, that he sought to produce "peace on earth and good-will among men," he predicted that the very opposite result would be caused by his policy, and he avowed that the bond of co-operation which united himself with the Opposition was the desire to maintain the system of Free Trade, to uphold which there was no sacrifice he was unprepared to make.

Mr. WALPOLE said that the questions put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been answered three hours before. It was not the intention of the Government to reverse the Free-trade policy, but they thought that policy ought to be so modified as to obviate injustice to a part cular interest. If Government were to go to the country, let them go upon their own declaration of policy, and not upon those of their antagonists. In answer to Lord John Russell, he contended that the Government were pursuing a course eminently constitutional. Lord John Russell and Sir J. Graham had, he thought, underrated the importance of proceeding with Chancery reform and other measures. And he reserved it was unjust to the country to dissolve on such a period. After comparing the conduct of Government with that of Mr. Pitt, under circumstances which he described as similar, he warned Lord John Russell how he, a lover of the constitution, aided himself with democrats, and concluded by an earnest vindication of the course the Ministry was taking.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought that this was no time to complain of the length of a debate, the circumstances being so important. Every effort which man could make ought now to be made to bring the question of Free Trade to a final issue. He would consider two points—the duty of the House as regarded the Government, and its higher duty as regarded the question of Protection. Eulogising the course Lord Aberdeen had taken upon the subject, he complained that Mr. Walpole, in his able speech, had avoided recognition of the fact that there was something irregular in the existence of a Government which was in a minority in the House of Commons. Arguing that Mr. Walpole had taken an erroneous view of the precedents afforded by Mr. Pitt, which he regarded not merely as dry precedents, but as confirmations of the great principle that a Government, to be strong and useful, must have a majority in the Commons, he did not complain that the present Ministry had taken office, because their having done so promised to bring the real question to an issue. The House was entitled to ask the Government for a distinct assurance, that, after the despatch of necessary business, the Crown should be advised to dissolve, and the present duty of the House was to obtain that assurance in plain terms. He thought on the defensive question Government were entitled to a hearing; and, also, that on the St. Alban's Bill public interests would not be offended by delay. But the disposal of four new seats did not come within the category of necessity, nor was Chancery reform a question for the disposal of which the existence of that Parliament need be prolonged. As regarded Protection, he could hardly reconcile the various declarations that had been made, but would accept those of Mr. Walpole, and limit himself alone indisposed to the reversal and the modification of the Free-trade policy. He had no right to ask Government what they intended to do in a new Parliament, but the demand he made was not an unfair one from those who knew they had not a majority, and he hoped that Ministers would not drive the Free-traders to a disagreeable alternative. It was, he reminded the House, not with demonstration but with a practical issue that they had now to do. They had so to act, that, in a few months hence, Protection might be spoken of as a thing that was past and gone, upon the deliberate verdict of a nation

Mr. BALLIE COCHRANE condemned the system of opposition adopted by Lord John Russell.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that Ministers should receive all the forbearance required by their position, which was anomalous and unconstitutional, but which, being accidental, involved them in no blame A dissolution at that moment, and in the state of business, was confessedly an impossibility, and, therefore, Government ought to be assisted in carrying forward necessary measures. Certain of the measures they proposed were absolutely required by the prospect of a dissolution. But he thought that Government, by every principle of good faith, were bound to take the earliest opportunity of dissolving, and, after taking the sense of the country, to call the new Parliament together as soon as possible, in order that the very important questions at issue might be set at rest finally and for ever. He could entertain no doubt whatever as to the way in which that settlement would take place. Re-imposition of the taxes on food was utterly out of the question, and nothing could be more detrimental to the higher classes than for the country to believe that they wished to lay new burdens on the bread of the population.

Mr. C. BERESFORD claimed a fair trial for the new Government.

Mr. C. VILLIERS briefly replied, contending that what was factious opposition which called on the Government to declare their intentions on great public questions before granting supply.

Sir JOHN TYRRELL made a short speech in defence of the new Government, and expressed confidence that the result of the coming elections would be a return to Protection, in a modified degree, or at least to a fairer adjustment of taxation.

Mr. OSWALD charged the country party with seeking the restoration of Protection for the purpose of keeping up their rents.

Mr. NEWDEGATE suggested that if the Opposition were so anxious for a dissolution, they had it in their power to force it; but they feared to do so, because it was thought possible that the measures of the new Government on Chancery reform, for the defence of the country, and on other questions, would find more favour with the country than their own

Sir A. BOCKBURN complained that no answer had yet been given to the question whether Protection was to form part of the Queen's Government.

Mr. BOOKER spoke in defence of the Government, and strongly in favour of Protection.

SUPPLY.—NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee of supply on the navy estimates, when a vote of 39,000 seamen, including 11,000 marines and 2000 boys, and a naval reserve of 5000 men, was agreed to; also votes for [illegible] of the wages to seamen, marines, and naval reserve, [illegible] victualling, were likewise agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House having resumed, afterwards resolved itself into committee on ways and means, and a vote of £8,003,000 was taken.

The Burghs (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Charitable Trusts Bill and the Copyright Amendment Bill were also read a second time.

The Suitors in Chancery Relief (Stamp Duties, &c.) Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

(Continued on page 242 of the Number which the present Supplement is published.)

DR. REID'S PLAN FOR LIGHTING THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the Appendix to a Report presented to the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, in reply to that part of the resolution in which Dr. Reid is desired to state specially what plan he would propose for lighting the House, he has submitted the following plan:—

In the lighting of a chamber such as the House of Commons, the leading desiderata are—

a. The introduction of a light so mild and equal that its use during the sitting of the House shall be attended with the least possible fatigue to the eye or any objectionable radiation of heat upon the forehead.

b. That it shall be manageable at all times, without incurring the necessity of altering or increasing unduly the ventilation required during the actual sitting of the House.

c. That it shall be capable of being lighted without the escape into the House of any offensive gas or effluvium, and without requiring any attendance in the body of the House, as this renders it impossible to adjust with satisfaction the temperature and ventilation to the commencement of business.

d. That in the employment of gas the finest quality shall be used, instead of the gas employed in a Session at the House of Commons.

To fulfil these desiderata, the following is the plan recommended:

Let the space outside the inner glass at the windows be appropriated for the introduction of gas-lights. They can then be placed beyond the direct line of sight between all parts of the House where there are seats either for the members or for strangers.

I cannot hesitate to recommend the removal to some other place of the stained glass at present there, the substitution of uncoloured glass, and the formation of a chamber between the inner glass and an outer glass frame extending along the whole of the House, on either side of the windows. The recent erection of the upper corridor immediately under the windows above the division corridors has given the most ample facilities for this purpose; a light iron frame would be sufficient for the glazing required, without interfering with the supply of light externally by day; it would be invisible when the works are further advanced, except on one side (from the Committee-room corridor opposite), and some windows from which a very partial view of the House only can be obtained; and, were it necessary, any peculiar form considered desirable might be given to the iron work outside.

I have a so to recommend that the panels in the central horizontal part of the ceiling be removed and replaced by others, the general form and configuration of the rest of this portion of the ceiling being left untouched. Essentially, these unedited or mirror panels would present a mildly illuminated surface, with a small central subdued light or star, instead of the two luminous surfaces they exhibit at present; this arrangement having the opportunity, during the effect of this light, of finishing them in harmony with any artistic effect he may desire, that is, not competing with the leading objects for which they can be used.

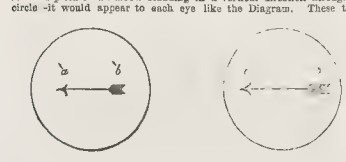
This mode of lighting would not only be free from the objections with the visible arch tecture within, unless the use of the panels be objected to, and on this point it is fair to state that opinions be suspended till it is seen, but would at the same time put the lighting on a much more harmonious footing with the warming and ventilation than it has ever assumed, either in the present House or in the late House of Commons, except in illustrations given in 1836 before the late Lord Melbourne, the late Duke of Buccleugh, and the late Lord Durham. At that period the time then at my disposal in London allowed only twenty-four hours only to introduce the gas, to submit the first illustration that led others ultimately, both at the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace, to the conviction that gas could be used by proper ventilating arrangements without causing any inconvenience either from the leakage of gas itself or from the products of combustion.

On a question where so many opinions have been expressed, it may be proper for me to explain, particularly after the part I have had in conducting experiments for lighthouses under the Commissioners for Northern Lights, as well as in public buildings, that it has always appeared to me that the principal difficulties in the lighting of the House of Commons, which have caused so many changes within the last twelve years, have arisen from the fact being too much overlooked, that some approximation to the diffused light of day is the great object to be attained for the comfortable transaction of business. The illumination of the countenance is the practical end required, not the introduction of visible lamps, that become more and more objectionable in proportion as they approach to a lighting use lamp, where the great object is to see the light itself.

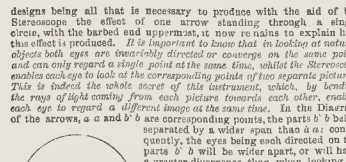
It is on no usual grounds that the removal of the stained glass windows is recommended, particularly where such great interest and delicacy of colour appears, but from the conviction that this will improve the light both by day and by night. In a chamber where so many valuable lives are exposed annually to such tear and wear of constitution day after day, the introduction of pulled and noisy persons, in fitnesses when the ceremonial action is at least apt to fatigue it not to tell injuriously on the constitution, step and the others mentioned would in a so contribute to produce a much more homogeneous light than it has hitherto been secured, while the flickering of the present external lights would also be entirely avoided

In these observations I have submitted a plan based on data accumulated at both Houses of Parliament during the last fifteen years, and confirmed by trials made in the House itself, so far as they were practicable, and on the others made with as close an approach to the present lamps

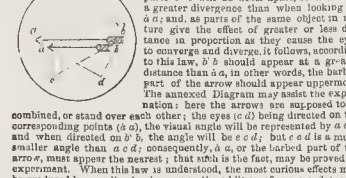
corresponding with the two eyes; take, for example, *a*, the simplest form of picture—an arrow standing in a vertical direction through a circle—it would appear to each eye like the Diagram. These two



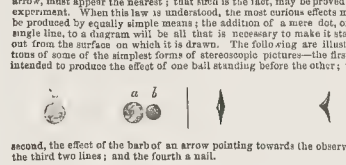
designs being all that is necessary to produce with the aid of the Stereoscope the effect of one arrow standing through a single circle, with the barbed end uppermost, it now remains to explain how the effect is produced. *It is important to know that in looking at natural objects both eyes are invariably directed or converge on the same point, and can only regard a single point at the same time, whilst the Stereoscope enables each eye to look at the corresponding points of two separate pictures. This is indeed the whole secret of this instrument, which, by bending the rays of light coming from each picture towards each other, enables each eye to regard a different image at the same time.* In the Diagram of the arrows, *a a* and *b' b* are corresponding points, the parts *b' b* being



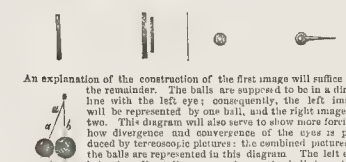
separated by a wider span than *a a*: consequently, the eyes being each directed on the parts *b' b* will be wider apart, or will have a greater divergence than when looking at *a a*; and, as parts of the same object in nature give the effect of greater or less distance in proportion as they cause the eyes to converge and diverge, it follows, according to this law, *b' b* should appear at a greater distance than *a a*, in other words, the barbed part of the arrow should appear more pointed. The annexed Diagram may assist the explanation: here the arrows are supposed to be combined, or stand over each other; the eyes (*c d*) being directed on the corresponding points (*a a*), the angle will be represented by *e c d*; and when directed on *b' b*, the angle will be *e c d*; but *e d* is a much smaller angle than *a c d*; consequently, *b a*, or the barbed part of the arrow, must appear the nearest; that such is the fact, may be proved by experiment. When this law is understood, the most curious effects may be produced by equally simple means; the addition of a mere dot, or angle line, to a diagram will be all that is necessary to make it stand out from the surface on which it is drawn. The following are illustrations of some of the simplest forms of stereoscopic pictures—the first is intended to produce the effect of one ball standing before the other; the



second, the effect of the barb of an arrow pointing towards the observer; the third two lines; and the fourth a nail.



An explanation of the construction of the first image will suffice for the remainder. The balls are supposed to be in a direct line with the left eye; consequently, the left image will be represented by one ball, and the right image by two. This diagram will also serve to show more forcibly how divergence and convergence of the eyes is produced by stereoscopic pictures: the combined pictures of the balls are represented in this diagram. The left eye, being in a direct line, can only see the ball *a*, and remains fixed on this point when the right eye is directed to *b*: a comparison of the angles will at once show that *b* must appear in the background from the increased divergence of the eyes. The angular part of this case is, that only the right eye moves, whilst the left eye is stationary. A mere glance at any geometric stereoscopic pictures will at once show that should be in the foreground, and which in the background. All that is necessary is to measure the space between corresponding points of both pictures; those which are widest apart will appear behind those parts which are nearer to each



other. In this Diagram a pair of pictures produce opposite effects to each other; the part which stands out in one is behind in the other. The law just mentioned will explain it. In the upper pair *a* is nearer to *a* than *b* is to *b*; hence the part *a a* will appear nearest, and vice versâ in the lower pair of pictures. We cannot, from vision alone, have the idea of distance; it is only when combined with the actual experience of touch or measurement that we can say one part is nearer than another. Nothing can be more subject to deception

than vision: as an example, the reflection of a natural picture in a mirror presents all the effects of distance; yet we know from experience every part of this picture is reflected from a plane surface. Again, the recently-discovered pseudoscope has the effect of making objects exactly the opposite of what they really are: solids look hollow, objects on the right appear on the left, the most distant objects look the nearest, objects approaching have the effect of receding, &c. A natural picture may, then, simply be considered as a picture containing effects which cause the eyes to be directed on a flat surface; all the ideas associated with it, of distance, &c., are the result of a knowledge or experience which is quite independent of the picture itself, although they assist most materially in giving a character to the impression made on the brain. Colour also assists in giving an idea of the form of irregular images, and, in a certain degree, may indicate distance by its force or tone. The chief function of colour, by which is meant light and shade, is to assist in exhibiting the shape of objects when there is an absence of direct lines. A globe is an illustration of this—without light and shade it would look like a flat circle.

A few words in conclusion on the advancement of photography. The commercial or public application of photographic science in this country has been in a great measure confined to the action of light on metallic plates, although most beautiful effects may be produced on a more convenient and cheaper material, and it is probable that this branch of the subject will be more than ever investigated, since stereoscopic pictures on metal, from their weight, cost, and other inconveniences will not be so largely employed as camera pictures on paper. The public have not yet been able to enjoy the latter advantage, owing in a great measure to the traces of intimidation on the part of certain persons professing to have a legal monopoly of the vast field of photographic discovery. This absurd pretension must soon explode. No individual or number of persons can substantiate a just claim to a field so fertile, and worked by so many labourers. As well might a single man claim a right to the entire gold diggings of California or Australia. It is to be hoped future progress in the science of photography will not be hindered or obstructed by the narrow-minded conceits of men, whose chief ambition is to hang their names to the original discoveries of true genius; possessing nothing within themselves but a disgraceful love for patented monopolies, and the indulgence of a selfish tyranny, supported by law and money. The Castleys, Smithgoes, Jonesstyps, Tadbutyps, or any other of the human types, may affect to possess a unique claim to all future developments of photography, and may, backed by the lawyer, alarm timid investigators with notices not to trespass or touch on their domains; but we would earnestly recommend a sun bath into an ocean of the large class of photographists, for the purpose of organizing and exposing this attempt at monopoly. When do we hear of Farnsley, Playfair, Wheatstone, Hunt, and other eminent and honourable investigators, hurrying to the Patent Office for protection and monopoly? The true devotees of science require not the aid of law and parchment to secure the right of discovery—real merit, like good wine, needs no bush. We hope, therefore, in a short time, to be supplied with a collection of our pictures for the Stereoscope, and also with the proper improvements, at a fair cost, representing the most remarkable objects as well as the most remarkable men in the world.

Stereoscope instruments, with the best construction of lenses, are advertised in our columns at a most reasonable rate; it therefore only remains to do away with other pretensions to admit of this wonderful and instructive discovery being enjoyed by all classes.

In the course of this inquiry many matters have been left untouched, through fear of confusing the subject; the chief object being to show the analogy between the stereoscopic and natural pictures in their relation to the organs and sense of vision. To the scientific man many of the forego ing explanations will appear unnecessarily explicit and tedious; but I trust, to the great bulk of your readers, I may have succeeded in making this beautiful and remarkable discovery intelligible: in that case I shall not have failed in proving, in this particular instance, like effects result from like causes.

W. L.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR WESTON Arms of Goodwin of Upper Winchendon, Bucks: "Per pale or and gu a lion rampant betwn a fle de-lis counterchanged." We find no coat appropriate to Goodwin of Hd.

S H J Is not to bears for Arms "Or on a chief indented az, three escallops arg. *Crest:* A lion's head erased and issuant ppr.

S H S—The cross cross-bow were argent Arms of Perthus: "Arg a chief gu

I S S—Arms of our silken names, Bart: "Gu a sword in pale point downwards, blade arg hilt and pommel or, between two hands couped in the form of the latter on a chief ermine a plate bearing a representation of the Castle of Edinburgh ppr, between two muscles ar. *Crest:* A dove's head erased and couped ppr holding in its beak a sprig of olive vert.

IVANHOE Joyce, or Joyce (professor of French origin) bears for Arms: Ar three tortoises in bend between two bendlets gu. *Crest:* A demi-wolf ppr collared and lined or issuing from a saltier arg.

D L B—It requires good interest to get a lad into the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and his subsequent promotion depends mainly on the same influence. Commissions in the navy are not purchaseable

J T "Arms of Telford," Longmy orm, and sa '

J H R Seaford.—There are so many families of Scott, that, unless the county be indicated we can afford no correspondence.

JACK TAR—An examination must be passed

A CORRESPONDENT Is true as that she was Lady Robinson, the second wife of Sir F P Robinson whose death she recently recorded, was daughter of Thomas Farquhuson, Esq, of Invercauld.

WHITLOCK—The arms are: "As a chev between three birds arg (*Crest.* On a castle arg a bird, wing displaye, or." Another coat, viz "Per fesse or and sa a lion ppr issuing out of the fesse between two garbs counterchanged" was granted to William Whitlock, Esq, of Devonshire

L. B. S.—Tow er dower, in obedience to the rules of your study, should lay aside the customs of swinging, flinch arms of the deceased or display them at once

A SUBSCRIBER.—No arms appear to the name, and in quail in, but there are to a family with a like, a, or pond, armed

ST JAMES.—We think the lady, in contracting an inferior marriage would lose her right of presentation at Court

INQUIRER.—A grandson is not entitled to use as his own either the arms or crest of his maternal grandfather In case of a great an name and arms being bequeathed by will

A YEAR OLD SUBSCRIBER of the issue of the son you become entitled to quarter his arms

M. V. Ashton-under-Lyne: "Sa, three crescents arg., between the points of each a mul et or. *Crest* A dex or hand brandishing a sword ppr." We can find no such Arms or Motto.

J. "Sa two bars gu, in chief three crosses pattée fitchée or." If the second line "Catharine-wheels of the first."

FENWAY—If the Queen were single, she might marry a subject of any rank

SCIPIO—Military commissions are not purchaseable under the regulation price

ENQUIRER.—The wife of a gentleman of the Privy Council takes precedence of the wife of the grand-daughter of a nobleman to the female line

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The husband of an heiress is entitled to bear, on an escutcheon of pretence, his wife's arms; he further has legal right to the crest of her family, as we observed before. Rose, pernel also to assume her name and arms The son of the heiress by her first husband will be entitled to quarter his arms, as will also any children he may have by a second marriage

AN INQUIRER R A.—Knight Hood cannot be purchased There are certain offices at Court to which the honour is generally granted that may be bought—for instance, the confidential office of Lord Steward of Ashes which sold for about £7000 or £8000

H S—Brevet-Admiral James Noble descended from a respectable mercantile family settled at Bristol. His father was a gentleman of the name, and his mother a descendant of an ancient family at Ross whose crest signify an ar Rose cross cleaving of a war with Amor on

D M—Brevet commissions are not purchaseable under the regulation price

DURHAMITE.—In this case it were gra tis. In 16.4, to Roberts of Truro

GUARDIAN.—Hedgeworth and Hedgworth are the same family, traceable in Cheshire to the 11th century. The name was formerly spelt Hedgeworth, and is evidently derived from the hedge-row, still found in Cheshire "hedgerow." The above is the coat to which the family was seated at Audlem. *Arms*, "Az on a bend a g three bells shaken vert. *Crest* A sa lodged p.P. *Motto:* Discretion is it!"

PAX Any motto may be adopted. The seal impression sent has been so defaced we cannot describe it

JACK WARSHY.—Lady Catherine Carnegie is second daughter of Charles Noel Noel, present Earl of Gainsborough

U V Z—Possibly an examination of the pedigrees of Bullock in the "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry" may throw light on the subject

D B P Armagh.—If the three pales were gu on a cotton arg, a lion rampt. as

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart, born for a time. "Quarterly 1st and 4th az three boars' heads couped or muzzled gu for Forbes 2nd and 3rd az three cinquefoils arg for Fraser, in the centre a crescent for difference. *Crest* A dex arm embowed in armour ppr, grasping in the hand a battle-axe ppr, all between two branches of broom ppr. *Motto:* Above the crest, "Nec tumidus nec humilis" Under the crest, "A thistle grows on an ancient soil"

A. S.—Arms of a man, gra ted 1748 "Az four cocks rampant, two in chief and as many in base, or. *Crest.* Out of a mural crown arg, a semi-cock rampant, as, holding between his claws a thistle ppr."

IOTA. It is rarely done to attach, having a yellow and gold dress, one child to the personal property of a well-to-do widow, and to remain on in office equal to adding the child to the property

A. A. A.—Such a mother as you ought to any part of the property

A. A. A.—See Debrett, or the Commissioners' Office at the south east end of the Royal Exchange

ALPHA Members of Parliament are privileged from arrest for debt with in the House sitting, and not forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next meeting. Our Correspondent is right in his correction of the name born for Sir Gerard Noel, Bart, who died on 23d Jan, 1850

H M W—Pre 3 and 5 Will 4, c. 24, "An Act to render certain marriages valid and to alter the law with respect to certain other marriages"

SIR GEORGE K We have not his address

G. E. Edinburgh.—A copy of the seal in such a work, or we would say, by the meaning line

O F—The office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commission is at 9, Park-street, Westminster

ARGUS, Portsmouth.—Apply to the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*

R J, Poulton-cum-Fearnhead.—Possibly a letter addressed to the W J Hooker, Kew Gardens, may succeed

AN OLD TRAVELLER is thanked. He has probably let us have a communication by this time

J P B F—Captain Warner does not sell any goods but a pamphlet on his new lotion

A B, Bures on Suffolk.—Since the new "Gazetteer" (not published by Longman and Co) is out, Northwood They must receive attention

A Y The history of the law of real property would be a study, as somewhat too heavy for the general reader, as of the Hargreaves Lodger Bars

GIANNETTA That which is commonly called the arms of an ecclesiastical dignitary is really the part of the paternal coat which appertains to the personal estate of the bearer, and not of his see

H. H.—Look out of Hard

AN IA. NORTON—Arms of Sa, a chev ener. arg. between three dexter hands ar, on, or, a chief of the third ermine spear heads ar. *Crest:* A dragon's head erased arg. pierced. Arms of Sir "Per pale gu and sa a chev ar, on a canton arg on a fesse dancetté or, three crosses pattée of the first. *Crest:* A griffin's head erased as in the bend two arrows in saltire the points downwards gold, gorged with a collar dancetté or, thereon three crosses pattée gu.

H H, Manchester.—The pay of an Ensign in the R I C service is more than that of an Ensign in the British, but the promotion is somewhat more slow

C C Darwin, of Lincolnshire *Arms:* "Arg, on a bend gu, between two cottises vert, three escallops or"

W F *Arms* of Pomund of Surrey: "Per chev, ermine and gu, a chev between three Bourchiers of the first" Of Hood of Hereford: "Arg a chev between three vert, a chief or"

ALBERTUS We can find no arms to the name of Seaton

A Z—By returning to the county history and the heralds' visitations of the district in which the name is found, it will be easily possible to trace the pedigrees. The other source of genealogical information are the parish registers, wills, and private papers. Arms of Bellenden, with a bar, are: "Or a lion rampt. az, a mullet for difference arg, between three crescents of the last"

J L—There are no names registered to the name of Lindop

A H C, Inverness—The Arms at which a sketch is submitted belong to the family of Sitwell

S S—The title of Sundon, conferred in 1720 on William Clayton, M P for Wigan near, became extinct on his lordship's death without issue in 1768

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R. S. ARTHUR—The publication of the correspondence referred to must, we believe, be the honour of Knighthood A reference to the *Gazettes* of the period will explain the matter

A CONSTANT VICAR—Arms of Wendt: "Arg, three wood-cocks ppr, each armed with a club over the back, sinister, and a dexter hand couped at the wrist in fesse gu, thereon a cross gu. *Crest:* An ass trotting, armed, ar."

S SALES A man having no coat of arms of his own, cannot use that of either his mother or wife. Arms of a bend: "Az, on a bend engr between three griffins' heads erased or a thistle ppr, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight escallops of the field" Arms of Sneyd: "Az a cross flory or on a chief ar, three round buckles of the last."

INQUISITIVE.—James Earl of Derwentwater, the ill-fated Earl of Derwentwater, does not appear to have had a title her or any on his life her's side until 1688

A Mc—The principal titulars are Arg

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INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the Lancet.—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Nursing Bottles introduced by Mr Elam, of Oxford-street. They are adapted to milk and all kinds of food; and have an elastic nipple, which no infant will refuse: unequalled for cleanliness and durability." 7s 6d. or by post, in a box, 2s extra. B. ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. Each is stamped with my name and address.

SUPERB NOVELTIES in PAPIER-MACHE, at MECHI'S, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—A visit to his Establishment will prove that there is not in London another such stock of elegances. They consist of tables, envelope cases, [illegible] cases, pen holders, and other articles suitable for presents.—Inventor of the Patent Castellated Tooth-brush.

IRISH MANUFACTURE.—TODD, BURNS, and CO, General Warehousemen, DUBLIN, are prepared to supply Families and the Trade with any quantity of the best makes of Plain, Watered, and Brocaded IRISH POPLINS or TABINETS, Dresses, &c; also, pure grass-bleach IRISH LINENS, LAWNS, LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, DAMASKS, &c, in all varieties, and at Manufacturers' prices. Patterns sent per post on receipt of a letter enclosing two postage stamps. All parcels to be paid for when delivered by T, B, and Co's agents; and all orders from the following places forwarded carriage free—London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Bradford.—Dublin, Jan 30, 18[illegible].

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—REDUCTION in the PRICE of TEA.—The market price of good common Congou Tea is now about 8½d and 9d per lb; to this sum added to the duty, viz, 2s 2¼d per lb makes the total cost 2s 10¾d to 2s 11¼d per lb. We are now selling this tea at 3s per lb. It must be evident, however, that whilst a duty the same on all kinds forms so large a portion of the cost of tea, a small increase in the price secures a more than proportionately better quality. DAKIN and COMPANY, tea merchants, who sell teas at merchants' prices, at Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard. March 8, 18[illegible].

SOYER'S RELISH.—"To describe the Sauce would be to make our readers hungry: rich, savoury, exotic, it infuses an ambrosial flavour into the substance on which it is poured."—Bell's Life. This justly celebrated Sauce is now in universal use throughout the world. The great renown acquired by M Soyer having induced the introduction of several imitations of his Relish, purchasers are requested particularly to observe that every genuine bottle bears his portrait on the label, accompanied by the name of his wholesale Agents, CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, Soho-square, London, of whom may be had his original Sauces for ladies and gentlemen.
[illegible]

REV. J. LANE, Saltash Parsonage, Plymouth, and many others, lately cured with the delicious and reasonable ALE brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." By tradition H Hill was wonderfully cured, in the 18th century, by the water. "Ergo bibas—iterumque bibas, max conscia vitæ splendescit [illegible] pie a colore gena."—B HOLDEN, 58, Upper Seymour-street, P[illegible]
H Watts, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton.—One Agent appointed in a town.

DAVIES'S SPERM CANDLES, 1s 8d and 1s 10d per lb; botanic wax, 1s 1d, German wax, 1s 2d, [illegible] wax or sperm, 1s 4d; patent sperm, [illegible]d, fine wax, 1s 5d, [illegible] wax, 2s 3d; transparent wax, 1s 4d to 2s; composite, 8d to 7½d, 9d, and 9½d; Palmer's, 6½d, magnums 8d; mid size, 7½d, store candles, [illegible] and 5d; waxed wick mould, 6½d; pure Argand oil, 4s 6d per gallon; yellow soap, 44s, 50s, and 54s per 112 lb, mottled 56s; for cash. At DAVIES'S old-established Warehouse, 63, St Martin's-lane.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has, for more than 150 years received extensive and increasing public patronage. The Stock, comprising ivory, bone, horn, and stag handles, stands unrivalled in extent and variety, the prices are the lowest, and the quality of the steel the very best. Deane's Monument Razors and London-bridge Strops are preferred by the best judges to any other. Their pen and pocket knives, 6d each and upwards, and ladies' scissors of every description, are all of the finest quality. DEANE, DRAY, and Co, Wholesale and Retail Cutlers and Furnishing Ironmongers, opening to the Monument. London-bridge.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s, one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork free for 2d.

MESSRS. HAWLEYS beg respectfully to inform the nobility and the public that they are the only genuine Watchmakers of that name in London. They have no connexion with a house in Regent-street, assuming the name of Hawleys. Elegant Gold Watches, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, with all the late improvements, from £3 0s 0d. Silver Watches, with movements equal to the above, £2 5s 0d, Gold Lever Watches, £6 6s 0d; Silver ditto, £3 15s 0d. A written guarantee given with each Watch. A choice selection of Solid Gold Chains, from 30s.—HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 284, High Holborn, from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street.

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These Needles have been celebrated for the last half-century, and are unsurpassed in excellence. They are manufactured of the best spring steel, have highly-finished taper points, and perfectly burnished drilled eyes. Sold in papers, and in every variety of fancy boxes and cases adapted for presents by Owen, 98, Oxford-street. M[illegible], 6, Strand. Looker, 44, Leadenhall-street, City, and by many drapers. "Thomas Boulton, manufacturer, London" on each paper.

IMPERIAL PRINTING and ARMING-PRESSES to PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, &c.—JOHN G. SHERWIN begs to say that he has purchased from the Executors of his late Partner the entire interest of the late Mr JOHN COPE in the business carried on under the firm of SHERWIN, COPE, and Co, IMPERIAL PRESS MANUFACTURERS. JOHN G. SHERWIN now respectfully informs the Public, that the IMPERIAL PRINTING and ARMING-PRESSES, which were invented by his father, Mr JOSEPH SHERWIN, in the year 1827, will continue to be manufactured as heretofore, at the MANUFACTORY, 5, CUMBERLAND-STREET, CURTAIN-ROAD (near the Gas-works), Shoreditch, London [illegible] for Printers and Bookbinders' Materials and Machinery in general will be promptly attended to.
March 1, 1852.

THE RAINBOW.—The First Grand Display of SPRING SILKS at Messrs BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.—Since the closing of the World's Wonder, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64 Edgware-road, the eminent Silk and Shawl Warehousemen, have been actively engaged in designing and manufacturing the most beautiful novelties by the looms of Lyons, [illegible] Spitalfields, and Manchester, expressly for the first Exhibition of Spring Silks for 1852, in all the lovely tints and colours of the rainbow. Elegant Brocade and Damask Silks, 2½ guineas, worth 4 guineas; very chaste ditto, 3 and 3½ guineas, worth £5; rich Glacé Silks (wide width), 2s 3½d per yard, usual price 3s 6d; very rich wide French [illegible] de Soies, in every new mixture of colouring, 4s 6d per yard, regular price 5s 11d; beautiful Striped, Checked, and Glacé Silks, in every diversity of style, at 1s 6½d, 1s 9½d, and 1s 11½d per yard (any [illegible] cut. Several cases of Black Satins, Black Damask and Watered Silks, Plain Black Silks, Baratheas, Gros Royals, Black Satinettes, &c, cheaper than ever offered before, with about 800 fancy Silk Dresses (various) at 15s 6d the full dress.
For the convenience of Ladies in the Country, Patterns sent to all parts [illegible]
OBSERVE.—Messrs BEECH and BERRALL'S Silk, Shawl, and Fancy Warehouses are Nos 63 and 64, Edgware road, London.

BURGLARIES.—CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.—On the night of the 31st of January a desperate attempt was made upon the Dundee Bank by a[illegible] accomplished thieves. An iron door secured by CHUBB'S PATENT [illegible] was the principal object of attack, and the ba[illegible] to pick this lock, [illegible] destroy it by drilling. Al[illegible] work that were [illegible] made a precipitate ret[illegible] their instruments [illegible] On the prev[illegible] Mr Clarke [illegible]-street, Manchester, was broken into [illegible] picked eight locks of the ordinary kind, and then having unsuccessfully tried to pick the Detector Lock on a Chubb's Fireproof Safe, they tried to force it open, but without avail. This is the second time this safe has resisted the attacks of burglars.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St Paul's-churchyard, London; 28 Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horseley-fields, Wolverhampton.

COCKERELL & CO.'s BEST COALS ONLY, Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico; and No. [illegible], Coal Exchange. Cash price, 22s per ton.

RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE is easily applied, and imparts instantaneously to the hair, whiskers, &c, a natural and permanent black or brown shade, without the danger and inconvenience [illegible] RIMMEL, 39, [illegible]

TO all who value the blessing of Sight, Self-acting Portable Spring-pressure SPECTACLES for All Ages, inventions of the utmost importance for assisting and preserving the sight.—Sold by all respectable Silversmiths and Opticians. Patentee, F ANDERSON, Gravesend.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.— DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of SPECIMENS for two postage stamps. He also beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets. Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c, at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 72, Fenchurch-street, London.

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send name and county to the Lincoln's-Inn Heraldic Office, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn. Fee for searching and sketch 3s 6d, or postage stamps [illegible] sketched. Direct to HENRY SALT, [illegible] LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.

ARMS, CRESTS, CORONETS, or INITIALS, STAMPED on NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, in gold, silver, and colours in the most elegant style, at half the usual charge. RODRIGUES' CREAM LAID ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, 6d per 100, cream-laid note-paper, 5 quires for 9d; thick cream laid note, 1d per quire, 5s per ream; black-bordered envelopes, 1s per 100; black-bordered note 4d per quire, [illegible] per ream, finest sealing-wax, 4s per lb; card plate fashionably engraved, and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s 6d. Observe: At Henry Rodrigues', 21, Piccadilly, London.

HIRD'S DRESS SHIRTS, for Evening Parties, &c., at 7s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d each. A variety of the newest patterns kept ready for immediate use. Long cloth shirts, Six for 31s 6d, 37s 6d, and 43s. H. B. HIRD, 363, Oxford-street, four doors east of the Pantheon, directly opposite the Princess's Theatre.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any hosiers or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an Illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent per post free. RICHARD FORD, 185 Strand.

RODGERS'S IMPROVED SHIRTS, 26s, 31s 6d, and 37s 6d the Half-Dozen, are cut upon a new and improved principle, and combine the highest degree of excellence at the smallest cost. Satisfaction is, as usual, guaranteed, or the money returned.
Printed Priced Lists, with full particulars and directions for self-measurement, and, if required, patterns of the new Coloured Shirtings, at 26s the half-dozen. Gratis and post-free.
RODGERS and CO, Improved Shirt Makers, 59, St Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London. Established 60 years.
N.B. Boys' Shirts in all sizes, at very moderate prices.

SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON, 166, STRAND, Established 23 Years, invite attention to their recent improvements in shirt cutting. They are now enabled to make their celebrated PATENT LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, 6s 6d each, even superior in quality and fit to what have for so many years given general satisfaction. Their best Irish Linen Shirts 10s 6d each, equal to those usually charged 15s 6d. They have just received their new patterns for Coloured Shirts, made to order, 4s 6d each, and patterns sent to select from. The requisite measure is round the neck, chest, and wrist tight. Outfits at the wholesale prices.

WEATHERLEY'S REGISTERED HONEY DROPS.—"Honourable Mention" awarded by the Jury to the Honey, Pear, Quince, Pine, Raspberry, and Lime Juice Drops. Inventor, H WEATHERLEY, Manuf[illegible] Theobald's-road, Holborn. Observe, the only genuine are stamped "W[illegible]ey." Retail of grocers, chemists and others.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA, PALE, and other BURTON ALES. The public is respectfully informed [illegible] Ales of this season's brewings are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained genuine in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, either singly or in any quantity, at their respective stores, as under, where also a list of the bottlers may be had. The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; 61, King William-street, City, London; Cook-street, Liverpool; High-street, Birmingham; the Exchange, Manchester, Royal Brewery, Dudley; 33, Virginia-street, Glasgow.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.—Now used in the Royal Laundry.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH, which for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by nearly all the Oil and Colourmen and Chandlers in London, and throughout the Kingdom. Agents wanted, apply to Mr R WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.
London Depôt: WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, and Co, King William-street, City.

PRESERVED SOUPS, &c.—PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition of 1851.—At this season of the year a basin of really good Soup is a great treat. Those desirous of obtaining such are recommended to purchase RITCHIE and M'CALL'S PATENT HOUSEHOLD SOUPS, which, with various descriptions of made dishes, &c, are put up in canisters hermetically sealed so as to be ready for use at any moment. With a few of these canisters at hand, a first-rate dinner may be put upon the table as quickly as the cloth can be laid. Turtle Soup, 15s per quart; Mock Turtle, Ox-tail, Giblet, 2s 9d; Mulligatawny, Hare, Green Pea Soups, 3s per quart. [illegible] at prices equally reasonable. To be had of all the principal Oil and Italian Warehousemen in town and country, and wholesale of Ritchie and M'Call, 137, Houndsditch, London. Sample hampers, £1 each, containing an assortment, forwarded to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a Post-office order. Detailed price lists post free on application.

WATHERSTON and BROGDEN, Manufacturing GOLDSMITHS, established A.D 1798 having been awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for their DIAMOND and ENAMEL VASE at the GREAT EXHIBITION, beg to announce, that in obedience to the numerous calls made upon them, they have thrown open their Ma[illegible] MANUFACTURED [illegible] the system of weighing chains against sovereigns being one of the greatest frauds ever practised on the public, Watherston and Brogden sell their Gold at its bullion value, [illegible] and workmanship alone, which is charged with reference to the intricacy or simplicity of the pattern. Watherston and Brogden's Stock consists of a general assortment of Jewellery, all made on the premises.—Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.
Established in 1778.
INFANTS' BASSINETTES and BASKETS, and LADIES' WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS, for HOME, INDIA, and the Colonies, are supplied by CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, in a separate Department, under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.
BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP.
Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom, free of all railway carriage.
SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT for [illegible] any order.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent, POST-PAID.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of RICH LYONS and SPITALFIELDS SILKS at WILLIAM SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street.
The richest Lyons Moire Antique Silk, 81s the robe
Rich Damask Silks, 59s 6d the dress
[illegible]
Magnificent (yard wide) Brocades, five guineas (worth eight)
BRIDAL ROBES
Rich White, Silver-grey, and Dove Glacé Poult de Soies, Brocades, Façonnés and Damasks
SPITALFIELDS SILKS
Rich three-quarter wide Glacés, 39s 6d the dress
Ditto figured and striped ditto, 29s 6d
Checked and striped Gros de Naples, 1s 4½d and 1s 8½d per yard
MOURNING SILKS
Rich Black Watered and Glacé Silks, Gros Royals, Brocades, Satins, Ducapes, &c &c
Patterns forwarded as usual, post free, to any part. Address to WILLIAM SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—Valuable newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket Glass the size of a walnut to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for Yachting, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the Waistcoat-pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and Race-course Glasses, with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from Ten to Twelve miles distant.—Invaluable newly-invented preserving Spectacles; Invisible and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme Deafness.—Messrs S and B SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

TREASURES of NATURE.—It has been well remarked that there is not an imperfection that flesh is heir to for which a remedy is not at hand, to discover which we have only to search the vast laboratory of nature. A more apt illustration can scarcely be offered than in the application of a natural production of American growth, namely, the Balm of Columbia, in cases where the human head has been deprived of its becoming and natural ornament. As a promoter of growth, strengthener and restorer of the Hair, OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA is unrivalled, and in cases of baldness its virtues are inestimable. 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s per bottle; no other prices. Ask for Oldridge's Balm, and never be persuaded to use any other article as a substitute. 13, Wellington-street North, seven doors north of the Strand.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 551.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852. [SIXPENCE. { WITH MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

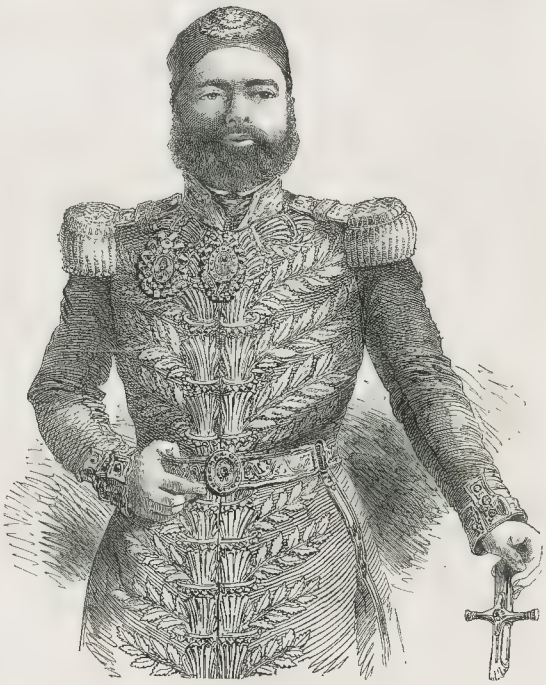
THE NAPOLEONIC IDEA IN FRANCE.

THE great struggle which is to render the year 1852 a memorable one in English history has been adjourned until the money business of the nation shall have been transacted. The adjournment seems to give satisfaction to Parliament—if we may judge from the spirit of acquiescence that has been manifested by Lord John Russell and the other leaders of the Opposition. Out of doors there is, at the same time, a comparative lull in politics. Though the combatants are preparing for the inevitable encounter, and "Bread-tax" and "Anti-Bread-tax" are marshalling their forces, the attention of the public is no longer as exclusively devoted to the one theme as it was a week ago. We can look abroad as well as at home; and, not indifferent to the fate of our nearest neighbour, who sits upon a powder-barrel, smoking his cigar, we look over the Channel to survey the position and enumerate the deeds of the Autocrat of France.

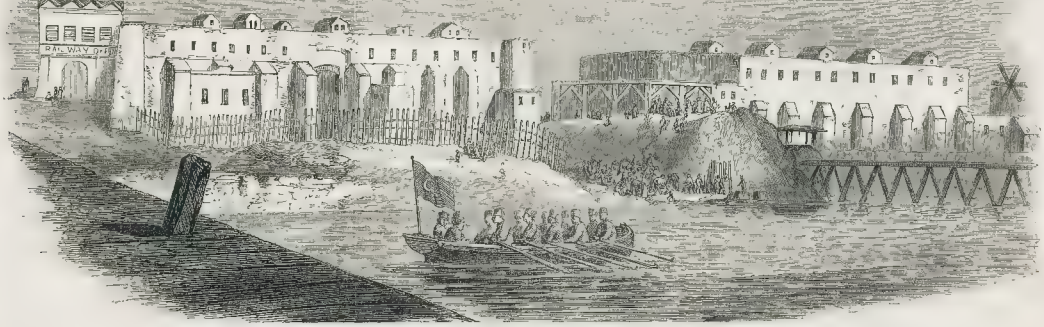
And certainly the spectacle is one that has its attractions. When a great fire is raging in a parish, all the neighbours get out of bed to look at it. There is a fascination about a mighty mischief, which to most minds is irresistible. The sight may be painful, the certain catastrophe may be terrible; we may even feel inclined to shut our eyes, but we are compelled to gaze and to wonder. Human nature loves the tragic. It is always interested in watching the progress of a great drama, whether it be real or fictitious. It does not signify whether the hero of it be a *Macbeth* or a Louis Napoleon, an *Iago* or a Persigny; the fascination is felt, and the spectators are absorbed with the spectacle.

It is but two weeks since we last recapitulated the deeds of the French President, and expressed the difficulty that even wonder had in keeping pace with him. Since that time he has continued his course at an accelerated rate. He has heaped decree upon decree with a rapidity which is sufficient to take away one's breath. Each decree is so much more marvellous than its predecessor, that Incredulity cries "What next?" and dares him, but in vain, to proceed further.

"The Gauls, when I have conquered them, will be a fine booty," said the Emperor Nero; "but, in the meantime, I will seize the estate of Galba." The President, having both conquered the Gauls and seized the estate of Galba, has followed up his deeds by depriving of his confidence those among his former associates in the subjugation of France, who, like M. de Morny, had the honesty to stop short at the spoliation of the House of Orleans; and of their liberty, those who, not being his associates, had the courage, like M. Bocher, to protest against the wrong. Though virtually acquitted by one tribunal, M. Bocher has been put upon his trial a second time for distributing a legal document in defence of the property of which he was the trustee and the administrator, and has been condemned by judges, coerced for the purpose, to one month's imprisonment. That he is not on his way to the pestilential marshes of Cayenne, is the most surprising part of this surprising business. This, however, is but a small portion of the President's deeds during the fortnight. We have to add to the number four or five others of a far more sweeping character. Nothing escapes the Argus eyes of the modern Bonaparte—nothing is too small or too large for the hands of Briareus. He has announced his determination to remove from the magistracy every judge who shall not carry out the Napoleonic idea of jurisprudence, and convict such prisoners, we will not say such delinquents, as he pleases—for delinquency and imprisonment by no means go together



HIS HIGHNESS ABBAS PACHA, VICEROY OF EGYPT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE RAILWAY WORKS IN THE HARBOUR OF ALEXANDRIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in France. In addition to this, he has removed, or is about to remove, all public teachers, except the clergy—who on their part are by no means inclined to assume the responsibility he would throw upon them. He has also determined to purge the French Academy of the troublesome philosophy and intellect that adorn that illustrious body, and has made a beginning with M. Villemain and M. Cousin, who are no longer to be permitted to lecture, for fear that the Napoleonic idea should not be sufficiently insisted upon in their invaluable lucubrations.

There was a time in France when such doings would have overthrown a Monarchy; but they are performed with apparent safety by the marvellous man, the "*centaure impetueux*" who now holds the reins of power, and governs the wild horse of democracy with such consummate equestrianism. But astounding as these proceedings are, they have been thrown into the shade by the bold feat of the conversion by a simple decree of the Five per Cents—a measure which the Government of Louis Philippe was afraid to attempt. Louis Napoleon, however, has done it;—we will not say successfully, for the result remains to be ascertained. There has been a run upon the public treasury by creditors who wish to receive back their investments at par; and the Emperor of Russia may yet do much to impede the operation, if he should refuse to accept four-and-a-half per cent. for the fifty millions of francs which he invested some years ago in this stock, and insist, like a multitude of smaller creditors, on reimbursement at par. Should the operation be successful, the Napoleonic idea is, that it will effect a saving of 18,000,000 francs, or £720,000 per annum; but, as it appears that all or nearly all of the hospitals and other charitable institutions in Paris and throughout France have invested most of their property in this stock and hold one-third of the whole amount, it has been resolved on second thoughts, not to deprive them of a fourth of their income, but to make up the difference to them out of the general taxes. This is mere *hocus-pocus*, and will materially reduce the amount of the alleged economy to the public. But, whatever may be the result, whether for good or for evil, the act or the attempt will remain a significant proof of the power and the daring of the President.

Yet, large as the measure is, it is as nothing in comparison with the Napoleonic Budget, which has just been promulgated. In the days (not very remote) when France enjoyed some degree of liberty, the Budget was the most important State business of the year. Every item in it was explained and justified by a responsible Minister, examined in the great Council of the nation, and only suffered to become law after the fullest publicity and the most satisfactory investigation. But Louis Napoleon will tolerate no such proceedings. His Budget is as arbitrary as his *coup d'état*, and springs, like Minerva, armed and fully prepared to do its work, from the head of the astonishing Jupiter of the Elysée. The Legislative Assembly, when dismissed on the 2d of December by the dragoons of General St. Arnaud, had already received a budget, presented by M. de Germiny, a responsible Minister. Louis Napoleon, without reason assigned, has increased the amount of that Budget by fifty-four millions of francs; and by his decree, as if in mockery of the Senate and the Legislative Body, which are in a few days hence to assemble, has declared this unexamined and undiscussed Budget to be the law of the land. He has increased the expenses of the war department by twenty five millions of francs, of the police department by about four millions, of the navy by five millions, and of other departments in a similar manner, and all without the slightest explanation. He has, however, reserved one task for the sham Legislature. He has generously allowed them to debate with closed doors upon the amount of his own "dotation." No doubt they will grant him an Imperial revenue, inasmuch as he who made can unmake them, and as the greater portion of them are dependent upon him, not only for their honours, but for their dinners.

Another fiscal measure—we will not say the last or the least of those which are to spring from the fertile brain of this marvellous legislator—is one for the consolidation of all the insurance companies in the hands of the Government. Whether the shareholders are to receive compensation, or whether the act is simply to be one of spoliation, remains to be seen. Europe may well ask, "What next?" and pause with wonder until the great man shall reply.

And what is the social state of France in other respects? A reign of terror, if ever there was one. It has cozed out that the expense of conveying prisoners to Cayenne and elsewhere has already exceeded the enormous sum of thirty millions of francs. "Thousands of persons," says the able and fearless correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* in Paris, "have recently been condemned to transportation to Cayenne, Lambessa, and Algeria. We almost every day find accounts in the papers of huge convoys of those prisoners proceeding to the different seaports on their way to their banishment. 279 *condamnés*, from the departments of the Var, Vaucluse, and the Bouches du Rhone, were embarked on board the *Solon*, at Marseilles, on the 1st of March, for Algeria; 298 *condamnés*, from the Herault and Basses-Alpes, arrived at Algiers on the 4th, in the *Labrador*, where they joined another convoy of 133, who had preceded them; 496 *condamnés* arrived at Havre on the 8th of March, and among those were eleven persons who had been arrested on the previous day only (the 7th), and who were sent off without trial, and without even any known reason; 260 *condamnés*, from the neighbourhood of Bourges and Nevers, were brought on the 14th from Orleans to the fort of Bicetre; and on the night of the 17th instant 300 of these unfortunates were sent off from the fort of Ivry, in the outskirts of Paris, for Havre, on their way to Cayenne. Another similar convoy passed through Paris on the 18th with 338 individuals, all condemned to perpetual banishment to the penitentiary establishment of Lambessa. These unhappy victims were all from the department of the Nièvre, and among them were M. Lerouy, the late assistant mayor of Clamecy; and M. Moreau, an advocate at the bar of that place. Many other instances are known in which persons in respectable stations in life have been arrested in the streets for no known reason, and have been carried from prison to prison till their friends have lost sight of them. Where they are now—whether in France, in Algeria, or on their way to Cayenne—no one can tell, for the authorities will say nothing. All that can certainly be said is, that if alive they cannot communicate with their friends."

The President, however, keeps his coolness. He is as immovable as fate. His pitiless "system" carries him away, and he is as blind to consequences as he is deaf to remonstrances. There is a grandeur of tyranny about him which is without parallel in modern times. But how long will the French endure such a system? and do not the fervid words of the poet of 1830 well describe the state of France in 1852?

> Paris n'est maintenant qu'une sentine impure,
> Un égout sordide et lugubre;
> Où mille noirs conrans de limon et d'ordure,
> Viennent trainer leurs flots honteux.
> Un tandis regorgent de roquins sans courage,
> D'effrontés coureurs de salon . . .
> Qui vont de porte en porte et d'âge en âge,
> Cessant jusques bouts de galons.

The description is not a flattering one; but we fear, that, apt as it was when first penned, it is still more applicable now. Were it not true, Louis Napoleon could not do as he has done.

Amongst the cargo of the *Bentinck*, which left Southampton on Saturday with the Indian mail, was specie to the value of £182,000; viz. £80,000 for Egypt, and £102,000 for the India and China ports.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

HIS Highness Abbas Pacha, present Viceroy of Egypt, only son of Toussoun Pacha, and grandson of the late Mehemet Ali, was born at Jedda, in the Hedjas, in the month of Siffu, 1229 (A.D. 1813), and is consequently now in his thirty-ninth year. At the age of eighteen months he was brought to Egypt; six months after which he lost his father, who died at Cairo of plague during the sadly memorable visitation of 1815. Until he had attained his seventh year, the child was brought up and acquired the rudiments of an ordinary education in the harem of his mother; when, in consideration of the character and services of his father, he was made a *Pacha of two tails* by order of the Sultan Mahmoud. At eight years of age, he was sent to the College of Aboo-Zabel, and subsequently to that of Kaukah, where he received a liberal instruction in the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages (with all of which he is critically familiar), and also in mathematics and military engineering. At the age of fifteen he was removed from collegiate studies, and appointed by Mehemet Ali to the confidential office of provincial inspector, which post he usefully occupied for a period of three years. At this time the expedition had been sent against Syria, and Abbas was named to the command of the cavalry division of the Egyptian army under Ahmed Pacha Manickli. His services and activity there were honourably mentioned on three or four occasions in the published gazette. The fatigues of incessant exposure and unhealthy bivouacs brought on an attack of intermittent fever, which necessitated his return to Alexandria. On his arrival Mehemet Ali refused to permit him to rejoin the army, as he required the services at home of confidential men; and Abbas Pacha received the appointment of Governor of the Gharbiah district. After two years he was named Inspector-General of the Provinces; and, during the year in which the great fire occurred at Cairo, he succeeded to the important and responsible offices of Khahir, or Chief Minister, and President of the Council of State. During the occupation of these posts—for a period of more than eight years—he acquired general respect, both with the natives and European Consuls.

On the accession of his uncle, Ibrahim Pacha, Abbas lost favour, in consequence of his intimation of certain of the members of Mehemet Ali's family, and he determined on a pilgrimage to the Hedjas, whither he proceeded on the 16th zilcade, 1267. He had been there only thirty-eight days, when intelligence of his uncle's death reached him, and he was enjoined to return to Egypt without the accomplishment of his pilgrimage. He was duly recognised by the foreign Consuls as the legitimate successor, under the hereditary settlement of the year 1841; and proceeded soon after to Constantinople, where he was well received by the Sultan, and duly invested with viceregal authority in Egypt. On his return (10th November, 1848) he set about the adoption of a novel line of policy. He eschewed the old system of his predecessors, of frittering away the resources and labour of the country in useless armaments, costly and unprofitable public works, and a weak attempt to maintain European manufacturing establishments. He directed the attention of his people towards agricultural industry, released them from the pressure of severe taxation, and removed, as far as possible, all restrictions on free internal trade. The effect of these measures is now beginning to manifest itself in the increased wealth of the country, the increasing productions, and in the existence of a spirit of enterprise unknown before. The removal of the odious poll-tax reduced the people's burthens and the Pacha's income by the large annual sum of £630,000; yet the latter, in spite of this, from a better system of administration, the public revenue of the country has now increased to almost its former amount.

To carry out his plans he had serious difficulties to encounter. He found in office a host of men hostile to all departure from a system of things that enabled them to enrich themselves by means of peculation and corruption. But, bringing a thorough practical knowledge of the popular wants to bear on the government of the people, he determined at once to grapple with the difficulty, and he dismissed all those among the public *employés* in whose fidelity he could not place the necessary confidence, and replaced them by tried, and certainly, as events have since proved, more trustworthy and respectable men. While he thus benefited his country, he had the misfortune to raise up against him at Constantinople, whither all those men repaired, a powerful and hostile party, by which he has been since grievously harassed. They have had influence enough to seduce several members of his family from their duty and allegiance to him; and their familiarity with the resources of Egypt has likely led to an union advantageous of by the Court of Turkey to concoct a system of judicial and administrative reform, which, under the most specious pretexts for the improvement of the local government, is designed to subvert the authority and independence of the Pacha, promote disorder among the people, and so enable its ever-active projectors to aim a blow at the existing dynasty, and supply a long envied field of patronage to the cupidity of Constantinople adventurers and courtiers.

The Pacha has *always* shown the utmost anxiety to promote the interests of the Anglo-Indian transit. He has spent £70,000 in making a carriage-road across the desert to Suez; he has expended large sums in improving the Nile navigation; and he has now undertaken, at the probable cost of a million sterling, the construction of a railroad from Alexandria to Cairo.

In private life the Pacha is distinguished for his generous remembrance of services rendered during his comparative adversity, and by many other good qualities of heart; but he is by no means free from weakness of character. Contact with the world has greatly contributed to expand the resources of his intellect, and improve the better qualities of his mind. He has been generally misunderstood, and faults and vices have been attributed to him which are libellous and unjust. He is fond of out-door sports, and has one of the most valuable and extensive collection of horses and dogs ex sting. He often joins in the gazelle chase and in boar-hunting, in both of which he exhibits extraordinary skill and activity.

He is much and affectionately attached to his family, and has recently placed his sons under the tuition of an English gentleman engaged for the purpose, and is generally encouraging the study of our language about his Court. His predilections are decidedly English, and he seems to understand the national character much better than it generally is amongst Orientals, with whom the bland and courteous manners of the French commonly prevail.

It will be seen, by reference to our Parliamentary report, that the question between the Pacha and the Sultan was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night.

The accompanying Portrait is from a clever lithograph lately executed by a French artist.

RAILWAY WORKS AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE railway works referred to in the preceding memoir are now progressing rapidly. The portion of the line between the city of Alexandria and the Nile will, it is hoped, be completed in less than eighteen months, which will be a great boon to the "overland" traveller, the canal being the present mode of transit, and the most disagreeable and tedious part of the route.

The superintending engineers occupy offices adjoining the Shunr., or Government grain-stores, on the Western Harbour outside the city.

Part of the stores have been pulled down, and the embankment and pier for the Railway are already commenced. The works present a busy scene of men, women, and boys at work. The engineers seem pleased with the Arabs as labourers: the latter are, generally speaking, pretty well clad at Alexandria.

Near the village of Aboo-homis, twenty-five miles from Alexandria, five miles of the earthwork of the Railway are completed. 5000 men are employed on the works, and many more are soon to be added.

A return to the House of Commons was printed on Saturday, showing the loans made for public works and the interest charged. Various loans have been made in Great Britain 256 for churches and chapels, and 789 for 1 ot-law union workhouses. In Ireland £1,40,780 was issued for Poor-law Union workhouses, &c., and no interest chargeable thereon for at least 10 years. The rates charged is regulated from 5 per cent. to £3 0s. 10d. per cent.

At a vestry meeting specially convened, held on Saturday last, in the New Vestry Hall, King's road, St. Pancras, Thomas E. Walker, esq., churchwarden, in the chair, the following resolution was passed:—"That the vestry, condemning the principle of centralisation, pledges itself to use its best endeavours to put an end to this great evil in all its forms, and undertakes to support a full and fair competition, more particularly in obtaining a plentiful supply of pure water."

On Saturday, Mr. E. J. Chance, the senior surgeon of the City Orthopædic Hospital, Hatton-garden, gave the second of a series of lectures on the various deformities to which the human frame is liable in childhood; and, in conclusion, introduced a most interesting looking female child, who had a species of hands in the place of feet, the toes or fingers, of which there were six on each limb turning downwards towards the heel.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, March 25, 1852.

We have been living here for the last three weeks, or something more under the cloudless sky and balmy temperature of a Neapolitan spring; such weather has not, indeed, been remembered for years at this generally ungenial season, attracting crowds of pedestrians to every public promenade, and bringing equipages without number to the Boulevards and Champs Elysées, some of them almost vieing with those exquisite turn-outs which astonish every foreigner on his first visit to Hyde park on a fine afternoon during the height of the London season. On last Thursday, the *Mi-carême*, when Lent is interrupted for twenty-four hours by the return of all the follies of the Carnival, the display of horses, liveries, and *toilettes* was particularly grand, the scene being additionally animated by *carnavalesque* cavalcades and processions, and coachfuls of well-dressed masks. The clothes-shop of the Prophète, for instance, advertised its wares after this fashion, in a style that would make the establishment of "Moses and Sons" pale with envy—the equestrian *troupe* of the Circus being all costumed in the guise of the *dramatis personæ* in Meyerbeer's opera, while the trappings of the horses and the gleaming banners proclaimed to the world the unapproachable elegance of the cut and the *cheapness*, above all, that are to be found at the Prophète. But when was merit known to exist without exciting envy? Close upon the traces of Le Prophète followed an immense chariot, accompanied by a cavalcade comprising a collection of nearly all the costumes under the sun, and divulging to the public the important fact that a new theatre was immediately about to open, which, under the name of Le Palais de Cristal, is to exterminate all competition. In the evening, by an innovation which is in fact nothing but the revival of an ancient custom, a portion of these advertising masks continued to perambulate the city with lighted torches, which produced a novel and curious effect.

We have had during the week a host of balls, official and non-official. Among the former, the most splendid was that of the Minister of Police, where, for an official reunion, the company was singularly select. It was remarked that not one of the new uniforms was to be seen—even M. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, having doffed for the occasion the glittering costume which he invariably wears in public. The ball of M. de Persigny, at the Ministry of the Interior, was more numerously attended; a wonder gallery having been constructed in juxta position with the apartments, and communicating with them by means of the windows, converted into doors for the nonce. In the centre of this gallery the architect had reserved a large circular space, the walls of which were garnished with well-stored buffets; while a fountain, surrounded with rich exotic shrubs, occupied the centre. At each end of the gallery two large mirrors reflected the thousands of lights before them, and prolonged the scene to an ideal extent. At this ball there were a few uniforms, but the great majority even of the official personages were in *mufti*.

M. Alexandre Dumas' *fils*, who, it may be remembered, made a very successful *début* here at the Vaudeville, with "La Dame aux Camellias," is at present engaged on a book, which, whatever may be its faults, will at least possess the merit of originality. The characters of Werther and Charlotte, Paul and Virginie, and Manon Lescaut, with the Chevalier Desgrieux, are to be introduced in one novel. Its title is to be "Le Regent Mustel;" and, notwithstanding the *bizarrerie* of the plan, report declares it is replete with interest.

The jury for the examination of the pictures sent in for the annual exhibition at the Palais Royal are, it appears, exercising their functions with inordinate severity; hence no little apprehension among the candidates for exhibition. In 1848, and ever since, the jury, elected by the *artistes* themselves, have indiscriminately admitted all the works sent in, good, bad, and indifferent, the two latter categories prevailing in immense majority against the former. The effect of this injudicious indulgence was, that some great artists—the Scheffers, for instance—positively refused to exhibit any of their works. This year, however, the "gentlemen of the jury" have, instead of standing *in medias res*, gone to the opposite extreme; for it is reported, that in the principle day *four hundred* pictures were examined, and only *thirty-seven* judged worthy of admission, and it is besides affirmed that of *three thousand five hundred* pictures sent in, only *one thousand* are to be admitted. Prizes are to be awarded to the artists at the close of the exhibition, the principal prize being a medal worth £120, with 47 other medals of from £80 to £10 in value: the total sum expended in these rewards is estimated at somewhat under £1100.

Great activity now exists in the *ateliers* of many of our best sculptors, several statues having been ordered for the church Ste. Clotilde. One of them, "St Cloud," by M. Dantan, the model of which has been on view at his *atelier*, seems worthy of the former works of that well-known artist.

FRANCE.

The meeting of the *marionnettes* Parliament on Monday next, the 29th instant, is preceded by an "organic decree" this week from the "Prince President," which gives the *comble* to all the previous acts of autocratic legislation that have characterised the rule of Louis Napoleon since the *coup d'état* of December 2. This voluminous document consists principally of a body of standing orders and rules for the management and conduct of business in the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, and thus deprives those mock deliberative assemblies of the last shadow of intrinsic power which it might be supposed that they would possess, in common with all societies or bodies of any kind whatever, viz. that of framing their own internal regulations of proceeding. The decree also prescribes the relations of these bodies respectively towards each other and towards the public, from which it appears that the Council of State ranks the first of the three—a matter which has caused considerable mortification to the Senators. Amongst the main provisions, it is decreed that every proposition to modify the Constitution must receive the signatures of ten Senators before it can be brought forward. Each Senator has the privilege of presenting to the President the basis of a bill.

The Senate can propose no amendment to bills. The vote of the Chamber is void unless half the members are present. No *senatus-consultum* can be debated unless three out of five *bureaux* have voted for the project *in consideration*.

With respect to the Legislative Body, it is decreed that they cannot reject a bill without discussing all its articles separately. The printing and distribution of a deputy's speech without authorisation of the Chamber is punishable by a fine of from 500f. to 3000f. against printers, and 5f. to 50f. against distributors. Under this article there will be no impediment whatever to giving extended publicity to the arguments of a servile majority; while a speech which may contain a triumphant refutation of those arguments can be completely suppressed. By another article, a deputy who does not take the oath within a fortnight from the verification of his election loses his seat. The severest penalty applied to a deputy is fifteen days' exclusion. The salary of the President of the Assembly is 100,000f.

The form of oath to be taken by all three bodies to the President of the Republic is as follows:—"I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President."

The place of meeting for this sham Legislature on the first day of its existence is to be within the walls of the Tuileries, in the Hall of the Marshals. There the President of the Republic, surrounded by his aides-de-camp, his orderly officers, the Ministers, and the members of the Council of State, will take his station on a raised platform; and opposite to him will be, on one side the Senate, and on the other the Legislative Body. The President will deliver a speech. The form of oath will then be read, and each member of the Senate and Legislative Corps, on his name being called over, will repeat, from his place, the words "*Je le jure.*" The clergy, the magistracy, and the diplomatic body will be represented at the solemnity. A small number of places will be reserved on the occasion in an upper gallery for persons receiving invitations.

The oath to be taken by the different Law Courts and the manner of taking it are to be somewhat similar. The President in person will receive the oaths of the members of the Court of Cassation, of the First Presidents, and the Procureurs-Généraux of the Courts of Appeal. The members of the Courts of Appeal will take the oath before their respective conveners at a public sitting; the members of the different tribunals will take the oath before the heads of their different departments.

The Council-General of the Bank of France, in its sitting of Saturday last, resolved to raise to one hundred millions of francs the amount of its funds to be set aside for advances on French public securities.

On Sunday Louis Napoleon reviewed six regiments in the Place de Carrousel, and distributed two crosses of the Legion of Honour and five medals to each regiment. He then addressed the troops in a short speech, which is the first he has delivered to them since the *coup d'état*. It is a direct "bid" for popularity with the army, and is as follows:—

Soldiers.—In giving for the first time this medal, I am anxious to explain to you the object for which I have instituted it. When any one perceives, like me, how much devotedness, abnegation, and patriotism are to be found in the ranks of the army, a feeling of repugnance to his mind that the Government has at his disposal such scanty means of acknowledging so great trials, and rewarding such marked services. The admirable institution of the Legion of Honour would lose its *prestige* were it not restricted within certain limits. Yet, how often have I regretted to see soldiers and officers return to their homes without a recompense, although by their length of service, their wounds, and by arduous warfare, they had merited a testimony of satisfaction from their country! It is in order to accord them such a mark of approbation that I have instituted this medal. It may be given to such persons as have re-engaged themselves in the army, after having previously conducted themselves well; also, to those who have made four campaigns; or to such as have been wounded or specially named in the orders of the day of the army. It ensures them an annuity of 100 francs for life. That sum is undoubtedly but small; but what is dear is the ribbon which you will wear on your breast, and which will signify to your comrades, your families, and your fellow citizens that he who wears it is a brave man. The medal will not prevent you from proceeding to the cross of the Legion of Honour, should you be worthy of receiving it. On the contrary, it will be as a first step towards obtaining the cross, since it will in advance point you out to the attention of your superiors. You are not to receive at the same time two pecuniary allocations, but you will be able to wear at the same time the two decorations; in the same way as a non commissioned officer, corporal, or soldier to whom the cross of the Legion of Honour has been accorded, may also, if he should again signalise himself, receive the medal. Soldiers, this distinction, I repeat, is but a trifling matter for the immense services which both here and in Africa you render to France; but receive it as an encouragement to maintain intact that military spirit which does you so much honour. Wear it as a proof of my solicitude for your interests, and of my affection for that great military family of which I am proud to be the head, because you are so.

Arrests and deportations to Lambessa, in Algeria, or to Cayenne, continue with painful frequency. M. Clement Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris during the insurrection of June, 1848, who has resided in seclusion in the Bordelais since the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, has received notice to quit France within eight days. Several inhabitants of the Gironde have received similar orders; among others, MM. Suniot, an ex-Constituent; and Belot de Mauléon, judge of the tribunal at Bordeaux. On Sunday last 60 political prisoners, among whom was M. Quesne, former editor of the *Travailleur*, were despatched from Nancy to Paris, preparatory to their transportation to Africa. Eight others were set at liberty on condition of their quitting France within eight days. Among these are M. Lullier, an ancient Constituent; Leboeuf, ex-Colonel of the National Guard at Nancy; De Vallerot, ex-Sub-Prefect of Toul; and Antoine, attorney. Eighty-three political prisoners were transferred on Tuesday from Montpellier to Cette, where two steam-vessels were waiting to convey them to Africa. Three hundred and one political prisoners have been embarked at Havre on board the steam-frigate *Berthollet* for Guiana. M Gafney, chief editor of the *Journal du Havre*, has been expelled from France. The military authorities of the Côte d'Or have sentenced twenty-six persons to be exiled from France, eighteen of whom are to be conveyed to Cayenne or Lambessa. This is a frightful state of things.

At Limoges, M. d'Haussonville and Thomas, accused of publishing a libel on the President of the French Republic in the *Bulletin Français*, have been acquitted.

EGYPT.

By advices of the 7th inst., we learn that the negotiations pending between the Government of Egypt and the Sublime Porte relative to the vexed question of the Tanzimut, do not present a very satisfactory aspect. The last letter of Abbas Pacha on the subject had so greatly irritated the Sultan, that Abdul-Medjid sent it back to the Grand Vizier, with a memorandum in the margin, to the effect that "he could not, he ought not, and he would not consent to the demands therein contained relative to the Tanzimut." It was, in consequence, supposed that the next letter to the Viceroy would be of a menacing character, and would order him absolutely to obey the decision of the Porte. The Viceroy had returned to Cairo from Upper Egypt, and was not yet known what effect the last news from Constantinople had on him.

On the 29th of February four Pachas had arrived at Alexandria from Constantinople, in the *Medjidie* steamer. It was given out that they were proceeding to Mecca; but it was supposed that they would be charged to deliver a letter to the Viceroy on their way. They at once set out for Cairo.

The works on the section of the railway between Alexandria and Damanhour had been at last commenced, although but little has been done. This, however, shows that the enterprise has not been abandoned.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 10th instant have been received this week from New York.

In Congress, on the 8th, a bill was reported in the Senate by the Finance Committee, the object of which was to increase the value of silver, and thereby retain it in the country. It was said that the measure would greatly tend to alleviate the inconvenience to which the trading community are frequently subjected for want of small change.

In the House of Representatives it was stated that drafts of the Federal Government were actually being protested, for want of funds in the Quartermaster's department to meet them.

A bill had been introduced in the Senate, ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie at certain prices.

Archbishop Hughes had delivered a lecture in New York on "The Catholic Chapter in American History," which is said to have been very favourably received by both Protestants and Catholics.

A renewed attempt at a trial of the parties engaged in the late expedition of Lopez against Cuba was commenced on the 8th instant. It is expected that the investigation will disclose some interesting circumstances connected with that wretched affair.

From Mexico the accounts with regard to the movements of Caravajal are conflicting—one representing him as having attacked and captured Camargo, and now closely besieging Matamoras; another that he had attacked Camargo, as reported, with about 600 men, but that he had been repulsed and obliged to retreat, with the loss of his artillery and ammunition.

WEST INDIES.

We have accounts, *viâ* New York, from Jamaica, to Feb. 29, from which we learn that the session of the Colonial Parliament had been closed on the 26th from the Governor. The cholera had abated its ravages, but the small-pox continued to be very destructive in various parts of the island.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica was suffering under indisposition at Charlottenburg.

At Havannah the Conde Miraflores had been appointed Capt.-General of Cuba, in the place of General Concha.

FREEDOM OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AS UNDERSTOOD IN GIBRALTAR.

—The following extraordinary official notice appears in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 9th inst.:—"Secretary's Office, Gibraltar, March 5, 1852.—A notice having appeared of an intended general meeting of the merchants, landowners, and others interested in the commerce of Gibraltar, to take place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the public room of the Exchange, for the purpose of addressing a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for an inquiry into the civil administration of Gibraltar, such meeting is hereby prohibited, and will be prevented, by order of his Excellency the Governor.—By command, G. ANDREANI, Colonial Secretary." It thus appears that the right of free discussion of political matters and of meetings for the purpose of petitioning the home Government are not permitted to the colonists in Gibraltar. It is understood that many abuses in the administration of affairs at Gibraltar have long existed, one, among others, it is only necessary to name to excite universal reprehension, viz. the censorship of the press. Only one journal is allowed to be published in Gibraltar, and all the articles intended for insertion in that paper have daily to be submitted to the Government censor, who either alters them or suppresses them at the pleasure of the Government. Whether such a state of affairs can long exist in a territory belonging to a free country like England, it is not difficult to judge. It may be remarked, that handbills posted on the walls convening the meeting above referred to were torn down by the police, under instructions from the Governor.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Viscount Galway, one of the new Lords-in-Waiting, has been re-elected for East Retford.

Mr. Scully (Free-trader) has been elected for Cork county, in the room of Dr. Power (appointed Governor of St. Louis). Mr. Scully had a majority of 301 over his competitor Mr. Frewen (Protectionist), out of a total aggregate of upwards of 6000 votes recorded on the occasion.

Lord Naas, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, who had been reported on the previous week by the conservative journals of Kildare, was returned on Monday for the borough of Coleraine, in the room of Dr. Boyd, without a contest. An opposing candidate, Mr. Kennedy, was proposed and seconded, but did not go to the poll.

Viscount Jocelyn, who was appointed to the office of Vice-Chamberlain in her Majesty's Household, was re-elected on Tuesday for the southern division of Shropshire.

No fewer than seven members of the Western Circuit Bar are candidates for seats in Parliament at the next election, besides those now having seats: Mr. Slade, Q.C., for Salisbury; Mr. Buck, Q.C., for Weymouth; Mr. M. Smith, for Truro; Mr. Phinn, for Bath; Mr. Cox, for Tewkesbury; Mr. Collier, for Plymouth; and Mr. Carter, for Taviston.

ASHBURTON.—Mr. George Moffatt, on the retirement of Colonel Matheson, has offered himself as a candidate for this borough as Liberal principles.

BEDFORD.—At a meeting of the Liberal party on Tuesday in this borough, a new candidate was introduced to them in the person of Mr. Chisholm Anstey. Mr. Anstey made a long address. He is regarded as the "people's candidate."

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield, the present members, will again offer themselves, with a tolerable certainty of re-election. The last-named is, it is said, to be opposed by Mr. J. T. Chance, the son of a merchant in the town. This gentleman is a Liberal-Conservative; he has not, however, yet formally announced himself, neither is it finally decided that he is to be the candidate. The opposition to Mr. Scholefield is being got up by the ultra-Protestant party, that opposed his votes on the Aggression Bill of last year having given those persons some offence.

BRIDGWATER.—A meeting of the Liberal Association has been held, at which it was determined not to give the society's support to the present Liberal member, Mr. C. J. K. Tynte, but to Mr. Kinglake and Lord Henley.

CIRENCESTER.—The sitting members, Viscount Villiers, son of Earl Bathurst, Free-trader, and Mr. Mullings, Protectionist, will offer themselves again. A requisition is in course of signature, calling upon Mr. Edward Holland, of Dumbeton Hall, to allow himself to be put in nomination. Mr. Holland was formerly M.P. for East Worcestershire, and is a practising agriculturist and Free-trade landlord, very popular on the Gloucestershire hills.

CHATHAM.—Viscount Enfield retires from the representation of this place, and Captain Peel is spoken of as his probable successor.

HARWICH.—The letter from Mr. Waddington, M.P. for Maldon, accepting the invitation of the Protectionist party at Harwich to come forward for that borough, has been published in the shape of a preliminary address. The probability is that Mr. Waddington being able to promote the making of the long-talked of Harwich Railway with, it is believed, give him a good chance of success.

HULL.—Mr. J. Stanley Moore, of Liverpool, will be invited to stand on the Conservative interest for this place in conjunction with Mr. Clay, and his return, if he consents, is considered certain.

KENT (WEST).—Sanguine hopes are entertained by their supporters of the return of Sir Edmund Filmer and Mr. Masters Smith for this division of the county. Mr. Law Hodges appears to have got into disfavour with the constituency.

KNARESBOROUGH.—There are now three candidates in the field—namely, Lt.-Colonel Wilson, of Nostell Priory (on Protectionist and Protestant principles), Mr. Collins, the present Conservative candidate, and Mr. Westhead, the present Liberal representative.

LANARTH.—It is rumoured that the following candidates are likely to offer themselves; viz. Mr. Williams and Mr. D'Eyncourt (the sitting members), Mr. J. H. Palmer, and Mr. William Hawes.

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. Alexander Henry, one of the present members in the Free-trade interest for South Lancashire, has come to the resolution of retiring at the close of the present Parliament.

LEEDS.—Mr. William Beckett has issued his address, in which he says—"I shall at the proper time pay my personal respects to you, for the purpose of restoring the Parliamentary privileges with which you have invested me, and asking your pleasure as to the renewal of them in the hands of those of some other gentleman." With respect to Free Trade he says:—"I can have no hesitation in assuring you that I think it my duty to oppose any attempt for the reversal of a policy which has been attended with such unbounded commerce, and produced so great an increase in the comforts and enjoyments of life among the great body of my fellow-countrymen."

LINCOLNSHIRE (NORTH).—An animated contest is expected for the representation of the division of Lindsey, between Sir Montague Cholmeley, one of the present sitting members, and James Harkes Stanhope, Esq., of Revesby Hall. The latter gentleman is brought forward as the Protectionist champion, and the same anomaly is presented as occurred in the late contest for South Nottinghamshire a year since, namely, that of two Protectionists contending for the same principle. The new aspirant bases his hopes of success upon the league of tenants *versus* landlords.

LIVERPOOL.—Two Protectionists, Mr. Andrew Stewart and Mr. George Hodson, have expressed their determination of going to the poll in opposition to the sitting members.

NEWARK.—Mr. John Stuart will retire from the representation of this borough at the close of the present Parliament, when the nominee of the present Duke of Newcastle will, no doubt, be a Free-trader.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—There are now three Liberal candidates offering themselves for the representation of this borough. Mr. White has brought forward Mr. Watson, Q.C. It is definitely stated that the Conservatives will bring forward a candidate.

NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).—At a private meeting of the most influential of the Liberal electors of the northern division of the county of Nottingham, held in the town of Nottingham on Saturday—Mr. Pager, of Ruddington, in the chair—after discussing the chances of returning a candidate of Liberal principles, in place of Mr. Handsworth, who is certain to retire at the coming general election, it was decided that no such attempt be made; but that the Duke of Newcastle be requested to nominate a Free-trade Conservative (understood to be one of Sir Grace's own brothers), and the Liberal party would give him their hearty and united support.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTH).—At present it is understood that Mr. Barrow and Mr. Hildyard will be returned at the general election unopposed.

PEMBROKE BOROUGHS.—Sir John Owen has issued his address for the Pembroke Boroughs, in which he confidently appeals to what "he has already done" as his main reliance upon the suffrages of the electors.

REIGATE.—Mr. Hillebrant Meredith Parratt, of Edingham House, Leatherhead, who offered himself in 1847 to represent this constituency, announces that he will again come forward at the next election. He has issued a Free-trade address.

RIPON.—Earl de Grey, it is stated, considers Lord Goderich's opinions much too liberal to allow of his election for the borough of Ripon.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Sharman Crawford has definitely announced his intention of retiring from the representation of this borough. Mr. Miall is a candidate.

ROCHESTER.—The present members, Mr. Bernard and T. Hodges, both in the Liberal interest, have just issued addresses, expressive of their intention again to solicit the suffrages of the electors of this borough in the event of a general election.

SALFORD.—A requisition has been got up and numerously signed, calling on Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, to continue his services in that capacity to the electors.

SALISBURY.—Mr. W. J. Chaplin has issued an address to the electors, in which he announces his intention of again requesting the favour of their suffrages at the coming general election. Mr. C. B. Wall has also addressed his constituents, avowing himself to be an advocate for further and progressive reform.

SHEFFIELD.—On Monday evening last a friendly meeting of the supporters of Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck, the sitting members, was held at the Royal Hotel to consider the propriety of again putting them in nomination, in the event of a dissolution for this borough. The following motion was adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting forms itself into a committee, with power to add to its number, to support Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck at the approaching election, and the pledges itself to use its utmost exertions to secure Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck's return to Parliament as the representatives of the borough of Sheffield. £120 were subscribed immediately towards a fund for election expenses.

STAFFORD.—Mr. Serjeant Allen, of the Oxford circuit, has issued an address to the electors, pledging himself to assist in any measure that won d give untaxed food to the people.

STROUD.—Mr. Stanton will retire in favour of Lord Morpeth, the eldest son of Earl Dacie. His Lordship is at present at Malta, and it is most probable that he will not return to this country in time to be personally introduced to the inhabitants before the election.

TEWKESBURY.—All three of the candidates for the representation of this old-fashioned borough have completed their canvass, and taken their present farewell of the electors. The present sitting members, Mr. Martin and Mr. Humphrey Brown, offer themselves again, the third candidate being Mr. E. W. Cox, barrister of the Western Circuit. The contest is now narrowed to the event of an election for this borough. The following motion was adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting forms itself into a committee, with power to add to its number, to support Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck at the approaching election, and also pledges itself to use its utmost exertions to secure Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck's return to Parliament as the representatives of the borough of Sheffield. £120 were subscribed immediately towards a fund for election expenses.

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STROUD.

THE BURMESE WAR.

WAR STEAMER "HERMES." BURMESE KING'S SHIP. H.M.S. "FOX."

BURMESE STOCKADES.—VIEW TOWARDS RANGOON. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

BURMESE WAR-BOAT.

MOULMEIN.—MARTABAN IN THE DISTANCE.

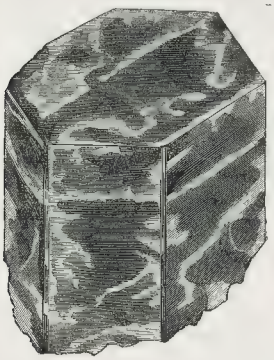
THE KAFFIR WAR.

We have received from a Correspondent the accompanying View of Post Retief, Winterberg Mountains, where are the graves of Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, Lieut. Carey, Lieut. Gordon, 74th Highlanders; Ensign Ricketts, 91st Regiment; and ten soldiers of the 74th and 91st Regiments, who fell in a desperate fight with the Kaffirs, on October 15 and November 6 last. On this occasion Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce was killed at the first volley on the 6th. The enemy was partially driven from his position, but, unfortunately, not without several other fatal casualties among the troops. Lieutenant Carey of the 74th, two sergeants, and two rank and file, were killed; and Lieutenant Gordon shot through both thighs (since dead), and eight men (all of the 74th Regiment), wounded. The details were given in our Journal of January 10.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—GRAVES OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS AT POST RETIEF, WINTERBERG MOUNTAINS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—LECTURES ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday evening Professor Tennant gave a lecture on Gems and Ornamental stones, describing the physical characters of minerals, such as the crystalline form, fracture, hardness, lustre, colour, double refraction, electricity, and specific gravity. This latter character he strongly recommended persons to make themselves acquainted with, as a safe and easy mode of ascertaining the different species of polished gems, rather than the common and dangerous method of testing by a file; he having known several instances when valuable stones have been very seriously injured by the latter process—diamonds, for instance, having been broken in the direction of the cleavage planes. Mr. Tennant next described the crystalline forms of the diamond, and referred to the collection of minerals in the British Museum as containing one of the most complete series of natural crystals of the diamond at present known. He then



EXACT SIZE OF A LARGE EMERALD THE PROPERTY OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

described the Koh-i-noor diamond, celebrated for its size and well-known history; he stated that, upon examination, it proved that two of its largest faces are cleavage planes, which correspond to the faces of a regular octohedron; one of these faces has been but slightly polished. The Indians attach superstitious notions to the possession of the diamond, and value it much higher than Europeans do: he instanced the Nassuk diamond, now in the possession of the Marquis of Westminster, which was valued at £30,000, but only realised £7200. Mr. Hope's blue diamond was next mentioned as being unique, its colour being that of a sapphire, and the stone of a very large size. A collection of gems, the property of Mr. J. F. Thistlethwayte, No. 24, Class 1, he considered was the most complete he had seen, as exhibiting all the various species of gems in their natural and polished state. Mr. Tennant's own collection was then alluded to, No. 14. It contained the unique crystal of emerald deposited by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It was one of the finest stones in the Exhibition, weight 8 oz. 6 dwts. It is a six-sided prism, two inches in length, and measures across the three diameters, 2¼, 2¼, 1¾. It has a small piece of quartz adhering, which, if detached, would probably reduce the weight three or four dwts. It is reported to have been brought to this country by Don Pedro, and was found at Muso, near Santa Fé de Bogota, in Granada. The beautiful colour of the emerald is supposed to be due to one or two per cent. of oxide of chrome: its composition being silica 68, alumina 15, glucina 12, with traces of lime, oxide of iron, and oxide of chrome. The emerald breaks readily at right angles to the axis of the prism. The Indians are well aware of this, and availed themselves of it in an emerald girdle of a Sikh chief, exhibited in the Indian collection; most of the emeralds being transverse sections, about a quarter of an inch thick, probably planed by cleavage, the faces afterwards polished, but many retaining the original crystalline faces of the prism.

SCENE AT THE PARIS BOURSE.

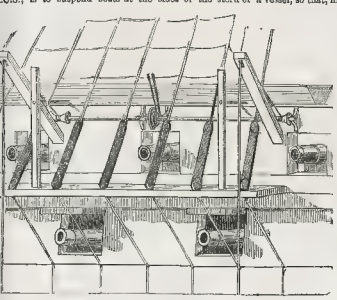
The financial decree of the Prince President, converting the Five per Cent. Rentes into Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, was recorded in our Journal of last week; and, in our late edition, was announced the satisfactory declaration of the Minister of Finance, that it is not the intention of the Government to compel any charitable institutions to accept the Four-and-a-Half for the Five per Cent stock.

The accompanying Illustration shows the great excitement outside the Bourse, in consequence of the above decree. The magnificent flight of steps leading to the Bourse was crowded with people; but as women were not admitted within the railings, they assembled in masses, eagerly awaiting the news, or the stockbrokers who occasionally came to receive orders.

The statues have just been placed upon their pedestals at the Bourse, and contributed to the picturesqueness of the above extraordinary scene.

LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.

The object of this invention, which has just been patented by W. S. Lacon, Esq., C.S., is to suspend boats at the sides or the stern of a vessel, so that, in

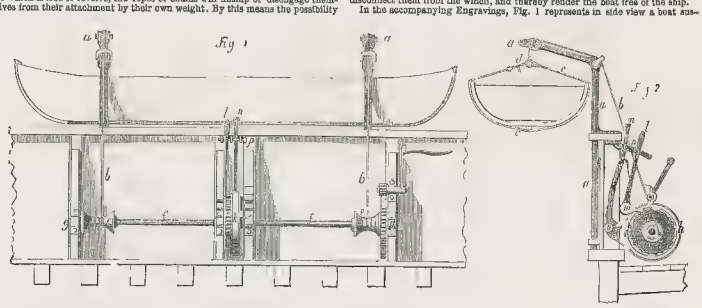


LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—FIG. 3.

case any sudden emergency, as the conflagration or foundering of a ship, her boats may be readily lowered and put to sea without the risk of the tackles or other contrivances which connect the boats to the vessel retarding the operations of lowering and floating them clear of her.

The manner in which the difficulties hitherto attendant on the lowering of boats during tempests, on dark nights, and at periods of excitement and danger, are overcome, is by suspending the boats from chains or ropes which pass over the davits of the ship, and thence down to a winch or windlass, round which they are wound, but are attached thereto in such a manner, that, when the winch is free to revolve, the ropes or chains will unship or disengage themselves from their attachment by their own weight. By this means the possibility of the ship in its onward progress through a rough sea dragging forward a lowered boat and capsizing or swamping it, is prevented: the weight of the chains or ropes, to say nothing of the resistance of the boat, being sufficient to disconnect them from the winch, and thereby render the boat free of the ship.

In the accompanying Engravings, Fig. 1 represents in side view a boat suspended, according to the improvement, from the davits at the side of a ship; and also the apparatus employed for lowering the boat into the water, as fitted to the deck of a ship. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same. In these figures, *a a* are two davits, or iron brackets, firmly secured to the bulwarks of the ship; and provided with sheaves, or friction-pulleys, over which the ropes or chains (*b b*) for supporting the boat pass.



LACON'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—FIGS. 1 AND 2.

Mr. Lacon prefers to raise the boat to its elevated position by the use of the ordinary tackle; and, when thus raised, he permanently retains the boat in the desired position by passing around it, near the head and the stern of the boat, two broad belts or straps (*c c*), composed of metal or plaited rope, and having a ring attached at either end—the inner ring being for the purpose of forming a permanent attachment with the suspending chains, and the outer ring for allow-

CONVERSION OF THE FRENCH FIVE PER CENTS.—RENTES.—EXCITEMENT AT THE BOURSE.

ing of a temporary connection by means of a splicing rope (*d*) to a ring of the suspending chain.

The ropes or chains (*b b*) pass down from the davits to conca[illegible] and are connected thereto by the last link in each chain catching on to a [illegible] pin projecting from the periphery of its barrel. These barrels are mounted on a shaft (*f*), which turns in bearings in the bracket-pieces (*g g*). When the ends of the slings have been connected together by the splicing-ropes (*d*, see fig. 1.) the barrels (*e e*) are caused to rotate for the purpose of equalizing the suspending-chains, and causing them to sustain the weight of the boat. The tackles before mentioned as employed for hoisting the boat are then removed. At about the middle of its length, on the shaft (*f*) between the barrels, is keyed a large friction-wheel (*h*), to which a ratchet-wheel (*i i*) is affixed. Around this pulley (*h*) a friction-strap (*k*) is placed, and the ends of the strap are jointed to a lever (*l*), which works on a fulcrum (*m*). Into the teeth of each of the ratchet-wheels a catch, projecting from a lever (*n*), which works on a pin (*o*), takes, for the purpose of preventing the running down of the chains (*b b*) by the rotation of the barrels. Each lever to be brought forward, and set fast by means of a pin (*p*), which is readily withdrawn when the apparatus is to be brought into operation.

In Figure 3, the lowering apparatus without the winch is shown as fitted in the chains outside the bulwarks, the shaft connecting the barrels running above the ports, so as not to interfere with the direction of the guns; and the levers of the friction strap and fall being led inboard at an equal distance between two guns, would not interfere with the working of the guns, or they may be fitted so as to be worked by a man in the chains outside.

For further details of this important invention, we are compelled, by want of space, to refer to Mr. Lacon's pamphlet,* just published. It is written in nautical language, suitable to the comprehension of seafaring people; the object being to attract the attention and excite the interest of sailors, in the hope of making them feel that the lives of their fellow-men may be dependent upon each of them.

* On the Management of Ships' Boats. A Letter to the Right Hon the President of the Board of Trade With Evidence of Evidence taken on the Trial of the Officers of the *Orpheus*, in August, 1850, and Extracts from the Statements and Evidence of the Survivors of the *Amazon*. By William Stirdlar Lacon, Esq., H.C.S.—Parker, Furnivall, and Parker, Wal ston.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 28.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY [illegible]—Siege of Acre, 1799.
TUESDAY, [illegible] sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Beethoven died, 1827.
THURSDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day.
FRIDAY, 2.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 3.—Oxford Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M [illegible]	M [illegible]	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 17	45	30 9	9 59	50 10 36	11 20	11 58	Ho 0 25	0 50	1 15

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, [illegible].—The Programme for [illegible] Mademoiselle Marie Cruvelli, and Mademoiselle Sofia Cruvelli; together with the great dramatic [illegible] Madame Wagner, Signor Vietorn, Signor Bellini, Signor Ronconi, and Herr Formes (making [illegible] engagement with Sig Tamburini, Sig Lablache, and Signor Marini, and the [illegible] Mademoiselle Angiolina Bosio, Mdlle Emma Vercit, and Mdlle Adelaide Comelli, [illegible] Signor Gardoni, Pardini, Mercuriali and Castelcini [illegible] addition of the Engagement with Sig Tamburini, prima donna from La Scala, Milan and [illegible], is daily expected. Sig Belletti, his first appearance in England since his return from America. Sig Ferlotti, of the Italian Opera, Paris—his first appearance in London; and Sig Senati, his first appearance at this theatre. An Engagement has also been effected with the celebrated baritone, Sig Di Benedet, who will make his first appearance in this country. Signor Farrandi, F Lablache, and Labunche. DIRECTOR of the MUSIC and CONDUCTOR, Mr. BALFE.

Arrangements of great interest are in progress. The repertoire of her Majesty's Theatre comprises the undermentioned Operas:—Don Giovanni, Nozze di Figaro, Il Matrimonio Segreto, Lucia di Lammermoor, Puritani, Elisir d'Amore, Don Pasquale, Crociato in Egitto, Il Don Forcari, Norma, La Sonnambula, La Favorita, Il Barbiere, Semiramide, La Gazza Ladra, Otello, Borgia, Linda di Chamouni, Maometto II, La Figlia del Reggimento, Roberto il Diavolo, Gugliomo Tell, Torquata Tasso, Tancredi, Roberto il Diavolo [illegible] Pompeia, Fortesti, and L'Ecodige.

Mozart's chef-d'œuvre, "Don Giovanni," will be presented with the combined services of Mdlle Sontag, Mdlle Cruvelli, Mdlle Jenny Lind, and Lablache.

The exertions of the Management will be directed to the production of many novelties, and amongst the earliest will be (with the kind permission of H R H the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) a new Grand Opera, composed by the Royal Highness, and produced with great success at Vienna and Berlin, entitled CARILDA, supported by the entire strength of the establishment. Likewise an Opera, composed by Count [illegible] which Madame Sontag has already obtained an additional triumph to her many [illegible] successes.

[illegible] MENTS for the BALLET.—Mademoiselles Cerito, Caroline Rosati, Guy Stephan, Louise Fleury, Rose, Pascaud, and Rosalie Lamoureux. Monsieurs Perrot, Desplaces, and Corps de Ballet. Maitres de Ballet: M Corrisei and M Gosselin. Master of the French School of Choreography. Regisseur de la Danse: M Paul, Master of the English School of Choreography.

Regisseur and Director of the Mise en Scène, M A Harris. Principal Artist to the Establishment, Mr Charles Marshall. The Scenery under the superintendence of Messrs Odgers and Miss Bradley. Principal Machinist, Mr D Norman. Head of the Property Department, Mr Bradwell.

The SEASON will commence on TUESDAY Evening, MARCH 30, with (for the first time at the Theatre) Donizetti's Opera of MARIA DI ROHAN, in which Mdlle Cruvelli will have the honour of making her first appearance in this country; and a new Spanish Ballet Divertissement, entitled LA MORISQUE. In which Mdlle Guy Stephan will make her first appearance since her engagement at Madrid.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Box-office, Colonnade, Haymarket.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, MARCH 29, will be performed Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, with the Melodrama of PAULINE. Tuesday, 30, the Grand Historical Play of KING JOHN. Wednesday, 31, Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Melodrama of Pauline. Thursday, April 1st, the Corsican Brothers. Friday, the Merchant of Venice. Saturday, 3d, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and the Melodrama of Pauline. Saturday, 3d, the Corsican Brothers and the Comedy of Used Up.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Positively the Last Six Nights of M FREDERICK LEMAITRE'S and Mdlle CLARISSE'S Lengagement. MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, the Entertainments will commence with [illegible] Vaudeville, entitled LA COMBE SENSIBLE. At which will be produced (for the [illegible] time this season), the popular Play of L'AUBERGE DES ADRETS. Robert Macaire, by [illegible] Lemaitre.

M FRE[illegible] MAITRE [illegible] CLARISSE [illegible] but one of his Engagement, will take place on WEDN SDAY NEXT, MARCH 31st on which occasion will be produced (for that night only) the celebrated Drame of LA DAME [illegible] THE PRE[illegible] Georges Maurice by M F Lemaitre; Hortense (Amorite by Mdlle [illegible] Positively the Last but one of the performing Dogs will be exhibited. Doors will be open [illegible] and the Performance commence at half-past Seven. Prices of Admission: Boxes, 6s; pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be made at the Box-office, Mr. Mayo's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, from Eleven till Five daily.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, W BAYLISS.—On MONDAY, March 29th, and following evenings, will be presented, for the last Week, the gorgeous Eastern Spectacle of TANCRED; or, the Triumph of the Crusaders. To be succeeded by the most comic and interesting Scenes of Equitation in the ARENA, introducing during each by skilled performers in the various feats of horsemanship. The whole concluding with a laughable afterpiece. Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST-STRAND.—LAST SIX NIGHTS until the EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MONDAY, MARCH 29th, and every evening during the week.—An Entire Change of Performance. Mons Brown (after which the MANAGER'S ROOM, with New Songs by Samuel Barbert Adm, and Mr Scott Brown); to be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled [illegible] time at this theatre, the Farce of The TWO GREGORIES; or, Where did the Money come from. [illegible] Performance on Wednesday, March 31st, and Saturday, April 3d. To commence at three. Doors open half an hour before each performance. On Easter Monday will be produced the Grand Magical Spectacle of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP, with New Scenery, Costume, Decorations, and Mechanical Contrivances.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Positively the LAST READINGS of MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the accompaniment of Mendelssohn's Music, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, and for the last time, on Saturday Morning, April 3d. The Music will be performed on the same occasion by Orchestra, under the direction of Mr Lucas, commencing punctually at half-past Two o'Clock Private Boxes, £2 2s; Stalls, 10s 6d; Pit, 5s; Amphitheatre, 3s; Gallery, 1s 6d. Tickets to be had of Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and at the Box-office.

HUNGERFORD HALL and CROSBY HALL.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, and following FRIDAY and TUESDAY, a Course of THREE LECTURES on ELECTRO-BIOLOGY (so called) and MESMERISM will be delivered at HUNGERFORD HALL, Strand, by Mr HICKS, illustrated by a great variety of striking experiments upon individuals from the audience. In these Lectures the various methods of experimenting will be fully explained, by which the whole secret will be made manifest. Syllabuses and Tickets may be obtained at the Hall. Mr HICKS will also lecture and experiment at the COMMERCIAL HALL, King's-road, Bermondsey, On THURSDAY NEXT; GROBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY; and at the CAMBERWELL INSTITUTION, on THURSDAY. To commence each Evening at Eight o'clock

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—LAST NIGHT at CROSBY HALL.—MR LOVE will appear again at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, MARCH 29 in his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Impersonations, &c. To be followed by the far-famed Story of PAST TEN O'CLOCK and a CLOUDY NIGHT; or, the Watchman. with other Entertainments. On Wednesday, March 31, Mr LOVE will appear (with a total change of Entertainments) at the Syro Arms, St. John's Wood. On Monday, April 5, 7, 9, and 10, in the Three Hours Royal Sadler's Wells: April 12, at the Horns, Kennington; April 14, at Lecture Hall, Camberwell; April 21, at Brentwood. Finsbury Hall, Lever Lane. Begin at Eight. Stalls, 3s; Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Books of Programmes, &c. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PREVENTION OF FORGERY.—A Lecture by J H Pepper, Esq on Glynn and Appel's Patent Paper for the Prevention of Piracy and Forgery by the Associate Process.—During Lent a LECTURE on ASTRONOMY will be delivered by Dr Bachhoffner, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. The celebrated Vocalist KLANCY is HERE, will appear for the first time in England in his new Musical Divertissement, "The Illustrated Crystal Pa ace," on Monday the 29th inst, and continue each Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.—A Description, by Mr Crapo, of the various kinds of Muskets, Rifles, &c.—Dancing Views, &c. —Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr COSTA.—The Subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas and [illegible] sons having the subscription dating from 15th March to a correspondent [illegible] Haydn's "Creation" will be performed on next FRIDAY, 26, and Handel's "Messiah" on WEDNESDAY, the 7 h of April.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, March 26, MISCELLANEOUS CREATION.—Vocalists engaged: Madame Clara Novello and Mr Stus Reeves. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter-Hall, will consist of combining 16 double-basses and nearly 200 performers. Tickets, reserved, 5s; central seats, numbered seats, 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter-Hall.

MRS GIBBS (formerly Miss Gradon) will by request give [illegible] Communications to 54, Albany-street Regent's Park.

MDLLE. SPEYER begs to announce that she will give TWO SOIREES MUSICALES, at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Ann-street, on THURSDAY, APRIL 1, and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, on which occasions she will perform a selection of classical and modern Pianoforte Music, besides being assisted by eminent artistes. Reserved Seats for subscribers to the two soirées, one guinea. To be had of Mdlle. Speyer, 13, Eto. [illegible] quest at Messrs Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and Leader and Cock's, New Bond-street.

MR. NEATE respectfully announces that his last Three QUARTETT and PIANOFORTE SOIREES will take place at the New Beethoven Room, 27, Queen Ann-street, on the 31st inst. and the 14th and 28th of APRIL. Executants: MM. Sainton, Cooper, Hill, Piatti, and Neate. A ticket to admit three persons to one Soirée, £1 1s; a Single Ticket, 10s 6d. Programmes and Tickets may be had of Mr. Neate, 9, Chapel-street, Portland-place, and at the principal Music shops.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLEY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Children half-price. Stalls may be taken every day from Eleven to Four; 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three o'clock.
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

MDLLE. LA[illegible] LAST WINTER EVENING, next THURSDAY APRIL 1, at WILLIS'S ROOMS; to commence at 8 o'clock. The Programme will consist of Concerted and Solo Pieces, selected by Mdlle. Lucas, and (the second performance in England) Gary Piatti, Bottesini, & Sonnet, and Pater. Vocalists—Madame Leonard (a Scotch air) Signor Marras, Mr. Frederick Chaner, Half-a-Guinea each; to be had at the Office, adjoining Exeter Hall; of Mr. ALLCROFT, 16, New Bond-street; and of all Musicsellers

JOSEPH STAMMERS, Director

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS, EXETER HALL.—For the ENCOURAGEMENT of NATIVE MUSICAL TALENT.—The FIRST GRAND CONCERT will take place next MONDAY, MARCH 29. Vocalists: Misses Birch, Poole, Eyre, Messrs. Chaner, Bodda, Lazarus, and Phillips. Conductor, Mr. [illegible] Phillips, Esq.; Messrs Whitworth, Weiss, George Tedder, and W Harrison. Instrumentalists. Mrs A Goddard, Mr Richardson, the Juvenile Harpists, the Lockwood Family, and the Messrs Distin. The Orchestra, Mr Lockwood. Leader, Mr Tibbwell. Conductors, Messrs Anselmo, T Hegen, and J Wily. Tickets, 5s and 3s; Reserved Seats, 6s; Stalls, 7s. To be had at all the Libraries and Musicsellers; and at the Hall on Monday, where places can be secured.

HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The Hungarian Musical Company have the honour of informing the nobility, gentry, and public, that in consequence of the kind and flattering reception they have received, and at the earnest solicitation of several families of distinction, they have relinquished their engagements for the ensuing week at Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, in order to give another series of FOUR CONCERTS, at the above Theatre, on [illegible] SATURDAY, at which time they positively leave England, on the evening of Tuesday, March 30th Thursday, April 1st, and Saturday, April 3d, at half-past eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s; boxes, 4s; and [illegible] Programmes, to be had at the Stalls and at the Libraries. Messrs Mitchell, Sams, Ebers, Andrew, Allcroft, Olivier, &c, &c.—Free list of former series suspended.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 300 persons.—OPENED MONDAY NIGHT.—Admission, 1s[illegible] per quarter, 4s[illegible]. Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take a part in the Fashionable Quadrilles in one night. Open every Night at Eight, and forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. Admission 1s.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from Nine, A M, until dusk. Admittance, 1s.
J W ALLEN, Sec.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'Clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square, illustrating the Tour of TAMERLANE'S Son, Prince [illegible] Louis Haghe, and Mr Knell. The Scenes arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Leard, from his own and other Original Sketches. Forming a Complete Panorama of Eastern Exhibition

THE PIANOFORTE BAZAAR, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, London. This extensive establishment is now open for the sale of new and second-hand Pianofortes, Harps, Organs, &c, on commission; also for warehousing pianofortes, and all kinds of musical instruments. The Pianoforte Warehouse is the largest establishment of instruments an excellent opportunity for their immediate sale. Goods entrusted [illegible] Manufacturers in East Anglia—Messrs. Tuesday, Woodcock, and Co.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

LADIES' GUILD.—The Managers will RECEIVE for SALE, at the Bazaar of the Institution, 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, all descriptions of WORKS, the bond fide production of Ladies, provided they shall be adjudged by the Works Committee to be of such evidence of artistic ability and skill. A Notice will be given in confidence to the President. Mrs. SOUTHWOOD HILL

ART-UNION of LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—Subscription of a Guinea annually entitles the Subscriber to a Chance of obtaining a Work of Art, of the Value of Fifty Pounds, and upwards, besides participating in the Distribution of the Prizes of Engravings. Every Subscriber becomes entitled to a Proof Impression of the Plate engraved from the Picture selected by the Committee of Management, and to a Receipt for the Subscription. Each Subscriber will be entitled to select for himself, as hereinafter, a work of art from one of the public Exhibitions.
GEORGE GODWIN } Hon. Secs.
LEWIS POCOCK. }
444, West Strand.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, affording a Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to Children of those once in prosperity, but now in want, and of any nation. By Voluntary Contributions.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated at the LONDON TAVERN on Friday, April 30th, 1852, The Right Hon the Earl of TANKERVILLE in the Chair.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will preside at the GIRLS' ANNUAL MEETING, at the Royal asylum, on Wednesday, 19th May, 1852, at Two o'clock.

The Lord Bishop of [illegible] will preside at the BOYS' ANNUAL MEETING, in June.

T. Charlton-row, Maunsio House. EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary.

Life Subscription, £10 10s; a Governor for Life, £21; Life Governor, £105; Perpetual Presentation, 750 guineas. Executors of benefactors by will become Life Governors.

DEAF and DUMB PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. JAMES RHIND, nearly fifteen years late Principal of the Liverpool Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Author of various publications on the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, begs to announce that he has OPENED PRIVATE PUPILS exclusively. References:—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Venerable the Archdeacon Hodson, the Archdeacon Campbell, the Rev Dr. Mackie, &c., &c., with relatives and friends of former pupils. For terms, &c., address Mr Rhind, 37, Canning-street, Falkner-square, Liverpool.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The late distressing ACCIDENT at the COLLISION of the STEAMER *Arrow* and the BARQUE *Ann* is earnestly requested towards alleviating the distress of AGNES FRY, who, labouring under the [illegible] relyals, and with her Daughter [illegible] now suddenly left in distressed circumstances, by the death of her husband, Thomas Fry, Esq, late of the ship *Ann*, of Liverpool. Contributions will be [illegible] by a full from his employers, at the moment he wished to see [illegible] effect from a touch of a trust that [illegible] Fry, and her child, may be [illegible] of which no [illegible] parties, parts cases of which so recently appeared in the public papers. The deceased and his family were much respected in the neighbourhood. This sad case is strongly recommended by the Rev Charles Kingsley, the Rectory, Chelsea; the Rev R W Cadman, 9, Manor-terrace, Chelsea; the Rev Dr Wilson, Sydenham; Messrs Hatchard's, Piccadilly, who gratuitously will kindly receive donations in favour of the unfortunate Widow and Child.—Further particulars may be obtained upon application to William Lawrence, Esq, Sion Cottage, King's-road, Chelsea, of John Wood, Esq, Church-street, Chelsea; or of Mr John Weeks, horticultural builder, King's-road, Chelsea.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, established by Royal Charter, 1720, for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Head Office—7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill. Branch Office—16, Regent-street
WILLIAM KING, Esq, Governor. EDWARD BURMESTER, Esq, Sub-Governor
JOHN ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq, Deputy Governor.

DIRECTORS.

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WEST-END LOCAL COMMITTEE.—Two Members of the Court of Directors in Rotation, and Henry Ringrose, Esq; John Tod Pratt, Esq
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Peter Hardy, Esq, F R S.

This Corporation has granted assurances on lives for a period exceeding 130 years, having issued the first policy on the 27th of March, 1722.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent., of the entire profits are given to the assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following tables:—

At a low rate of premium, entitling the assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing quinquennial bonus

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a century and a half, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole expenses of management, thus giving to the assured, in consequence of the premium reductions by its corporate fund, advantages equal to those of any system of mutual assurance.

Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

No entrance fee or other charge beyond the policy stamp.

The fees of medical referees are paid by the Corporation.

A policy may be effected for as small a sum as £20, and progressively increased up to £30, without the necessity of a new policy.

Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of policies, or any other settlements arrangements will be made for the convenience of the assured. JOHN LAURENCE, Secs.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—ALTERATION of TIME on and after 1st APRIL. The Morning Express Train will leave Paddington at 8.45 A.M., instead of 9.30 A.M.

The Afternoon Train from Swindon to Gloucester and Cheltenham will leave at 7.45 A.M., instead of Eight o'Clock. Other Alterations may be seen in the Time Books.

GERMANY.—A Beneficed Clergyman and his Wife, about to visit Germany in the Spring, wish to receive into their Family ONE or TWO YOUNG PERSONS. Great Advantages offered, and the highest references given and required. Address Clericus, Mr Lumley, Bookseller, 126, High Holborn, Lond n

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 3s per Volume, by sending to our carriage paid, with Post-Office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Jessie's Catechism.—Saunders's Art of Singing—Lamartine on the Restoration of Monarchy in France Vol. 2.
MUSIC.—The Surprise Polka.—L'Desir d'Amore.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

THE question to be decided at the approaching general election will not be what many of the friends of the existing Administration wish it to be considered —whether we shall have a Conservative or a Liberal Government. No such issue will be determined. The point that will be raised is, whether our bread shall be taxed or untaxed—whether the law, under the operation of which Great Britain is prosperous and happy, with a fully-employed and welled population, shall be respected, and considered irreversible. Conservative and Protectionist are by no means convertible terms. The truest Conservative, as well as the ablest Minister of our day, was the great statesman who repealed the Cornlaws, and converted Free Trade from a splendid theory into a still more magnificent fact. The common sense of the country will bear this in mind in the elections. Lord Derby may be a Conservative Minister, though, when he appeals to the country to annul a great enactment, his title to be considered a Conservative may well be disputed; but his political faith includes something else than Conservatism. In fact, his Lordship is in one respect a Destructive; for if there be any value in words, we are justified in believing what he has twice repeated in Parliament since he assumed the responsibilities of office—that he denies the justice of an existing law, and would abrogate it immediately if he had the power to do so. Mr. Cobden and the League are far better Conservatives at the present time than Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. If we are to look for the opponents of reckless and unnecessary change in our laws and institutions, we must look for them not on the Ministerial, but on the Opposition benches in both Houses of Parliament. The intelligent constituencies of the empire will not be deluded into the idea that they will support Conservatism by supporting a bread-tax. The great principle to be decided will be kept steadily and clearly in view, however much the friends of a protective, prohibitory, and anti-commercial system of trade may seek to perplex, mystify, bemuddle, and confound it. A bushel of chaff may be heaped upon the grain of wheat that gives occasion to the controversy, but the bread-eating people of the large towns will be able to see their way to the substance of the dispute. We know already how they will decide it. Yet it is possible that in the next parliament the small towns may defeat the large ones, the decaying boroughs overbalance the prosperous ones, and that the Free-traders may find themselves in a minority. It is possible, too, that Lord Derby may consider himself strong enough, in the autumn of 1852 or the spring of 1853, to attempt to return to a Protective policy. This would be the worst misfortune that could befall the country. The minority in which the Free-traders would find themselves would not be so small or so powerless as that which surrounded the few members of the first Anti-Corn-law League, when, as almost unknown men, they so modestly commenced their operations in Manchester. They organised themselves at a time when Sir Robert Peel was as yet unconverted; when Lord Melbourne declared that the repeal of the Corn-laws would be madness; and when Lord John Russell thought that there were justice and healing virtue in a fixed duty of eight shillings. Yet that small minority converted, in the sound and practical statesmanship, and all the intellect of the nation, to its own views, and thus became a powerful and overwhelming majority. The same results would again ensue were the Free-traders—by an improbable, but not impossible, mischance—to be placed in a minority in the new Parliament. They would not, because they could not, cease to stir the question. They would have fewer converts to make; they would have the successors of Sir Robert Peel to fight in their ranks; they would have the whole weight and influence of the Whig and Liberal parties; and, being backed by all the large towns without any exception, and by the populous and industrious manufacturing districts, they would, in due time, become a majority again, far more powerful and irresistible than before. It was hoped that Lord Derby himself would have foreseen this result, and that he would have forborne to meddle with the established order of things. If his Lordship desires, as we must believe he does, to serve his country, and to render for his own name worthy to rank among those of the illustrious Ministers who have gone before him, the most fortunate thing that can happen for him will be a thorough and unmistakeable defeat. Yet we cannot help thinking that he would have served his country far better, and entitled himself far more certainly to a niche in the temple of its worthies, if he had had the courage to think a little less of his own consistency, and a little more of the new truth that has evidently dawned upon his mind. He has refused to repeal the Navigation-laws, which shows how his thoughts are tending; and yet, on a point of mistaken chivalry to his party, he has shrunk from the responsibility of applying the same argument to the Corn-laws. He has thus lost a noble opportunity. He might have saved his credit with his party by deploring that the Corn-laws had ever been repealed;—and saved it with the country, at the same time, by declaring that he would not interfere with the settlement made six years ago, upon the ground that the result, if attainable, would not be worth the fearful struggle which it would cost. He might then have devoted himself to practical measures, and entitled him self to be considered a conservative, and a wise Minister. But, whatever may be the verdict which the electors of to-day or to-morrow shall pass upon him, we may be certain, that, having allowed the opportunity to pass, and stirred up a controversy that were far better had it been left to die away, posterity will deny his Conservatism, and reject his wisdom as worse than foolishness.

THE present Government promises to devote its attention to the subject of taxation; and Mr. Disraeli has even invited those who consider themselves injured by the operation of any particular impost, to lay their case before him. We are glad to learn that the grievance and wrong inflicted by the bundle of taxes popularly and justly known as the Taxes on Knowledge, will be among the first that will solicit his attention. The motion of Mr. Milner Gibson for the repeal of the Advertisement Duty, of these

Excise Duty upon Paper, and of the Stamp Duty upon newspapers, has been fixed for the 6th of April, and we trust that upon that occasion the friends of popular education will not be found absent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whatever his present opinions upon cheap corn and bread may be, is known to have such literary sympathies as to dispose him to give an earnest attention to the subject of a tax that can be proved to render literature dear and bad, and to prevent useful knowledge from being accessible to the people in their own homes. It therefore becomes a duty all the more urgent upon the friends of popular enlightenment to support Mr. Milner Gibson the present time. It was of little or no use to moot the question while a statesman so obstinately prejudiced as Sir Charles Wood was the Financial Minister; but with Mr. Disraeli the case is different, as there appears to be in his mind no foregone conclusion upon the subject. Sir Charles Wood derived his only information —and that was erroneous—from Mr. M'Culloch; but Mr. Disraeli has proved that he has studied the question for himself. It is not likely that these taxes will be repealed in the present expiring Parliament; but the members of this expiring Parliament who hope to have seats in the next will not forget, if they are wise, that their votes on this subject will be jealously watched.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The sojourn of the Court at Osborne was brought to a close on Saturday last, when her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, and attended by a numerous suite, left the Isle of Wight, and, crossing to Southampton in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, returned to town by a special train on the London and South Western Railway. The alteration in the usual route, *viâ* Gosport, on this occasion, arose from the roughness of the water at Spithead. Her Majesty alighted at the Nine Elms station, and proceeded thence (escorted by a detachment of the 7th Hussars) to Buckingham Palace, where the Royal party arrived shortly before six o'clock.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the other members of the household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated. In the afternoon the Earl of Derby had an audience of her Majesty.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. On the same day the Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort attended the performance of a French play.

On Wednesday her Majesty held her third Levee for the present season.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a levee on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and were received by the great officers of state

His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau attended the levee.

The Queen wore a white silk train, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with silver bands and pink satin ribbons. The petticoat was of white satin and tulle, trimmed with pink satin ribbons and silver. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds, with a green wreath.

The diplomatic circle, which was very numerously attended, was first introduced. After some presentations had taken place, the general circle, among whom all the members of the new Ministry were observed, paid their respects to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Northumberland had an assembly on Saturday evening, at Northumberland House.

The Marchioness of Salisbury received a large circle of the aristocracy, after a grand banquet given by the noble Marquis, on Monday evening, in Arlington-street.

The Countess of Jersey had a "reception" on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion in Berkeley-square.

The Earl of Derby received the members of the Cabinet at dinner on Wednesday evening, in St. James's-square.

The Countess of Malmesbury had an assembly on Wednesday evening, in Whitehall gardens. The Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord and Lady John Russell were present.

Miss Burdett Coutts gave a grand dinner to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, consisting of forty guests, on Tuesday evening; and subsequently had a "reception," which was attended by a numerous and brilliant company.

We regret to announce the premature demise of the youthful Mrs. Kemeoxis, wife of Captain Kingscote, and daughter of Colonel Wyndham, who expired on Friday week at the Grove, Sussex. Mrs. Kingscote had only just completed her 22d year.

The Marquis of Chandos has been appointed Keeper at the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the room of Sir William Gibbes, Bart., resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alfred Mansell as Consul at Guernsey for his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Mr. John King, delegate from the colony of Victoria, was presented at the levee by the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington on Wednesday last, as the bearer of an address to her Majesty from the inhabitants of the colony of Victoria, expressive of their devoted loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and of their sincere thanks to her Majesty for the erection of their province into a separate colony of the British empire, under the Royal name of Victoria.

Mr. Stephens, chief superintendent of police at Birmingham, has been presented by the Liberal association of that town, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, with a magnificent gold snuff-box, marked with diamonds, &c., and, in the second at each corner of the lid, the whole valued at £7 0, for his services in effecting the apprehension and conviction of Hill, the forger on the bank of Vienna. Mr. Minty, mercl ant of Liverpool, has been presented by his Excellency with a splendid diamond ring, for his services as interpreter to the Emperor. Mr. G. Leadbuter, who was also instrumental in Hill's arrest, and a person of the name of Molitani to justice, for forgeries on the Austrian Government, has been presented with a magnificent gold watch, an accompaniment to the watch presented to the superior, and of the commercial traveller of the house to whom the forgeries were committed, £50 to the former and £20 to the latter. Inspector Bunning, clerk of £6,000 a year; one chief clerk, £700; one junior clerk, £150; four assistant clerks, £1,183; five junior clerks, £1,000; and messengers, £300. The salaries of the clerks annually increase to a certain amount

Mr Minter, the young Englishman who was cut down by an Austrian officer at Florence, was at Genoa on the 15th. The *Genoa Gazette* states that his face is marked with a large scar.

Accounts, by way of Bahia, have been received, very contradictory in many points, that Mr. Hogg, late a member of the legislative council of New South Wales, has perished in a fray with the natives of one of the group of islands called the Solomons His vessel, the *Wanderer*, in which he was returning from California to Sydney, had, it is said, been subsequently wrecked, but the details of this occurrence, like those of his alleged death, are so little consistent with each other as to throw very considerable doubts on the whole narrative. Further information is obtained and considerable credence is given to Mr. Hogg's safety.

APPOINTMENTS IN POST OFFICES.—An order has been issued from the General Post office, declaring that—1. After 31st March, 1852, the undermentioned fifteen minor money-order offices will be raised to major money-order offices, and postmasters must amend their money-order lists of offices accordingly; and, after that date, pay orders issued at those offices on receipt of the corresponding advice direct from the office of issue: Aberaeron, Glamorganshire; Bedale, Yorkshire; Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire; Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire; Clewdon, Somersetshire; Darwen, Lancashire; Eccles, Lancashire; Hasslingden, Lancashire; Heckmondwike, Yorkshire; Holmfirth, Yorkshire; Hyde, Lancashire; Lytham, Lancashire; Newton, near Warrington, Lancashire; Oxbury, Staffordshire, Stokesley-bridge, Durham. 2. After the 31st March, 1852, the undermentioned 14 major money-order offices will be reduced to minor money-order offices, and post masters must be careful to correct their money-order lists according.y, and, after that date, as required by the regulations, to pay no money-order issued at these offices, unless the corresponding advice shall have been received by them through the chief money-order office, London, with the stamp of that office affixed to the document:—Andover road, Hampshire; Arlington, Cambridgeshire; Camborne, Cornwall; Caxton, Cambridgeshire, Chumleigh, Devonshire; Ermebridge, Devonshire; Gerrard's-cross, Buckinghamshire; Helmster, Somersetshire, Marazion, Cornwall; Stockenchurch, Oxfordshire Wheatley, Oxfordshire; Winchfield Hampshire; Yealhampton, Devonshire.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.—An important decision, affecting the future management of this college, has just been come to by the president and fellows. The demyships, which, up to this time, have been appointed to by this industrial fellows in rotation, are now to be competed for by examination. It has been determined also to receive commoners for education, as at other colleges. These are both departures from the strict letter of the statutes, none of these early foundations being designed for general education; but it was wisely considered, that, as they have in other respects, for their own convenience, as for instance in regard to the residence of the fellows, relaxed their statutes, they should make some compensation by using revenues not originally belonging to them. The same step was taken about a year since by Corpus Christi College; so that now New College and All Souls stand alone in not receiving under-graduates beyond those who form part of their original foundation.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev J. Harris, from the inhabitants of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, on resigning the curacy; the Rev. J. Fisher, incumbent of Heapey, Lancashire, from friends; the Rev. A. Bowles, on his resigning the charge of Ripley, Surrey, from the inhabitants; the Rev. R. W. Dr. Davies, of Court-y-Gollen, from the ratepayers, on his retiring from the office of chairman of the Board of Guardians; the Rev. T. Martin, of Withyham, on his resigning the office of chairman of the Hawerthwaet quarter-sessions; the Rev. R. Pugh, of Christ Church, Mostyn, Flintshire, from parishioners and friends; the Rev. E. F. T. Ribbons, assistant-curate, and head-master of the Grammar-school, Leek, from members of the congregation and other friends; the Rev. F. Swanton, of St. John, Winchester, from his parishioners.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Canonry:* The Ven. Archdeacon Thorpe, in Bristol Cathedral. *Colonial Canonries:* The Rev. E. Judge, the Ven. E. Harrison, the Rev. W. A. Newman, the Ven. E. Welby, the Rev. F. M. White, to be canons of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. *Honorary Canonry.* The Rev. G. Rooke, to Durham Cathedral *Deanery Rural:* The Rev. J. Griffiths, to Llangynllo, Cardigan. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Child, to St. Breock, Cornwall; the Rev. S. H. Hughes to Llansagrad and Llansilgo, Anglesey; the Rev. R T. Lowe to Lea, Lincolnshire; the Rev. W. Williams to Masamynis and Llanvyllin, Montgomeryshire; the Rev. E. Edwards to Malwyd, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, the Rev. J. A.P. Llewellin to Bekkor, Kent; the Rev. E. B. Heawood to Allington, Kent; the Rev. J. H. L. Cameron to Buckhorn Weston, Dorset.

OXFORD.—In a Convocation holden on Tuesday, a clause was added to the examination statute authorising the pro-proctors to assist the masters of the schools by their presence during their examinations in writing for the responsions; and a decree was passed, by which the number of candidants will be limited to about 240 per annum each. A Convocation will be holden on Thursday, April 8, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Political Economy, in the room of Nassau William Senior, M.A., of Magdalen College, whose term has now expired.

CONSECRATION AT PRESTWICH.—On Thursday morning, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Margaret, Rooden Lane, a chapel of ease to the parish church of Prestwich. It will accommodate 800 persons. It has been built by subscription; the principal subscriber being Lord Wilton, who also gave the land for the church and churchyard.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Rev. R. Whiston has been elected national, but the hearing of the appeal against the election and claims of Jones is fixed for Monday, the 5th of April, at eleven o'clock, in Doctors' Commons.

ECCLESIASTICAL INQUIRY AT ITS REPORT.—A commission has been issued by the archbishop of Canterbury, addressed to the Chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. Canon Morgan, Rev. R. Lane Freer, and the Rev. John Venn, authorising them, under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, to inquire into and report upon several charges preferred against the Rev. Edward Thompson, D.D., the vicar of Eington, with Hunterston, Brittay, and Michael Church annexed. The charges have been brought forward by several of the reverend gentleman's parishioners, and the commissioners have arranged that the inquiry shall be opened at Hereford in the beginning of April.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states by authority, "that the Rev. W. H. Bathurst has resigned the rectory of Barwick-in-Elmet, in consequence of some conscientious scruples, but that he will continue a member of the Church of England, and has no intention of joining any body of dissenters."

The Bishop of Ripon preached the anniversary sermons at the parish church, Halifax, on Sunday last, when collections were made amounting to £60 on behalf of the Sunday-schools.

A beautiful window of stained glass has recently been erected in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Holme Cultram, to the memory of the late Mr. John Messenger, of Eastcott, near Skibburnless, who was a zealous promoter of the building of the church.

It is rumoured that the Rev. J. Watson, M.A., curate of Long Whalton, in the diocese of Peterborough, has seceded from the Church and joined the Church of Rome.

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—It is reported that Lord Beaumont and his sister, the Hon. Miss Stapleton, have both seceded from the Church of Rome, and become members of the Church of England. The event of Lord Beaumont's secession has been for some time deemed probable. Lady Lovaine has also always been a member of the Church of England. Her Ladyship is daughter to Lord Kilmaine. The Hon. Mr. Stapleton, brother to the noble Lord, seceded from the Church of Rome about fifteen months since. *Bell's Messenger.*

"CURSING" A MAGISTRATE BY A CLERGYMAN.—A most extraordinary, novel, and exciting scene was witnessed at the Flordon station on Saturday evening. When the five o'clock train from Norwich arrived there, the passengers were much surprised at seeing the Rev. Mr. Ward, the curate of the parish, standing in the passage of the station-house, dressed in his canonicals. It was, however, soon unwarranted that he was waiting there to "curse" a neighbouring magistrate, who was expected by the train, and who had given him some presumed offence. When the individual above alluded to was giving up his ticket to the station-master, the rev. gentleman thus addressed him:—"I utter a curse upon the man. I curse you; I curse you; I curse you, and your children: I curse all you have—may your children be fatherless and vagabonds, and beg their bread," &c.; and thus he went on until the "cursed man" drove off. We understand that the matter has been laid before the Bishop, and the rev. gentleman, in default of finding sureties to keep the peace, was committed on Sunday night to the Castle, by Edward Howes, Esq.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.—For some time past there has been in existence a religious sect under the direction of a man named Vintras, which not only entertains very peculiar doctrines, but pretends to possess the power of working miracles. The noted Rose-Tamisier, who got up the pretended miracle of a bleeding picture in a village near Aix, was one of the leaders. The headquarters of the sect were at Thuy-sur-Soulles, near Caen. Their goings on have for a length of time been a nuisance and a scandal. A few days ago the Prefect of the Calvados caused all the members of the sect to be arrested, their papers and things used in worship to be seized. Amongst the persons captured are three priests under interdiction for misconduct, and two ladies, occupying a respectable position in society the Countess d'A. and the Marquise de S.—*Galignani.*

A MORMON MIRACLE.—A boiler-maker, who was a Mormonite, met with a severe accident lately at Birmingham from the bursting of a gauge cock while he was at work, and struck him on the eye with such force as to destroy the pupil. The man was recommended to go to Dr. Neill, the eminent oculist, at the Eye Institution, Monmouth-street, Birmingham, before he quitted the town, going to the elders for the laying on of hands, &c., that his sight might be restored. The elders saw the difficulty, and consulted together, when one of them with a strong Yankee access nt said, "Well, have you faith?" "Yes," was the answer. "Wal, what did the tells you to do?" Answer "They advised me to go to Dr. Neill." "Very well," said the elder, "Du you go to Dr. Neil, and whatever he does we will bless, and God will bless it too." The man accordingly went to Dr. Neil, but whether the pupil of the eye was restored or not, he got his vision in another way, and saw enough of Mormonism to leave it.

NEW APPLICATION OF VAPOUR BATHS.—A letter from Vienna, of the 18th, says:—"A discovery of the greatest importance to the agricultural districts has recently caused great sensation here. For the last two years an epidemic disease has decimated the horned cattle, and caused ruin to the breeders. The veterinary art was as powerless to arrest the malady as that of the physician to stop the progress of the cholera Two premiums of 75 000 francs each, one offered by the Austrian and the other by the Russian Government, have hitherto remained unclaimed. At length, a Dr. Gutbrod, a veterinary surgeon, has come forward, having, it is said, discovered an infallible remedy in the application of vapour baths.

FIRE AT BROYDON.—On Wednesday morning an extensive fire broke out in Surrey-street, Croydon, by which the premises of the following persons were destroyed; viz. Mr. Burt, corn-factor; Mr. Nash, clog and pattenmaker; and Mr. Ringham, house-decorator. They were, however, all insured.

LOSS OF THE "AMAZON."—The commissioners appointed to conduct the official enquiry into the loss of the *Amazon* have just published their report, in which they furnish a condensed narrative of the chief occurrences connected with the unhappy disaster, and a summary of the evidence which went to point out for the origin of the fire. The great loss of life which occurred they consider to have been owing to too great a desire of the superior officers to save their vessel, by postponing their endeavours to subdue the flames, which soon became beyond control, instead of enforcing order and arrangement at the first with respect to the escape of the crew and passengers in the boats added to the mischievous effects of the course upon which the boats rested, and to the impossibility of stopping the engines after the engine-room had been abandoned. They recommend that all seagoing steam-vessels carrying passengers should have fixed on board a steam-pump, either connected or unconnected with the engine, which can be worked by hand when the steam is not up; and that in large vessels a close means of subduing fire should be increased by the use of a donkey and additional fire-engines. They recommend other precautionary measures against fire. The report concludes with an acknowledgment, that the code of instructions issued by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company to the commanders is superior to any in use in the merchant service.

FOURTH GENERAL REPORT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have issued their fourth general report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The following comprises the main features of general interest in the document, the other parts referring solely to various plans for improved territorial arrangements:—

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England submit, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 26th section of the Act 13 and 14 Vict, c. 94, a report of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st of November now last past.

The commissioners in their last report adverted to the defalcation of their late treasurer and secretary. They have now to state, that, during the year which has since elapsed, they have received the legacy to which reference was then made, and also a sum of £290 remitted from abroad, in further diminution of the debt due to the commissioners.

The commissioners stated in their last report that they had taken preliminary steps for procuring the septennial return, contemplated by the Act 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 77, of the revenues of all the archbishoprics and bishoprics of England and Wales. This return, which includes the year 1850, has been since received, and has been laid before the House of Commons, in compliance with two addresses, dated respectively the 7th of June, 1850, and the 10th of February, 1851. (See Parliamentary Paper No. 400, of Session 1851.)

The necessity for these septennial returns in future has been superseded by the provisions contained in the Act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 94, which require that every Bishop thereafter appointed should receive the fixed annual income assigned to his see, without reference to the actual produce of its revenues.

The commissioners having taken into consideration the best mode of carrying out the last-mentioned provisions, have passed a scheme, which has since been ratified by an order of her Majesty in council (Appendix No 1, No. 548, p. 81).

The provisions of that scheme apply to all Archbishops and Bishops succeeding to their respective avoidances happening after the 1st of January, 1846, and take effect from the commencement of their respective incumbencies. With respect to any other Archbishop or Bishop, the commissioners are only empowered to regulate the income of his see, according to the provisions of the same act, upon the expression on his part of a willingness to accept a fixed annual income. The commissioners have received applications from several Bishops who are desirous of availing themselves of those provisions.

A considerable number of proposals has been made by the lessees of estates vested in the commissioners, either for the purchase of the reversions of or for the sale of the leasehold interest in such estates. As the circumstances in which these proposals relate are very different, the commissioners have not deemed it expedient to lay down any definite general rules, but, in considering them, have felt it to be their duty, in ordinary cases, to pay due regard to the recommendations in the report of the Committee of the House of Lords in the last session of Parliament in relation to this subject. It may be well here to observe, that the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 104, founded on the report, which gave to lessees of ecclesiastical corporations to sell to their lessees the reversion of, or to purchase the leasehold interest in, the estates belonging to such corporations, does not apply to the portion of church property which is vested in the commissioners.

The total number of benefices permanently augmented by the commissioners, up to the 1st of November last, amounted to 820, with an aggregate population of 2,581,299; and the sums now payable by the commissioners in augmentation of the incomes of these benefices, exclusive of the value of land and tithe rent-charge actually annexed in certain cases, amount in the aggregate to £44,744 per annum, or thereabouts.

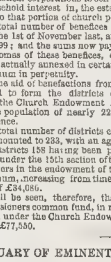
By the aid of benefactions from private sources, the commissioners have been enabled to form the districts enumerated in the Appendix No. 14, p. 68, under the Church Endowment Act (6 and 7 Vict., c. 37), by which an aggregate population of nearly 22,000 have been provided with pastoral superintendence.

The total number of districts constituted under that act, up to the 1st of November last, amounted to 233, with an aggregate population of more than 826,000. Of these districts 138 having been provided with churches have become new parishes, under the 15th section of the act. The sums now payable by the commissioners in the endowment of these districts amount in the aggregate to £2,806 per annum, increasing from time to time, as churches are provided, to a maximum of £34,086.

It will be seen, therefore, that the permanent annual charge upon the commissioners common fund, in respect of augmented benefices and districts constituted under the Church Endowment Act, amounted on the 1st of November last to £77,550.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WHEATLEY, BART., C.B., G.C.H.



SIR HENRY WHEATLEY, of Hampton Court-green, Middlesex, who for several years Privy Purse to King William IV. and Queen Victoria, died on the 21st instant, at St. James's Palace, in the 74th year of his age. He was the third son of the late William Wheatley, Esq., of Lesney House, Kent (High Sheriff of that county in 1769), by Margaretha, wife, daughter of John Randall, Esq., of Charlton. At the age of eighteen he entered the 1st Foot Guards, in the campaign in Holland, serving under the Duke of York, receiving a wound in the neck 19th September, 1799. In 1807 he was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Harry Burrard; during the siege of Copenhagen, in 1808, participated in the victory of Vimiera; in 1810 accompanied the Guards to Cadiz, and in 11 shared in the glory of Barossa. After the accession of William IV., Sir Henry was given the rank of Major General in Hanover, made Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and honoured with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. His official appointments rendered him a favourite with the Sovereign, through whom he was created that of Privy Purse, and was then created a Baronet. Sir Henry married, February 13, 1806, Louisa, daughter of George Edward Hawkins, Esq., and had two sons, who both died young, and five daughters, three of whom survives.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON FORBES, K.C.H.

The death of Sir Charles Forbes occurred on the 22d inst., at his residence in Argyll street, in the 74th year of his age.

This gentleman, Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order, and a Knight of Hanover, entered the medical service of the Army in May, 1798, was appointed Staff Surgeon in 1808, and became deputy Inspector-General in 18 . Sir Charles accompanied the expedition to Ferrol in 1800, was in Egypt in 1801, was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago in 1804, and served through the whole of the Peninsular campaigns.

CAPTAIN SIR SAMUEL BROWN, R.N., K.H.

THIS gentleman, the eldest son of William Brown, Esq., of Borland, county Galway, was born in 1776, and entered the Royal navy. In the *Assistance*, of 50 guns, he was present at the capture of the French frigate *Surveillante*, and, when Second Lieutenant of the *Phœnix*, took part in the capture of the *Didon*, another French frigate. In the same ship he fought as First Lieutenant, in Sir Richard Strachan's action off Ferrol, and received for that service the war medal.

Sir Samuel was the inventor of chain cables, chain bridges, and piers of suspension. "Of the latter (we quote O'Byrne's "Naval Biography") it may be sufficient to indicate, as standing monuments of his genius, the bridge across the river Tweed, which was commenced in 1819, and finished in 1820, and the Pier at Brighton."

In 1835 king William IV. gave him the third class of the Guelphic Order; and in 1838, her present Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1842, Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Home, Esq., W.S., which lady survives.

Sir Samuel's death occurred on the 13th inst., at his residence, Vanbrugh lodge, Blackheath.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION BILL.—The bill to abolish the property qualification for members of Parliament has been printed. It contains on y one clause, which repeals the former acts, or parts of acts, relating to this point, providing also, that, by so doing, it shall not be construed to revive any former acts repealed by the above acts or parts of acts.

SUBSTITUTE FOR FUEL.—On Saturday evening there was a private view, at the Polytechnic Institution, of the "new iron," recently patented by Dr Bachhoffner and Mr. Dairies. The process consists in substituting for coals in the ordinary grate thin lamina of iridescent ble metal, which, being acted upon by gas, instantly ignites, and expends a large amount of radiating surface, securing a cheerful bright open fire. It is proposed to employ a non-carbonaceous gas, obtained from the decomposition of water, which has no unpleasant smell or injurious effect incident to the use of any other gas. There is a complete absence of smoke, dust, ashes, and other annoyances which attend upon the present system of coal fires. It can be lighted at a moment's notice, and the material being indestructible, the only expense is that of the gas which can be supplied at the cost of 1s. 6d. per 1000 feet. The advantages are manifold. The gas is not open to the usual objections entertained against its adoption in private residences. It is perfectly clean, gives a great heat, capable of being regulated to the greatest nicety, and consequently well adapted for culinary purposes. For this reason it will prove a great boon to invalids. From experiments which have been made, the saving is about 30 per cent. over that of a coal fire, the cost for a single one in a large-sized room being about 3d per day. In a sanitary point, the benefit conferred will be immense; for, as is well known, the heat produced from the combustion of gas far exceeds that of any other material. We shall, at once be relieved from the injurious effects of smoke, either from dwelling houses, furnaces, or factories. There is no reason why the atmosphere of the metropolis and other densely crowded cities should not be rendered as clear and uncontaminated as that of the purest country district. It is the intention of the patentees to form a company to carry out this invention and to make application or an act of Parliament.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P.

THE career of Mr. Disraeli is the latest, and, all things considered, the most striking instance of the scope afforded to talent in the working of the British Constitution. Little more than twenty years have passed since Mr. Disraeli first commenced a public life, under circumstances that forbade the hope that he could ever reach great distinction. Scarcely fifteen years have passed since he first obtained a seat in the House of Commons; and, with the impetuosity which marked his earlier character, essayed at once to take captive the assembly by a high-flown style of eloquence. Perhaps there never occurred in that place a failure so utter and so hopeless as that which attended this maiden effort. Its consequences pursued Mr. Disraeli for years after; nor was he able for a considerable time to open his lips in debate, so keen was his recollection of the hootings and laughter which greeted his first speech. This occurred in the year 1837; yet, at the commencement of 1852, you find the perpetrator and victim of this *fiasco* elevated by his own talents alone to the highest post that can be enjoyed in the British Senate, that of Leader; and called by his Sovereign to her councils to fill the high and responsible office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The public life of Mr. Disraeli, though brief, has been so crowded with incidents, that we cannot hope to do more in this sketch than touch a few of the salient points. We shall, however, be enabled to indicate the main causes of his early failures, and of his subsequent success.

Mr. Disraeli, as probably all our readers already know, is the son of the late I. Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature" and other valuable works, which have had the most beneficial effect on the public mind. He was the son of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant. The subject of our Memoir was born in the year 1806; and those who remember him in childhood and youth speak of the vivacity, spirituality, and daring temperament, which promised that he would at least achieve something during his life. In a late speech to his constituents in Bucks, Mr. Disraeli, alluding to some of his earlier political follies, said that he had "sown his wild oats," and that he hoped he was none the worse for having done so. If we are to judge from the many records before us, the stock on hand must have been considerable, for the crop of follies was enormous.

After going through the present school routine, Mr. Disraeli was, we believe, for a short time placed in one of the large mercantile houses in the City; but, of course, more as an amateur than with any view to his adopting that class of pursuits. His destination was marked from the first. He commenced to wield his pen at a very early age; nor, as generally in such cases, were his effusions unworthy of publication. If we are not misinformed, some of the smaller and more fragmentary works published with his name attached in later years were reproductions, revised and pruned, of those boyish efforts.

Mr. Disraeli's first work gave promise of a most brilliant literary career. That a novel like "Vivian Grey" should have been written and produced at the age of twenty seems almost incredible. Amidst many extravagances, there is in it so much insight into character and motives; so much masterly satire; so new, fresh, and poetical an aspect is given to the commonplaces of society, that its author was at once hailed as a prodigy of genius. He became the "lion" of the hour; and there cannot be a doubt that the flattery he then received exercised an injurious influence on his character, causing much of the extravagance which marked the greater portion of his earlier career.

Our limits forbid our giving more than a mere enumeration of Mr. Disraeli's works. "Vivian Grey," which was written in London, was succeeded by "Contarini Fleming," an extraordinary attempt to develop the formation of the poetical character. Then came the second part of "Vivian Grey," closely followed by "The Young Duke," the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy," the "Revolutionary Epic," "Henrietta Temple" (published in November, 1836), "Venetia" (May, 1837), and "Alarcos," a tragedy, published in June, 1839. After these exertions, Mr. Disraeli rested in a great measure from literary labour. It was not until 1844 that he produced his "Coningsby," which was speedily followed by "The Sybil" and "Tancred." Besides these works of pure fiction, Mr. Disraeli has from time to time written some remarkable political pamphlets. Among these are the "Letters of Runnymede," originally published in the *Times*, and invariably attributed to Mr. Disraeli; and the "Vindication of the English Constitution," a work exhibiting very remarkable views, which Mr. Disraeli has from time to time enforced in other ways. He has also published a new edition of his father's "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.;" and his latest work was the "Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck," which has already gone through several editions.

Willingly would we have lingered longer over these literary works of Mr. Disraeli, many of which furnish a key to the inconsistencies of his political career; but our space does not allow of any such analysis. We now come to the chief incidents of Mr. Disraeli's life.

Soon after the publication of "Vivian Grey," its youthful author left England, and proceeded on a tour. It was while in Egypt that he wrote "Contarini Fleming." Returning from this first tour, he remained a short time in England, and then started afresh, proceeding to Spain, Greece, the Ionian Isles, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Syria, and again to Egypt. Here he planned and wrote "The Revolutionary Epic."

It was while in Egypt that he received intelligence of the great movement on Reform which then agitated England. He decided to return and take part in the struggle. The line he took was eccentric; yet there was something of prophetic foresight in it, of which he himself was scarcely conscious. The Whigs had carried the Reform Bill, and their majority was enormous. The Tories were, for the time, completely *hors de combat*; or, as their present leader then described them, "in a state of ignorant stupefaction," "haunted with nervous apprehension of that great bugbear, the People—that bewildering title under which a miserable minority contrive to coerce and plunder a nation." Looking at the Whigs as oligarchical tyrants, and the Tories as a spiritless party, Mr. Disraeli resolved to attach himself to the Radicals. It was more from antagonism to the Whigs, however, than from any admiration of the Radicals, that he sought this alliance. He thought that the downfal of the former was to be attained with more certainty through their agency than that of the Tories. He obtained letters of recommendation from Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, armed with which he went down and sought the suffrages of the electors of High Wycombe. This was in 1832. It appears, however, that in the interval between the granting of these letters and the election, the real character of Mr. Disraeli's Radicalism had transpired; and Mr. Hume transferred his influence to that gentleman's rivals, who were returned by a small majority.

It was about this time that Mr. Disraeli published a singular pamphlet, entitled "What is He?" Earl Grey, hearing of the desire of young Disraeli to get into Parliament, had asked the question, "What is He?" to which our hero replied in some twenty pages of powerful and bitter attack upon the Whigs, couched in the spirit of his addresses to the electors of High Wycombe. This pamphlet, long since out of print, is quite a curiosity in its way.

Foiled at High Wycombe, Mr. Disraeli next contemplated an attack on Marylebone; but the expected elec ion did not occur, and he did not renew the attempt. He still, however, stood before the public as one who had desired to ally himself with the Radical party. What, then, was their astonishment at finding him, in 1835, contesting Taunton with Mr. Labouchere on the Tory side! Of course, he did not succeed; but his apparent change of opinion, and the events of the contest, gave rise to some excitement at the time, in which Mr. Disraeli played the principal part. In a speech at Taunton he had violently attacked O'Connell, calling him an "incendiary," a "traitor," a "liar in action and in thought," and using other epithets of the same gross kind. To this Mr. O'Connell replied *more suo*, tearing off Mr. Disraeli's Tory and Radical disguises, and covering him with abuse of the order in which he so well knew how to indulge when addressing a Dublin mob. It was in this speech that O'Connell hazarded his celebrated guess that "Disraeli was the true heir-at-law of the *impenitent* thief who stoned for his crimes on the cross," a sarcasm which drove its victim to seek "satisfaction" from O'Connell's sons. They declined, and Mr. Disraeli was obliged to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. He revenged himself, however, in a long letter to Mr. O'Connell, in which he overpowered him with

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P.
FROM AN ENGRAVING JUST PUBLISHED BY MESSRS COLNAGHI.

censure, and at the same time vindicated his own consistency. His great point of difference with Mr. O'Connell he proclaimed to be Repeal of the Union, his agitation for which would make it impossible for them to co-operate. In defending his own consistency, the point he mainly relied on was that we have already referred to—that his Radicalism was only antagonism to the Whigs, and that his Toryism was now no inconsistency. He wound up his letter by a promise that he and O'Connell would "meet at Philippi," where he would "inflict upon him castigation for his lavish insults"

During the two following years Mr. Disraeli's name was constantly before the public. He became a mark for the Whig writers; nor was he at all slow to reply to them. During this interval he wrote the "Runnymede Letters," and published his "Vindication of the English Constitution"

At length, towards the close of the year 1837, Mr. Disraeli was returned to the House of Commons, as representative of the borough of Maidstone. His literary reputation had at one time stood so high, and his late self-exhibitions had rendered his name so notorious, that the utmost curios ty was felt to see how this unscrupulous satirist of the follies and weaknesses of others would conduct himself in Parliament. He very speedily furnished his innumerable enemies and detractors with the most agreeable materials for their criticisms and censures. His "maiden" speech had none of the modesty of maidhood; couched in the hyperbolical language of many of his earlier works and later political effusions, the style was utterly unsuited to an assembly essentially utilitarian. The manner of the speaker exaggerated the faults of his matter. It was so exactly what the House had expected, from his more recent proceedings, that convulsions of laughter followed almost every sentence. For nearly half an hour not a word could be heard; and it was only at the very close of the speech, when the speaker was almost frantic with rage at the rude and unseemly interruptions he experienced, that he at last succeeded in impressing the ears of the reporters with the concluding words:—"I have begun," he said, "several times, many things, and have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, *but the time will come when you* WILL *hear me!*" It was not very long before this prophecy was signally fulfilled.

This terrible *fiasco* seems to have taught Mr. Disraeli a lesson. For a long time his voice was not heard, nor did his pen plunge him in fresh difficulties. When next he addressed the House of Commons—and, at a guess, we should say he scarcely opened his lips for a year or more—a marked change had taken place There was no more exaggeration or bombastic inflation of style, nor any of that presumptuous manner which, at his first essay, had so provoked the House. In 1839 he first displayed the fruits of his self-training and discipline, in an admirable speech on the case of the Charuste, whose political movements he attributed to their deep sense of social wrong. In 1840 and 1841, speeches he made on the case of Levet and Collins, and on the education and copyright questions, gained great approbation, and the House began to perceive that their first judgment had been somewhat too conclusive.

He had for some time become identified with the ardent young men who were known as the "Young England" party. Smal as this party was, its members were men of talent. There were Lord John Manners, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Augustus Stafford, Mr. Hope, and some others; and it was a small proof of growing influence that Mr. Disraeli should by common consent have been regarded as their leader. It was of much service to him to be thus associated, because responsibility habituated him to a still more severe discipline of his powers. He gained much applause, too, by his elaborate speech on our consular establishments in 1842; and during that year and 1843 he was a frequent speaker in general defence of the Ministers, although taking higher ground than that assumed by the habitual supporters of Sir Robert Peel.

In 1844 it was that he first reached the vantage-ground from which he at last sprang into power. It was then that he commenced those attacks on Sir Robert Peel, continued through 1845 and up to the middle of 1846, which accelerated the downfal of that statesman, and established his assailant as the most powerful wielder of the weapon of sarcasm that the time had produced. According to their pol.tical tendencies, men will applaud or condemn the views and imputations put forth in those masterly speeches; but no man in his senses will deny—still less those whose good fortune it was to hear them—that they were the most remarkable oratorical efforts of the contemporary period. That they were personal to the last degree, that they were sometimes disfigured by a virulence almost intolerable, that the license of Parliamentary warfare was stretched to its limits, that they took a low and a party view of the public services of a great man, who was offering himself up as a sacrifice to avert a civil strife between classes—all these propositions are self-evident. But as to their masterly power, their keen wit, their withering sarcasm, there cannot be a second opinion. And, in justice to Mr. Disraeli, it must be added, that the later and the more severe of these speeches were delivered after Sir Robert Peel had openly defied his late followers, had challenged to a combat *à outrance* the party of which, conjointly with Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Disraeli was now the chosen leader. The laws of party warfare allow great license. In such extreme cases as that of the sudden adoption of Free Trade by Sir Robert Peel, in 1845-46, and as long as we have "party" in this country, we must expect these ebullitions of its feelings. It is to the honour and credit of Mr. Disraeli, that, from the hour of Sir R. Peel's downfal, he never uttered a disrespectful word in his regard.

The accession of the Whigs placed Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli on the Opposition side of the House, but scarcely in opposition. The lamented death of Lord George Bentinck left to his friend the leadership of the party; not, however, the undisputed leadership, for there were men in the Tory ranks who could not and never would distinguish Parliamentary genius, and who thought that they could better guide than be, with their antediluvian official standing and their worn-out principles. Time, however, solved the difficulty. A miraculous change had come over Mr. Disraeli of late years. All his youthful vanity and presumption had passed away; he took the leadership of the Opposition as naturally as if he had been unanimously elected thereto, and long trained in party strife. Lord J. Russell soon perceived the kind of man he had to deal with, and almost immediately treated with him on the footing of an equal. Mr. Disraeli at once proclaimed to his party the impossibility of attempting a pure reaction; he taught them a more cunning mode of winning. Into these matters it is not our province to enter, further than to say that between the beginning of 1849 and the commencement of 1851 he had by his system of tactics so rallied his party and propitiated the House, as to have reduced the Whig majority, on the question of "justice to agriculture," from 140 in the present year to 14 in the latter. That comes the resignation of the Whigs, the unavailing attempt of the Tories to arrange terms and offices among themselves, and the restoration of Lord John Russell to power. In the autumn of 1851 Mr. Disraeli received the formal support of some of the most influential of the county members on his own side to his new scheme of "compensation." On the assembling of Parliament in 1852 (we need scarcely recall the fact to our readers) the Whigs again resigned; Lord Derby formed a Ministry, and Mr. Disraeli received the well-earned reward of his great services to his party. He was honoured by his Sovereign with a seat in the Privy Council, and was nominated to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the Leadership of the House of Commons. Such an instance of rapid rise is unparalleled. It was not until 1844 that Mr. Disraeli began to make his power felt in the House. In less than eight years he had received the highest honours that House can bestow; and he was further gratified by the spontaneous tribute of Lord John Russell (a first-rate judge), that his talents and services fully entitle him to the office he holds.

In the foregoing sketch we have omitted to mention that Mr. Disraeli was returned for Shrewsbury from 1841 to 1847; that in 1839 he married the widow of Wyndham Lewis, the former member for Maidstone; that on the death (in 1848) of his father, Mr. I. Disraeli, he succeeded to the family estate at Bradenham, in Bucks; and that in 1847 he was elected for that county, which he continues to represent.

The "Disraeli the younger" of 1837, and the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., F.C., and Chancellor of the Exchequer, are two different persons. The former was a vain, presumptuous, forward egotist, but crammed with talent to the gorge. The latter is a matured, steady-going Parliamentary leader and Minister, who has effaced from the public memory the "Disraeli the younger" of 1837 as completely as if he had drunk of St. Leon's elixir. Mr. Disraeli is a very Proteus. He shook off the troublesome and somewhat ridiculous disguise of his earlier years, and became, from 1839 to 1844, a modest, painstaking pupil; from 1844 to 1846 he suddenly burst out as a perfectly polished and powerful debater, who for a brief period ruled the House of Commons with a power not granted even to the burning eloquence of a Sheil; from 1846 to 1852 he so gracefully and easily assumed the functions of leader of Opposition, conducting his party with a firmness, dignity, and courtesy that won involuntary respect, and we now find him as naturally and as ably fulfilling the still more arduous and responsible duties of a Minister of the Crown and manager of the House of Commons. Whatever may be the political or party predilections of the reader, he will at once admit that such a man is entitled for his abilities to the respect and admiration even of his opponents. It is in this spirit that we have put together the foregoing facts, as a just tribute to the genius of a man who has achieved such distinction in the literary and political world.

GREAT GRIMSBY DOCKS.

Six years have now elapsed since a far-seeing mercantile company fastened upon the spot which the sagacity of the old roving sea-kings chose to give them the command of the Humber; and there they commenced planting, in defiance of all natural obstacles, a new commercial city, to become the great *entrepôt* of the trade between western and northern and eastern Europe.

The initial works are now approaching completion. The company have pushed out into the domain of the rolling waters, and amid the treacherous mud they have raised massive superstructures, and thus added nearly 140 acres of solid land to the occupation of man; and there, by the happy union of science, capital, and labour, has been founded the finest harbour on the eastern coast of England.

The new Docks, when completed, will present a striking example of the advantage to be derived from a union of railways, docks, and warehouses, executed under one complete plan, and worked under one management. Grimsby, at the mouth of the Humber, five miles from its confluence with the sea, has in front a deep roadstead with excellent anchorage in blue clay, protected from the ocean by the promontory of Spurn Point. Great Grimsby Roads afford the only refuge between the Thames and the Firth of Forth. The Old Dock was purchased by the Manchester and Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company, when they decided on their "Water Terminus." It has an entrance-lock of 150 feet in length and 37 feet in width, with 18 feet on its sill at high tide. In 1845 they obtained an act for the new dock; the first stone was laid by Prince Albert on 18th April, 1849, and the very interesting celebration of this event was represented in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 367.

The entrance tidal basin has an area of 15 acres. Its depth at low spring tides is 9 feet; low neaps, 12¼; high springs, 27½; high neaps, 24½; at landing slip within the tidal basin the largest steamers can lie-to safely at any time of tide. The Dock is entered from its tidal basin by two locks of massive masonry, with double gates for ebb and flood tides. The larger lock, constructed (by arrangement with Government) to admit the largest war-steamers, is in length between gates 200 feet; breadth from wall to wall, 70; depth on sill at low spring, 7 feet; neaps, 10½; high springs, 25½; high neaps, 22½; at half-tide the average depth on sill, 16 to 17 feet; at three-quarters tide, 20 to 22 feet. The small or second lock is for general purposes, and is in length between gates 300 feet, breadth from wall to wall 45, and its sill being 9 inches below the large lock, it will have at half-tide a depth of water of 17 to 18 feet, and at three-quarter tide from 21 to 22 feet. The Dock has a water area of upwards of 35 acres, including timber pond at the upper end, and it will never contain a less depth of pure fresh water than 25 feet at its entrance, shoaling gradually to 20 feet at the timber pond; the general depth will be two feet more.

In constructing these works, 135 acres have been reclaimed; wharves or quays extend 3600 feet in length, quays to be traversed by railways from the main lines and into sheds and warehouses. Sheds are close to the quays 750 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth, affording a covered area of 4000 feet, and a vaulted warehouse 150 feet square for free and bonded goods. All the machinery and the accessories are on the newest and most perfect principles, and the arrangements for passenger traffic and light or perishable merchandise are on an equally complete scale; the railway extending to the edge of a low water landing stage in the outer tidal-basin, where a station is built provided with accommodation for passengers, who, without leaving the cover of the station, may be carried by trains in attendance, as goods also may, to any part of England or Scotland. The extent of the work is best seen from a brick tower, now in course of erection, 300 feet in height.

A communication is open to London, through Louth, Boston, and Peterborough, through Market Rasen to Lincoln, and, by the Midland Railway, with Nottingham and Derby, and the Great Northern Railway to Boston, through Gainsborough to Retford, where it communicates through the Great Northern with Doncaster and York, from Retford to Worksop, into Sheffield, where the Midland and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways afford communication with Leeds, and all the Yorkshire clothing districts. The parent line completes a communication between Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and all the hardware, iron, pottery, and cotton districts.

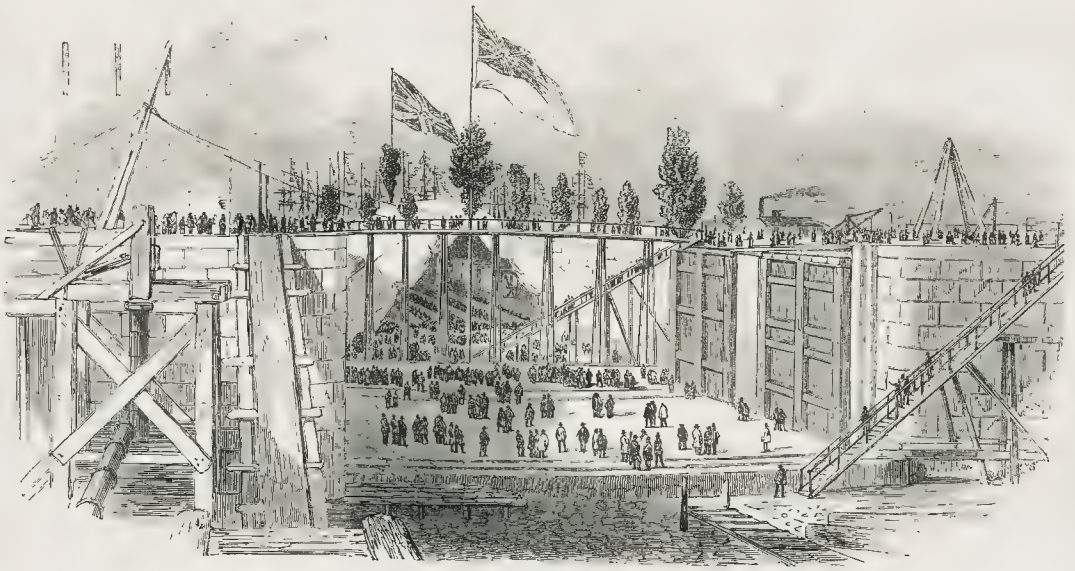
The works have been carried out from the beginning by Mr. Rendel, engineer-in-chief; Mr. Adam Smith, the resident engineer; and, for the last three years, by Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, the contractors. The works are brought so nearly to a state of completion, that the piles of the cofferdam, which interpose between the lock-gates and the sea, only require to be removed to give access to the Dock.

To celebrate this important epoch in the history of the undertaking, the spirited contractors, Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, gave on Thursday week, the 18th, a magnificent banquet, for the second and last time on which the lock-pit can be so occupied. The works and the shipping in the Old Dock were decked in their gayest colours. In the lock-pit a large marquee was erected, for the dining of more than 300 persons, for whom a sumptuous entertainment was provided by Mr. Longhurst, of the Yarborough Arms. Special trains were arranged to leave London and Manchester at 8 a.m., and to return in the evening, at the cost of the hospitable entertainers. The whole place was on the qui vive on the occasion. The London train reached Grimsby about half-past twelve, and the Manchester a little before one.

Soon after two o'clock the Earl of Yarborough took the chair, supported by the Earl of Powis, Lord A. Fagot, M.P., John Parker, Esq., M.P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., E. Heneage, Esq., M.P., the Hon. Mr. Melville, J. M. Rendel, Esq., Mr. Adam Smith, and the following directors:—Messrs. John Chapman, C. Geach, M.P., S. Peto, M.P., W. Hutton, C. Gamble, W. H. Lees, S. Brook, C. F. Youngs, T. R. Barker, and T. Greig. Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Wright were vice-presidents.

The cloth having been withdrawn, the "Health of her Majesty" was drunk with loud cheers.

The noble chairman, in proposing the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, adverted to the speech made by the Prince when he laid the first stone of the Docks, and his Lordship hoped that some day his Royal Highness might persuade



BANQUET IN THE LOCK-PIT, GREAT GRIMSBY NEW DOCK.

GREAT GRIMSBY NEW DOCK

her Majesty to come with the Royal yacht to see these Docks after they were opened. (Cheers.) He thought it would be a very convenient way for her Majesty to go to Scotland, if the yacht were sent down to Grimsby, and at her Majesty coming down by the Great Northern, might embark at this Dock. (Cheers.) In no part of her dominions would her Majesty receive a more cordial welcome than in Lincolnshire. (Cheers.)

The chairman next gave the "Health of the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family." The vice-chairman gave the "Army and Navy." Lord A. Paget replying for the army, and Admiral Moresom for the navy. Mr. W. Hutton gave the "Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese;" and Mr. Hutchings gave the "Directors of the Railway with which these Docks were connected."

Lord Yarborough returned thanks for the latter toast, assuring the contractors that his colleagues and himself could not sufficiently express their thanks for the zeal and ability with which the works had been conducted (Cheers.) His Lordship then glanced at the difficulties of the works. They had excavated 140 acres from the sea. It was six years since the first pile was driven, and 60 000 trees had been used in the works. If those trees were set apart at the usual distance at which trees of such size ought to stand, they would occupy 500 acres. Among those trees were the largest oaks they could find. They could not find in England oaks large enough to make the great lock gates, and had to send to the Black Forest of Germany for them. If the engineer had calculated that the water they should be twenty-five feet below high water mark, they would understand that to keep out the water had been a source of no small labour and anxiety. They had seen to-day the masonry erected upon four-and-a-half acres; and the tower of brick-work, with the water in the tank, would weigh 6000 tons. These things tended to make Englishmen proud that in this country such stupendous works could be carried out, without being under the control or asking the aid of the Government. (Cheers.) His Lordship concluded by expressing the thanks of the board to the contractors, Messrs Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, and their gratification at the successful conduct of the works. They might congratulate themselves, also, on the choice of their engineer, Mr. Rendel—(Cheers) and of their resident engineer, Mr. Adam Smith—(Cheers)—as well as on the punctuality, perseverance, and indomitable energy of the contractors. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peto, M.P., said, that, to carry out such great works as these around them, they needed genius to design, and practical talent to execute. He knew that the engineer-in-chief and the resident engineer, having brought these works to a conclusion, were most anxious to see them prosper. They were within four hours of London and Manchester, and thirty-six hours of Hamburg, to reach which at this moment, by Ostend and railway, required forty-four hours. To Dresden and Berlin, by this route, they might reduce the time to seventy hours. The railways in connexion with these docks must afford to the principal towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire the nearest route they were looking to the north and east of Europe. If this were carried out, he believed the prosperity of the undertaking would be ensured. (Cheers.) He gave the "Health of Mr. Rendel, engineer-in-chief, and of Mr. Adam Smith, the resident engineer." (Cheers.)

Mr. Rendel returned thanks, and in the course of his address observed that the works above ground were only one-tenth of those sunk below it.

T. R. Barker, Esq., gave the "Health of John Fowler, Esq., engineer-in-chief of the railway."—(Cheers) who was unavoidably absent.

The Hon. Mr. Melville gave the "Health of Mr. Heneage, member for Grimsby," to which Mr. Heneage replied.

J. Chapman, Esq., gave the "Members for the borough of Sheffield." (Cheers.)

Mr. Parker returned thanks. Mr. Roebuck, who was loudly called for, and much cheered, also thanked the company in an eloquent speech, ably characterising the scientific skill of the Dock works.

Mr. Rendel then proposed the health of Messrs. Hutchings, Brown, and Wright, which was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. Hutchings returned thanks, and stated several interesting facts as to the materials used in the works.

The Earl of Powis then gave the "Health of the noble Chairman," to which Lord Yarborough responded, giving "the Mayor and Corporation of Grimsby."

Mr. Greig then gave "the Officers of the Company," which was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Alport; and the proceedings closed, about half-past six, with the toast of "the Press," proposed by Mr. Geach, M.P.

The entertainment was provided by Mr. Longhurst, of the Yarborough Arms, and not by Messrs. Archer and Holt, as stated in our Journal of last week.

The water was let into the Dock on Tuesday morning, at half-past five, and the first boat was launched (for the resident engineers' amusement) before eleven o'clock The Dock gates answered far exceeding all anticipations, as they are in a technical sense waterproof.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Law Reform.—The supplement to the appendix to the first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the process, practice, and system of pleading in the Court of Chancery has been printed this week. It contains the evidence of the Hon. Dudley Field, one of the commissioners on practice and pleadings, by whom the New York code of procedure was framed, and also the letters of seven of United States judges to that gentle man, giving the result of their observations on the practical operation of the blended system of law and equity practised in the American Republic. One of the judges (the Hon. L. H. Sandford) mentions the following equity cases, which it had become his duty to try with a jury:—

In one case, *B. versus G.* and E. M. S., the complaint stated a very lucrative partnership in the main octure of gold pens, which, in plaintiff's absence, and in direct violation of the articles, defendant G. fraudulently and excladed plaintiff from the concern. He prayed an injunction, a receiver, an account, and division of assets, and the damages by reason of the dissolution. The injunction was granted of course. Then came a motion for the appointment of a receiver. The former was denied, and the latter was appointed. Meantime defendants answered, justifying the dissolution by a legal misconduct, &c. for which the plaintiff claimed damages, and submitting to an account, &c. A judgment in part was entered by consent, directing the regular accounts to be taken, and a division made of the assets on hand. Both of these were done, and a report made and confirmed. The case was then tried before a jury, on the issues as to the dissolution and its causes, and the counter claims for damages. The trial occupied a week, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for 2500 dollars damages. This established the case in a final judgment, winding up the whole controversy. You will observe, that, under the old system, besides the Chancery suit for the account, a suit at law for the damages would have been inseparable.

Liberty in the "Model Republic!"—In the latter part of last week, William Bouston complained to the magistrate at the Thames Police-court, that he, a free-born British subject, had been sold into slavery by a sea captain, with whom he engaged as a steward for wages. Having obtained his register ticket as a seaman, he stated that he was born in Gibraltar in 1810. His father was a native of St Domingo, and his mother a London woman. An unfortunate years ago he shipped in the *Brandt Cot*, at Liverpool, as steward, for 3*l.* dollars a month. On the arrival of the ship at New Orleans, the vessel was sold, and the captain, Joseph M'Coy, sold him to an American, by whom he was taken to a place called Pelenpo, in St. Matthew county, where he remained in bondage five years. His owner having learned that measures were about being taken for his liberation, put him in irons, and sent him back to New Orleans, where he was again sold to the keeper of a negro pen. He was purchased by a British subject named Lynch, an Irishman, who hired him out to a Captain Wiles, by whom he was engaged to serve as a drummer in the army under Generals Taylor. He remained with the army for two years, received a severe wound in the head at the battle of Monterey, and a shot in the right eye at Buona Vista. When cured of his wounds, he was again sold to a boarding-house keeper in New Orleans, who would not detain him as a slave when discovered that he was a British subject but put him in gaol, and used Lynch for the purchase-money. Upon the expiration of fourteen months he was sold to another Irishman named Gardner, in New Orleans, and the purchase-money was apparently tendered to cover the expenses of his maintenance while in gaol. A lawyer named Howard, of Baker street, New Orleans, then became his purchaser, who soon afterwards transferred him, for a consideration, to Mr. Barber, a Scotchman, of Natchez. This person sold him to a Mr. Lapere, through whom he was enabled to communicate with Mr. Mayhew, the British Consul, who ultimately sent him to Liverpool, on board the ship *Ann Doherty*, and on the 1st of January he arrived at that port. He left Liverpool about the 13th inst., and was kept up to London, where he arrived in the early part of last week. The magistrate having ascertained that the captain who had first wronged him was not in his jurisdiction, and that complainant had no idea where he was, could give him no redress.

The Claychoss Collision on the Midland Railway.—At the last Derby Assizes, the widow of the late John Blake, Esq., obtained a verdict for 2*l.* 00 damages for the death of her husband, occasioned by a collision at Claycross in May last. The company have since steeds died in obtaining a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the judge. The case was to have been tried again at the present assizes, but a compromise has been effected, on the following terms:—The Midland Company to pay Mrs. Blake the sum of 2*l.*500. and each party to bear their own costs of the legal proceedings. It is stated that Mrs. Reynell, the widow of Wm. Reynell, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Derby, who was killed by the same collision, has accepted from the company the sum of 2*l.*000 in liquidation of all claims against them for the death of her husband.

On Saturday last, in the Marylebone County Court, before Mr. Amos and a jury, a Mr. Cutterbuck brought an action against a cab proprietor, named Rowtell, to recover the value of a box, estimated at 2*l.*6, which formed part of his luggage when he engaged the cab at the Paddington station, but which was not deposited with the other articles when he arrived at Hoxton. It was contended for the defendant, that, as cab proprietors only undertook to convey passengers, they were not liable for luggage which was taken gratuitously. The judge said it was evident that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, but left it to the jury to determine the value of the missing article. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 2*l.*

On Tuesday, a Mr. Joseph Tennyson, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, residing in Broughton-place, Hackney-road, was ordered by the magistrates at Worship street Police-office to find substantial bail for his good behaviour for the next three months, in consequence of having attempted, while in a state of great intoxication, to stab police-constable Arnold, who at the time was endeavouring to prevent him stabbing his wife in his surgery, on the previous day. The required sureties having been procured, the accused was liberated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mons—It is certainly easy to do, now you have a problem that it cannot be solved in less than the given number of moves; and you have only to find the "repeated solution, we are of opinion that you will have a very handsome problem in less

W S W—It is obvious at a glance that it will win, and how.

R D of Manchester—Your solution is correct in all but one variation. If you will score on the diagram again, it will be correct. 2. and the Black can gain nothing by 1 R takes P 2 K to Kt 5(ch) as White can mate in 3 moves, 2. K takes K, and gives Mate next move.

Two Members—You are favour'd with the name of the author.

H O'K, Liverpool—It is not necessary in this country to warn an adversary of his Queen's danger to saying "the Queen."

A Subscriber—The book of the Amateur Games, we understand, is now ready for delivery, and the supplies to subscribers will, no doubt, be duly transmitted

Delta—Send your communication early in the week.

An Old Subscriber—The *Chess-Player's Chronicle* is published monthly, at the office, 31, King William-street, Charing-cross. 2. Jaenisch's instructive work, the "Analyses Nouveaux," may be got of Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. 3. The reprint of Nuswich's treatise has not yet reached this county.

J H H—The key moves in the eleven Enigma No 7 6 are, 1 Q to Q B 7th (ch) 2. Q to Q R 7th (ch) But you have omitted a Black P at Black's K Kt 6th

W L Y, Penzance—It shall have a corner next week in the section of Chess Readings.

Verity—It is self-evident that the letters (ch) to move # in the solution of Mr Bolton's problem are unnecessary

C M J—Of some of them we shall gladly avail ourselves. The others will require revision and amendment

J. E. B. added The "Chess-Player's Handbook," price 5*s*

Enquirer—The two chief clubs out of London are now those of Manchester and Glasgow. In both these meetings one Chess Periodical is regularly found on the tables of the gentlemen's Colonel—Your problem may be so read also by playing—1 Kt to Q B 3d. 2 Kt to Q 5th, and then the Q mates in two moves more. A White Pawn at Q B 3 would probably remedy that

R W. Monkton says

Turret Nist—1 We believe you are wrong See the Author's Solution 2 Both Enigmas, 732 and 733, can be solved in the number of moves stipulated

Student—They shall be noticed in our next.

J F, F S, and others—The "(ch)" at move 8, in the solution of Mr Bolton's Problem, is clearly unnecessary, as "check" is not given, but it does not in any way invalidate the solution, which is perfect

F St of Hull—They shall be examined

Agnes should devote a few hours to some elementary work on the game. With respect to the solution in question, about which we are unnecessarily troubled, the Pawn does not cover the check: Black throws it forward to K 8 th, but it is taken in passing, and the King, being still in check, is obliged to move. We really have not time or space to explain such obvious matters.

Solutions of Problem No 425 by Tarit Nist, Two Mortales, M P, S—y, P P, L S D, C G P, Ardens, Sefton, Cabareno of Dublin, Arbuers, G R, Schalcrn

Solutions of Problem No 426, by Stevens, R D M, Ardens, Philo-Chess, Magnus, D D, Mors, Solon, S Edmund, Cecil, E H H of Hull

Solutions of Enigmas by Homer, M P, L S D, Rev T C, Rev G N, D D, are correct; all others are wrong

Solution of Problem No. 425.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. K to his 2d	K to his 4th (best)	5. P to K 8th (becoming a Rook)	K to his 4th
2. K to his B 3d	K to his B 4th	6. R to K R 8th—	
3. P to K R 6th	K to his 4th	Mate.	
4. P to K R 7th	K to his B 4th		

Solution of Problem No. 426.

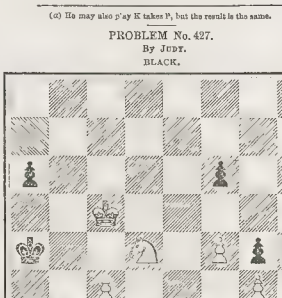
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 8th (double ch)	K to B 5th	4. R takes R	Anything
2. R to K 8th	R to Q R 4th (a)	5. B to Q 2d	Anything
3. Kt to Q 3d (ch)	K takes P	6. R Mates.	

(a) He may also play K takes P, but the result is the same.

PROBLEM No. 427.

By Judy.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Finely contested Gambit between Mr. Petroff, the great Russian player, and Major Jaenisch *

(The Knight's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	34. h to Kt 3d	P to K B 3d
2 P to K B 4th	P takes P	35. R to K sq	P takes P
3 B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	36. K takes P (ch)	R takes P
4 Kt to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	37. P takes R	K takes P
5 Kt to Q B 3d	B to K Kt 2d	38. K takes P	K to B 3d
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	39. P to K R 8th	P to Q R 4th
7. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 3d	40. P to K R 6th	K to Kt 3d
8. B to K 2d	Q to K R 3d	41. K to B 4th	K takes P
9. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th (a)	42. K to K 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
10 Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q B 2d	43 K takes Q P (c)	P takes P
11. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 5th	44. K takes P	K to Kt 4th
12 Kt to K sq	Q to K B 3d	45. K to Q 4th	K to B 5th
13. B takes h Kt P	Q takes Q P	46. K takes P	K to his 4th
14 Q takes Q	B takes Q	47. K to Q B 4th	K to Q 3d
15. B takes Q B	Q R takes B	48. K to K 5th	K to Q B 2d
16. B takes P	B takes Q Kt	49. K to Q B 5th	K to Q 2 l
17. P takes B	P to Q 4th	50. K to Q 5th	K to Q B 2d
18. P to K 5th	Kt to K 3 l	51. K to Q 6th	K to Q B 3d
19. Kt to Q 3d	Kt Kt to K 2d	52. K to Q Kt 7th	K to Q 2d (d)
20 Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3d	53. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Q Kt 2d
21 K to B 2d	Kt takes B	54. P to Q 5th	K to Q B 2d
22 R takes Kt	Kt to K Kt 3d	55. K to Q B 8th	K to Q 2d
23 P to K Kt 3d	K to Q 2d	56. K to Q Kt 8th	K to Q B 2d
24 Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq	57. K to Q R 6th	K to Q Kt sq
25 Kt to Q 3d	P to K R 4th	58. P to Q B 5th	K to Q Kt sq
26. K to Kt 2d	Q R to K 3d	59. K to Kt 5th	K to Kt 2d
27 R R to K B sq	Kt to Q B 4th	60. P to Q R 5th	K to Q B 2d
28 R to K R 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)	61. P to Q B 5th	K to Kt sq
29. P takes Kt	K R to K R sq (ch)	62. K to Q Kt 5th	K to Kt 2d
30 K to B 3 l	K R to K Kt 5th	63. P to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 2d
31. R B to his sq	R takes R (b)	64. K to Q 6th	K to B sq
32 Q R to K Kt sq	K to R 4th	65 K to Q 6th	K to Q sq
33. K takes R	P takes R (ch)	66 P to B 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq

And the game was drawn.

Notes by Mayor Jaenisch.

* Of all the games I played with Mr Petroff during my last sojourn in Warsaw (of which I naturally lost the greater part), I have only recorded this one; and this, although containing many remarkable features, is, alas, one of many grave errors. The reason of which errors is that we played so much for set games, but a series of mere experiments, parties, to establish a theory. Should the two attacks and defences in the Bishop's Gambit, One minor or side subject is now finished, but we reserve it for more careful revision, after which we shall hasten to close at the disposal of the editor

(a) This is not the proper move, as we subsequently found out. It would have been better to play 9 P to K B 3d, with which have enabled him to maintain the Gambit Pawn (though a most difficult position). It will be seen in our forthcoming article, that this defence may be much simplified by playing at the 8th move Kt to K 3d, instead of Q to K R 3d. The move adopted by Black leads to a very complicated game, as will be seen by the 20th Gambit Pawn.

(b) From the moment when the Queens were exchanged up to this point the game seems to be very correctly played, at least on the part of Black, but here he commits a notable fault in omitting to move, instead of 31. K to K 3d, 31. R to K sq which would have been followed by

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
32 Q R to K Kt sq	Q R to K Kt sq	33 R takes R	R takes R

and would, I think, have ensured a drawn story; whilst in consequence of 31 Kto K 3d, the balance of advantage turns to White's favour

(c) After the 43th move of White, K 4 to K 5th he had an easy winning game; but here at move 43, by taking the Q Pawn with his king (instead of taking the Q Kt P with P), he falls into a grievous error, and a drawn game is the consequence. It is true that the mistake affords M Petroff a favourable opportunity of exhibiting the resources of a great master in making a down battle of a game so completely compromised The termination is an interesting one spite of a King and Pawn against a King and two Pawns

(d) These "opposition" manœuvres are highly instructive. The advance of the White Pawns can never be of any avail while Black persists in his policy of keeping his Q Kt Pawn removed

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A committee of noblemen and gentlemen is being formed, having for its object to test public opinion upon the question of retaining or removing the Crystal Palace; and, should the former alternative be in a majority, decide upon, then the purposes to which the building should be applied, and the means of rendering it self supporting, will become subjects for consideration. The contractors have, within the last few days, had three applications from Paris for the purchase of the building, and its removal to the Champ de Mars. One of these is believed to be made on behalf of the French Government

The sight-seers who visit the new Houses of Parliament should be informed that the orders issued on Saturdays by the Lord Great Chamberlain now admit not only to the House of Peers, but to the Central Hall, St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster Hall, the Royal Gallery, the Victoria Tower, and the Royal Staircase.

We understand the King of Hanover is expected to arrive in this country at the latter end of May.

At Worms, on the evening of the 14th instant, as Father Danz was preaching in the Cathedral, and was setting forth the proofs of the divinity of Christ, a shot struck one of the doors of the church. Those of the congregation who sat near the entrance ran out, but the father admonishing all to tranquility and devout attention, the incident was allowed to pass. Nothing is known of the author of this interruption.

A fashionable dressmaker living near the Place Vendôme, at Paris, Mdlle. F., earned, a few days ago, an eagle bearing a crown to be painted on the windows of her shop. The next day mud and filth were thrown on it, and this was repeated for the same day. On the following morning a ball, apparently discharged from an air-gun, knocked the window to pieces, and penetrated some wood-work, near which the dressmaker was seated. Fortunately, she was not touched. The same night a fire broke out in the bedroom of the dressmaker, but it was soon extinguished.

The City Commissioners of Sewers have applied to the corporation of London to cause three markets weekly to be held at Leadenha.. and Bermondsey, in the new lanes now being built over the tanner's banks, instead of being scattered about the markets in wet weather, breeding vermin and engendering diseases.

The herring fishery would appear, have almost deserted the Shannon, as up to last week the take at Limerick and at Glin, Shanagolden, and the Cave side, did not number 100 fish since the season commenced. Samuel brings in this market the enormous price of 8*s* per lb.

The *Gambius* of Naples of the 4th states that the town of Bagnara, in Lower Calabria, has been visited of late by such violent shocks of earthquake, that the inhabitants have been obliged to leave their houses and live in barracks of wood made for the town.

A fine white heron was killed a few days ago, near Angers. Attached to the right leg was a small copper plate, with the inscription—"Walden Jagt Gasthaup, Loo, 1849." (Society of Falconers of Loo.) Loo is a seat of the King of Holland.

On Tuesday last, the keeper of the lighthouse at Cairnryan, in Scotland, observed a large number of porpoises coming into Lochryan; and on Wednesday they were seen playing about the loch, within a short distance of the quay.

A letter from Vienna, of the 15th inst., states that the *Marianna*, warsteamer, whose disappearance has already been noticed, has been wrecked, with her crew of about 140 men, off the Dalmatian coast

It appears from a Parliamentary document that the sum paid by the contractors for the London Corporation tolls, as rent, for the years 1849, 1850, 1851, was severally 2*l.*5616, 2*l.*9710, 2*l.*8810. The rents and profits are applicable, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, to the formation of a new street from Holborn-bridge, in the City, towards Clerkenwell-green.

In many places between Rugby, Watford, and London, the turf, shrubs, trees, &c. on the slopes of the North-Western line of railway, are either burnt, or are now burning, with alarming rapidity. In the early part of the week more than 100 burning patches were observed blazing, destroying everything in its course, and defying the utmost efforts of a number of men who were employed to extinguish the fire.

It is stated that Mr. Welby Pugin is in a state of mind at this time which presents any attention to professional pursuits.

William Kalabergo, the Italian who was convicted, at the late assizes for the murder of his uncle, was executed at Oxford Castle, at eight o'clock on Monday morning. As already stated, the unfortunate man had confessed his guilt.

The palace of Rheinardsbrunn, the favourite residence of the Duke of Saxe-Cobury-Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of the 14th. The cellars alone were saved in one of the most charming spots of the Thuringian Forest, and occupied the site of an ancient monastery. It was not long since built, at great cost, in the old German style, and contained treasures of art and antiquity of untold value. The disaster was purely accidental.

William Pamplin, who was convicted at the last Winchester Summer Assizes for being concerned in the great gold dust robbery on the South-Wes ern Railway, and sentenced to ten years' transportation, afterwards commuted to two years' imprisonment, has, in consequence of ill health, been granted a free pardon by the Secretary of State, and was released on Wed esday. It is said that he has rendered some important disclosures to the railway company, which have hastened his pardon.

From a return made by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of voyages made by British steam-vessels entered inwards from foreign parts in the United Kingdom within the same year—two voyages from Prussia, with 149 tonnage; 136 from Holland, with 31,318 tonnage; and 88 from Belgium, with 22,151 tonnage.

The military commission of the Germanic Diet has granted the sum of 400*l.* florins to Professors Schlebein, of Basle, and Bottger, of Frankfort, as a reward for their invention of gun cotton

Rio de Janeiro will shortly be lighted with gas by an English company. The cast-iron pipes for the purpose will be shipped from Liverpool in a few days, and a gentleman proceeds to Rio by the next Brazilian mail packet from Southampton to superintend the arrangements

A parcel of pineapples has been received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt by the *Bosphorus* steamer, from Sierra Leone, being the first importation to this country from our African possessions.

It is said that the Great Western are making arrangements with parties in London and Wales to bring large quantities of Welsh coals to London at one-halfpenny per ton per mile. The Great Western, as well as the Great Northern, and we might say the Berwick and other railway companies, know full well the advantage of conveying coals long distances, and in large quantities.

The Right Hon. the Speaker's fifth Parliamentary dinner took place on Saturday last. In the evening there was a brilliant *soirée* at the right Hon. gentleman's residence. The Speaker's second and last levee takes place this day.

By a return to the House of Commons, it appears that in the year ending the 5th of January last the duty on cigarettes was 81,160,080 lbs. 9*d.*, at Scotch snuff was 638 lbs. 4*d.*; in Great-Britain, 41 295 713 lbs. 10*d.*; and in Ireland, 259,666 lbs. 4*d.*; whilst on prunellas, substitutions, &c. for tea, of the amounts were respectively 2,926,012 lbs. 6*d.*; 271,314; 2,937,225 lbs. 6*d.*, and 256,670. In 1797 the duty on tea was 3,447,764,446 lbs. 9*d.*, and on prunellas, administrations, and testamentary inventories, to £38 260 557 15*s.* 8*d.*

The local papers say that so many Meltonians are appointed to the new Lords of the metropolis of the sporting world is in a most deplorable state of business.

The Liverpool Town Council held a special meeting on Monday, and some of the members became rather excited in their words and actions, whilst discussing the question of the election of a new head constable.

On Monday night, between eight and nine o'clock, some audacious thief entered the house of Inspector Ledsam, of the Salford police force, near Manchester, and completely opposite the principal entrance to the police-office, from it something under a dozen yards, and the inspector himself was on duty in the office at the very time!

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland gave a farewell dinner party on Saturday, at Dublin Castle, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

A grand musical commemoration in honour of the late poet Moore took place on Monday night, in the Ancient Concert Room, in Dublin. The compositions performed were all the e of the immortal bard himself.

A bill will shortly be submitted to Parliament for the purpose of forming a new station at Nine Elms, on the London bridge, so that the present tortuous and inconvenient approach may be altogether avoided, and thus effect an improvement that has, for years past, been considered wanting to connect these two great thoroughfares. The line proposed is a continuation of Stamford-street, as that when completed there will be a direct communication on the Surrey side of the river from London to Westminster-bridge. As a sum of money was some years ago granted by Government for this object, with the interest that has since accrued upon it a small sum only will be required to complete the work.

The Limerick papers state that there has not been a single labouring man or woman, able to work, unemployed in that part of the country for several weeks past. Emigration, nevertheless, proceeds at as great a rate as ever, and the price of berths in emigrant ships has been considerably raised in all the Irish ports.

The report read at the annual meeting of the directors of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, stated that during the past year 45 widows of deceased artists have been receiving pensions, of whom 44 were paid 2*l.*5, four 3*l.* 10*s.*, and one 2*l.*5 as per annum. In addition, 35 orphans had received sums varying from 5*l.* downwards. The receipts for the past year amounted to 2*l.*2342, and the disbursements were 2*l.*110 14*s.* 4*d.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DURATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS

Lord BROUGHAM laid upon the table a bill which was read a first time, for diminishing the interval between the proclamation of the Crown and the assembling of Parliament. To measure would save a fortnight in point of time, but it would not be compulsory. At the present time, fifty days must elapse between the issuing of the writ and the day for summoning a new Parliament. The law fixed for seven days, which enactment was rendered necessary by the 52nd article of the Act of Union with Scotland, and by various circumstances which had since ceased to be of any importance. He (Lord Brougham) was prepared to show that a period of three weeks was sufficient. The noble and learned Lord added a few observations on the necessity of resorting to some means to prevent a recurrence of the gross system of bribery, at the next general election, which had usually disturbed former ones.

The Earl of DERBY had no objection to the measure being read a first time, but he thought the whole subject introduced the whole Government would shortly be brought under the consideration of the House of Commons.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE MAILS TO AUSTRALIA

Mr FRENCH ask d the Secretary to the Admiralty—"Whether the Victoria Royal Mail Company have entered into and executed the contract with the Government for the carriage of the mails to Sydney? What security has been given for the due performance of the service contracted for? Has they been given a Royal charter, and upon what terms as to the amount of capital to be subscribed? When is the first steamer to sail with the mails from England?"

Mr. STAFFORD replied, that the Admiralty Mail Company had not yet entered into or executed any contract with the Government for the conveyance of the Australian mail, the reason for this being that the directors thought it better to wait for a charter, and to enter into the contract as a chartered rather than as an individual company. As to the second question, the charter enabled the company to raise at once £500,000; and the sum already paid in, or secured, was £350,000. With regard to the third question, it was impossible to say. No charter had yet been given. The Board of Trade had reported that the first steamer was the 3d of June, the issuing a postponement from the 1st to May, and no communication had been received from Mr. Cunard, from which he presumed to be no doubt that the time thus fixed would be punctually kept.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. PETRIE, this bill, sent down from the House of Lords, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day fortnight.

MISSION TO SIAM.

Sir T. E. COLEBROOKE took the liberty of asking in what position the negotiations were at present, and whether they were continued to any extent, or were entirely suspended, in consequence of the withdrawal of the mission to Siam.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, there was an important aspect of the question, under the present circumstances of the country, which rendered it necessary that the Government should be prepared for the first steamer was the 3d of June, the issuing a postponement from the 1st to May, and no communication had been received from Mr. Cunard, from which he presumed to be no doubt that the time thus fixed would be punctually kept.

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NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "whether it was Government intended to acquiesce in the decision of the judges in the case of the Queen *v.* the publishers of the "Household Narratives of Current events;" and, if not, what course the Government meant to pursue with regard to other publications issued under similar circumstances?"

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the case in question had been referred to the Crown officers, who believed they had conferred with the legal advisers of the late Government on the subject. When he was in possession of their opinion, he should be able to give a definite answer to the gentleman.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. WALPOLE said that it was his intention to move on Monday next that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Secretary at War be empowered to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending and consolidating the laws relating to the militia.

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS—EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

On the order of the day for going into the Committee of Supply being read,

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that after what had taken place on Friday night in the House of Lords, which was somewhat satisfactory, inasmuch as the Earl of Derby had said his intention were that the Parliament should be dissolved, with the view to the re-assembling of a new one before the close of the autumn, he thought it most advisable to allow the estimates to pass with as little discussion as possible. He also suggested that another day in the week should be given up to Government business, in order to facilitate its speedy transaction. The noble Lord deprecated as a great misfortune any change in the present system of national education in Ireland. He hoped that no proposition would be made in the present Parliament to interfere with it.

Mr. WALPOLE said there was no intention to make any alteration in the present system of national education in Ireland. He had intimated that some modification might be made, so as to render the system more satisfactory to the clergy of the Established Church, which would not go the length of upsetting the whole system of national education in Ireland. He agreed with Lord John Russell, that it would be the best course to get on with the public business as fast as possible.

Sir De Lacy EVANS moved the following resolution in the way of amendment on the motion for going into committee of supply: "That, in the opinion of this House, it is inconsistent on the part of the Government to propose an augmentation, however small, of the armed and paid forces of the country, while the [illegible] is at peace, and while discontinuance and discouragement, [illegible] and China rum offers of gratuitous service from [illegible] men, having for their object the formation of rifle companies and regiments for the nation's defence."

Mr. HUME said he was glad to hear the declaration of Lord John Russell; and no stronger was he impressed with the wisdom of the course he was about to adopt, that he (Mr. Hume), for the first time in his life, would offer no opposition to the estimates.

Mr. F. MASKELYNE said to trusting to volunteer corps, rather than to the regular army, was a [illegible] policy.

Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. S. HERBERT, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Tyrrell then [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] was the last man in the House to [illegible] Government in [illegible] measures for the defence of the country, but he [illegible] Government had not taken the proper course in [illegible] Sir De Lacy Evans] had not been entitled to [illegible] he understood it impossible to attempt its revival by rousing the [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] said that the Government had [illegible] and [illegible] Sir De Lacy Evans] should not be the first to [illegible] Government. He [illegible] Sir De Lacy Evans] had [illegible] the [illegible] Lord John Russell] had [illegible] Mr. Hume] had [illegible] and more particularly so to those of that part of London.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was glad to hear of Mr Hume's pacific intentions towards the Government; and added, that, as soon as the [illegible] measures for the good government of the country should be passed, a distinct [illegible] Parliament [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] had no objection to the rifle corps was not to discountenance [illegible] rifle corps; but, in the present state of the law, [illegible] the opinion of the House should be taken upon the Militia Bill introduced by Government before leading any sanction to those corps.

Sir De Lacy EVANS withdrew his amendment, and the House went into

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Several votes for the army and navy estimates were taken after some discussion, and the House resumed.

CHANCERY REFORM.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee on the Suitors in Chancery Relief bill

Mr. [illegible] stated that the present Government [illegible] Chancery Reform [illegible] Public Committee [illegible] in the administration of affairs. The fact was, that active steps had been taken to remodel the Court of Chancery, though there was not sufficient time to move the intended reformation into the shape of a bill.

Mr. J. STUART said that, as he had [illegible] from the hon. and learned gentleman proved the correctness of the statement, that no measure of the kind was prepared, notwithstanding the paragraph in her Majesty's Speech implying that [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] in her Majesty's Speech only went the length of saying [illegible] and created a bill to be prepared on the subject, and therefore [illegible] that steps had been taken with a view to carry out the [illegible] stated.

Mr. HADLEY said no doubt the sincerity of the late Government in their professions of [illegible] Bankes] it was a fact that delays had intervened, and that not [illegible] effectual had been done.

The bill then passed through committee.

The [illegible] bill went through committee.

The St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill passed through committee.

The [illegible] for the second reading of the Sale of Beer Bill was then read and discharged.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

LAW OF WILLS.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Law of Wills Amendment Bill, the object of which was to remove some of the anomalies at present existing, particularly those connected with the system of signatures, which frequently prevented the intentions of the testator from being carried out, in consequence of some formal inaccuracy connected with the signature. He proposed that the bill, if it met with their Lordships' approbation, should be forwarded through all its stages as speedily as possible, in order that it might pass before Easter.

After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM, Lord CRANWORTH, and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, the bill was read a second time.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Lord BEAUMONT asked for information with respect to the present state of affairs in the Argentine Confederation, the Banda Oriental, and the other countries watered by the River Plate and its tributaries. The noble Lord also took occasion to press on the Government the necessity of vindicating themselves of the late fall of Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, to enter into negotiations for the purpose of opening a path for British commerce in Bolivia, Brazil, and other districts of South America.

The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed his great gratification at the termination of the war.

A short conversation on the subject ensued between the Earl of HARROWBY, Lord STANLEY of Alderley, and Lord KINNAIRD; in the course of which

The Earl of MALMESBURY promised to furnish Lord Beaumont with a copy of the last despatch received by the Government relating to the expulsion of Rosas.

The subject then dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RE ELECTION.

Viscount GALWAY took the oaths and his seat for East Retford.

MINISTERS' MONEY—THE ANNUITY TAX.

Mr. WALPOLE announced, in reply to a question from Mr. Reynolds, that the Government intended to bring in a bill next session to settle the vexed question of ministers' money in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman, in answer to another question, said that he would go through the papers upon the subject, and see if he could not arrive at some means of disposing of the question of the annuity tax in Ireland.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Mr. HUME, in answer to Mr. Bright, stated, that, in moving for a select committee to enquire into the affairs he should take the opportunity of stating the views of the Government upon the subject.

FASTER HOLIDAYS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that he should feel it to be his duty to move for an additional adjournment of the House for the Easter recess from the 8th to the 19th of April.

THE HOP DUTY.

Mr. FREWEN moved a resolution, that, in any remission of taxation, the repeal of the duty on hops ought to be taken into serious consideration. He found from notices upon the facts, that the amount paid into the Exchequer on account of the tax did not exceed, upon an average of three years, £269,000; that it was the only tax which had never been mitigated, and that it pressed with great severity upon the growers, and was producing distress and ruin in [illegible] districts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, it was admitted that it would be improper to press Government for any pledge upon this subject, which, when a revision of taxation would take place, would not escape their attention. Under the circumstances, he hoped Mr. Frewen would not require a more definite answer.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Cobden took part,

Mr. FREWEN said he was satisfied with the answer he had received, and would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. ANDERSON moved for copies of all correspondence between her Majesty's Government, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and our Consul-General in Egypt, relative to the attempted interference of the Porte in the internal administration of that country. He enlarged upon the injurious effects of the pretensions put forward by the Turkish Government, which would deprive the Pasha of Egypt of the hereditary independence which had been conceded to Mehemet Ali, and reduce his successors to dependence upon the Sultan, whose interference as ascribed to the machinations of discarded servants of the Pasha at Constantinople.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the motion referred to a most important and delicate question of foreign policy; viz. the relations between Turkey and Egypt; and it was quite impossible to accede to it. Negotiations were now going on for the adjustment of that question with a due regard to the interests of the two countries, and generally to the interests of the world. He must oppose the motion, therefore, on the grounds that the transactions were in an imperfect state; that negotiations were still going on at Constantinople upon the subject, and that the production of the papers would be attended with effects most injurious to the public service.

Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in this objection. We were on the most friendly terms with both the Sultan and the Pacha; but any interference on our part could only be received as the counsel of a friend, and he thought the publication of the correspondence would not further the object in view.

After some further conversation the motion was withdrawn.

The O'GORMAN MAHON called the attention of the Government to the subject of a petition from certain Commissioners of Emis, complaining with a motion for certain directions to the Board of Works in Ireland.

A short conversation followed; but the hon. gentleman ultimately withdrew his motion.

RAJAH BROOKE.

Mr. HUME moved for a copy of a letter from Mr. Burns to Lord Palmerston, complaining of observations received in the hands of Sir James Brooke, and of any answer thereto.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND objected to motions of this kind, invidiously worded, instead of direct charges.

The motion was agreed to.

DESERTERS FROM MERCHANT SHIPS.

Mr HENLEY obtained leave and brought in a bill to enable her Majesty to carry into effect the arrangements made with foreign powers for the apprehension of seamen who desert from their ships, which was read a first time.

CHURCH RATES.

On the motion of Mr. [illegible] a bill to [illegible] was read a first time, to promote the building [illegible] churches.

Mr. [illegible] that he would not trespass to any length upon the House at that late hour of the night, but he could not allow the present opportunity to pass without saying a few words from Mr. J. Bell, and a deputation from the Metropolitan Church Reform Association, consisting of Mr. Thomas Gibson, Mr. William [illegible], Mr. Bell, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Marquis of Bradford, Lord [illegible], Mr. Hall, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Fox, Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Child.

Mr. [illegible] objected to [illegible] ter, and the motion was postponed.

The report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to.

BOROUGH OF ST. ALBAN'S.

The report on the St Alban's Disfranchisement Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to, after a few more words from Mr. J. Bell, and a declaration by Mr. Wigram that the Government intended to support the second reading of the Corrupt Practices Bill.

The Consolidated Fund (£8 000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to Consolidate and Enlarge the Acts relating to the Appointment and Pay of Parish Constables was brought in and read a first time.

Adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to a quarter before two o'clock.

Lord Newport took the oaths and his seat for South Shropshire.

Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of the Protection from Dangerous Animals Bill. The hon. gentleman dilated on the public evils and [illegible] from the absence of sufficient legislation to prevent [illegible] dogs and savage animals, and from the enactment against draught dogs not being extended to the rural districts. The object of his bill was to remedy those defects in the law.

The Attorney-General gave a full and copious exposition of the proposed provisions for the destruction of mad dogs (already without the pale of the law), and for the better trying of irritable traits, and he urged that, though the subject of dog-carts might deserve consideration, there was no urgent necessity for Legislation. It would be better, he thought, to withdraw the bill; otherwise, he should oppose its rejection.

Sub-sequently the bill was withdrawn.

The County Rates Bill was referred to a select committee.

Mr VERNON SMITH (for Lord J. Russell) moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not oppose the second reading, but reserved his observations as to details.

Colonel SIBTHORP entered a vigorous protest against the bill, which however, was read a second time.

The Common Law Fees Regulation Bill went through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

The Earl of DERBY gave notice of his intention, on Friday the 2d of April, to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Act under which the Charter had been granted to the East India Company.

The Common Inclosure Bill was read a second time.

The Law of Wills Amendment Bill passed through committee.

IRELAND.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for a select committee to which shall be referred the Tenure Amendment Bill for the debts due from counties and municipal towns in Ireland, for the imposition of a consolidated annuity for a period not exceeding forty years.

The Earl of DERBY said he would not offer any opposition to the motion of the noble Lord; on the contrary, he thought that the subject was one that deserved a full and impartial investigation. By a committee of that House.

After a few words from the Earl of GLENGALL, the motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

FASTER HOLIDAYS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Hume, said, that he would move the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays from Thursday the 6th of April until Monday the 19th.

MAYNOOTH

In reply to Mr. Keogh, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not the intention of the Government to bring in any bill to abolish the grant to Maynooth during the present session. In respect to the next session, he would only remark that it was generally very unwise for a Government to say what they would bring forward in a future Parliament, which was not even elected.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. HUME then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation by extending the election franchise in England and Wales, so that every man of full age, and [illegible] sanity, [illegible] of legal [illegible], should be entitled to vote for the election of a member of Parliament, and [illegible] to be registered as an elector, and to have a vote for a representative in Parliament. Also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of population and property.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said it was absurd to bring forward such a motion in a condemned Parliament.

Sir W. FAGE WOOD said that the events which had taken place in France ought to be a warning to this country to confine in the people and extend the franchise. It was monstrous to say that there should be only 1,000,000 voters in that great country. He saw, however, no use in affirming the motion before the time when it could not lead to a result.

Mr. NAPIER opposed the motion, and repudiated the ballot-box as being inconsistent with the genius of the British character.

Mr. DISRAELI, in supporting the motion, contended that the time was most proper for discussing a question of such importance.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a series of statistical calculations, for the purpose of showing that the towns were better represented in proportion to their population than the rural districts. He contended that neither vote by ballot nor universal suffrage would prevent bribery; and in proof of this he quoted an extract of a letter he received from America, which stated that at the general election in New York the greatest bribery and violence were committed.

Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that from the manner in which the motion was worded it was impossible that he could support it. He thought that if they established the ballot and universal suffrage it would be impossible for them to preserve the Constitution.

Mr. WALPOLE said he did not wish to be understood as being wholly opposed to an extension of the franchise to the education and industry of the country, but merely that, before making a change, its probable utility must be established, and also its practicability.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. HORSMAN seconded the motion.

After some further discussion, Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion.

The House then divided on the original proposition.

The numbers were—

For Mr. Hume's motion	..	89
Against it	..	241
Majority against the motion	..	—152

The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Copyright Amendment Acts passed through committee.

The Common Law Fees Regulation (Salaries) Bill was reported.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Thursday the twenty-fifth anniversary of this excellent institution, founded to provide the aged printer or his widow in the hour of adversity, was celebrated at the London Tavern, Douglas Jerrold—himself once a printer—in the chair; when a collection amounting to upwards of £600 was made in aid of the funds, being one of the largest subscriptions ever yet realised at the anniversary of the institution.

EXECUTION BY PROXY.—At noon, on the 10th inst., just as the Exchange at Hamburg, crowded with merchants, presented its busiest aspect, two functionaries in the civic uniform came up and rolled their drums for the space of ten minutes, causing a great commotion both within and out of the Exchange. While this was going on, workmen were seen over the principal gateway of the building erecting a black board, on which was printed in white letters the name of a merchant of the city who had lately suspended payment and proceeded with all his assets. When the name had been fairly set up, a bell called the "schand glocke," or shame bell, only rung on such occasions, was sounded for two hours from a tower of the Bourse. This penalty of disgrace, called the "execution of a fraudulent bankrupt," is ordained by a law which can be traced to the fourteenth century, when the Hanseatic league was at the height of its greatness. At that period, however, the bankrupt's patent of citizenship and his certificate as a merchant were also burnt by the hangman.

EGHAUTUM.—The Engraving at page 236 of our Journal of last week contains, as there stated, represent Inscription Hill, in Natal, as taken from a View of Cradock's Pass, at the Cape, sketched and engraved by Lieut.-Colonel McNeil, prior to the construction, under his direction, of the excellent road which now passes round the mountain.

By the report of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation, it appears the claim from Lawrence Pountney-hill to Crooked-lane amounted to £87,060 10s. 8d., and the claim given amounted to £49,864. The claims from Gracechurch street amounted to £9738 10s. 8d., and were settled at £4114. The claims from Queen-street to Bread-street amounted to £113,090 10s., and were settled for £85,358 10s., and the claim for Cox, Chandler's Hall, Gresham-street, was £6500, and was settled at £4014.

FESTIVITIES AT AUDLEY END.

AUDLEY END, the noble domain of the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, has recently been the scene of a very interesting festivity, in commemoration of the arrival of the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke, and his noble and accomplished bride, the Lady Charlotte Neville. Their reception on the 17th ult. was a right hearty welcome from the tenantry of Lord Braybrooke and the tradesmen of the town. The grounds in front of the mansion (over which flies the large and imposing Bay Neville arms) were gaily decked with banners and flags; while at the grand entrance to the lawn a triumphal arch had been erected with evergreens, &c., surmounted with the family arms of Neville and Toler, bearing the inscription "Welcome." Merry peals were rung at Littlebury and Saffron Waldren Church during the day; and nearly the whole population turned out to meet the happy couple.

While the crowd on the ground still continued to increase, the tenantry, principal tradesmen of the town, and a large number of the influential farmers residing in the neighbourhood, amounting to nearly 200, wearing white favours, proceeded on horseback to the Audley End station, a distance of rather more than a mile, to await the arrival of the train. They also arranged themselves on either side of the road leading to the station; and, on the appearance of the mob a pause in their cheering, they received them with enthusiastic cheering, and escorted them nearly to the entrance of the park, when the procession was formed in the following order:—

An orderly officer on horseback.
The Essex Standard.
Two flag-bearers
Tenantry, tradesmen, and farmers, two abreast.
Fiddles, cornets, drums, and vehicles.
Labourers, 140 employed by his Lordship in the estates, four abreast.
Grand military brass band.
The carriage containing the happy couple, three flag-bearers on each side
Private carriages, &c.

The children belonging to the Hon. Miss Neville's and Union Schools formed in line along the Cambridge road, and were much noticed.

The carriage having reached the grand entrance in the above order, the horses were taken off from the carriage, and drawn by the labourers, amid the vehement cheering and firing of cannon, to the grand portico of the mansion; here Lord Braybrooke and the Hon. Charles C. Neville were in waiting to receive their noble relatives. Lady Braybrooke, the Hon. Miss and the Hon. Lords Neville and Lucy Neville, were also in the grand portico, ready to receive the youthful bride and her noble husband. After congratulations had been exchanged, Mr. John Clayden, one of his Lordship's tenants, read a congratulatory address.

Mr. Neville replied in an emphatic speech, at the conclusion and during the delivery of which he was most lustily cheered. Lord Braybrooke then addressed the assembly, and hearty cheers were given for his Lordship, Lady Braybrooke and family, &c. Cake and wine, and abundance of old ale, were bountifully distributed. The multitude then peaceably returned to their homes.

The auspicious event was further commemorated by a grand dinner given by Lord Braybrooke, in the great hall of Audley End, on Thursday week, when a large company of his Lordship's tenants, the clergy of Saffron Walden and the surrounding village, the Mayor and Town Council of that ancient and loyal borough, and every one bearing office within it, including also several of Lord Braybrooke's friends and neighbours, partook of his Lordship's hospitable board. On the anniversary of the birthday of the Hon. R. C. Neville. The noble host, Lord Braybrooke, received his guests, 100 in number, with great cordiality; and the courtesy shown by him was warmly seconded by every member of his Lordship's family. Many too as were drunk; and the manner in which those were received that referred to any member of the family testified to the great respect in which they are held in the neighbourhood. The party did not break up until a late hour. The day will be long cherished and remembered, not only as an evidence of his Lordship's kindness and liberality, but as another proof how such associations tend to the honour of those who, high in rank, so generously condescend to entertain their friends and neighbours, as well as to the happiness of those who enjoy that hospitality and kindness. The ladies of the family remained throughout the banquet as spectators in the gallery above, evidently taking a lively interest in the joyous scene before them.

The fine old mansion and domain of Audley End are situated in a narrow valley, at the western extremity of the parish, and one mile from the town of Saffron Walden. The mansion was built for Howard Earl of Suffolk, afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England, from the designs of John Thorpe, whose

RECEPTION OF THE HON. R. C. AND LADY CHARLOTTE NEVILLE, AT AUDLEY END, THE SEAT OF LORD BRAYBROOKE.

drawings are preserved in Sir John Soane's Museum, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The house is supposed to have been commenced in 1603, and to have occupied thirteen years in building; and the date 1616 still remains upon one of the gateways. Audley End was visited by James I. in 1610 and 1614, upon one of which occasions James happily remarked that the house was too large for a King, though it might do for a Lord Treasurer. It is stated to have cost, with the furniture, £200,000—an enormous sum in those times. Nor did the charge of maintaining the household prove less formidable, for none of the possessors of Audley End, after the death of the first Earl of Suffolk, were able to keep an establishment suitable to the size and magnificence of the house.

The mansion, when completed, consisted, besides the offices, of buildings surrounding two spacious quadrangular courts. That to the westward was approached by a bridge across the Cam, through a double avenue of limes, terminating with a grand entrance gateway.

The edifice is a fine example of the intermediate style between Gothic and classical in which the great houses of England were built during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; or, in the phrase of the present day, Italianized Gothic. The exterior exhibits three stories of wall, mostly plain, separated by projecting strings, and pierced by large windows. The whole range of the wall is surmounted by a stone parapet of open-work.

The lower storey on the south side, formerly an open cloister, has a range of Doric columns, with an entablature and arches between; and in the western front are two porches, composed of two storeys, of Roman architecture, with entablatures and arches—the lower storey Ionic, the upper Corinthian. The spandrils of the arches are sunk, and filled with ornament; and under the architrave are beautiful arabesques.

The outline of the house, when seen from the west, consists of two large square masses, with one of the square bows in the front of each, connected by the hall, at the extremities of which are the porches. The hall itself is lower than the wings; but over and contiguous to it appears the wall, with a range of windows, of a connecting gallery. The wings are finished at the top by square turrets at their corners, roofed with bell cupolas. The east front exhibits a half H, the projecting wings of which have bows in each of the faces of the wall. The lower story of the centre, at the back of the hall, is an open arcade of coupled Doric pilasters, with joint pedestals, entablature, imposts, and key-stones. The north front is of the same character with the others, but partly concealed by the offices.

The great hall, in which the banquet was given, is 90 feet long, 27 wide, and 29 high. The screen at the north end reaches nearly to the ceiling; is of oak, curiously carved, and ornamented with grotesque figures in bold relief. The chimney-piece is also enriched with ancient carvings. The hall is lighted by five windows, that in the centre having a large projecting bow extending from the cornice to the floor. There is also an open screen of stone, by Sir John Vanbrugh, who removed the south wall to enlarge the hall; but this screen and the iron railings of the staircase ill accord with the original design.

The ceiling is of plaster, divided into compartments by massive beams supported by boldly projecting brackets. The whole of the woodwork is of dark oak, relieved by pendants, heads, and various carving, the effect of which is rich and striking. The compartments are filled with the crests and cognizances of the Howard family, worked in raised stucco, and encircled by a border. From the brackets are suspended silken banners, upon which are emblazoned the heraldic bearings of the different possessors of the manor of Walden. Upon and above the wainscot, and upon the screen, is a very interesting collection of family portraits.

The various other apartments of the mansion, including drawingrooms, saloon libraries, picture-gallery, and chapel, are in sumptuous taste.

GRAND DINNER IN THE HALL AT AUDLEY END.

SCENE FROM THE NEW TRAGEDY OF "TIMOLEON," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.

ADELPHI THEATRE, EDINBURGH.

Mr. Jameson's tragedy of "Timoleon," of which we gave a short announcement in our last, was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, in a style most creditable to the manager, Mr. Wyndham, and with complete success, before a crowded and fashionable audience. The author has made a romantic drama, of continuous and sustained interest, out of a purely classic subject. The story of *Timoleon* is well known. Devotedly attached to his brother, *Timophanes*, he was yet compelled by patriotism to destroy him to save his country, and then, after enduring all the agony arising from this compelled fratricide, and the frantic reproaches of his mother, *Demeriste*, he was restored to peace of mind by achieving the deliverance of Syracuse, and refusing those regal honours of which he had deprived his brother by the terrible act. This is, of course, the leading feature of the tragedy; but there is also a love story of deep interest interwoven with it. *Electra*, the favourite slave of their mother, awaits in a dungeon her death by burning for having attempted the liberation of her brother, who had been condemned to death. *Timoleon's* first words to *Timophanes*, on his return from victory are—

> Nay, dearest brother, trust me, richer far
> To me thy trophies that they're all thine own.

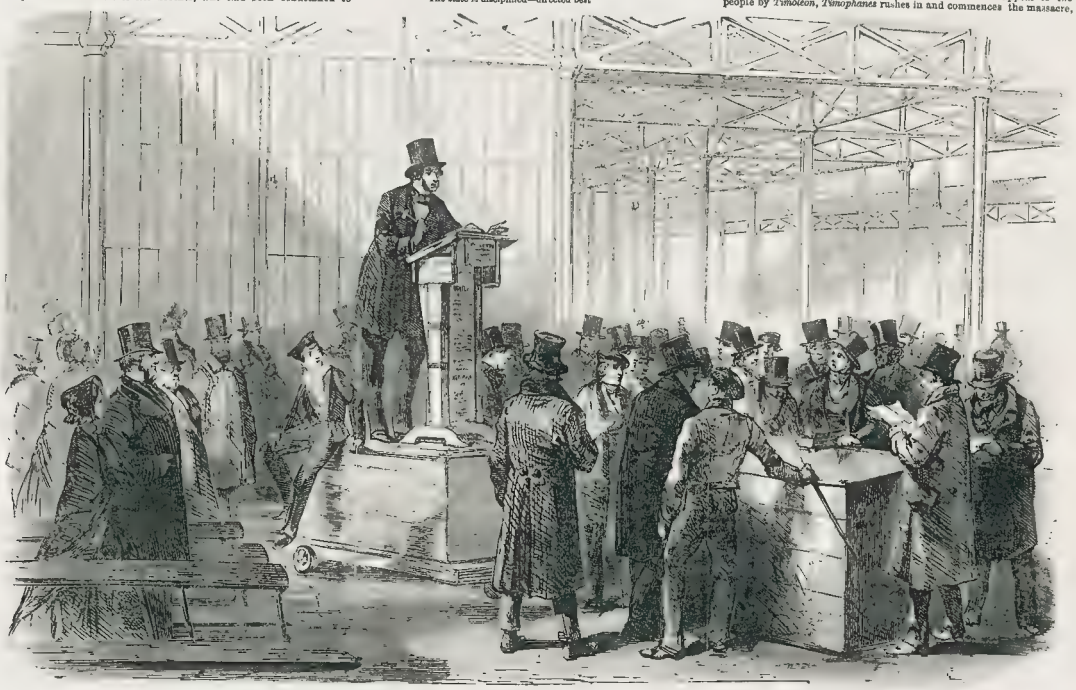
He then proceeds to announce *Electra's* fate, and confesses his own pure, unselfish affection for her. The unscrupulous tyrant, who also loves her, proposes a forcible rescue, and the crushing of the liberties of Corinth, in which he is supported by *Demeride*, who is devotedly attached to her eldest son, and shares in his ambitious views. *Timoleon*, in an interview with *Electra* in the dungeon, learns that his own love is hopeless, but is sustained in his lofty moral purpose by her serene fortitude and composure. In a following scene the different characters of the brothers are thus brought out:—

> *Timophanes.* Go, talk with women, boy! My slave I'll rescue,
> The rabble quell, make Corinth know its lord.
> ——————In vain a realm
> Seeks safety or increase in hundred tongues
> Of wrangling talkers. By a single head
> The state is disciplined—directed best
> For peace at home, or power abroad. That head,
> My comrades and my inborn energies
> Proclaim I am!
> * * * * * *
> *Timoleon.* Free Greek, enthroned in hearts whose free acclaim
> Tells to the world thy soul's supremacy—
> Would'st thou exchange it for the vulgar sway
> Which sets the despot on a heartless throne?
> Begirt by sullen slaves with bating souls,
> Or souls imbruted by abasement, till
> They learn to love the bondage they should loathe.

Electra is next brought out for execution; firm and placid she move to the stake, with a kind of holy rapture.

> *Electra.* Slaves, do your work!
> The fire shall wrap me in a radiant robe,
> And light me up to Heaven.

To this Scene our Illustration belongs. After a vain appeal to the people by *Timoleon*, *Timophanes* rushes in and commences the massacre,



THE SALE BY AUCTION IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

while *Electra*, "whose spirit would look calmly on coming torment," faints at the avowal that he designs her for his mistress. *Timoleon*, consigned to a dungeon, hears the appalling sounds of the butchery going on without; and, through the exhortations of the priest *Orthagoras*, resolves to save his country at whatever price. Meanwhile, *Electra*, maddened by the atrocities perpetrated by her lover, flies frantically from him, to find him, in the next scene, dead at his brother's feet.

The finest scene of the play follows, where the mother, by the bier of her dead son (denied, as a traitor, the rites of sepulture), imprecates curses upon his murderer.

The concluding act shows *Timoleon* as the deliverer of Syracuse, his crown his reward.

A Corinthian envoy announces, that, in recompense for *Timoleon's* noble conduct, his brother is to be absolved, and his corpse to receive a Grecian funeral pyre; and *Electra*, at last by the perfect character of *Timoleon* weaned from her misplaced love, receives and thus wards from *Timoleon* an assassin's blow, and dies in his arms, confessing a love which with her high-souled purity could only be confessed in death.

The language of this tragedy has the sin of inflation, but the characters of *Timoleon* and *Electra* are capable of great dramatic effect, and worthy of the highest talent, and were sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham with decided ability and unquestionable success. Mr. Powrie acted *Timophanes* with his usual energy and force; but by far the greatest performance was the *Demaretè* of Miss Cleaver. The costumes were classically correct; and the new scenery, by Mr. Channing, was loudly and deservedly applauded.

REMOVAL OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following is the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the cost and applicability of the Exhibition Building, in Hyde-park. The witnesses examined were only seven; viz. Sir Charles Fox; Mr. Dilke; Mr. Fleming, the Duke of Sutherland's gardener at Trentham; Sir Joseph Paxton; Mr. John Kelk, proprietor of some of the houses opposite the south side of the Building; Mr. Hawkins, head of the department of antiquities in the British Museum; and Mr. Cole.

Office of Works, &c., 19th February, 1852.

My Lords,—In compliance with your Lordships' directions, we have made inquiry into the several matters referred to us in the Treasury letter dated the 13th of December, 1851.

It will be most convenient that we should, in the first place, report upon those questions which will admit of distinct and definite replies; these are:

I. The price at which the Government could purchase the Exhibition Building.

It appears that since the 31st of December, 1851, the Building has been given up by the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Exhibition, and has become the sole property of the contractors. In order, therefore, to obtain a reply to this question, we applied to Sir C. Fox, and he has stated, on the part of the contractors, that the price of the Building as it now stands is £65,834 7s 11d, to which amount, however, must be added a sum for its maintenance since the 31st of December. Sir C. Fox has stated that he expects the Royal Commissioners to pay a sum of £20 912 4s 4d. beyond what he has already received; and if this expectation should be realized, the purchase-money would be reduced to that extent.

II. The cost at which it could be adapted for a permanent structure.

The works necessary for this purpose the contractors would undertake to execute for the sum of £26,000, assuming that it were determined to retain the building on its present site.

III. The cost of removing the building, and re-fixing it upon another site.

The answer to this question must, of course, depend upon the distance of the removal, and the nature of the soil upon which it may be proposed to re-fix the building, but, assuming it to be within a distance to which the materials could be carted, and that the site chosen for its re-construction were attended with no unfavourable circumstances, Sir C. Fox has stated the expense of removal and re-construction, including such improvements as would adapt it for a permanent building, to be £81,000. In other words, adding the cost of removal and re-construction to the price of the purchase, the building could be taken down, removed and refixed for the sum of £137,336, in a condition in which it could be permanently maintained.

IV. The probable cost which would be required for the maintenance of the building.

The contractors would undertake to maintain the structure, including the cost of painting it externally and internally every four years, for the sum of £5000 a year.

The other questions which your Lordships have submitted to our consideration must be matter of opinion, and will not allow of such easy solution These are—

V. The purposes to which the building could be most advantageously applied. Upon this point a variety of suggestions have been offered.

A large covered space affords, it is said, accommodation for innumerable objects and facilities for public amusement and instruction. These are advantages which, it is argued, should not be neglected, but should in some way or other be rendered available; and, accordingly, the Exhibition building which has been suggested, comprises within its ample area museums, exhibitions galleries, lecture-rooms, sheltered walks for invalids, places of recreation for the idle, and of scientific research for the studious.

It is impossible fairly to combine these various suggestions without at the same time considering another question; namely—

VI. The site which it may be desirable to select for this building.

Whether or not the Government could, consistently with former engagements, retain the building upon its present site, is a question into which we do not consider it our province to enter; but we have not deemed it right, in regard to this point, to exclude some evidence which appears to deserve your Lordships' attention

Assuming that the present site were deemed unobjectionable, it appears to us that a portion of Hyde Park should not be permanently appropriated, unless to an object of very general interest and advantage.

The British Museum affords undoubtedly insufficient space for its daily increasing collections; but we believe that the structure in Hyde Park could not be rendered subservient to its relief without extensive alterations, which, while they could impair the effect of the building, would ill satisfy persons who visited the collections.

The sculptures of Egypt, of Lycia, and of Nineveh might, it has been said, be advantageously seen under a roof which, from its lightness and transparency, resembles the open air The contrast of light and shade is, however, deemed advantageous to sculpture, the coloured character of the antiquities may be by other persons thought to accord best with massive architecture.

Mr. Hawkins, the head of the department of antiquities at the British Museum, thinks it objectionable to divide the collection, which he observes that articles of value could not be safely deposited in this building, unless the precautions resorted to during the time of the Exhibition were again adopted.

It is, moreover, obvious that rooms for the officers of the department must be provided; and it is probable that additional buildings, or additional alterations of the interior would prove the bad economy of appropriating this much-admired structure to a purpose for which it was not originally designed.

The force of these observations appears to have been in some measure admitted, even by persons who recommend this appropriation of, be building. It may be seen, for instance, that Mr Cole contemplates not only was temporary employment of the building as one more suitable, but even edifice shall have been constructed for the various institutions which he thinks it desirable to establish

Amidst the various schemes that have been proposed, with a view of rendering the building permanently attractive on its present site, the plan recommended by Sir Joseph Paxton appears to us the most eligible. He submitted a very ingenious plan for converting the building into a garden, and, having estimated the cost of this conversion, he states that the entire outlay necessary for the purchase of the building, and its subsequent adaptation, would be £150,367 He also estimates the cost of its future maintenance at £12,000 a year. Upon further consideration of the subject, Sir Joseph has reduced this estimate, and stated the yearly charge for the maintenance of the fabric, and the renewal of the interior decorations required to render it permanently attractive, at £20,000 a year.

Even after making these extensive alterations in the present building, Sir Joseph Paxton has admitted that it will not be in all respects the best adapted to its purpose; and that for the sum of £150,000, he could put up a much more a more magnificent, and a more appropriate structure than the Exhibition building.

We are not prepared to say that the sum of £150,000 would cover the cost of adapting the building to the purposes of a garden. We should think it more prudent to assume £200,000 as the expenditure which would be necessary for these works.

Considering the large annual expenditure which will be required for the maintenance of the gardens when made, it appears to us to be inexpedient to commence the work upon a plan admitted to be imperfect.

Should your Lordships determine to recommend to Parliament an annual grant for the maintenance of an ornamental garden under glass within the precincts of the parks, the plan for such a structure should, we think, be destined with all the skill which science and experience can direct to this task; and it would be unfortunate that the architect should be fettered by an endeavour to employ old materials, and re-adapt former arrangements.

We believe that the remembrance of the late Exhibition would be unfavourable to a new appropriation of the building, as it would be impossible to reproduce the brilliant effect obtained from the rich collections which were temporarily placed there.

The evidence which we have taken induces us to believe that even if the building were removed to another site, such, for instance, as Battersea-park, it could not be rendered a self-supporting establishment, unless it were under the management of persons who might conduct it as a commercial speculation.

We do not suppose that the Government would purchase it for such an object, and therefore we have not inquired further into such an appropriation of the building.

We endeavoured to ascertain whether the Exhibition building, or any portion of the structure could be usefully employed at Kew, in connexion with the Botanic Gardens.

The palm house affords space for the exhibition of tropical plants, but a building for the growth of plants requiring shelter and moderate heat is much desired.

In those grounds there exists already an establishment which could be employed in the care of the plants, and it must be admitted that the height and beauty of the transept forming the most striking portion of the building, would be a great ornament to the gardens at Kew.

We inquired, therefore, of Sir C Fox the cost of removing the central portion to the extent of 33 bays, erecting this central piece together with two new ends, and completing the diminished building as a permanent structure.

From his reply, it appears that the price of this purchase and the charge for refixing it would amount to about £80,000. Some additional expense would have to be incurred for warming and ventilating apparatus.

The results of the evidence here collected appear to us to show, that, if it be proposed to retain the building on its present site, the best purpose to which it could be applied would be the formation of an ornamental garden, as suggested by Sir J. Paxton; if it were decided not to retain the building in Hyde-park, we do not know any other site upon which we can recommend its reconstruction as of a public expense.

If the expenditure of £80,000 were not deemed an insuperable objection, the principal portion of the building might be removed to Kew, where its future maintenance as a conservatory, free of all useful and ornamental, might be provided for with a comparatively small increase to the establishment of the Botanic Gardens.

In the event, however, of such a scheme meeting with the sanction of your Lordships and the approval of Parliament, we believe that it would be the most economical course of proceeding to purchase the entire structure, and again to dispose of those portions which might not be required for the purpose of the Botanic Gardens.—We have the honour to be, my Lords, your Lordships' very humble servants,

SEYMOUR,
W. CHARTT,
JOHN LINDLEY.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty Treasury.

RE-OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In conformity with a letter on the subject addressed to the paper by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the Crystal Palace was thrown open to the public on Monday last, free of charge.

Messrs. Fox and Henderson in their letter state that the recommendation in the Report of the Commissioners (given above) to pull down the structure is

Founded on a flagrant misconception of Sir Joseph Paxton's evidence, that it would be possible to construct a new building better adapted for a winter garden at less cost than would be required to render the Crystal Palace permanent, and to adapt it to Sir Joseph's plan. We have no hesitation in saying (they add) that this is a monstrous mistake, and that, if the present structure is throwaway, it is simply a wanton destruction of £150,000 worth of public property, which is not likely to be replaced except under an amount of excitement equal to that which prompted the Exhibition.

On Monday, as soon as the doors were thrown open, the building was filled by crowds of well-dressed people, who exhibited undiminished admiration of the unique structure. The architectural proportions were seen to great advantage, there being no objects to interfere with the various points of sight, and the eye having nothing to rest upon but the manifold beauties which combine to give to the structure the character it bears. The refreshment rooms, greatly modified in their proportions, were still objects of attraction, and the numerous seats which were placed throughout the building were much patronised. The trees, which form so conspicuous an adjunct to the grandeur of the transept, were not yet denuded of the last leaves of summer, and their branches, nursed by the warm atmosphere of the building, exhibited a freshness and vigour not possessed by their brethren out of doors. Scattered at distant intervals throughout the building were sundry relics of the Great Exhibition, and amongst them was the "cage" of the Koh-i-noor. One of the fountains in the transept also remained, and its waters were cast in play for the occasion; and a gigantic bell still hung in one of the aisles. Although nearly all the choice productions which once helped to decorate the building were removed, still, as a promenade, the Crystal Palace was pronounced to be a valuable desideratum to the pleasure-seeking public, and the visitors on the whole all were impressed with the conviction that the great boast of the year 1851 might be converted to many useful purposes.

The Engraving upon the previous page was sketched in the Crystal Palace upon one of the days of the recent sale of the fittings.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are, it is said, settled, and will take effect from the 1st of April: Major-General Simpson, from that command, to the Island of Gernsey, to relieve Major-General Love, to command the south-western district; Colonel Beresford, Assistant Adjutant-General at Cork, to succeed Major-General Simpson at Chatham; Major-General K. Kennedy to command the Portsmouth district, relieving Colonel Ideal, Assistant Adjutant-General in Scotland, to succeed Major-General Cocurane as, Deputy Adjutant-General in Dublin; Colonel Torrens, commanding the 1st battalion 72d Fusiliers, to be Assistant Adjutant-General at Colchester.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The long-expected reduction of men on the 1st of April is abandoned, as it is found impossible to complete the orders required for foreign and home service. We may add that only those who join before the end of June can get the full bounty of £3 3s. and 2d. The casting of money to be adopted here next week will cause great dissatisfaction. There is no foundation for the rumour of reducing the labourers' wages, which is now only 1s per week

RIFLE GUN-BOATS FOR JERSEY.—The Government have decided on sending some additional troops to the island of Jersey, and the Horse Guards authorities have selected the 7th Fusiliers for that service, to embark in April.

The Wilkinson projectile, weighing from 500 to 550 grains, and different from the Minié ball, was experimented with at the butt, in the Royal Arsenal, on Friday week, by the inventor. At 200 yards, 300 yards, and 400 yards, every shot struck the target—several hits in the bull's-eye and all close to it. At 500 yards, one out of the five fired went into the bull's eye Experiments were then made with a ball, which is the ball cartridge, each of these being charged with 3 drs of powder, and discharged from a rifle gun, which is known as the 12 lb. gun, which is the heaviest, weighing 7 lbs., with a bore for Lancaster 3210 lb. weight.

A rumour is in circulation, that Captain Penny, the gallant, but ill requited commander of the late Arctic expedition, and the discoverer of Queen Victoria Channel, has received the most flattering offers from the United States to serve in the next Arctic expedition, which it is expected will be sent out by that Government.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given notice to such Lieutenants in her Majesty's service as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knights of Windsor under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply on or before the 1st day of May next, when they will be supplied with the necessary certificates and testimonials which must be returned to Lord Hatherton's office on or before the 1st day of June, which expresses that they are to be "unpersummated or disabled Lieutenants of English man-of-war," and shall be single men or widowers, and be inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for scandal.

A return just printed shows, that, on the 1st of January last, there were 791 midshipmen and cadets in the Royal Navy, and 235 mates. The number of midships as from cadets could not be given. On the 1st January, last year, there were 1 mates, 540 midshipmen, and 213 cadets.

The Duke of [illegible] has emblazoned his arms, having, since his appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, taken up his residence in Northumberland House, that portion of the Admiralty formerly occupied by his predecessors has been devoted to the public service; and it is not, it is stated, intended that residences would be there given to any of the Lords.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—On Monday the trial trip of this powerful steamer took place upon the Mersey. The screw was worked with reduced power in the Wellington Dock on the previous Friday. She went out of dock in good style, and proceeded on her way towards Cape Clear. A fresh breeze passed from the south-west, but her departure reported her speed at 15 miles an hour. Her departure for New York is fixed for the 1st of May, by which time accommodation will be ready for nearly 400 first and second-class passengers.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER IN THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Boston, dated the 8th instant, states that the Royal mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool, had been seized by the United States authorities, in consequence of the discovery of twenty-nine packages of smuggled lace, which had been placed in the waggon sent for the ditty men, and were wrapped up in the clothes. An investigation by the agent showed that the ditty men were the owners on giving security, so that the transaction would not interfere with the sailing of the vessel. Joseph Beale, a steward of the ship, had absconded on Saturday on the discovery of the smuggling transaction, and a reward of 500 dollars was offered for his arrest.

The bill to legalize the formation of industrial and provident partnerships, which has been recently introduced into the House of Commons, was published on Tuesday, the object of it being to enable working men to form societies to carry on joint trades, and to legalise such societies already in existence.

An old man named Scott, an agricultural labourer, who was extremely deaf, while trespassing on the line of the Brighton, Chichester, and Portsmouth Railway, on Monday, was instantaneously killed by a train passing over him.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert of the above novel undertaking was given at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night, under the direction of M. Berlioz, the eminent composer, who has been expressly engaged to conduct the series of six performances. For more reasons than one, it is to be regretted that the promoters of the present speculation had not assumed another title, because such as the one they have adopted, whilst it naturally may be regarded as invidious, affords no adequate notion of its real purpose, which is to extend the domain of art, by bringing to modern composers, without distinction of country, an opportunity hitherto denied to them, of producing their great orchestral works. As the [illegible] to the ancient Philharmonic Society insist that the eight annual concerts shall be exclusively devoted to the accepted instrumental masterpieces of the master-minds, it is quite clear that there is ample room for the establishing an institution at which living composers may have a chance of distinction, and, moreover, at which locality, artists of note, who have been excluded from appearing at the old society, owing to a spirit of partisanship and exclusiveness, may be presented before an enlightened public. It will, of course, entail great responsibility on the directors of the New Philharmonic Society, so to select the works and to constitute as to escape the charge of favouritism and of jobbery; but if art progress be the watchword, the moral courage to resist undue influences will, it is to be hoped, not be found wanting, and then success will be certain, whilst a contrary course can only bring about a series of discomfiture.

The opening programme is calculated to inspire confidence as to the future, commencing with the glorious "Jupiter" Symphony in C, of Mozart, there were also two noble overtures, Weber's "Oberon" and Rossini's "William Tell;" whilst as novelties must be specified the selection from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauride," Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C, for pianoforte (Mr. Silas), violin (Sevrin), and violoncello (Platti), and the first part of Berlioz's dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet." The orchestra, to give due effect to the above selections, comprised sixteen first violins, led by Sivori; fifteen second violins, Herr Jansa principal; twelve violas, Herr Goffrie the chief; twelve violoncelli, with Platti at the head; twelve double basses, with Bottesini as the general. Thus there are sixty-eight performers, amongst whom are Willy, Cooper, Thirlwall, Day, Cass, Baker, Pelitzer, Patey, Hill, N. Mori, Beseth, Kreutzer, J. Loder, Silberberg, Wendell Thomas, Watt, Gunz, Parry, Vogel, Trust, Westlake, Wand, Lütgen, Amberg, Hausmann, Goffrie (Senior), and Goffrie (Junior), Reed, Pratten, Mount, Flower, Castell, &c. Of the wood, brass, and percussion instruments, there are Rémusat, De Folly, Barret, Lazarus, Sommerlechner, Baumann, Ould, Harper, Jarrel, Jones, Cull, Antoine, Winterbottom, Frosyhr, Chipp, Isin, &c., the total band amounting to ninety performers.

In the work was the great feature of interest [illegible] origin is curious and romantic. Spohr, on his last visit to this country was [illegible] performing in Paris One evening, at the house of Madame Sabatier. In the course of the evening Spohr was introduced to a young Frenchman, filled with enthusiasm for the genius of our bard, and [illegible] with excitement at the acting of Miss Kemble in the character of Juliet. The amateur was Berlioz, and that the *Juliet* was Miss Smithson, [illegible] two strangers on that evening—first, that he would compose a [illegible] to tragedy; and, secondly, that he would marry Miss Smithson. Both these resolves he most rapturously announced. How it is that it has taken upwards of a dozen years before this sublime production should have been heard in this country, is another painful evidence of the enormous obstacles living genius has to contend with in this world of prejudice, bigotry, and intolerance against innovations in art. The breath had long quitted the earthly tenements of Mozart and Beethoven before their works were properly appreciated. It is only since Mendelssohn died, in the flower of his age, that Europe is doing him justice.

The dramatic symphony of Berlioz differs from any known composition: in form it approaches the nearest to Beethoven's choral symphony, the "Ode to Joy" of the latter; but the French composer has not sought to realise abstract theories of the passions, but has endeavoured without scenic adjuncts to portray to the mind's eye the poetic incidents of the play of the immortal bard—to convey, in a musical panorama of the principal situations. He employs the agency of a chorus of harmonised recitative, with solos for contralto and tenor, to supply the [illegible] orchestral painting, and to depict certain prominent incidents: thus, in the first part, the mutual hatred of the Montagues and the Capulets is the instrumental introduction; next, the *fête* given by *Juliet's father*; then the scene of the lovers at the balcony, and after words *Mercutio's* description of *Queen Mab*, in the scherzo. The second part of the symphony has not yet been given here, it commences with a funeral march of the Capulets to the tomb, and finally the in which is the funeral march of *Juliet*, the scene at its tomb, and finally the reconciliation of the contending families, through the influence of *Friar Lawrence*, over the inanimate bodies of the lovers.

The introduction, a fugued allegro in D minor, with the stringed and wind instruments in marked contrast, ends with a pompous phrase for the trombones in the recitative form, descriptive of the voice of the authorities of Verona putting an end to the tumult. In this prologue there is a beautiful melody in A, which time by the contrasting sung by [illegible] accompaniments of flutes, clarionets, cor-Anglais, harp, and violoncello are admirable; the modulation in the passage in which the chorus joins, "Heaven is love," is very effective. The characters of the rival houses in D, in the key of A, with the fanciful orchestration of piccolo, altos, violoncello, and flutes, will be much admired; the dying off to the passage, "Mab like a shadow glides away," is quite poetic. The musical description of the marvellous Queen Mab in recitative is confined solely to the instruments, and it represents *Romeo* alone in the garden, whilst the music of the ball-room is heard from *Capulet's* mansion. The oboe has a [illegible] somnambulic character, and the effect of the *ma che danza* is very pleasing, and the manner in which it is worked up in a succession of crescendoes, becoming more and more energetic, is colossal; the resumption of the lover's walk in the garden is managed with the highest order of orchestral effects. In the third movement, after a bacchanal chorus in six-eight time, of *Capulets* quitting the *fête*, is extremely characteristic, a lovely adagio, in A, in six-eight time, is heard, creating several new and original modes of orchestration, and the manner in which it is worked up in a succession of crescendoes, becoming more and more energetic, is colossal; the resumption of the lover's walk in the garden is managed with the highest order of orchestral effects. In the third movement, after a bacchanal chorus in six-eight time, of *Capulets* quitting the *fête*, is extremely characteristic, a lovely adagio, in A, in six-eight time, is heard, creating several new and original modes of treatment. The *Queen Mab* scherzo is one of the most powerful imaginings that ever emanated from the mind of a musician; it is in F, in three-eight time, presto, the strange instruments muted playing pianissimo, whilst the wood band discourses the Shakespearean description of the most capricious and dreamy phrases; herein has Berlioz developed the most extraordinary combinations and novel effects of sonorousness.

We have not a brief space to refer to the admirable execution of the entire programme: the slow movement and the fugue finale in Mozart's work, Weber's overture, and the highly dramatic chorus of Gluck, created quite a sensation in the first part; the repetition of the last-mentioned piece was insisted upon, but the conductor properly resisted the demands of encores for the former. His own work, despite of its enormous intricacies, was steadily performed; the most marked attention was paid, and the audience manifested a marked impression. Berlioz was unanimously called for at the close of his symphony.

Ellis, Sivori, and Platti, by a most polished and finished [illegible] delighted the audience in the [illegible] concerto, and Mr. Silas, in his trivial but pleasing [illegible] "Sabrina Zeloco" and "Sabrina waun," with Sontag's "Home Sweet Home," and Mr. Wagner's "Donna Anna." Costa's "Martha" will be produced for Madame Sontag. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg (brother of Prince Albert) has signified his permission for the production at his opera, Gotha, "Don Pasquale" has had great success at Berlin and Vienna. A new Spanish divertissement, "El Duende" (the Elf), will be brought out next Tuesday for Mdlle. Guy Stephan.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment will be opened this evening (Saturday), with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," supported by Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Seguin the new contralto, Signori Tamberlik, Soldi, Polonini, and Ronconi. In the incidental divertissement will be sustained by Mdlle. Fanny and Mdlle. Robert; Piatti and Bottesini have been added to Costa's orchestra, and Mdme. Julienne, from the Grand Opera in Paris, and Mdlle. Bollini, must be added in the list of *artistes* already engaged in our columns. Mdlle. Bertrand's "Martyre" and Rossini's "William Tell" are in active preparation; the former for the *début* of Tamberlik and the latter for that of Herr Ander, the great German tenor. Ronconi will play *William Tell*, and Formeli will be included in the cast.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Lemaître in "Buy Blue" has not so favourable a character as in *Belphégor*. It is more subordinate, and he has not worked out with the same truth to nature. The love of a footman for the Queen of Spain demonstrates that Victor Hugo had resorted to the romantic in a desperate fit of resolution. Disgusted with the matter as a whole, the first act of the drama plays courtier and accomplice to the life, until the Queen's heart is penetrated; and, like another Lord of Lyons, her reputation imperilled. But *Ruy Blas* is nobler than *Claude Melnotte*, and takes summary vengeance on his malignant employer, and then kills himself for having been made his tool, dying at the feet of the Sovereign whom he had deceived and so presumptuously dared to love. What could be done for a part so violently conceived and fantastically delineated, M. Lemaître did; but the audience were apparently little touched by the incidents of the play or the character of the hero.

MR. BUNN.—Next Wednesday the active and spirited lessee of Drury-lane Theatre will take his annual benefit, on which occasion "The Bo-

hemian Girl" will be revived for Mr and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. Drayton. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and other popular artists will assist Mr Bunn to form an attractive programme; and his exertions to establish an English opera house on a sound basis, if it cannot be pronounced difficulties, will no doubt secure for him the general support of the public.

PRINCESS'.—A report has been current some days that Mr. and Mrs. Keeley had left the season open for engagement, when naturally would have terminated last night. It is right to add that this report is false in every one of the specifications made of it, and is, we believe, entirely without foundation. We understand, is uncertain; but they are to appear, as our readers will perceive, at Drury-Lane, on the occasion of Mr. Bunn's benefit.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—The puppets continue to be very popular: the "Swiss Cottage" has been very successful; and the management announces a new piece called "A Night in Leader Haigh."

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLY'S "ASCENT OF MONT BLANC" has proved very attractive, both as a mid-day and evening entertainment. Each performance is filled to overflowing nightly, and the morning performances are equally well attended.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The annua meeting of this society was held on Monday night, at the London Tavern: Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart. M.P., in the chair. The secretary read a lengthy report, setting forth the labours of the society in securing to the American Indians, the New Zealanders, the Kaffirs, and the Hottentots their political and social rights. The financial statement showed an income of £967 19s 6d., and an expenditure of £323 18s., leaving a deficit of £29 2s. 7d. for the year 1851. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Wright, the Rev. E. C. Gribble, P. Bell, Esq., and other gentlemen.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the annual general court of the guardians of this institution was held, in the hal. of the Scottish Hospital, Crane court; Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., in the chair. It was stated that although the asylum was built for the reception of 200 inmates, the children of sai ors, soldiers, and marines, natives of Scotland, yet that, from want of adequate support, only 108 pupils on the books, and these are maintained at the annual expense of £1 per head. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Wright, the Rev. E. C. Gribble, P. Bell, Esq., and other gentlemen

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FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—Monday being the anniversary of the opening of the Thames Tunnel, it was celebrated by a fair and many sales in that remarkable thoroughfare. Rows of stalls, covered with a variety of useful and ornamental articles, extended the entire length of the tunnel. In either of the arches of the tunnel, the brilliancy of variegated lamps were arranged in a variety of fanciful devices under the vault.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—An application was made to the Court, on Tuesday, by a firm in Cornhill for permission to lay along the public way a gutta percha tube, for the purpose of lighting the firm's premises by means of electricity or otherwise, with another of their establishments in the same street. The Court referred the subject to a committee of investigation, being of opinion that some favourable moment or less delightful ones from a precedent of the kind. Bude's patent lamp, for railway, nautical, and other purposes, was exhibited. It consists of a silvered concave reflector, the lamp, a parabolic silvered glass deflector, and a double silvered prismatic lens. The light was exceedingly brilliant. The superiority of these lamps was said to consist in their burning any kind of oil or fat, and giving double the usual light. The patentee was requested to place one of the lamps at the King William statue, and another under the middle arch of London-bridge.

GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of this charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. Cubitt in the chair. The report stated that since it was established in 1818, 892 poor pensioners were permanently received at a total cost of £56 994. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to about £4 0.. It also appears that the late James Thompson bequeathed the society £100, and Miss Wiles seldom £1000 2 per cent. stock, with a reversion contingent on one life of £2000.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A ballot was taken on Tuesday to decide whether the dividend for the half year to the 5th of February should be increased to 4 per cent, and the decision was in the affirmative.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, of the proprietors of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, to take into consideration the terms on which their application for a Royal charter of incorporation had been granted by the Board of Trade, when a resolution was unanimously passed to accept the same. It was mentioned at the meeting, that Mr. Evan H. Pikes and some associates had left Sydney for Port Phillip, and that for Port Phillip and that the first ship with masters and mechanics would leave Falmouth about Monday next.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting was held at Wornum's rooms, Store-street, over which the Rev. T. Dale presided. Resolutions were agreed to recommending the closing of houses of business at an hour in the evening during winter, and in the summer at seven o'clock, and in the during the summer. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. Short, the Rev. T. Nolan, the Rev. H T. Hughes, the Rev. G. S. Drew, and the Rev. O. Ambert Rogue.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special Court of Sewers was held on Wednesday, at the offices, Greek-street, S.o. The Chairman of Sewers, Mr. Alderman Lucas, presided. The business of the Court was of little interest to the general reader. It appeared that the sum to £926 6s. 6d. The general statement of public works showed that during the quarter a length of 53,769 feet of brick sewers, and 122,857 feet of pipe sewers, and other works of construction, had been carried in a cost of £7,555 5s. 1d. The total length of sewers at present is 1,000,140 lin. 7d. The number of houses drained during the past year was 8381.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The fifth annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the offices, 76, Cheapside; Major Henry Steele, LL.B., in the chair. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that the new premiums received during the past year amounted to £1,000 2s 6d. The total sum assured during the last year was £179,000, the number of policies issued, 6.1; and the increase of annual income from new premiums, £ 807 5s. 8d. The receipts for the year were £29,360.

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.—The second *conversazione* of this society was held on Wednesday evening in the Freemasons' Tavern. The object of the society is to direct public attention to a class of facts affecting the opinions which may be formed in this country in reference to foreign politics, and to bring into direct communication active English politicians and the leading representative of what is popularly termed the "Italian cause." Professor Newman took the chair. Amongst the most prominent speakers on this occasion was M. Mazzini, who enunciated his well-known views on the subject.

THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.—On Wednesday, a Common Hall, convened by requisition, was held at Guildhall. Duke Cubitt, the Lord Mayor presided. About 60 of the Liverymen were present, and upon the platform were Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Mr. Moffatt, M.P.; Mr. T. A Mitchell, M.P.; Aldermen Gibbs, M.P., Alderman Harvey, M.P., Alderman Humphery, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P., &c. Mr. Deputy Harrison and Mr. Deputy Salomons moved and seconded a resolution approving of the bill now before Parliament for the purpose of extending the municipal franchise, an amendment which was moved by Mr. Nathaniel Carter was carried by an overwhelming majority. It declared that the meeting viewed with alarm the proposed bill, which, if carried, would destroy the independence and jurisdiction of the body of liverymen. It was then agreed upon that a committee should be appointed to represent that meeting of Common Hall, to watch the interest of the Livery, and to adopt such steps as might be deemed desirable in reference to the bill before Parliament and to municipal elections in the City.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—On Wednesday night a conference of delegates from the various trades' associations in the metropolis was held at the Bell Inn, Holborn, whose resolutions were passed, inviting the workmen throughout the United Kingdom immediately to appoint delegates, to assemble in every district concurrently, to deliberate on the important subjects involved in the present industrial dispute; and on the motion of Mr. Allen, it was resolved that a conference of trades' delegates has been convened, or has assembled in any district of the United Kingdom, upon subjects connected with, or propositions referred to, the conference, shall be transmitted thereto for their examination and decision. That the various trades' societies represented at this conference should advance, by way of loan, to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers as much money as they can spare from their funds, in order that they may be supported in a resistance to the declaration they are called upon to sign before resuming employment; and the whole of the trades of England are recommended to make a weekly subscription in aid of the workmen thrown out of employment. About 70 delegates were present.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis in the week ending on Saturday, March 20, were—Males, 897; females, 813; total, 1710. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 652; females, 580; total, 1208. The official report states that a high rate of mortality continues to prevail. In ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51, the average number of deaths was 1051, which, if raised in a certain proportion according to the increase of population, would be 1145. The number returned in the last week, therefore, exceeds the average by 63. The number registered in the last week of January was 1247, and in the last week of February 1247; the number in the last week ending last Saturday the number was 44; from tubercular diseases the respective numbers were 288 and 224; from diseases of the nerves, 134 and 143; from diseases of the heart, &c., 83 and 91; from diseases of the digestive organs, 75 and 74; from atrophy, 20 and 31; from age 60 and 62. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs last week were 209, the average being 249. Bronchitis was much more than in any corresponding week of ten years, the average number of 351, when it carried off 156 persons. Last week the number of deaths from it was 126. Pulmonary consumption fatal, though the number, which was 182 in the preceding week, has declined to 169. The deaths from croup were 18 children and 4 persons of mat re age; 9 children died of measles, 20 of scarlatina, 36 of hooping-cough, 11 of croup, and 0 of thrush. 22 persons died of diarrhœa and dysentery, 4 of influenza, 4 of typhus, &c., 1 of rheumatic fever, and 12 of erysipelas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day, except Saturday; the mean of Monday was 30.316 in., the highest in the week. The mean of the week was 30.172 in. The mean temperature of the week was 40°5 deg., which is 1·7 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The wind was generally in the north-east.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have only two meetings in the calendar for next week; viz Croxton-park on Tuesday and Wednesday, with barely an average list, and the "Great Metropolitan," or Epsom Downs, on Thursday, with a bumper programme. The "Peppercakes" on the other side of the town can do nothing worth saying; Lewes next will also be race by race the first shower is a marked improvement, and the New Steeplechase Course at Newmarket, on Tuesday, at Wednesday, and a grand Caledonian, on the west of Scotland; on Thursday, at Kendal; and on Saturday the Liverpool Hunt. The coursing calendar is "blank."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A pretty good attendance on this very dull afternoon, the only horses showing any disposition being Paddington for the Northamptonshire Stakes and Hobbie Noble for the Derby; the first showing a marked improvement, and the other a decline. We subjoin the latest prices:—

NORTHAMPTON TRIAL. 7 to 4 agst Cliveden.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Teddington	10 to 1 agst Ballet girl	25 to 1 agst Darkie
10 to 1 — Chief Justice	12 to 1 — Cotherstone	25 to 1 — Jack in the Corner
	25 to 1 agst Ray Day	

METROPOLITAN.

10 to 1 agst Backhitter	15 to 1 agst Silkton

CHESTER CUP.

18 to 1 agst Scarecrow	30 to 1 agst Nancy	35 to 1 agst Cossack
20 to 1 — High Sheriff	33 to 1 — Curiosity	40 to 1 — Unity
	40 to 1 agst Mountain Deer	

DERBY

6 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	18 to 1 agst Claverhouse	30 to 1 agst Chief Baron
12 to 1 — Orville	18 to 1 — Lapidist	Nicholson
14 to 1 — Cossack	25 to 1 — Kingston	40 to 1 — Phantom
16 to 1 — Alfred the Great	25 to 1 — Honeybrewed	40 to 1 — K. of Trumps (t)

THURSDAY.—No betting.

CATTERICK BRIDGE RACES.—MONDAY.

THE SHORTS SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. Dawson's b f Anteverta, 1. Mr. Ewbank's br f Sweetness, 2.

THE NORTHERN LASS SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Holloway's Edwards's b m Lodie (owner), by Alarm—Miss Wood, 1.

THE LASSES JUBILEE SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Mc Mackin's br f Evasive, 1. Mr. Sc Mercer's Cutsarra, 2.

THE REVIVAL STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Jaques nd Achyranthes, 1. Mr. Meikham's Italian, 2.

TUESDAY.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Osborne's b c Bold Davie, 1. Mr. Mc Kinnon's b f Ada, 2.

FILLY STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Jacques nd br f Lady Agnes, 1. Mr. Meikham's b f Evadne, 2.

CLARET STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Osborne's b f Merry Bird, 1. Mr. Jewsons nd b c Dalton, 2.

CUP STAKES of 10 guineas each.—Proctor, 1. Cyclops, 2.

SPECULATION PLATE of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Parlan, 1. Child of the Mist, 2.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added Mr. Robinson's c by Venison out of Glen (Sergeant), 1. Mr. Barnet's Trinket (Flatman), 2

Second Year of the TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 80 added.—Mr. Greet.s's Frantic (Flatman), 1. Major Martin's Convt. sion (W Abdale), 2.

GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added Lord Chesterfield's Beadsman, aged (Abdale), 1. Mr. Williams's Prince of Day, 2

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Stephenson's Brother to Willingham (Chapman), 1. Mr Meikham's Paddy Bird (Aldcroft), 2

WHITTLEBURY STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 150 added. Lord Derby's Longbow (W Butler), 1. Mr. Halford's Peppermint (W. Sharpe), 2.

PECULIAR STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Armstrong's Equal (Osborne), 1. Duke of Bedford's Newport (Petit), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE DELAPRE STAKES Paddy Bird, 1. Dangerous, 2.

EARL SPENCER'S PLATE of £100 — Forester, 1. Prime Minister, 2.

THE ALTHORP PARK STAKES — Nathaniel, 1. Sister to Dreamland, 2.

THE INNKEEPERS' PLATE — Ballet Girl, 1. Mi k Boy, 2.

THE CUP — Brother to Willingham, 1. Proctor, 2.

CHELTENHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

THE ARISTOCRATIC STAKES Maurice Daly, 1. Jack of all Trades, 2.

FARE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—The Unknown, 1. Widow Machree, 2.

FOOT-RACE FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT AND FIFTY POUNDS.—A spirited contest in a foot-race between John Levitt (of Battersea) and Thomas Troat (the Suffolk Stag) took place at the Copenhagen-fields, on Monday Fifteen were selected from the competitors who had entered the names, and many thousands outside, on every tree and mound that could raise them so far as to see over the fencing. The hour fixed for the race was three o'clock, P.M., yet it wanted but 21 minutes to 5 when the two pedestrians appeared on the ground, the 30 times round the ground for the 10 miles; and such interest was taken in the event that the betting was very brisk. The tenth and last mile was go to over as follows:—28th lap, Troat leading by yards; 29th, Troat 4 yards; and Levitt having a slight lead; 30th and last lap, time going the mile 3 min 12 sec. Levitt came in first by at least 20 yards, thus snatching the belt from Troat, and winning the stake of considerable sum. The whole of the 10 miles, 51 min. 5s sec.—the fastest race on record.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

—The agents for the American line of packet ships, trading between London and New York, have recently had the revenue authorities from the adoption of more convenient regulations for the transhipment of the baggage of emigrants arriving by the steamers from the Continent *en route* to the United States, and at the same time to prevent those articles of apparel as they may actually require during their temporary sojourn here, on their way to their destination. A considerable number of emigrants are expected to arrive in the course of spring and summer from Germany, and Rotterdam, *en route* to the United States. The authorities have sanctioned arrangements for the desired purpose.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The following petitions have been presented to Parliament in the present session.—For reform of Parliamentary representation, 14, with 3031 signatures; for reform of Parliamentary Rules assumption Bill of last session, 11, with 46 2 signatures; for repealing the grant to Maynooth College, 7, with 10,741 signatures; for public inspection of nunneries, 6, with 5000 signatures; for abolition of the Penny Postage, 10, with 5257 signatures; for settlement of corn-law question, 1, with 79 signatures; for reappointment of committees on income and property tax and for extension of income, 15, with 9000 signatures; for repeal of the Penny Postage, 1, with 1 signature; against removal of Lunatic Asylum from the county of Cavan, 1, with 39 signatures; for a secret ballot, 1, with 10,000 signatures; against removal of Lunatic Asylum, Hollinwood, 1, with 50 signatures; for repeal of Ecclesiastical Titles Act, 1, with 1 signature; for repeal of Ecclesiastical Titles assumption Act, 19, with 1547 signatures; in favour of Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, 38, with 3000 signatures.

REGULATIONS FOR STEAMBOATS.—On Saturday notice was issued by the Board of Trade, that the provisions of the amended steam Navigation Act, 14 and 15 Vic., c. 79, would be strictly enforced on and after the 31st inst. All the river steamers have been surveyed, and some considerable reductions made in the number of passengers they are allowed to carry; and no new steamer will be furnished with a safety valve free from the control of the engineer. Penalties will be enforced on masters and owners for carrying more than their number, and on passengers for forcing their way on board, or travelling beyond the distance for which they have paid. The Customs' officers on and after the 31st inst. will not grant transire or permit any vessels to put to sea, unless they are properly found in life-boats, fire-engines, signal-lights, and the other requirements for the preservation of life at sea.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—By a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that in 1692 the revenue paid into the Exchequer was £564,435,143, and the expenditure amounted to £40 312,227, leaving a surplus of £4,744,918. In 1826 the revenue was £50,241,403, and the expenditure £50,241,278, leaving a deficiency of £645,929. In 1827 there was a deficiency of £2,491,301; in 1828, of £2,256,358; in 1829, of £2,202,760; in 1830, of £3,345,327; in 1831, £1,312,793; in 1840, of £1,853,801; in 1841, of £2,101,370; and in 1842 of £1 975,348. In 1811 there was a surplus of £1,145,304; in 1844, a surplus of £2,436,195; and in 1850, of £2,451,000. In 1847 there was again a deficiency of income of £4,9 4,000, and in 1848, of £7,076,419. In 1849 there was a surplus of £2,088,126; in 1850, of £2,978,8 6; and in 1851, of £2 5 0,0 0.

On Sunday night there was a fire broke out in the range of premises extending from the west front to the east court, some days roying in its progress a considerable amount of property and a valuable horse. It was not known whether the property was insured.

The weather in the north of England has been exceedingly mild—almost sultry, in fact, at present; and lambs are entered and of a recurrence of late almost in every field. Several of the gardens are in full bloom, and the whole of the sunny vegetated crops.

So extreme is the warmth, that, at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the thermometer stood in Market-street, Manchester, at 71 deg., the range of the same hour last day only 4 deg. higher.

Maria Roebuck, a single woman, who had been for eight years an inmate of the Marylebone workhouse, was suffocated last Friday week, in consequence of a large piece of mutton which she was eating having lodged at the back of her throat. Mr. Walker stated at the inquest, that her throat had been instantly opened, her life would have been saved.

The New York papers states that the case of N. P. Willis against Edwin Forrest, for the well-known assault and battery, terminated on the 3d ult., in a verdict for the plaintiff of 2500 dollars damages.

By a return just issued by order of the House of Lords, it appears that last year £135,482 was paid for shooting certificates in the United Kingdom.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds have shown considerable firmness during the week, with out much variation They were quoted, on Monday last, at 99⅜ to ⅝; and on Thursday evening, March 25, left off at 99⅜ to 99½. The premium on Exchequer bills is from 19 to 17 dis.

Foreign stocks are much quieter Mexican have not been higher than 32¼. Liquidor are 8⅜; Grenada, 21¼ and Peruvian Deferred, 68⅝. Spanish five per Cents have been done as high as 25½, and now realise 25⅜ to ⅝. The Deferred are only 19⅛ to ⅜, and the Certificates 2⅜ per cent. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents have been 60⅜ to ⅝; Sardinian Old Bonds are quoted 93⅜ to ⅝

Railway shares have become weaker, as on the last day or two as last week; but there are signs that they will improve. The French shares are steady. West Railways of France 3 to 2 premium Paris at Orleans are 3 to 4 premium. The English lines which have most declined are Eastern Counties, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, York and North Midland, North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire. The arrangement for traffic with the London and North-Western Railway in connection with the Caledonian is expected to tend to the benefit of the latter company.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 18¾; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston and Eastern Junction, 6⅞; Caledonian, 18¾ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 2⅜; Eastern Counties, 3⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 28 ex div.; Great North. ern, 99¾; Great Western, 85½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 78; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72½ ex div.; Leeds Northern, 17; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 96; London and North-Western, 132⅜; London and South-Western, 87¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 63⅜; Norfolk, 34; North British, 7⅜; Scottish Central, 15⅜; Shropshire Union, 4⅜; South-Eastern, 21⅜ d. d.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18⅜; York and North Midland, 24.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE. Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat up to this market coastwise and by land-carriage, have been on a very limited scale; receipts are, the demand for all kinds of grain has ruled extremely dull, and the currencies have undergone no change. Fine foreign wheats have changed hands slowly, at previous currencies; but low and middling qualities have been neglected, and must be quoted lower. Barley has [illegible] and the malting demand has been very limited. Malt has [illegible] Beans and peas are [illegible] Flour has become weaker, and is 6d to 1s per sack lower than last week.

ENGLISH WHEAT.—Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding, 27s to 30s; chevalier, 34s to 36s; ditto, distilling, 28s to 30s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, red, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; Northumberland and Scotch, red, 34s to 38s; ditto, white, 38s to 42s; foreign, 30s to 36s; ditto, fine, 38s to 42s; Baltic, red, 32s to 36s; ditto, fine, 36s to 38s; Danzig and Konigsberg, 36s to 38s; ditto, fine, 38s to 42s; Pomeranian, Prussian, and Polish, 36s to 38s; ditto, fine, 38s to 42s; Marianopoli, 38s to 42s; Taganrog, 34s to 36s; white, 38s to 42s; Egyptian, 30s to 32s; Barbary, 32s to 34s; per qr.

BARLEY.—English, grinding, 22s to 24s; distilling, 25s to 27s; malting, 28s to 30s; chevalier, 30s to 32s; grinding, 22s to 24s; distilling, 25s to 27s; malting, 28s to 30s; chevalier, 30s to 32s; Scotch, 22s to 24s; Irish, 22s to 24s; Dutch, 22s to 24s; Danish, 22s to 24s; per qr.

OATS.—English, potato, 22s to 24s; ditto, Poland, 20s to 22s; ditto, feed, 18s to 20s; Scotch, potato, 22s to 24s; ditto, Poland, 20s to 22s; ditto, feed, 18s to 20s; Irish, potato, 22s to 24s; ditto, Poland, 20s to 22s; ditto, feed, 18s to 20s; Dutch, 18s to 20s; Danish, 18s to 20s; per qr.

The Seed Crops.—Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes are in fair request, at full prices. In all other articles very little doing.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 60s to 62s; Baltic crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Bombay, 42s to 43s per qr.; Calcutta, 46s to 48s per qr.; Egyptian, 46s to 48s per qr.

Rapeseed.—New, 37s to 38s per 1000; Maple cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 38s to 40s per qr.; Hempseed, 32s to 34s per qr.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d. of household do. 5½d to 6d per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 42s 7d; barley, 30s 3d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 33s 10d

The Six Weeks' Average. Wheat, 42s 7d; barley, 30s 5d; oats, 19s 5d, rye, 30s 11d; beans 33s 1d; peas, 33s 9d

Flour.—Owing to the heavy arrivals, 2s to 3s per sack lower. Town-made flour, 37s to 39s; Essex and Suffolk, 35s to 37s; Kent and Essex, 36s to 38s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 34s to 36s; Yorkshire, 34s to 36s; Devonshire and Somersetshire, 36s to 38s; Irish, 30s to 32s; Dantzic, 34s to 36s; American, 30s to 32s per 280 lb. *Foreign.* American flour, 16s to 17s per barrel; French, 32s to 35s per 280 lb.

The Seed Markets.—Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes are in fair request, at full prices. In all other articles very little doing.

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Bread.

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H TOLKIEN, King William-street, London-bridge.

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CORK HATS.—Classes 28, No. 125; and 6, No. 34. These Hats, shown at the Great Exhibition, by Messrs GAIMES, SANDERS, and NICOL, and which are now held in the highest estimation for their elasticity, lightness, general comfort in wear, may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of the manufacturers, at 23, Birchin-lane, Cornhill; at their Kendal Establishment, No. 111, Strand; at all the principal towns in England and Scotland, several of the continental cities, and at any of the British consuls. Cash or freight from London. Orders by post as with other hats Samples cases forwarded on receiving remittance.

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Muslins, Barages, Balzarines, Llamas, Cambries, &c, from 3s 9d
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BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP.
Parents of Families about to proceed to the Colonies, or out of early marriage, SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT for inspection, on receipt of a London reference or money-order.
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WATHERSTON and BROGDEN, Manufacturing GOLDSMITHS, established A D 1798, having been awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for their BRACELETS and CLASPS, and at the GREAT EXHIBITION, beg to announce, that, in obedience to the numerous calls made upon them for Bracelets and Clasps of the same description as their MANUFACTURERS' PRICES The system of weighing chains against sovereigns being one of the greatest evils in their practical working, Watherston and Brogden and their Gold at its bullion value; their profit being made on the workmanship alone, which is subject to no fluctuation in the intrinsic or relative value of the pattern. Watherston and Brogden's Stock consists of a general assortment of Jewellery, and is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Watherston, Manufacturer, 18, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—Mrs. NORTON, 79, Strand, has just prepared for the opening Season a new and elegant assortment of SPRING DRESSES, Chemisettes, Collars, and the Rotes Dressing Gowns, &c, made in the newest and most approved style. Mrs. Norton continues to carry out the system adopted so long as to enable her to offer at unprecedented low prices, and will feel obliged to her numerous friends and the public by an early inspection of her new and beautiful Stock, comprising baby linen, baskets, bassinettes, hoods, robes, stockings, gloves and caps, and Ladies' Outfits. Mrs. Norton's patterns in great variety, hosiery and under clothing; gentlemen's and youth's shirts; and the Victoria Long Cloth Shirt, which has received her gold medal; orders will now kindly make their own purchases and recommend their friends. A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed on all purchases above £1 sent to Mrs. Norton, 79, Strand, on Wednesday, 31st March. Wedding orders and general on the punctually attended to. Mrs. Norton is happy to say that she has received no notice of money order or references in town.—79, Strand, corner of Adam-street.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—"From the Lancet.—" We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Nursing Bottles introduced by Mr Siam, of Oxford-street. They are adapted to milk and all kinds of food; and have an elastic nipple, which no infant will refuse: unequalled for cleanliness and durability." 6d, or per post, 1s 1d. Sent to any part of the UK, 19s. Oxford-street. Each is stamped with my name and address
DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS, a mild and gentle Aperient Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the stomach and liver Price 1s 1d. 2s 9d, and 11s per box. Also Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the breast and lungs.

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THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, with a mattress of cocoa-nut fibre, complete for a guinea.—T TRELOAR, 39, Ludgate-hill and Bedding Manufactory, 43, Ludgate-hill, London.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY, Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower Seagrave-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 21s per ton.

WEATHERLEY'S REGISTERED HONEY DROPS.—"Honorable Mention" awarded by the Jury to the Honey, Pear, Quince, Pine, Raspberry, and Lime Juice Drops. Weatherley, Brothers, and Co, Manufacturing Confectioner, 4, Theobald's-road, Holborn.—Observe, the only genuine are stamped "Weatherley," Retail of Chemists, chemists and others.

MONEY.—£25,000 READY to be ADVANCED upon the personal security of gentlemen of property, below to entailed estates, &c; also upon reversions, annuities, life interests, &c. Apply to MR ALLEN, 28A, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any haberdasher or linen-draper, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent per post free.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand

PEEVES'S MOIST WATER-COLOURS, in cakes, warranted to keep in any climate. Also, their Cumberland and pure Cumberland Lead Pencils are now used by all artists Manufactory, 113, Cheapside, London

DAVIES'S SPERM CANDLES, 1s 8d and 1s 10d per lb; Belmontine wax, 1s 4d; German wax, 1s 8d; British wax or sperm, 1s 4d, patent sperm, 1s 6d; fine wax, 1s 8d; best wax, 2s 8d; transparent wax, 1s 6d to 2s; composite, 8d to 10d, 9d, and 9½d; fine mould, 7½d; mould, 6½d; and mould, 7d; pure candles, 4½d and 5d; waxed wick moulds, 6d; pure Argand oil, 4s 6d per gallon; best salad oil, 4s per gallon; lamps at same prices. Sent free on receipt of Post-office order, payable to JOHN DAVIES, 6, Cornhill. Cash. At DAVIES'S old-established Warehouse, 85, St Martin's-lane.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA, PALE, and DOUBLE BROWN ALES.—These Ales are respectfully informed the Ales of this season's brewings are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained genuine in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, either direct from the Brewery, or of their regular stores, as under, where also a list of the bottlers may be had.—The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; City of London Pale Ale Stores, 61, Mark-street, Liverpool; High-street, Birmingham, the Exchange, Manchester; Royal Brewery, Dudley; 35, Holborn-hill, Birmingham.

AT the IRISH LINEN COMPANY'S FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 46, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, is always to be found a STOCK of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, in every variety, of the manufacture and Prices and Quality not equalled in London. Linen and Longcloth Shirts made to order, from the best Irish linens ready-made Established 1800

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of SPECIMENS for two postage stamps. He also bracelets, Rings, Chains, &c, at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 244, Tottenham-court-road, London.

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These Needles have been celebrated for the last half-century, and are unsurpassed as to elasticity and temper. They are sorted in packets of five sizes, have highly-finished taper points, and perfectly burnished drilled eyes Sold in papers, and in every variety of fancy boxes and cases adapted for carriage, by Dowse, 26, Cornhill; Mitchell, 161, Strand; Lecount, 42, Leadenhall-street, City; and by many drapers. "Thomas Boulton, needle manufacturer, London," on each paper

ARMS, CRESTS, CORONETS, or INITIALS, STAMPED on NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPPES, in gold, silver, and colours, in the most elegant style, at half the usual charge. LONDON-MADE CREAM LAID ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, 4s per 100, cream-laid note-paper, 3 quires for 3d, thick cream laid wove, 4s per quire; the new Victoria, bank-bordered envelopes, 1s per 100; bank-bordered note, 4d per quire, 6s per ream; finest satin-lined, 6d per quire; and the new Victoria bank-bordered note, 5s per ream, cards printed for 4s 6d. Observe—At Henry Rodrigues', 31, Piccadilly, Piccadilly.

COALS from the COUNTY of DURHAM brought to LONDON by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
JOSEPH PEASE and PARTNERS beg to inform their friends and the public that arrangements have been made to supply all respectable persons with their well-known and highly-esteemed ADELAIDE WALL'S-END COAL, at the Yards of the Great Northern Railway Company's King's-cross Station.
Their Coals are from the Adelaide Wall's-end Seam, leaving but little ash, and are equally adapted for drawing-room and kitchen purposes; they are, moreover, delivered at King's-cross from wrought iron skips, by which means they are kept perfectly free from wetting and the slight breakage of waggon between the pit's mouth and London, and so avoid the dust and waste so common at the railroad depôts. Their Coals are also twice screened, once at the colliery, and again at the railway station.
All orders will have immediate attention, by application in Mr. Adelaide Wall's-end Coals, at the agent for the sale of coals consigned to the King's-cross station of the Great Northern Railway
Office of Management, King's-cross, March 18, 1852.

REV. J. LANE, Saltash Parsonage, Plymouth, and many others, lately cured with the delicious and reasonable ALE brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." By tradition, Harry Hill was a monk in the 16th century, by whom the well was discovered. The ale is pronounced by connoisseurs to be equal to any ale in England. Sold in casks of nine gallons and upwards, and in bottles, at 1s per dozen, by the sole agent, Mr. Jacob Gilbert, Wine Merchant, Tiverton. Also, the celebrated Tiverton Cider, in casks of nine gallons and upwards, and in bottles, at 1s per dozen. Observe—Harry Hill's Well, Tiverton.

PRESERVED SOUPS, &c.—PRIZE MEDAL, Great Exhibition of 1851.—At this season of the year a basin of really good soup is a luxury, and those descriptions of soup which are recommended to purchase RITCHIE and M'CALL'S PATENT HOUSEHOLD SOUPS, with various descriptions of made dishes &c, are put up in canisters hermetically sealed, so as to be ready for use at any moment. With a few of these canisters at hand, a first-rate dinner for the past upon the table as quickly as the kids can be laid Purée Soup, 1d per quart; Mock Turtle, Ox-tail, Julienne, Hare, Mulligatawny, Scotch Broth, Pea Soups, 2d per quart. Entrées, &c, at prices equally reasonable To be had of all the principal Oil and Italian Warehousemen in towns and country; and wholesale of Ritchie and M'Call, 137, Houndsditch, London. Sample canisters, 12 sorts, containing as many dozens, sent to any part of the Kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office order. Detailed price lists post free on application

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—Valuable Discovery.—The most useful, very small, powerful Waterproof Glass the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, and which is found to be invaluable for Tourists, Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 2½ inches, with an extra large object, will show distinctly the Time by a Church Clock at Three Double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the Military, Naval Officer, Military Surgeon, &c. Opera and Race-course Glasses, with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly discerned at 300 yards; and Vestry-room Glasses, to vary more invented preserving Spectacles; invisible and all kinds of Accurate Instruments for the use of Invalids and Aged Persons 5 and 8 HOLBORN Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are respectfully solicited to call and examine the great reduction of price now made in the quality of these Watches Patentees or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, 338, Strand, one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 6d

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—17 and 18, CORNHILL.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled among the imitations of silver. In lustrous appearance, combined with brilliant appearance defies all competition. The process of producing it is entirely peculiar to the manufactory by SARL and SONS, to the public, and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents, thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing the sparkling and appearance of solid silver at one-tenth its cost The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in Tea, Coffee, and Breakfast Services, which never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Public are cautioned against purchasing all the various patterns of manufactured in solid silver, and orders to any extent can be immediately executed. The present large stock are the most extensive in London A new and enlarged pamphlet of sketches and prices (not published) will be ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactories.—SARL and SONS, 17 and 18 Cornhill.

Argentine Silver—Fiddle Pattern.			Argentine Silver—King's Pattern.		
12 Table Forks	..	£2 16 0	12 Table Forks	..	£4 4 0
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12 Dessert Spoons	..	2 0 0	12 Dessert Spoons	..	3 10 0
12 Teaspoons	..	1 7 0	12 Teaspoons	..	2 8 0
4 Sauce Ladles	..	0 18 0	4 Sauce Ladles	..	1 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon	..	0 14 0	1 Gravy Spoon	..	1

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, V.] SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852. [GRATIS.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

DERWENTWATER.

I.

SWEET lake of the mountains! how happy was I
When life's sunny morn had no cloud on its sky,
And I roam'd with my love on thy beautiful shore,
To hear the deep music that gush'd from Lodore!

II.

We sail'd on thy waters, rejoicing, alone,
Or trod thy green islands, and call'd them our own,
And built, 'mid the hills that encircle thy breast,
A bower and a home in the wilds of the West.

III.

But sorrow has darken'd the noon of our day,
And peril and doubt have encompass'd our way;
My heart's only love in captivity lies,
And thy glory, oh Derwent! is dimm'd in mine eyes

IV.

Sad lake of the mountains, through dangers I roam,
With a pang in my heart and a blight on my home,
To dream of the joys that shall bless me no more,
And mingle my sighs with the moan of Lodore.

[The sad story of the Earl of Derwentwater, executed in 1716 for participation in the rebellion of the previous year, is well known. The beautiful lake from which he derived his title is surrounded by some of the grandest scenery in England. Few persons will need to be reminded of the beauty of the small cataract of Lodore. The memory of the misfortunes of Lord Derwentwater, and of the beauty of his disconsolate countess, is still preserved in the traditions of the neighbourhood.]

FAIR AND TRUE.

I.

RIPE as peaches, fresh as morning,
Ellen's cheeks with crimson glow;
On her lips the clustering kisses
Woo the wind to taste and go.

When she breathes, the jealous roses
Long to share a fragrance new;
Lurking smiles and artless meanings
Slumber in her eyes of blue.

But though beautiful is Ellen,
She has charms all charms above;
Bright good-humour never failing,
Goodness, gentleness, and love.

II.

Ye who doubt the worth of woman,
Look on Ellen, and be wise;
Virtue beams in every feature,
Truth's the sunlight of her eyes.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

DERWENTWATER.

THE present Series of Songs will contain ample proof that the English have not only a music which is distinctly their own, but that it is peculiarly adaptable to the varied passions and emotions of the mind; and the song of "Derwentwater" is but one of the numerous instances of that happy union of the true purposes of Poetry and Music which it is the object of this Collection to elucidate. This simple but charming air was originally adapted to a foolish song called "PRETTY POLLY OLIVER." Among many others sung to it, the most noted was written by Lord Cantelupe, about 1720, entitled "Fair Hebe," in reply to one called "Hebe," the music of which was composed by Dr. Arne.

FAIR AND TRUE.

"STREPHON WITH HIS FLORA."—This air was published in *The Convivial Songster*, 1782; but the name of its author is not mentioned, nor have I been able to meet with it in any other book of English songs. It is probably of a much earlier date than the above collection, and is one among those melodies written in a *minor key* with which the national music of almost every country abounds, and to which words have frequently been adapted, either of a mournful or a cheerful expression. This universal use of the minor key, however, has not been confined alone to national melody; numerous instances of it, and of its application to the various sentiments of poetry, are to be found in the more elaborated compositions of the great masters, from a far distant period until the beginning of the present century, at which time its adoption in music of even a grave description appears to have been on the decline, and in music of an opposite character to have been nearly altogether discontinued.

LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

[Air, "The King shall enjoy his own again."]

I.

LONG-PARTED friends, when far away,
We thought upon you many a day;
And when the wine in healths was pour'd,
We miss'd your faces at the board.
When the laughter rung,
And the song was sung,
Remembrance saddened all the strain,
And we check'd our mirth
Around the hearth,
To wish you safely home again.

II.

Till parting came we never knew
What joy we lost in losing you,
How much you mingled with our thought,
What charms of life your presence brought.
But you've come at last,
All danger pass'd,
And joy shall follow in your train:
Our hearts shall glow,
And the wine shall flow;
You're welcome, welcome home again!

THE WOODLAND STREAM.

[Air, "The streamlet that flow'd round her cot."]

I.

HOW oft along thy woodland way,
Fair streamlet of the hills,
We've listen'd to the murmuring voice
Of all thy gushing rills;
And gazing on thy lucid breast,
Beneath thy groves of pine,
Have wish'd the current of our joys
To flow as clear as thine.

II.

We saw the verdure on thy brink,
The grass, the fern, the flowers,
We heard the song of happy birds
That sported in thy bowers;
And fondly hoped that round our hearts
Such calm delights might twine,
And that the blessings of our hearts
Might be as pure as thine.

III.

And when thy constant ripple shewed,
In morn or evening bright,
The glory of the rising sun,
Or moon's serener light,
We prayed that Love on us might beam
With radiance as divine,
And that the lustre of our lives
Might come from Heaven, like thine.

OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.

[Air, "Let's drink and sing."]

I.

OUR swords are sheathed,
The flag droops idly down,
Our shields are laurel-wreathed—
There's peace in bower and town.
But should a foreign tyrant
Insult us where we stand,
Or foes invade, we'll draw the blade,
And sweep them from the land.
Blessed are our swords if Justice
Have made them keen and strong,
But shame shall be their portion
Who battle in the wrong!

II.

Our fame and might
Have rung throughout the world,
And ever in the right
Our flag has been unfurled.
And if our foes, forgetful,
Should tempt our guardian wave,
We'll find for each, upon the beach,
Destruction and a grave.
So let them come!—we care not!
'Tis freedom makes us strong;
And shame shall be their portion
Who battle in the wrong!

LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

"The King shall Enjoy His Own Again."—This tune seems to have been adapted to the words of a great number of songs, that were altered from the original, or written to suit the various political circumstances of the times in which they were produced, from the days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads down to the period of 1716, when it was used in connexion with "An excellent new Ballad called 'Illustrious George shall come,'" another new song entitled "Since Hanover is come," and again, "A Song for the 28th of May, the birthday of our glorious sovereign King George." In the course of its long career of service, the air itself appears also to have undergone some alterations; but the version which, through the kindness of a friend, I have been enabled to insert in this collection, is probably the latest, and is decidedly the best. A small quarto volume in the British Museum, inscribed "Elizabeth Rogers, her Virginall Book," contains what is no doubt the original tune to which the old song was written, "When the king enjoys his owne againe." We have no proof, however, that the tune is of a more ancient date than the middle of the seventeenth century.

THE WOODLAND STREAM.

"The Streamlet that Flowed round her Cot."—A graceful and flowing melody, composed by William Shield for his opera of *The Woodman*, which was first performed at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1791. It is related in Dr. Busby's "Concert Room Anecdotes," that Shield received one thousand guineas from Messrs. Longman and Broderip for this opera. However worthy of such a recompense, this must have been an enormous sum to be paid for an English opera in those days. The only parallel instance that has come to our knowledge is that of *The English Fleet*, for the music of which opera (in 1802) it is said that Mr. Braham received the same amount. Dr. Arne, in 1762, sold the copyright of *Artaxerxes* for sixty guineas, which was in his time reckoned "a ruinous sum for such a property;" and Charles Dibdin declared that for the entire copyright of his operatic afterpiece entitled *The Padlock* (which was first produced in 1768, and of which, in the course of a few years, it has been computed that more than ten thousand copies of the music were sold), he received only forty-five pounds. Shield, therefore, was peculiarly fortunate in having to compose his opera of *The Woodman* at a period when dramatic music was better patronised, and certainly better remunerated, than it had previously been; while the great and richly-deserved reputation he had gained may in some degree have influenced Messrs. Longman in making so liberal a purchase of his work. The opera itself contains several charming pieces of a pastoral character, and in Shield's best style, among which may be instanced the *glees*, "For all thy boons below," "What is love?" "Hard is the task," and "Hark! the bugle's sylvan strain." It was immediately after its production that Shield visited Italy, in company with Mr. Ritson, to whom we are indebted for the restoration of many excellent specimens of British lyric poetry. Shield's avowed object in undertaking this journey was to improve his taste, not in composition, but in singing,—and we are told that for this purpose he received lessons from the best masters at Rome every day during his two months' residence in that city. Shield had already begun to introduce some Italian *bravura* songs into his operas (there is one of them in *The Woodman*, by Sacchini); but though his more recent works possess a few further evidences of his "leaning" towards foreign graces in his composition, he never forsook that pure and simple style of English melody by means of which he had first raised the unassuming temple of his fame. The present song, "The Streamlet," was composed by Shield for his friend and pupil Incledon, by whom it was sung with extraordinary success,—a success almost equal to that of his later song, "The Thorn."

OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.

"Let's Drink and Sing."—We find this remarkably energetic and spirited air in *The Convivial Songster* of 1782. That it was partly founded upon a composition of which Handel claimed the authorship, cannot be disputed. Handel, however, was notorious for taking advantage of every musical subject that he admired, and openly confessed that he considered it quite fair to do so. The mere fact of the excellence of a melody seemed to him amply sufficient to warrant his appropriating it to his own use; and when he first came to England, perceiving that Purcell's works, as well as those of the more ancient English composers, were still in high estimation, he did not scruple to copy as largely from them in his secular productions as he afterwards borrowed in his oratorios from the subjects of some of the most eminent foreign masters. The beautiful pastoral symphony in the "Messiah" so closely resembles the old English melody of Parthenia, popular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as to render it impossible to believe that the resemblance was accidental. Many other instances, quite as palpable, could also be brought forward of Handel's numerous and skilful appropriations of what are distinctively called English *national* tunes; and those parts of the present air which may appear to belong to him afford such unquestionable proofs of their English origin as to justify its being included in this series of English melodies.

DERWENTWATER.

Plaintively, and moderately slow. AIR, "PRETTY POLLY OLIVER."

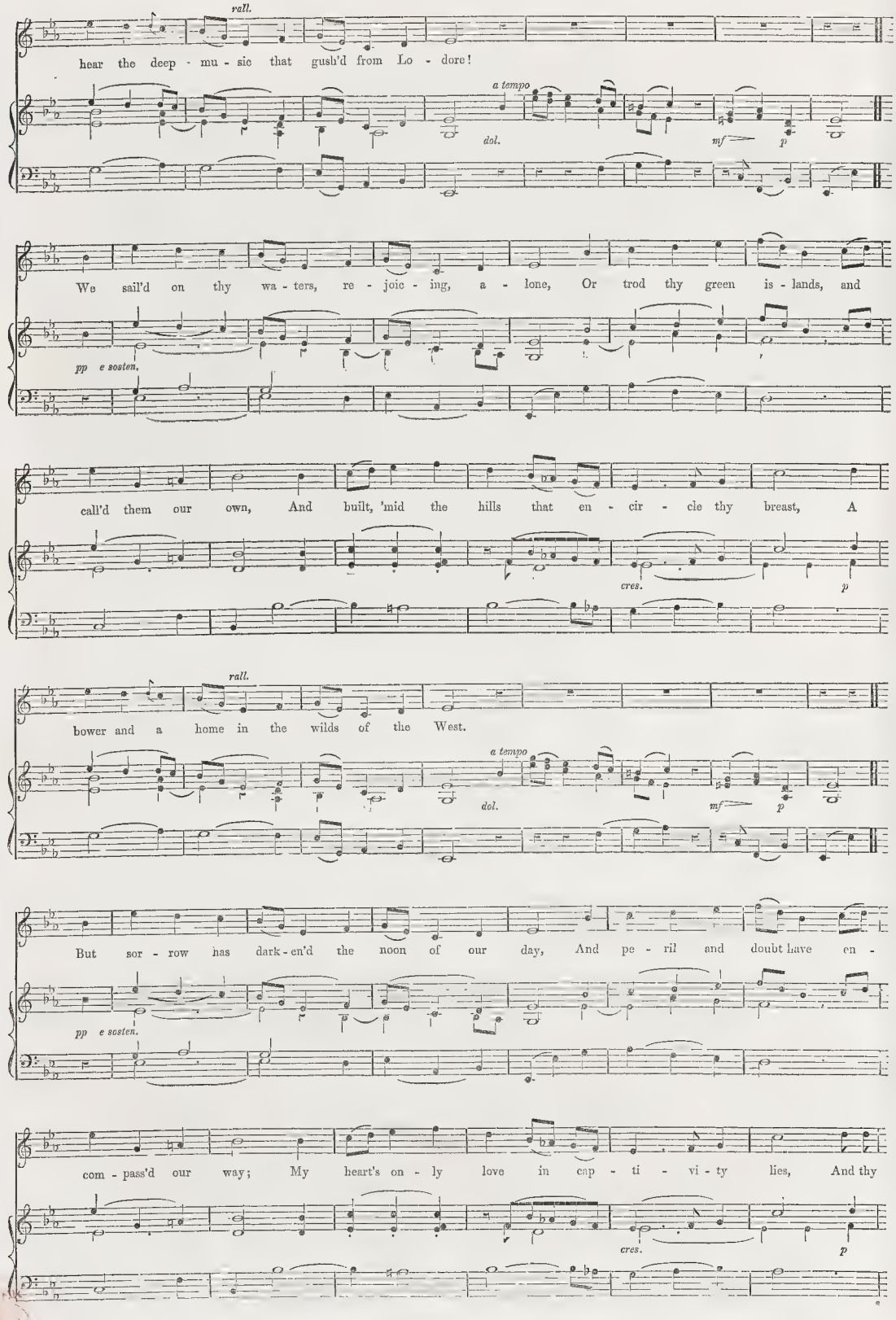
p e sosten. *f* *p*

Sweet lake of the moun-tains! how hap - py was I When life's sun - ny morn had no

pp e sosten.

cloud on its sky, And I roam'd with my love on thy beau - ti - ful shore, To

cres. *p*


rall.
hear the deep - mu - sic that gush'd from Lo - dore!
a tempo
dol.
mf
p
We sail'd on thy wa - ters, re - joic - ing, a - lone, Or trod thy green is - lands, and
pp e sosten.
call'd them our own, And built, 'mid the hills that en - cir - cle thy breast, A
cres.
p
rall.
bower and a home in the wilds of the West.
a tempo
dol.
mf
p
But sor - row has dark - en'd the noon of our day, And pe - ril and doubt have en -
pp e sosten.
com - pass'd our way; My heart's on - ly love in cap - ti - vi - ty lies, And thy
cres.
p

rall.

glo - ry, O Der - went! is dimm'd in mine eyes.

a tempo

dol. mf p

Sad lake of the moun - tains, through dan - gers I roam, With a pang in my heart and a

pp e sosten.

blight on my home, To dream of the joys that shall bless me no more, And

rall. slower

min - gle my sighs with the moan of Lo - dore.

tempo primo

f vf

FAIR AND TRUE.

With vivacity, but not too quick.

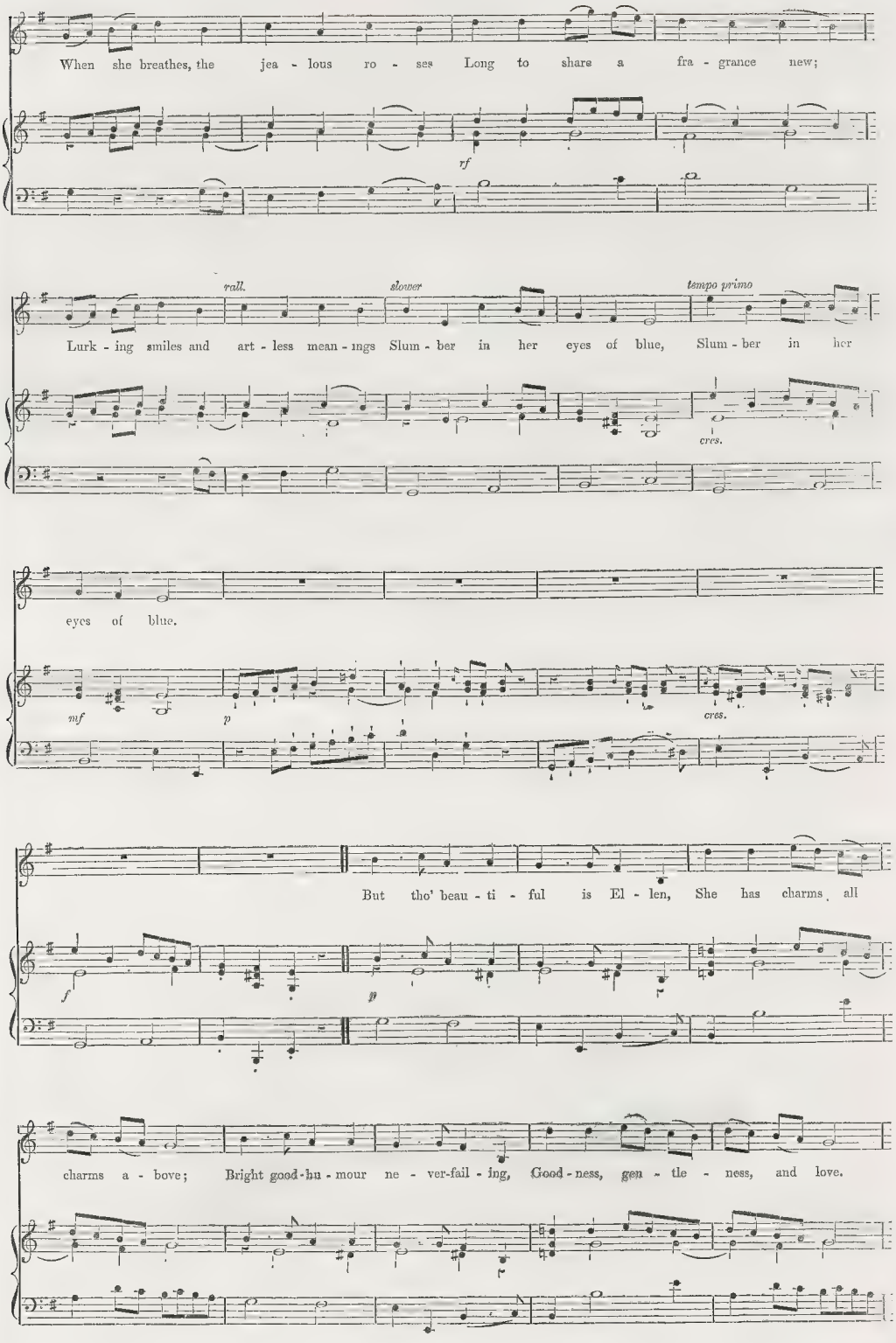
Air, "Strephon with his Flora."

p *cres.* *f*

Ripe as peach - es, fresh as morn - ing, El - len's cheeks with

rf *p*

crim - son glow; On her lips the clus-t'ring kiss - es Woo the wind to taste and go.


When she breathes, the jea - lous ro - ses Long to share a fra - grance new;
rf
rall.
slower
tempo primo
Lurk - ing smiles and art - less mean - ings Slum - ber in her eyes of blue, Slum - ber in her
cres.
eyes of blue.
mf
p
cres.
But tho' beau - ti - ful is El - len, She has charms all
f
p
charms a - bove; Bright good - hu - mour ne - ver-fail - ing, Good - ness, gen - tle - ness, and love.

Ye who doubt the worth or wo - man, Look on El - len, and be wise;

rf

rall. *slower* *tempo primo*

Vir - tue beams in ev' - ry fea - ture, Truth's the sun - light of her eyes, Truth's the sun - light

cres.

of her eyes.

mf *f*

THE WOODLAND STREAM.

Air, "The Streamlet that flowed round her Cot."

Rather slow, and with expression.

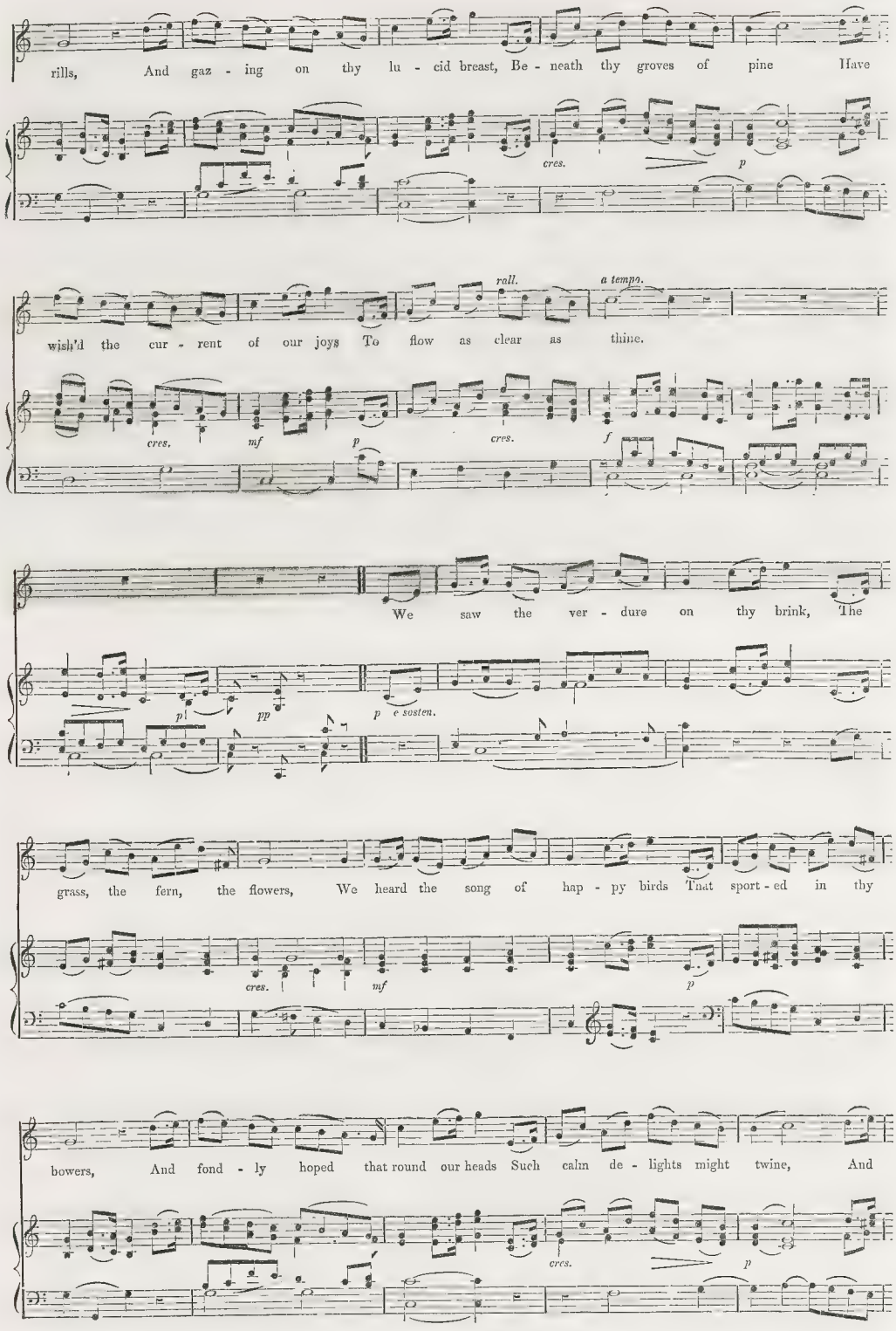
p e sosten. *mf* *cres.* *f*

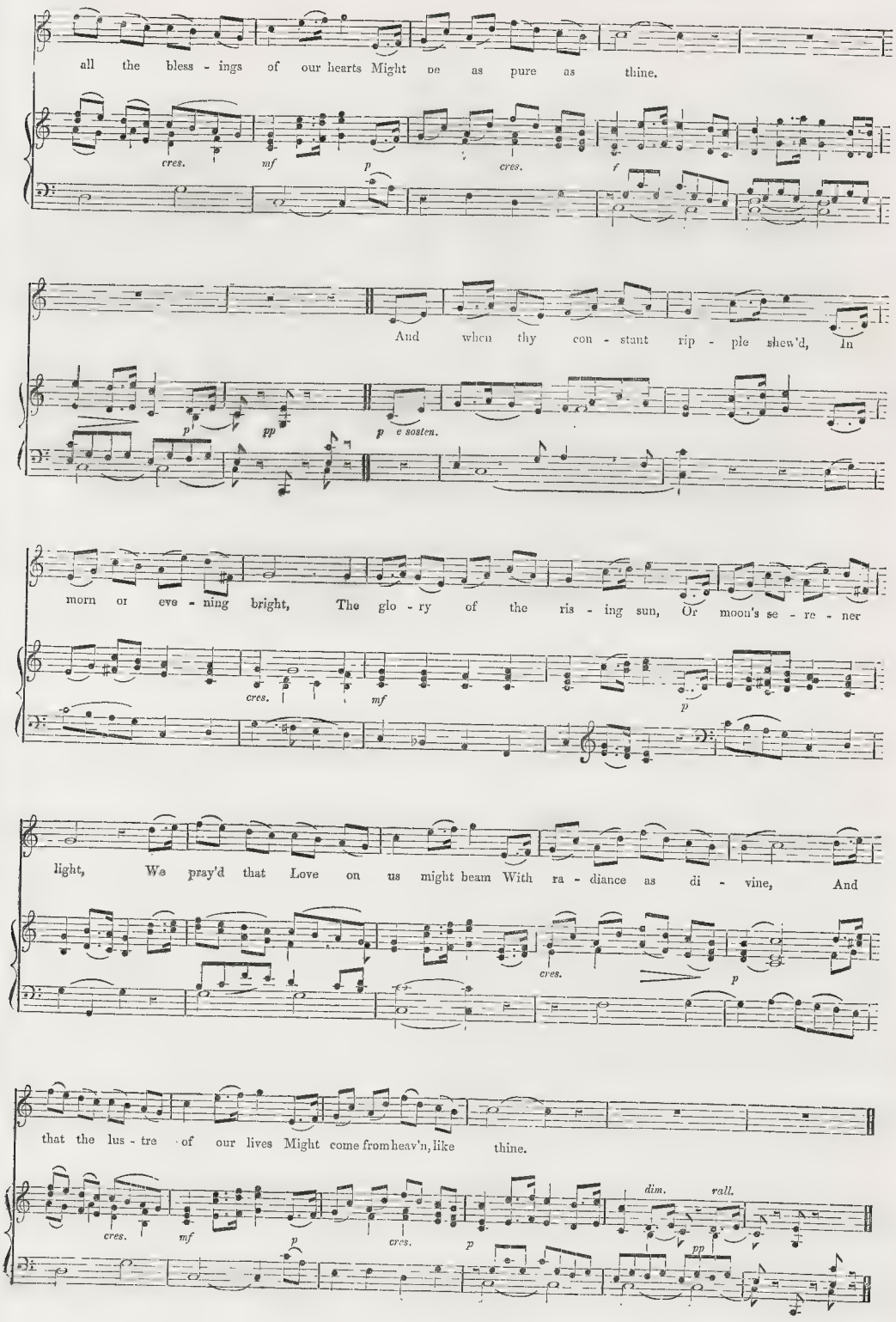
How oft a - long thy wood - land way, Fair

pp *p e sosten.*

stream - let of the Lills, We've lis - ten'd to the mur - muring voice Of all thy gush - ing

cres. *p*


rills, And gaz - ing on thy lu - cid breast, Be - neath thy groves of pine Have
cres.
p
rall.
a tempo.
wish'd the cur - rent of our joys To flow as clear as thine.
cres.
mf
p
cres.
f
We saw the ver - dure on thy brink, The
p
pp
p e sosten.
grass, the fern, the flowers, We heard the song of hap - py birds That sport - ed in thy
cres.
mf
p
bowers, And fond - ly hoped that round our heads Such calm de - lights might twine, And
cres.
p


all the bless - ings of our hearts Might be as pure as thine.
cres.
mf
p
cres.
f
And when thy con - stant rip - ple shew'd, In
p
pp
p e sosten.
morn or eve - ning bright, The glo - ry of the ris - ing sun, Or moon's se - re - ner
cres.
mf
p
light, We pray'd that Love on us might beam With ra - diance as di - vine, And
cres.
p
that the lus - tre of our lives Might come from heav'n, like thine.
cres.
mf
p
cres.
p
dim.
rall.
pp

LONG-PARTED FRIENDS.

Air, "The King shall enjoy his own again."

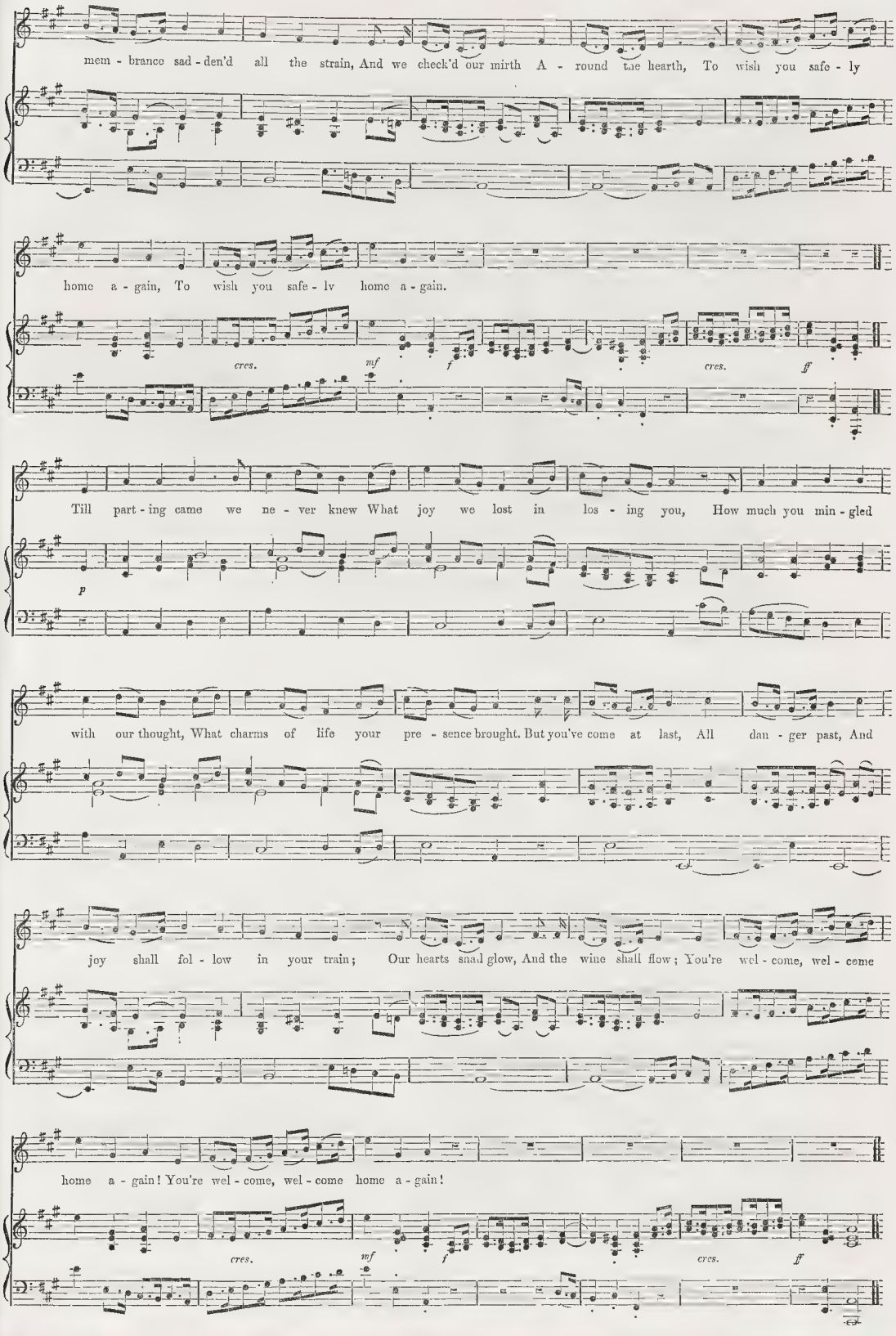
In moderate time.

p *f* *ff*

Long - part - ed friends, when far a - way, We thought up - on you ma - ny a day; And when the win in

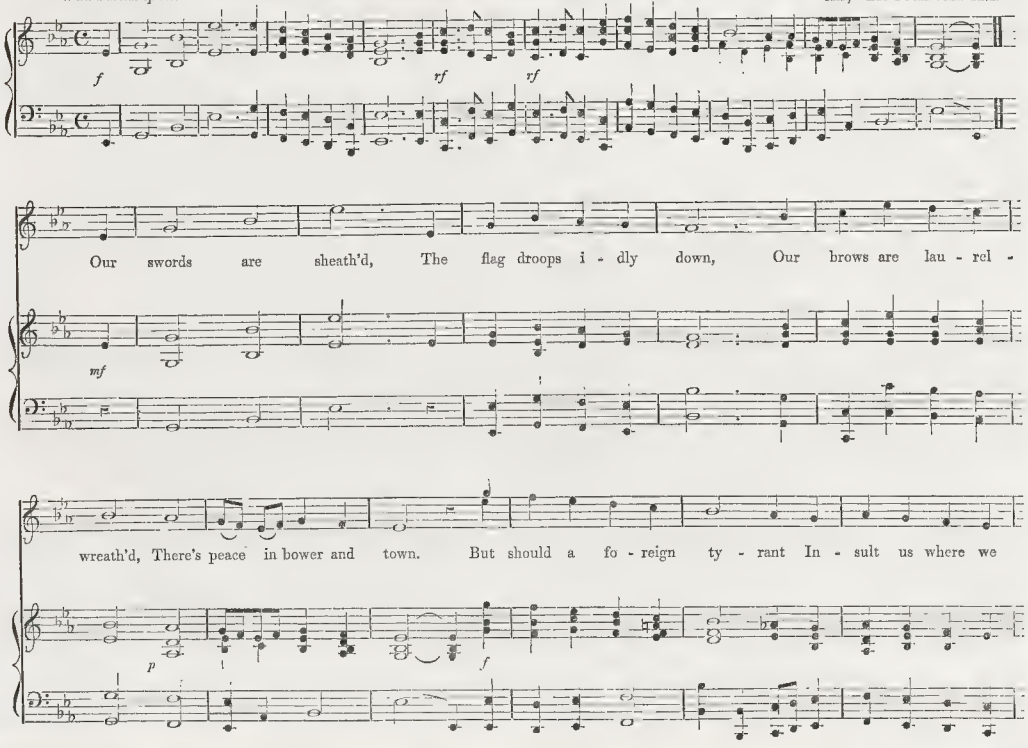
p

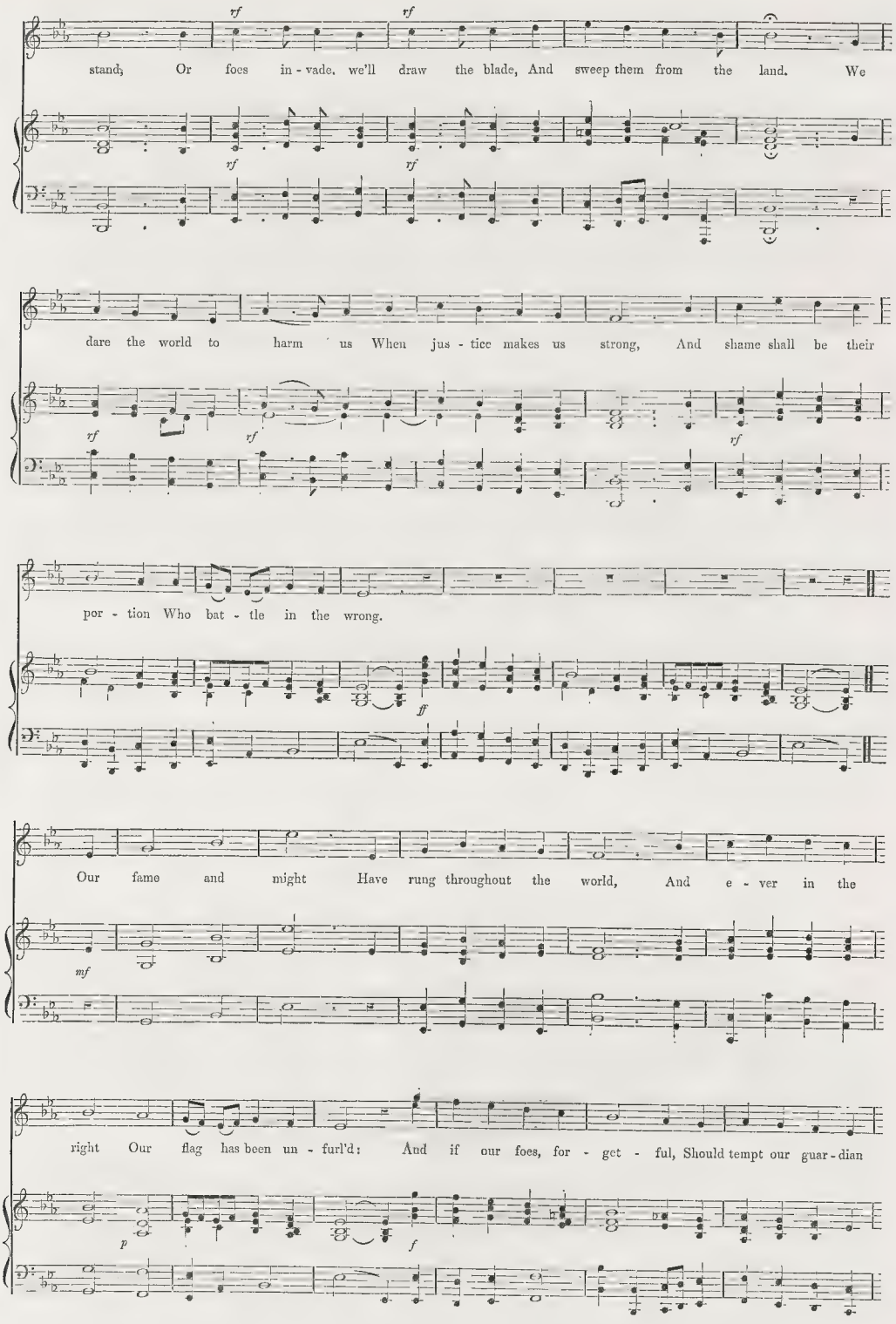
healths was pour'd, We miss'd your fa - ces at the board. When the laugh - ter rung, And the song was sung, Re -


mem - brance sad - den'd all the strain, And we check'd our mirth A - round the hearth, To wish you safe - ly
home a - gain, To wish you safe - ly home a - gain.
cres.
mf
f
cres.
ff
Till part - ing came we ne - ver knew What joy we lost in los - ing you, How much you min - gled
p
with our thought, What charms of life your pre - sence brought. But you've come at last, All dan - ger past, And
joy shall fol - low in your train; Our hearts shall glow, And the wine shall flow; You're wel - come, wel - come
home a - gain! You're wel - come, wel - come home a - gain!
cres.
mf
f
cres.
ff

OUR SWORDS ARE SHEATHED.

With martial spirit. AIR, "LET'S DRINK AND SING."


f
rf
rf
Our swords are sheath'd, The flag droops i - dly down, Our brows are lau - rel -
mf
wreath'd, There's peace in bower and town. But should a fo - reign ty - rant In - sult us where we
p
f


rf
rf
stand; Or foes in - vade, we'll draw the blade, And sweep them from the land. We
dare the world to harm us When jus - tice makes us strong, And shame shall be their
por - tion Who bat - tle in the wrong.
ff
Our fame and might Have rung throughout the world, And e - ver in the
mf
right Our flag has been un - furl'd: And if our foes, for - get - ful, Should tempt our guar - dian
p
f

wave, We'll find for each, up - on the beach, De - struc - tion and a grave. So

let them come, we care not; 'Tis free - dom makes us strong; And shame shall be their

por - tion Who bat - tle in the wrong.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198 Strand aforesaid. SATURDAY March 27, 1852.—MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 552.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE DISTRESSED HEBRIDES.

WHAT has been called the "Exodus of the Celtic races" continues. The return of spring has witnessed once more the flux of the emigrational tide towards the shores of the New World. The quays of Dublin, Cork, and Liverpool are crowded with Irish emigrants, departing to other lands, and carrying with them, in too many instances we are afraid, a feeling of bitter hatred to this country. They blame England for the evils that have befallen them in their own land, instead of blaming, as they ought to do, their own landlords, their own indolence, their own religious and party feuds, and their own listless reliance upon the easily raised but miserable root, the potato. Year after year the efflux continues. Strong men that are the very life-blood of a nation, and that will become so to that great kindred nation of America, which is destined in due time to overshadow the world with its power and glory, leave our shores in countless multitudes. The greater the numbers who emigrate in any one year, the larger the amount of funds received in Ireland in the next, to enable friends and relatives to follow to the land of plenty and independence. The potato failure is thus working a mighty revolution. It has caused the property of the Irish landlords to change hands; it has converted proprietors into paupers; it has caused England to spend ten millions of money for the relief of the people with as little real benefit as if the sum had been sunk into the sea; it has consigned upwards of one million of human beings—some accounts say upwards of two millions—to a premature death by famine and fever; and it has driven the very flower of the Celtic race across the Atlantic, to subdue and to cultivate the forests and prairies of the almost illimitable regions of the Far West, and thus to open up the long-buried East, and to menace Japan and China with a European invasion. This mighty emigration pays for itself. It seeks no aid from the public purse, but it should be remembered that it establishes itself in regions that own no fealty to the Crown of England.

The same, or, at all events, very similar causes have produced similar results in those other portions of the United Kingdom, which, like Ireland, are inhabited by a Celtic race, and which, like Ireland, has had no other resources for the support of the population than a very backward and undeveloped system of agriculture. The Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, with a moist, uncertain climate and a barren soil, far removed from the highways of trade, possessing no manufactures, and inhabited by a population that from the very earliest periods of their history have always increased faster than the means of subsistence, and which have been in consequence reduced to depend exclusively upon the very lowest and most easily raised diet on which human beings can subsist and propagate, have been visited with the same affliction as Ireland. The potato has failed, and the people have been brought to starvation. The owners of the soil have endeavoured to the very utmost extent to alleviate a misery which they were alike powerless to prevent and to remedy; but their kind sympathies and good wishes have far exceeded their means of being useful. Many of them are merely the nominal owners of their estates, and others are but little removed from pauperism themselves. The State, it is true, has granted relief, but such relief has either been slight and inefficient, or it has been demoralising. Private and public charity have come to the rescue, but with the same demoralising effects, they have simply been enabled to preserve the people alive, without in the least degree bettering their condition, or affording them the smallest reasonable ground for the hope that their worst evils had passed away. The establishment of an amended Poor-law has proved as utter a failure as everything else that has been tried to cope with the mighty misery; and the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland have suffered, always with patience, and sometimes with despair.

The Scottish Highlanders are a simple and quiet people. They have no religious feuds to distract the attention of the empire. They have no blatant and unprincipled agitators to thunder in our ears, and exaggerate undoubted evils till the tale exceeds belief. They have no one to make political capital out of their undoubted sufferings; scarcely any one even to allude to their unhappy condition, and to suggest a remedy. But, although they have suffered like the Irish, they are unlike the Irish in one respect—they have never nourished against their mother country any other sentiments than those of loyalty and affection. The Highlanders love their country. They also love the England for which their ancestors have fought, and for the battles of which they have provided, not only some of the bravest soldiers of the rank and file, but some of the most distinguished and illustrious generals which the nation has produced When they emigrate, to escape the miseries that too surely await them in their own land, they do not transfer their allegiance to a rival state. They go in preference to Canada, to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, and to Australia, and carry with them their loyalty to the British crown, and their affection to the laws, institutions, and religion of their birth-place. This feeling among them is as old as their misery, which dates back for at least eighty years. Mr. Carruthers, of Inverness, in his valuable introduction to the new edition of "Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson," which has just been published in the "National Illustrated Library," states that subsequently to Johnson's visit in 1773, the Celtic "exodus continued for many years. Even the war in America had little effect in checking the tide of emigration. Carolina was the favorite colony of the men of Skye and Mull; and when hostilities broke out, some hundreds of the exiles formed themselves into the 'Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment,' which continued in active service during the remainder of the war. There was scarcely an instance of the emigrant Highlanders joining the revolted colonists. True to their native instincts and hereditary faith (which, even in

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP, REFITTED. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rebellion, was a mistaken principle of loyalty), they adhered to the British Monarchy, and justified the eulogium which Chatham had pronounced on a former generation of their countrymen, that they served with fidelity and fought with valour." The same principle still animates this high-hearted but unfortunate people. Their loyalty follows them wherever they go; and, what is equally creditable to them, success attends their efforts immediately that "they are placed on a favourable soil, and find in the certainty of an honest independence the stimulus and the reward of their enterprise and exertions.

It is possible, and, indeed, highly probable, that means might be taken to improve the condition of the Western Highlands and of the Hebrides without the expatriation of the people; but measures sufficiently remedial to remove the effects of past errors, and to develop the resources of a soil by no means the finest in the world, are necessarily slow. The evils produced by the misgovernment or the mistakes of ages are not to be cured in a day, or a year, or a generation; and in the meantime the people die of starvation, or live on without hope and without stimulus, a burthen to themselves and their neighbours. Thousands of them would gladly emigrate if they had the means, and would seek in Canada or Australia new homes and better fortunes; and thus, while improving their own condition, diminish the pressure of misery upon those they leave behind them. But, as we have already said, the landlords are, for the most part, too poor to assist them in emigration. One of those islands has had the good fortune to come into the possession of a solvent proprietor, of a man of great wealth and untiring benevolence, who in a time of unparalleled distress has nobly exerted himself, not simply to alleviate the temporary misery, but permanently to improve the condition of the people. Sir James Matheson has expended a princely fortune in the island of Lewis, and has recently, at his own cost, provided the means for conveying to Canada no less than one thousand poor people, who were starving on the soil of that island. The letters received from these voluntary emigrants, extracts of which are now lying before us, prove the vast extent of good that has been in his manner effected. But the other islands of the Hebridean group are not so fortunate in their chiefs. There are no such landlords as Sir James Matheson in Mull or Skye, or the countless smaller islands that cluster along the western coast of Scotland; and it has therefore become necessary to make an appeal to the public on behalf of the people, who are willing and anxious to emigrate to Australia, if the means be afforded them. Australia urgently needs labour, and the labourers of Skye and Mull urgently need Australia. Shall not the two be brought together? At the present time a vigorous effort is being made on behalf of the poor people of Skye, an island that has perhaps suffered more than any of the Hebrides from the disastrous consequences of the potato famine. "Nearly the whole of that island," as we learn from a document issued by the Edinburgh committee for the promotion of emigration from Skye to Australia, "is held in trust for behoof of creditors, who, up to this time, have given no assistance; and the landlords, receiving no revenue from those properties, are quite unable to give the necessary aid." An appeal has therefore been made to the public in behalf of 400 families, amounting to 2000 persons, for such assistance as will enable them to transport themselves to Australia. We earnestly direct the attention of our readers to this important subject, of which they will find full details in the report of the speech of Mr. Sheriff Fraser, at a recent meeting in Edinburgh. The speech of Mr. Fraser refers exclusively to Skye, but the subject is one of national concern. The future fate of the Hebrides deserves the consideration of all our statesmen and philosophers; and if we can more fully develop the wealth and resources of our most valuable colonies, rescue thousands of people from starvation and death, transform them into independent labourers or comfortable landed proprietors, and improve the condition of large districts at home, and all by one simultaneous operation, we should surely lose no time in setting about it.

HIGHLAND DESTITUTION AND EMIGRATION.

A public meeting was recently held in the Hopetoun Rooms, Queen street, Edinburgh, "to promote measures for aiding persons in the Island of Skye, who desire to emigrate to the British colonies, but who are prevented by the want of sufficient means." The Lord Provost presided; and among the gentlemen present were noticed Sir John M'Neil (Chairman of the Board of Supervision), Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Sir William Johnston, the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Bouverie Primrose, Mr. Currie, Sheriff of Banffshire, Mr. Fraser, Sheriff-Substitute of Skye, Mr. Makgill of Kemback, Mr. Colquhoun of Killermont, Mr. William Bowrie, Agent to her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, &c.

The Lord Provost stated that the object of the meeting was to promote emigration from the Island of Skye. The committee were sure one that it should be understood that the present movement had no connection with any scheme of compulsory emigration, and that it had no other object in view than the benefit of individuals who themselves were desirous to emigrate. His Lordship then introduced

Mr. Fraser, Sheriff Substitute of Skye, who explained in detail the steps which had been already taken in prosecution of the scheme. The Skye Emigration Society he stated, was established in Skye four or five months ago. Its object was to aid and assist, purely voluntary; and it had come to that support, not for any emigration movement generally, but for the help of those who had already applied to their society at Portree. They had in Skye a population which, compared with the extent of the country, so far as they were at present developed, was too large for the island to maintain. For several years back public munificence had been turned to avert from that population the horrors of famine. Large sums had been collected, and benevolence had remain and great object for which they were intended, namely, the prevention of death from famine; but they had failed in doing that which they were not, perhaps, primarily intending to do, namely, the permanent relief of the people's own resources; and now, after five years' suffering on the part of the people, and five years of contributions on the part of the public, the poor atom of Skye were not one whit better prepared for meeting a famine than they were before. When the Emigration Society was established, it was resolved, if possible, to place it on such a footing as, while it would have the confidence of the proprietors of the island, it would also have the confidence of the people, and bid fair for that of the public at large, and they circulated a short document, in which they told the people it was a question which each individual was to determine for himself; the scheme not being proposed on the part of his being a necessary remedial measure for the population collectively, but simply as a question of advantage or disadvantage to individuals. The result of that address, which, in addition, invited meetings of the society, had once a fortnight, to give information to all who chose to attend, formed the only agitation of the movement to which the society had resorted, had been that already 400 families, including upwards of 2000 souls, had applied for the aid of the society, and he had no hesitation in saying, that had there been any assurance of the society obtaining the means of affording sufficient aid, a much greater number would have been upon their lists. The society felt that when the people came forward to enroll, and frankly, they were involved in a grave and serious responsibility; for, if they were unable to procure sufficient funds to give effective assistance to intending emigrants, they might be exposed to the reflection, that, in a matter of such vast importance to the people they had excited hopes only to be disappointed. They had, accordingly, resolved to appeal to the public for aid. They were desirous that the emigration from Skye should be to Australia, not only because of the proximity of that country, but because for that field of occupation, but because her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners afforded great and special facilities for emigration to that country. It might be said that almost the whole expense of the passage was borne by the Commissioners, and that from their funds they could procure the means of effecting a change in the condition of the people of Skye which would be beneficial both to the emigrants and to those who remained at home. (Cheers.) A very important difficulty, however, existed in the want of proper clothing for the passage, and the inability of many of the intending emigrants to purchase any. It was chiefly to a grip this deficiency, and to provide for the extra expense attending the emigration of aged members of families, that further assistance was required. Mr Fraser concluded by expressing a hope that efficient pecuniary support would not be withheld from a scheme which promised to be so beneficial that it had been favoured with the approval of persons of all classes and of every shade of opinion.

On Wednesday a return was printed from the House of Lords, showing the gross revenue of the Court of Bankruptcy last year, and the amount of charges thereon. The revenue was £70,794 3s. 8d., and the deficiency income £14,186 2s. 4d., making £93,980 6s. 10d. which had been expended in salaries, compensations, annuities, expenses, &c.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

IN various Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we have engraved the magnificent steam-ship the *Great Britain*, in the several stages of her history, from the commencement of her building at Bristol, and her leaving that port in 1845, to her release from Dundrum Bay, and her arrival at Liverpool, in 1847. The ill success which had attended the vessel despatched her owners from further proceedings, and the *Great Britain* lay in the north docks literally "a sheer hulk" To the eye of a sailor, however, and the lover of a fine ship there was much to admire under her unsightly exterior. Her beautiful lines and evident capabilities were so apparent to the practised eye, that it was felt to be a pity that she should lie a wreck in port. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., of Liverpool, who had formerly acted as agents for the company, then became the owners of the vessel. Three large contracts were immediately entered into for the principal part of the work required. The services of Mr. Patterson, the naval architect of the ship, were secured, as was the assistance of Mr. Creuze, her Majesty's surveyor for the Bristol steam-boats, who has acted as inspecting engineer of the work. The contractors for the work were Messrs. Mackay and Miller for the deck-house; Messrs. Thomas Vernon and Son for the iron-work and shipwrights' alterations; and Messrs. Penn and Co., of London, for the engines. For the shipwrights work a steam-engine was erected, and 350 men employed during the time the vessel lay in the graving dock.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the *Great Britain* has undergone any alteration in her form: that is precisely as it was before. The only alteration as regards the hull is the removal of the sailing plate formerly attached to her sides, which were found insufficient for their object. And whereas she had formerly nothing more than an iron plate about two inches deep for a keel, she has had an oak keel seventeen inches deep added, and bolted through with iron bolts: this is covered with zinc, to neutralise the effects of the water, and to make its surface smooth. The object of this keel is to prevent rolling, which it is believed it will accomplish. Her bottom sheathing, for about 150 feet in length, is entirely new; and wherever there has been any chafing, new plates of the best iron have been substituted. The bows and stern of the vessel have been strengthened by the addition of double angle, iron framing; and this has again been further secured by three tiers of iron stringers, two feet three inches wide and five-eighths of an inch thick, riveted to the beams at right angles. There have been seven iron bulkheads placed in the ship, running fore and aft for the entire length of the ship, half as deep again as those formerly in her; and there are box lessons to support the engines, made of inch and a quarter plate iron, and three feet six inches deep.

The *Great Britain* will now be able to carry a much larger cargo than before—probably to the extent of 1000 tons additional. This capacity will be gained partly through the space occupied by new boilers, and partly through the construction of a deck-house, 300 feet long, and 7 feet 6 inch high. New bulwarks have also been erected around the ship at an elevation of 4 feet 6 inches above those she previously had; and these will be of further use to protect the deck-house in severe weather, whilst the roof of the house will form a promenade 300 feet long, and perfect protection from any seas the vessel may ship.

The dimensions of the *Great Britain* are now as follow:—

Length over all ..	..	..	..	330 feet
Beam ..	..	..	..	51 feet 6 inches
Depth from promenade deck	..	..	..	40 feet 10½ inches
Capacity for cargo, about	..	..	..	3000 tons
Burthen ditto	..	..	..	1200 tons

An alteration has been made in the masts of the ship, the number being reduced to four instead of five, as she formerly had; but this in nowise affects her sailing power, as she will be able to spread 10,000 square yards of canvas. Two of her lower masts, we should say, are iron cylinders, especially constructed with a view to giving them lightness and strength. The two centre masts are rigged as a ship, carrying sails as high as "royals," and the first and last masts are rigged with fore and-aft sails, as in a schooner.

The next and one of the most important considerations in the vessel is her motive power. The old engines were nominally of 1000 horse-power; but it is a question if they ever worked over 500 horse-power: the new engines, on the other hand, are nominally of 500 horse-power, but there is every reason to hope that they will work up to a much higher power.

The *Great Britain* has been fitted with a pair of oscillating engines, by John Penn and son, engineers, Greenwich, and are of the collective power of 500 horses. The cylinders are 89 inches in diameter, and six feet length of stroke, and by the intervention of gearing the screw shaft makes three revolutions to one of the engine. The screw or fan has three arms or blades, and is 15 feet 6 inches diameter, and 19 feet pitch. There are six boilers, either of which can be used independently of the other, if necessary. About 700 tons of coal can be stowed in the bunkers in the engine-room, and provision has been made to take about 800 tons in other parts of the vessel in all, more than enough to take the ship to New York and back. The engines are of the most beautiful workmanship, and do credit to their constructors

To lessen the vibration formerly experienced from the motion of the screw and machinery, eight iron beams have been placed transversely through the vessel, which lock her sides firmly together. The basis on which the machinery rests are much stronger than formerly, and she has further been strengthened by four additional iron diagonals, so far as they were to the engines, which again are buttressed by a framing of teakwood, each piece being 20 inches deep and 3 feet wide, running on each side of the engines, transversely, and diagonally, to the sides of the ship (the distance in which the solid timber extends being 17 feet 6 inches on each side of the engine), and the whole of this framing being bolted together, and through the sides of the ship, by wrought iron bolts, so as to form a solid mass of timber.

The trial trip made with the *Great Britain* on Monday and Tuesday week, and noticed in our Journal of last week, was most successful: the compasses were as correct as in any wooden vessel

The accompanying Sketch is by W. Williams, of Liverpool: it shows the vast steamer, with the *Atlantic* vessel, in the distance.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COAST.—When the *Prince Regent*, 90, Capt. Harris, and *Hogue*, 60, screw-ship, Capt Macdougall, have reached Spithead, the naval force at Portsmouth will amount to 7000 men, with a fleet of steamers in commission whose aggregate horse-power is 3700. Giving a cruising range of ten miles to each vessel, with the eight sea-going steamers in commission, and the half-steam gunboats squadron ready for service at the shortest notice, the whole coast of England, from Sheerness to the Isle of Wight, could be efficiently covered by the Portsmouth force of steamers alone. 36 engineers, 30 warrant-officers such as gunners, boatswains, carpenters, and some 50 stokers, have been attached for some time to the steam reserve at Portsmouth. The crew of the *Excellent* and other ships at that port, with the available marines, could man at sea steamer enough to cover 50 miles of coast.

THE NEW RECRUITING DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND.—In consequence of the abolition of the Coventry district, the Commander-in-Chief has re-arranged the following districts and limits, and the arrangement takes effect from the 1st inst.: District No. 1, Head-quarters, York (lately Leeds), extent—East and North Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Rutland. District No. 2, Head-quarters, Liverpool; extent—counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Isle of Man, and Scotland. District No. 3, Head-quarters, Bristol; extent—counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Monmouth, and South Wales. District No. 4, Head-quarters, London; extent—counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Berks, Hants, and Herts.

THE MILITIA.—During the present week the practice was continued at Woolwich, under the superintendence of Major Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards. Among the visitors on Monday to witness it were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lieutenant-General C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, and a number of officers of her Majesty's service. The firing was most excellent. Every depôt and every regiment at home will be furnished by the Ordnance department with 100 Minié rifles this year.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—In addition to the appointments mentioned lately, we have now to announce that Major-General Cochrane, late Deputy-Adjutant-General in Dublin, is to command the Dublin district, vice the Duke of Cambridge; Major-General Mansell, K.H., to command the Curragh district; Major-General M'Dowall remains at Kilkenny; Major-General Thomas is to command the Belfast district; Major General Napier continues in command at London; Colonel Wemyss is to command the Scottish district. We believe that Major General Somerset is to go to India, from the Cape, to succeed Lieutenant-General Ashmuty. Colonel Pennefather is to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Dublin, and Major-General Love, from South Wales, takes the command in Jersey.

CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN YACHT BUILDERS.—Mr. Mare, of Blackwall, has invited the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, or any gentleman in America, to build with a view to competition, a vessel similar to that in which the *America* was successful last year, to come off at Cowes in next August or September; the conditions to be referred to umpires chosen by the respective parties. Mr. Mare has staked £1000 on the issue.

Messrs. Shaw, Maxwell, and Co. have contracted with the Admiralty department for the supply of about 300 gallons of sherry for the service of the expedition about to proceed to the Arctic seas, which supply is ordered by the Treasury to be delivered duty free.

A lengthened survey was held on Monday at the Victualling-yard, Deptford, on the preserved meats and vegetables served by Hogarth, of Aberdeen, for Sir E. Belcher's expedition to the Arctic seas, with, to the gratification of every one, a list of stores, on examination, proved to be most excellent, and were received accordingly.

It is reported that the Hon. Capt. Ross, naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, was appointed to the command of the *Sceptre*, 120, on the 1st inst., vice Capt. Yates

It has been finally settled that Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, late of the 54th Regiment, shall succeed Major-General Brown as Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea.

The officers and men belonging to regiments quartered at Chatham and in its vicinity are to attend and receive practical instructions from the engineer officers in the art of constructing field-works for the purposes of attack and defence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The inauguration of Louis Napoleon's new Parliament—the *Grand Corps de l'Etat*, as it is called—took place on Monday, in the Palace of the Tuileries. The ceremony was of a very grand and imposing character, and perfectly regal in its magnificence

The Salle des Maréchaux, in which the installation was held, is the principal saloon of the central compartment of the Tuileries, known as the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and, though not of very large dimensions, is of such lofty height, that half way up towards the ceiling there is a second story, beneath the windows of which, a cornice with caryatides supports a spacious gallery that runs round the whole apartment This gallery was occupied on the present occasion chiefly by ladies, whilst the floor and body of the hall was set apart for the functionaries and the "Great Bodies of the State," whom the Prince President was to address. The side of the room opposite the window looking into the Place du Carrousel was fitted up with an estrade, on which was placed a chair of state for the Prince President. At his right was another chair of state, not quite so elevated in its position, for the ex King Jerome, the President of the Senate, and only surviving brother of the Emperor Napoleon. At each side of the President's chair of state, and extending to the side walls, were placed seats for the members of the Council of State, the military household of the Prince, and the numerous staff which accompanied him. All the centre of the room was occupied with seats covered with crimson velvet; those on the right of the President's chair being set apart for the *corps diplomatique*, the Senate, and the limited number of persons invited; and those on the left for the Legislative Body.

The whole of the hangings and ornaments of the *salle* were of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, the curtains and the draperies between the portraits of the Emperor and France, from which the room takes its name, being all of the same rich material. High above the President's chair rose a magnificent canopy of crimson velvet. The gallieries round the room were also hung with velvet of the same colour, serving to throw in strong relief the gay toilettes of the ladies seated there. To add to the effect gigantic candelabras of cry-tal and gilt bronze hung from the roof, and reflected back in variegated tints the rays of light from the windows above them.

The Salle des Maréchaux, or waiting-room of the Salle des Marchaux was reserved as an ante-chamber, or place for the preliminary assembling of the Legislative Body, whilst that on the right received the members of the Senate; a third room was set apart for the Council of State The diplomatic body, and such persons as had received tickets of invitation to witness the ceremony, proceeded at once to their places in the Salle des Marchaux.

The doors were thrown open at eleven o'clock, but at a much earlier hour a vast crowd had assembled in the immediate vicinity of the Tuileries, particularly in the Place du Carrousel. The 4th Regiment of the Line was drawn up in the court before the Palace, and pockets of the mounted Republican Guard were on duty in the streets outside. The members of the various bodies of the State began to arrive about half-past seven, their carriages setting by two breaches made in the iron railing which hems in the Court of Honour of the Tuileries; and before one o'clock the carriages drawn up in the court occupied ten lines at each side of the grand entrance, each line containing twenty carriages. Before twelve o'clock the seats reserved for strangers were all filled, and by that hour nearly all the persons composing the great bodies of the State had arrived. Not more than sixty or seventy of the 261 members of the Lower Chamber, or *Corps Législatif*, were provided with the uniform prescribed for the body. But the members of the Council of State and of the Senate were all in the *grande tenue* as to dress, and their appearance was very brilliant, the profusion of gold embroidery on their collars, cuffs, breasts, and skirts having a very gorgeous effect.

The diplomatic corps attended in large numbers, presenting a perfect blaze of orders, stars, ribbons, and embroidery, the ample dress of the Pope's Nuncio exhibited a striking contrast to the magnificent display made by the various ambassadors; viz the Marquis de Valdegamas (Spain); M. Mavrocordito (Greece), Chevalier de Collegno (Sardinia), Baron (Hollinshead) Brunnow (Russia), Count Colloredo (Tuscany), Lord Cowley (England), who sat next the Nuncio; M. Rives (United States), &c

The Council of State entered the saloon at a few minutes before one o'clock, and immediately the sound of cannon was heard, intimating that the President of the Republic was approaching; the drums instantly beat to arms, the troops saluted as the Prince alighted from his carriage, coming from the Elysée by the quays, and entering the court by the *guichet* next to the bridge. He was attended by a numerous staff of generals and aides-de-camp, the ministers of state, &c., amongst whom were Generals Magnan, de St. Arnaud, Canrobert, Gouyon, and Roguette de Co.te; Colonels de Fleury, Ivelin, de Beville, and E. Ney; Count Bacciochi, M. de Casabianca, Minister of State; M. de Maupas, Minister of Police; M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior; M. Turgot, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Lefebvre Duruflé, Minister of Public Works; M. Bineau, Minister of Finance, &c.

The President at five minutes past one o'clock entered the Salle des Marechaux at the head of this staff, and accompanied by his uncle Jerome, the President of the Senate. The whole assemblage immediately rose, and, as he advanced, bowing on both sides, towards the Presidential throne, he stopped once or twice to shake hands with some persons he recognised. He wore the costume of Lieutenant-General in the army, with the usual *cordon* and star of the Legion of Honour. When he reached the *fauteuil* he was greeted with applause, to which he responded by bowing his acknowledgments; and, when silence was restored, he said, "Gentlemen, be seated." All having accordingly taken their places, Louis Napoleon, who remained standing, read in a loud and distinct voice, from a paper which he held in his hand, the following address:—

"Messieurs les Senateurs: Messieurs les Députés,—The Di[illegible] the people intrusted to me ceases from this day. It is with a [illegible] faction that I come to proclaim the truth to the assembled representatives of the nation. Calumny has [illegible] that I had [illegible] to establish a throne [illegible] giving to France institutions similar to those which [illegible]. That calumny seeks to [illegible] functions, the future will attempt to [illegible] movements and of satisfaction. Often deceived, I [illegible] the people remains always [illegible] that provoked me was, that I foresaw the occurrence of one thing—anarchy. In fact, for many years past, parties became more exalted, and incapable of founding anything Nowhere was there a right that was not disputed—an organisation of any kind—a system capable of realisation.

"In this manner, when, thanks to the assistance of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, every danger was banished in a few hours, my first care was to demand institutions for the people. For a long time society resembled a pyramid attempted to be turned upside down, and set on its summit. I have replaced it on its base. The universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjunctures, was immediately re-established; authority regained its ascendancy; at length, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution I submitted to it, I was allowed to create the political bodies whose influence and weight will be all the greater as their functions will have been wisely regulated. Among political institutions those are in fact the only ones that endure, and which fix in an equitable manner the limit at which each power ought to stop. There is no other way to arrive at a useful and beneficial application of liberty The examples of most nations are not lost upon us. Since 1814 was the commencement of a parliamentary *régime*, in spite of all our reverses, seen with satisfaction? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—was then, on account of the war, led into the too absolute exercise of power. Why, on the contrary, in 1851, did France applaud the fall of that same parliamentary *régime*? It was because the Chamber abused the influence that had been given it, and that, wishing to rule over all, it endangered the general equilibrium In fine, why does the present moment succeed in the restrictions on the liberty of the press and of individuals? Because the one had generated into licence, and the other, in place of being the regulated exercise of the right of each, had by odious attacks menaced the rights of all. This extreme danger, especially for Democracies, of incessantly acting institutions, ill defined, sacrifice by turns authority or liberty, was perhaps apportioned by our fathers half a century since, when, on issuing from the revolutionary storm, and after a fruitless essay of every kind of *régime*, they proclaimed the Constitution of the year VIII., which served as the model for 1852. Doubtless it does not sanction all the principles which the abuse of power has perverted, but it consecrates many of them. On the day after a revolution the first of the guarantees for a people does not consist in the immoderate use of the tribune and the press; it is in the right of choosing the Government that suits it. Now the French nation has given (perhaps for the first time) to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting in all liberty the form of its Government. Thus, the Chief of the Nation, whom you have to proclaim, is but the expression of the popular will. And here me what do I see? Two chambers the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named by me, it is true, but also independent, inasmuch as it is irremovable. Around me you observe men of known patriotism and merit, always ready to support me with their councils, and to enlighten me on the necessities of the country. Finally, the Council of State, from this day forward, is to be put in execution, is not, then, the work of a vain theory and of deputies; it is the

work [illegible] ce and of reason. You will a time, gentlemen, to consolidate, to extend, and to ameliorate it. I will communicate to the senate and to the *Corps Législatif* the situation of the Republic. They will see there that confidence has been everywhere re-established, that labour has been resumed everywhere; and that, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased in place of diminishing. For the last four months it has been possible for my Government to encourage many useful enterprises, to reward many services, to relieve much distress, even to create in the position of the greatest number of the principal functionaries—and all that without increasing the taxes or deranging the budget, which we are happy to present you in equilibrium

"Such facts and the attitude of Europe, who has accepted the changes that have taken place with satisfaction, inspire us with a just hope of security for the future. For if peace is guaranteed at home, it is equally so abroad. Foreign powers respect our independence; and we have every interest in preserving with them the most amicable relations with them. So long as the honour of France is not compromised, the duty of the Government shall be to care only about calm and of perturbation in Europe, and to direct all our efforts towards the ameliorations which alone can insure comfort for the laborious classes, and secure the prosperity of the country

"And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are associating yourselves with my labours, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be

"It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the Empire, that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. If such had been my constant anxiety, that transformation might have been accomplished long since. Neither means nor opportunities have been wanting to me

"Thus, in 1848, when 6 000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constituent Assembly, I was not ignorant that the simple refusal to acquiesce in the Constitution might give me a throne, but I was not seduced by an elevation which could only be rightly produced across disturbing the country

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849; I would not do so

"In fine, on the 2d of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the supreme interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a pompous title of the people, which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined now, as before, to do everything for France, and nothing for myself, I shall accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was forced to do so by evident necessity. Were can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nobody shall be troubled; but if, by their underhand intrigues, they endeavour to sap the bases of my Government, if, in their blindness, they contest the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, by evil and open by their incessant attacks the future prospects of the country—then, and only then it may be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title, which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which I am invested me.

"But let us not pre-occupy ourselves with difficulties, which, no doubt, have no probability. Let us rally to the Republic. It menaces nobody, and may reassure everybody. Under its banner I wish to inaugurate anew an era of calmness and consolation; and I call, without distinction, on all those who wish to co-operate with me in forwarding the public good.

"Providence, which has hitherto so visibly blessed my exertions, will not leave its work unfinished. It will animate me with its inspirations, and give us the wisdom and power necessary to consolidate an order of things which will ensure the happiness of our country and the repose of Europe."

Several passages in the address, especially those comparing the state of society to a revered pyramid, and referring to the maintenance of peace, and the situation of the Empire, were applauded; and at its conclusion the applause was renewed with some warmth, accompanied with cries of "*Vive Napoleon!*"

M. de Casabianca, the Minister of State, next rose, and announced that he was about to administer to the members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body the oath of allegiance to the President and to the Constitution. Having read aloud the words of the oath, the Minister of State proceeded to call over the names of the Senate, each member responding to the call by rising in his place, stretching forth his hand, and saying "*Je le jure.*" The Cardinal-Archbishops (five of whom were present—of Lyons, Bourges, Bordeaux, Cambrai, and Rheims) merely repeated the words without stretching out the hand. Nothing of note occurred during the solemn act of taking the oath, except that the Count Portalis interrupted the Minister to remark that his name had been inadvertently passed over, and then swore allegiance; and on the Minister calling out the name of "General Pelet," an officer rose and said, "My name is not Pelletet, but Pelet de la Lozère." The latter incident caused some merriment, as the gallant General's oath appeared to refer to the correcting the error with respect to his own name.

On the names of General Cavaignac and M. Carnot, the opposition representatives for two of the districts of Paris, and of M. Henon, the democratic member for Lyons, being called out, there was a short pause at each, those gentlemen not being present.

The oath having been administered to the whole of the persons present belonging to the Senate and the Legislative Body, M. de Casabianca said, "I have now to declare the session of 1852 to be regularly opened;" and the ceremony terminated

The President then withdrew amidst loud cheers, and returned to the Elysée. His reception outside was also favourable. The whole proceedings did not occupy an hour.

The Senate and Legislative Body met on Tuesday, in their respective Chambers, at the former Palace of the Representatives.

In the latter, the President, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, opened the proceedings with an address, in which he took a retrospective view of the past, and stated that the *régime* of the Empire was so powerfully constituted that its overthrow could only be brought about by a general coalition of the European powers, which in their turn were aided by treachery. He spoke of the *coup d'état* of 1851, and explained it by the *prestige* of the name of Napoleon, which name, according to his ideas, is the personification of order and of liberty at home, of independence, of national dignity, and of greatness abroad. The act of the 20th December sprang from respect for the only sovereign—the *people*—and for the advantage of the people alone it was consummated. He declared further that the period of the Dictatorship had now reached its termination, and he pointed out that the Constitution was based upon three elements. It contained but a limited number of principles, which sprang from the various institutions of France. He next pointed out the duties of the Senate. That Assembly was not called upon to make the laws; its character, influence, and functions were essentially conservative and moderating. Nevertheless, that Assembly possessed a right of proposing drafts of laws of great national interest. He entreated the members of the Senate to show energy, and he laid great stress upon that word, but he exhorted them also to moderation and constancy. (It is remarked that these words refer to a demand for an amnesty, which it is supposed is to be preferred by the Senate.) He concluded his speech by stating that he believed that his political career was terminated; but when the President appealed to his patriotism and his devotion, and that too, after so many years of exile and of vicissitudes, and when Providence seemed to decree that he, the last of the Senators of the Empire, should be the first among the senators of the new reign (*régime*), he had felt happy to accept the place, and to be, as it were, the connecting link which chains the past to the present.

In the Legislative Body the business of the day was opened by the President, M. Billault, with a short speech, in which he said:—

Placed under the invocation of the great principles of 1719, ratified by that Government spirit which marked the Consulate, these institutions have received an evident consecration by the scrutin by which we are elected—ours is the duty to infuse into them practical life. This is the commencement of our mission; and that mission, whatever may be said of it, is certainly not alleged or without grandeur and authority.

We shall not, indeed, see the Legislature surrounded by parties which incessantly hold the Ministry in check, compelling it to concentrate all its forces upon its own preservation and defence, and by so doing not unfrequently enervating the power of the State. Whenever, as Ministers or Deputies, we may employ these parliamentary tactics, it is to business now that we shall be obliged to consecrate them—serious and practical business. This is our part in the Constitution. It consists in voting the taxes, the discussion of the budget and of the laws. It implies not merely the right of deliberating freely and publicly, of adopting or rejecting, but also that of amendment, no longer, undoubtedly, with the same facility of improvisation against which previous Assemblies vainly endeavoured to defend themselves, but with a degree of maturity which can only proceed from repose and reflection.

M. Billault then read the following collective letter addressed by General Cavaignac, M. Carnot, and M. Henon to the President of the Legislative Corps:—

M. le Président,—The electors of Paris and Lyons sought us in our retreat, or in our exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would serve as a protest against the destruction of public liberties and the rigours of despotism. But we do not admit that they meant to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to the point of repairing the violation of rights. We repudiate the immoral doctrine of silence, or of mental reservation; and we refuse to take the oath required on admission to the Legislative Corps. We pray you, M. le Président, to be so good as to communicate to the Assembly this declaration.

(Signed) CAVAIGNAC.
CARNOT.
HENON.

Paris, March 29 1852.

M. Billault, at the conclusion of the note, intimated that the determination expressed by the writers of it must be considered as tantamount to giving in their resignations.

The proceedings in the Chambers on the remaining days of the week excited no interest, as they are regarded as mere registry offices for the acts of the President of the Republic

In the opposition papers little or no reference is made to the speech of the President on Monday. The *Assemblée Nationale*, however, ventures to state its opinion that the Empire is at hand. M. de Girardin, who had got leave to return to Paris on private business, has re-commenced writing in the *Presse*, from which it is inferred that the Government do not intend to send him into exile again.

On Sunday and Monday, notwithstanding the immediate assembling of the Legislative Chambers seemed to render "legislation by decree" a work of supererogation, these Dictatorial ordinances were issued in numerous more.

The decrees of Sunday extended over a large field of objects The first of these abolishes the state of siege, or martial law, in all departments of continental France. For the future, therefore, no arrest will be made, no prosecution allowed, but in conformity with the laws. The departmental mixed commissions cease their functions; the "commissione of grace," which sit at the Ministry of Justice, will, however, continue to exist for some time longer.

A second decree authorises the Minister of Finance, in accordance with the decree confiscating the Orleans property to the State, to sell a portion of it (forests), to the amount of 35,000,000 francs, in order to devote the produce to the aid of societies of mutual aid, of healthy lodgings of credit, and for the aid of the poor curates' fund. The decree likewise orders that 2,000,000 francs a year, at 4½ per cent., shall be inscribed in the "Grand Livre," in the place of the properties which the decree of the 22d of January devotes to the Legion of Honour. The Château Rambouillet is to be appropriated as a residence for the daughters of the members of the order who shall die in a military medal, as directed by the decree of the 22d of January.

A third decree declares that the Civil Code—the work of the Emperor —shall henceforth be termed the "*Code Napoléon*" seven new senators are named in addition to the Duke de Montemart, General Delfin, the Archbishop of Paris, General Pyat, M. Bineau, the Marquis de Barbançois, and M. de Heckeren

The libraries of the fulleries, of the Louvre, of Fontainbleau, of Compiegne, of Versailles, of Trianon, of St. Cloud, of Meudon, of the Elysée, and of the Château of Pau, are by a fourth decree subjected to the authority and supervision of the Minister of State.

By a fifth decree a new organisation is created of the consistory of Protestant worship, and the former members of the Central Council of the Reformed Churches are named. Admiral Baudin is president, and M. Charles Read secretary. Further decrees regulate the jurisdiction in the navy; fix the period of a month from the 29th ult. for the members of the law courts to take the oath of allegiance; organise the Commission de Surveillance of the Sinking Fund, under the presidency of Count d'Argout; create and organise societies of mutual relief; authorise and approve the Statutes of the Lyons and Avignon Railroad Company, and approve the fusion of the Paris and Orleans, Centre, Orleans and Bordeaux, and Tours and Nantes Railways, and the convention between them and the Minister of Public Works.

The decrees issued on Monday were confined to subjects of immediate domestic interest. By these decrees Messrs Léon Faucher and others are authorised to open a loan on mortgage bank, in conformity with the late law on the subject. The decree applies to the seven departments in the jurisdiction of the Paris Court of Appeal.

The prefects of the departments have their salaries raised, and they are divided into three classes—members of the first of which will receive a salary of 40 000 francs; of the second, 30,000 francs; and of the third, 20,000 francs

The sugar duties are thus modified: Native sugar, equal to the first type, 45 francs; foreign, 75 francs, the 100 kilogrammes; superior sugar to pay 3 francs more; colonial sugars to pay during four years 7 francs less than native; refined sugar to pay 10 per cent. more than sugars superior to the first type; foreign refined sugar is prohibited.

Tuesday likewise brought forth its crop of regulating decrees, one of which directs that an edifice is to be erected in the Champs Elysées similar to the Crystal Palace, and intended for public ceremonies, military and civil *fêtes*, and national exhibitions. By another decree the Councellors of State are ordered to take the oath of allegiance before the Vice-President of Council. The remaining decrees of Tuesday refer to the subject of emigration.

The President held a brilliant review on Sunday in the courtyard of the Tuileries, and distributed crosses and medals to the 28th, 33d, and 68 h regiments of the line, the 8th Hussars, and the 6th Cuirassiers. He was received with enthusiasm by the troops and the assembled crowds.

According to the *Patrie*, France and England are each going to send an extraordinary envoy to Brazil and La Plata, with the view of opening the commerce of the latter river and its tributary streams to the whole world.

Louis Napoleon, on the proposition of the Military and Civil Commission of the department of the Gers, has pardoned 40 persons condemned to transportation, who were on their way to Algeria.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts dated the 20th ult. from New York state that at Washington letters had been received from Japan, in which it was announced that the Japanese had applied to the Dutch to aid them in enforcing what they regard as their version of the political doctrine of "non-intervention" with respect to the contemplated expedition from the United States to their country.

In Congress, petitions had been presented in favour of an augmented grant of money to the Collins line of mail steamers from Liverpool.

From California there are advices to the 18th of February. They were accompanied by two millions of dollars in gold dust. Nevertheless had been discovered at Butte Calaveras county, and the dust averages from two dollars to three dollars per pan. Two men—an Englishman and an Irishman—had been hanged according to "Lynch law" for robbery. There had been an excessive drought throughout California, which prevented miners working as successfully as they would otherwise have done. A steamer had been lost off the coast of Oregon. Forty-two persons had perished.

From Central America we learn, under date Panama the 4th ult., that much distress prevailed there among persons who had taken through tickets to California by the Independent line, there having been no steamer for the preceding two months. The Panama Railroad is opened to about forty miles above Chagres. Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Panama was dead

From Honduras we have an account of a fearful storm in the bay of that name, in which five British vessels were lost; one is the barque *Bathurst*, of London, with all on board. The names of the others are not given.

The advices from Northern Mexico confirm the accounts of the retreat of Caravajal. He was subsequently taken prisoner by General Harney.

From Bolivia, in South America, we have a change of Ministry announced. The forces of General Cruz were defeated with terrible slaughter near Longamillo, and a subsequent revolt and total dispersion of his army followed.

By this arrival we have dates also from Jamaica, of the 2nd ult. The weather was healthy, and agriculture progressing encouraging. The young cane crop was thriving well, and bid fair to exceed last year's.

The *Kingston Journal* states it learns with regret that Grey Town is regarded as being likely to be made the seat of misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, by a somewhat similar attempt being made there to that which was made on Cuba a short time ago.

INDIA.

The accounts by the overland mail this week are dated Bombay, March 3, and Calcutta, Feb. 21. From them we learn that the war with the Burmese was about to be immediately prosecuted with vigour. Negotiations having failed, and the Burmese continuing their insults, a force of 6000 men, 3000 from Calcutta, and the same number from Madras—are to set out for Burmah on or about the 15th of March. A squadron, consisting of war-steamers, had already left Bombay for the same destination, and will transport the troops from Madras to Rangoon.

Sir C. Campbell's force returned to Peshawur from Michnee on the 15th of February. Sir Henry Lawrence had just visited the station. The tribes around were as mischievously inclined as ever, and plundered us whenever opportunity afforded.

The troops forming a corps ordered to rendezvous at Sukkur have returned to their cantonments, and all is quiet in Scinde.

Sir John Grey, having resigned the command of the Bengal army, was on his way home to England.

The Messrs. Osler have sent to Egypt, by the Viceroy's orders, two pairs of crystal glass candelabra, ten feet high. His Highness sent them to the tomb of the prophet at Medina, where they will be admired by hundreds of thousands of pilgrim worshippers.

OXFORD DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Diocesan Board of Education, held at Oxford on Wednesday, the following address to the committee of the National Society was adopted:—

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EDUCATING THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH

1. We beg to record our grateful sense of the service done to the Church by the committee of the National Society in its correspondence with the Council tee of Council, through its Grace the Lord President, in the years 1848-9, which obtained from the Committee of Council several important concessions to the Church.

2. That, while the board considers it the duty of all managers of national schools to teach the children of the Church the whole catechism, it does not deem it expedient to call upon the committee of the National Society to make any fresh declaration on the subject, considering the terms if known, sufficiently explicit.

3. That this meeting deems it expedient to claim as a right that the founders of Church schools should be entitled to pecuniary aid from the public grant towards the establishment of schools, from a share in the management of which all lay members of the Church are, as a matter of right, for ever excluded by the trust deed.

4. That in the opinion of this board it would be highly expedient that another form or forms of trust deeds should be added to those now adopted by the Privy Council, with a view to secure all reasonable liberty to the founders of Church schools, and which should allow of the following variations, amongst others, to be embodied in the trust deeds of schools at the desire of the promoters:—

A. An appeal on all matters to the bishop of the diocese.

B. A power analogous to that granted to members of the Church of Rome, for the effectual removal, with the sanction of the bishop to dismiss a master or mistress, or to exclude any book, on moral and religious grounds, the bishop deciding whether the matter is one of morals or religion.

C. To allow not to require the master or mistress to be communicants.

5. This board is of opinion that power should be conceded to the promoters of Church schools to decide for themselves which of the various management clauses they will adopt.

6. Resolved that the first resolution, of which notice has been given by the Rev. S. Robins, concerning the "national" character of the society, is ambiguous in its expression, and would be mischievous in its results, inasmuch as society professes to be national only in the sense of educating the poor in the principles of the national Church.

7. That this board rejoices that the committee of the National Society have obtained from the Council tee of Council such alteration of their original clauses as greatly remove their objectionable character, they strongly deprecate cause they with the National Society any general resolution of confidence in the Committee of Council.

8. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of the National Society, with an expression of an earnest hope that the committee would re-open negotiations with the committee of Council, with a view—

A.—To securing the provisions enumerated in the fourth and fifth resolutions.

B.—To obtain some participation of the powers of the Committee of Council for the diocesan boards.

C.—To giving the parochial clergyman such a voice in the appointment of pupil teachers as shall give greater weight to religious and moral character and general capacity for teaching.

D.—To give a diocesan character to the Government inspection, and providing the necessary securities for its exercise.

INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.—On Thursday week his Grace he Duke of Argyll was installed as Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. The ceremony took place in the library of the College of St. Mary's, which was crowded on the occasion by upwards of 700 auditors, including students. The noble Duke addressed the assembly at great length, and concluded by requesting the senatus to grant the studies Friday as a holiday. The request was received and pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated. His Grace was subsequently presented with the freedom of the city.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—From the reports of the registrars of friendly societies in Scotland and Ireland, just printed, it appears, that in Scotland the registered societies do not obtain about £20 000 annually in sickness, and that about 30 000 persons in population are enrolled as members. In Ireland there had been expended by them in respect of deaths the sum of £110 2s. 4d. sickness, £13 0s. 6d.; and a total expenditure of £225 18s. 7d. One society has paid £72 in respect of deaths, but does not provide relief in cases of sickness.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

IN our Journal, No. 511, we gave representations of the very elegant staircase and the magnificent saloon in Northumberland House. The Engraving upon the ensuing page represents the *soirée* held in this magnificent mansion on Saturday last, with the company assembled in the drawingroom. The room itself is a fine apartment, though in decoration it is simple and unassuming; the walls are covered with crimson satin, and there are a few pictures, chiefly portraits. The furniture, in the style of the Empire, is gilded, the coverings corresponding with the damask on the walls; and on the pier tables are some specimens of Sèvres china. The chandelier is of ormolu, and extremely massive. Amongst the suite of state apartments in Northumberland House is a small room hung with curious tapestry, made in Soho-square about a century since. One of the rooms shows a good specimen of the style of decorations adopted by the brothers Adam, by whom much of the building was altered, and the appearance is rich though quant, and somewhat stiff in character.

At the Duchess' Assembly on Saturday, the members of the *corps diplomatique* were present in great numbers, and the *réunion* was also attended by a very numerous circle of the aristocracy. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was among the early arrivals.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM BERESFORD,
SECRETARY-AT-WAR, M.P. FOR NORTH ESSEX

THE Secretary-at-War in the new Administration, second son of Marcus Beresford, for many years member for Dungarvan in the Irish Parliament, and of Lady Frances his wife, youngest daughter of Joseph first Earl of Mintown, born in 1798, was educated at Eton, and went at a very early age to Ox ord, where he took a second class in classics, and immediately after entered the army as a Cornet in the 9th Lancers.

In 1826 he was gazetted to an unattached company, by purchase; and in the beginning of the following year he exchanged to full pay as a Captain in the 12th Lancers, then under the command of that distinguished officer, Colonel (now General) Rotherton. In December of that year he marched out of Hounslow Barracks in command of a squadron of that regiment, *en route* to Portugal, in the expedition sent out by Mr. Canning, and was the first cavalry officer that landed at Lisbon.

He remained in the 9th Lancers till Jan., 1831, when he received his promotion as Major Unattached; at the end of which period he obtained for the next seven years upon his property in the county of Wicklow, attending to the duties of a country gentleman and magistrate.

In the year 1833 he married Catherine, youngest daughter of G. R. Hunter, Esq., of Hinton, in Lincolnshire, and has two sons and one daughter.

In 1837 he contested the city of Waterford against Messrs. Wyse and Winston Barron, but, after an arduous struggle, was defeated.

In 1841 he was returned for the borough of Harwich; and during the time that he represented that borough he gained the character for consistent principles and determined energy which induced the Protectionist party in North Essex to select him as their candidate, when Mr. G. G. Round consented to be put in nomination for the University of Oxford. He fought a severe and determined contest for the northern division of Essex in 1847, against Mr Grandon Berlow, of Wavertree Park, and gained that election by a majority of 725.

In 1848, 1849, and 1850, he took a prominent part in opposing Sir R. Peel's permanent endowment of Maynooth; and in 1846, when the same Minister brought forward his measure for the repeal of the Corn-laws, he immediately attached himself to his old brother officer, Lord G. Bentinck, and proved himself instrumental in forming that party in the House of Commons which so determinedly and unflinchingly resisted every Free-trade measure, and finally expelled Sir R. Peel from power. The party, when formed, unanimously requested Mr. Beresford to undertake the parliamentary management of that opposition; and he performed the laborious and energetic exertions in that position as head of the staff during six successive and arduous sessions.

On the formation of the present Administration, Lord Derby at once nominated him to the office of Secretary at War, and we believe that few appointments could have given more satisfaction to the Conservative party, as they consider it a good reward for consistent principle, and for a rigorous discharge of a laborious and difficult task for such a length of time

The Right Hon. Secretary's elder brother fell at Ciudad Rodrigo, and was especially mentioned for his gallant conduct in the Duke of Wellington's despatch.

HENRY JAMES BAILLIE, ESQ., M.P. FOR INVERNESS-SHIRE,
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL

MR. H. J. BAILLIE, eldest son of Colonel Hugh Baillie, of Redcastle and Tarradale, born March 15th, 1804, was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford. He spent a considerable time abroad, and in

MAJOR WILLIAM BERESFORD, M.P., SECRETARY-AT-WAR.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

HENRY JAMES BAILLIE, ESQ., M.P., SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

1840 was returned to Parliament for the county of Inverness without opposition, and for which, at the subsequent elections, he has also been returned unopposed.

Early in the session of 1841 he obtained a committee to consider the subject of the distress then so severely felt, and which had so frequently visited the inhabitants of the western districts of the Highlands of Scotland; and, as the only means capable of affording complete relief, and effecting a permanent improvement of the condition of the people, he recommended a system of emigration, to be carried on and regulated by the Government.

In 1842 he called the attention of the House to the subject of the war in Affghanistan, dwelt upon the injustice and purely aggressive nature of the war, and complained of the garbled and imperfect information which had been afforded by the Ministry to justify British interference in the affairs of that country.

In the tariff debates of 1842 Mr. Baillie was a frequent speaker. In 1844 he seconded the amendment of Mr. Philip Miles, M.P. for Bristol (as to clayed sugars), and, for the time, defeated Sir Robert Peel's Government: the point was, however, afterwards regained by the Free-traders, and the overthrow of the Administration prevented.

Mr. Baillie has been a strenuous opponent of the policy of maintaining the cruising squadron upon the coast of Africa, maintaining that it has served only, at an enormous cost of money and life, to heighten the horrors of the slave trade.

Except as to sugar, Mr. Baillie was a supporter of the Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, and, of late, has chiefly devoted himself, and with no small earnestness, to questions of colonial policy, as to which he on many occasions proposed votes of censure upon the late Administration.

The honourable member married, in 1840, the eldest daughter of the sixth Viscount Strangford, well known as the author of "Historic Fancies."

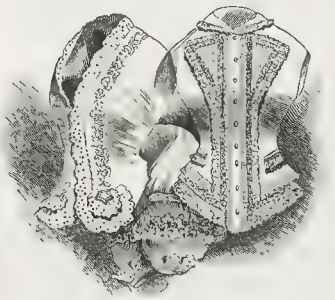
Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Claudet.

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S ASSEMBLY, AT NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.—THE DRAWING-ROOM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

WALKING DRESS.

At length the fine weather enables us to give the Spring Fashions in all their freshness. The Champs Elysées have put forth their full splendour, and the open carriages allow us to estimate the *toilettes* of the opening season. That which first strikes us is the prevalence of light shades for dresses and bonnets: *white* particularly prevails. In bonnets, blue, rose-colour, mauve, light green, and indeed all the lightest hues, are greatly in vogue: they are generally *en crêpe*, and of the *capote* form. The crown is usually flat, instead of being rounded as they were



WAISTCOATS.

last winter; the leaf is very open, and not very large, and the inside trimmings are worn lower than formerly. For this summer, the fashion for bonnets will be, first, white chip (*paille de riz blanch* ; then open-worked straw (*dcoffe et paille a jour*). This will suit every one, and the shade of the straw combines admirably with all the light shades of the season, especially with the rose, the blue, and the mauve. The dresses which we have hitherto noticed are, owing to the season, in alpaca, barpour, valencias, and taffetas of every kind. The valencias especially are very *recherché*. The latest style is to wear them *Chintz*, with Albanian stripes; *satinés*, of marked colours, as blue or cherry-colour, upon a grey *Chiné* ground, or black upon a green ground, or dark cherry *glacé de noir*. These are the favourite *nuances*; but there is a great variety to select from. Taffeta dresses are very much worn, generally with three flounces, the ground of which is white, with light-coloured patterns, usually green, the shade being darker at the edge of the flounce, and growing lighter near the top: others are covered with flounces of every shade, running patterns, or single *bouquets* of fresh and brilliant colours. Many of these stuffs somewhat resemble the Persian patterns, which made such an impression when first introduced to Europe. The plain stuffs (of one colour) are generally trimmed with velvet, either black or of the same colour with the stuff, or trimmed with embroidery. The new dresses, of light and plain materials, as nankeen, *pique blanc*, &c., will be trimmed with *broderies galons* of the same colour—a hint for ladies to prepare themselves for the coming season. There is a new style, also, which consists in replacing the three flounces by one flounce as large as the other three, reaching to the bottom of the dress, and ending with large mitres, not very deep; the top of the flounce is also indented with smaller mitres. Indian cashmeres are most worn at present.

Of mantelets, the three shapes now used are the form Chambord, the scarf mantelet, and the plain mantelet. We have seen one lately in a new colour, called *bleuette* (between *bleu de France* and light blue), made entirely of *bandes bouillonnées* joined together by rows of small plaited ribbons No. 4. This was a very new style, too new perhaps. Another mantelet imitates behind a long shawl, with two *pointes* falling one over the other, encased with black velvet bands, upon a ground of taffetas marron.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Girl's capote of white taffetas, with a single knot of flat bows, plain ribbons, and the capote rather open; a little velvet jacket, *à revers*, in the waistcoat shape, rather tight to the waist, with a single row of buttons in front, forming a kind of point behind; the jupe of Scotch poplin, reaching to the knee, pantaloon of percale, with English embroidery; buttons in English leather, edged with Turkish satin.

WALKING DRESS.

Waistcoat of white baxin, embroidered in front, cut straight, and ornamented with English *broderie*, bent so as to imitate pockets; muslin sleeves furnished with a lace flounce, ending in a little mitred *broderie*; the top of the flounce furnished with a little valenciennc, about an inch wide. Waistcoat in *baxin*, with imitation *revers*, and the centre with embossed column, the inside of the *revers* in muslin, two rows of Malines lace, and pockets to match.

Capotes of white crape, with a willow feather, rather short; furnished inside with trimmings of white roses slightly tinted and green foliage.

Mantelet of black taffetas, ornamented with velvet arabesques running round; two rows of lace; *robe a disposition*, three flounces, wide sleeves, under-sleeves in muslin.

Walking-dress worn buttoned, with wide skirts, and coming more forward than the evening cost; a shawl waistcoat in cashmere, a single row of buttons; trowsers without straps, in woollen stuff, Scotch plaid pattern.

Bonnet of pearl-grey taffetas; the leaf ornamented with two rows of velvet; the crown covered in velvet, with a slight fringe of about a quarter of an inch; the crown flat. Mantelet of taffetas *bleuette* with two mitred flounces, furnished in front and at the top of the upper flounce with a row of *ruche à la vieille* and with four other *ruches*, with intervals of from one inch and a half to two inches, according to the figure of the wearer.

Boys' Russian Costume.—Hat with the leaf turned up; the feather fixed in the leaf and almost flat. Blouse in light brown (marron) cloth, fitting tight to the waist, furnished with buttons, wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow, allowing sleeves of white *baxin*, a little tightened to the arm, to be seen. Trowsers to match, with long gaiters. This costume may be made for the summer also; in nankeen and other light stuffs suitable to the season.

Open-worked Straw Bonnet.—The crown a little rounded, furnished with tufts of white roses, the last of which are joined together behind, between the curtain and the crown.

Morning Cap, with embroidered and twisted bands, furnished on the top with little knots of rose ribbons.

Little House-cap, in taffetas rose, with velvet *galon*, ornamented with black lace, and with flat bows of rose ribbons underneath.

Coiffure in ribbons of green satin, flat upon the top of the head, with flat bows upon the side, and large and falling on one side. The dress of *moire antique, ami noir*, ornamented with a flat velvet *berthe*, and also with a flat black velvet basque, wide sleeves, with a falling garniture of lace, and furnished with a broad velvet ribbon, terminated by a knot.

GIRL'S DRESS.

The following is from *Le Follet*:—

The *robes de chambre* are exceedingly beautiful. First is one of white cashmere, with a border of large palms; the fronts have large palms reaching to the waist. It is closed with bows of *chiné* ribbon to match the colour of the palms. The body is drawn and high; the *pagodes* sleeves have two frills with bows of ribbon. A large pelerine falls over the body, very deep behind, pointed in front, and sloped over the arms; it is trimmed with frills to match the sleeves. The other robe, destined for the *trousseau* of a fashionable lady, is of *Napoléon blue, gros d'Alsaces*, slightly wadded and lined, with china rose-coloured *surnent*. The back is plain, without side-seams; the fronts have five large flat plaits from the shoulder to the waist; the skirt is floating and open, showing the under-skirt trimmed with a broad insertion, with a Valenciennes lace on each side. The under sleeves are closed at the wrists with a narrow insertion band, edged with Valenciennes. A small hood, similar to a pelerine, is trimmed with a scolloped ribbon. A blue silk cord fastens the whole round the waist.

The *fanchonnettes* are very becoming with the morning dress; they are both graceful and youthful. Embroidered muslin waistcoats with four frills of Valenciennes are much worn, with a light silk shirt, with twelve flounces trimmed with narrow velvets, galons, or a row of fringe, resembling ruches more than flounces. Silk dresses are woven with stripes of a darker shade or contrasted colours on the flounces. Brocaded dresses are much worn; dark rich colours with bright flowers are generally preferred. The skirts are made plain; the bodies high; full behind at the waist; open in front, with bands crossing the chest, and barquines cut in *dents* round the waist; the sleeves cut to match, and trimmed with a deep fringe to match the dress. Some of these dresses are made

EVENING DRESS.

with a waistcoat and jacket of the same material, trimmed with galons or narrow velvets.

Some elegant dresses have lately been seen at a distinguished ball, among which was a robe of white *moire antique*, with a double skirt; above each hem was placed a broad open plait of pearl beads. The body and sleeves *à la grecque* were edged, a narrow plait to match. A pearl cord with four tassels completes this beautiful *toilette*. The coiffure was a *résille* of pearls, from which escape two white feathers, passing over the *bandeaux* and falling behind the ears. A single row of pearls round the neck; a cameo bracelet on one arm, and a miniature set with brilliants on the other. The sleeves were raised with small pearl broaches, and a much larger one was fixed on the front of the body.

Another robe was of *azvie*-coloured *lampas* with white wreaths. Two *point d'Alencon* flounces, with *basque* and *berthe* to match. An *échelle* of diamonds and rubies upon the body; ornaments on the sleeves to match. Bouquet of

BONNET AND CAP.

tea roses in the hand; a wreath of the same flowers in the hair. Robe of lilac *tulle*; five skirts worked with silver, the bottom of each edged with a "Tom Thumb" fringe of silver. Pompadour body, with five *bouillonnés* on the front piece, with *passementerie* of silver between each; sleeves to match. The coiffure is a wreath of velvet oak leaves and silver tassels.

Among the *toilettes* embroidered in gold or silver we have seen one of new design; it was a robe of white crape, trimmed with five flounces, edged with a waved silk and gold fringe; above each of these fringes were five rows of dull and brilliant braid plaited. A berthe composed of five frills matching the flounces; short sleeves to correspond.

BOY'S RUSSIAN DRESS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 4.—Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, 5.—Goldsmith died, 1774.
TUESDAY, 6.—O d Lady Day.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Sun rises 5h. 23m., sets 6h. 42m.
THURSDAY, 8.—Maundav Thursday.
FRIDAY, 9.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 10.—Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10, 1852.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
1 40	2 8	2 25	2 45	3 6	3 30	3 60	4 10	4 30	4 55	5 15	5 35	6 0	6 25

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN—This Theatre will RE-OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, APRIL the 12th, with the Dramatic Romance of the CORSICAN BROTHERS. After which will be produced, for the first time, a Fairy Tale, in Two Acts, entitled WITTIKIND AND HIS BROTHERS; or, the Seven Swan Princes and the Fair Maiden.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, the following eminent artistes:—MM. Regnier, Lafont, and Mdlle. Lia. Mdlle. Desmain and Margaret, will, a-par together in the popular new Comedy of MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE. Written by M. Jules Sandeau and Emile Augier. On We nesday Evening April 14 h, will be produced for the first time, in th's country, Scribe's celebrated Comedy of LE FAUTEUIL DE SERVICE. On Tuesday next the Box-office will be open from Ten Till Four o'clock, and Mons. Mitchell and Mons. Mayer will commence on the 1st of May.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—During PASSION WEEK.—C. E. ADAMS's CHERRY, 430 years in London—to-day MONDAY, APRIL 5, and during the Week, Good Friday excepted. Mr. ADAMS will, by the honour to de ver his ANNUAL LECTURE on ARTFUL DODGES, every Evening at Eight o'clock, precisely 2s 6d. Private Boxes, Half a Guinea and One Guinea at the Box-office, or at the principal Librarie s.

ASLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY Evening, Wednesday, and Thursday will be produced the most extraordinary feats of Equestrianism, introducing the stupendous company of Olympian competitors. In addition to the SCENES in the CIRQUE the celebrated MASQUIN ARABS will execute their pleasing and wonderful performances, together with Senor HENNINO, the celebrated Flight rope Dancer; commencing precisely at 7. On Easter Monday the Theatre will re-open, with a new Grand Military Spectacle, entitled "Bonaparte in Egypt; or, the Battle of Aboukir."—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily

HENRY SMITH at the SURREY THEATRE.—Mr. HENRY SMITH will give his celebrated VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT at the SURREY THEATRE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday next, April 5th, 6th, and 10th.—Boxes, 3s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d. Doors open at half-past seven, commence at Eight.—At the Eyre Arms St. John's Wood, on Monday, April 12th; Tuesday the 13th; and April 15 h.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS. These celebrated and well-established Entertainments are nightly attended by crowded and fashionable audiences. Mr. Love will appear at Sadler's Wells Theatre on TUESDAY, APRIL 6, Wednesday, April 7, Thursday, April 8, and Saturday, April 10. He will present his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS;—with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by the 6th Edition of "Paris Two O'Clock; or, the Watchman," who will be heard proclaiming the hour of four-light at a distance of at least a quarter of a mile from the theatre, with a few extraneous. Places to be had at Mary Turpin, Ann Trounce—doors open at seven; begin at Half-past seven. Dress circle, 3s; Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, 21s and 31s 6d.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE SECOND CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY in EASTER WEEK.—Conductors, M. Berlioz and Dr Wylde. In compliance with a numerous requisites, the Directors beg to announce that the Dramatic SYMPHONY of ROMEO and JULIET, by Hector Berlioz, will be repeated as soon as the necessary arrangements will admit.
WILLERT BEALE, Secretary

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. Next WEDNESDAY, 7th of APRIL, Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr Bodda Reeves, and Herr Formes. The Chorus, the most numerous ever assembled in Exeter Hall, will consist of upwards of 600 vocalists, nearly 700 Performers. Tickets 3s; Reserved seats 5s, Central Area, numbered seats 10s 6d each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

MRS. GIBBS (formerly Miss Graddon) will by request give one more MUSICAL LECTURE on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, at the WITTINGTON CLUB, which, owing to other engagements, will positively be the last This night, at Seven o'clock, 3s. To commence at 8 o'clock. Communications to 19, Lisson-grove, Regent's park

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, Lies rested by Mr WILLIS'S, EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numb red and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four), 3 and 2s; gen ral admission, 1s. Children under 10 years, half-price.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three o'clock.
EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly

EXETER-HALL.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, TUESDAY EVENING next, APRIL 6, when will appear.—Vocalists—Mesdames L. Pyne, Sims Reeves, Favanti, Duby Poole, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Alaye, Sims Reeves, Phillips, Lawler, and Weiss. Principal Violoncello, Mr. Hill. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Halle. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Instrumentalists—Miss Goddard, Messrs. Nicholson, Case, Do Munck, Hill, Bottesini, Herr Sommer, Messrs. Blagrove and Hausmann. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, 1s, 2s, 3s, 5s; Stalls, 7s, at 15, New Bond street, and at Musical Warehouses.

MR. J. L. TOOLE'S SECOND DRAWINGROOM ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. T. OLE, assisted by the FIFTY SIXTH CORPS DRAMATIQUE, will have the honour of presenting at the WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St James's, (by kind permission of the worth-read), on TUESDAY Evening next, APRIL 7, Pope's and Humorous Sketches, in his MONOPOLYLOGUE, "Trying a Magistrate;" the ELECTION, Something at Last, and other characters in Sketches from the Life. Commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Stalls, Seven Tickets 1s; Reserved Seats 2s. To be had at the Library, 21, Manor-place, Walworth-road, or KEITH PROWSE and Co, 48, Cheapside.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission, 6d per quarter, 2s 6d.—Mr Caldwell, undertakes to teach any lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to correct with grace and freedom and take part in this Fashionable Amusement, in six private lessons, for £1 1s. Close Nights are formed twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on EASTER MONDAY, April 12. Admission, 1s.

PANORAMA of the ANCIENT CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, will be OPENED at HUDSON'S GREAT ROTUNDA, Leicester-square, on SATURDAY the 10th inst., with the grand view exhibited at the recent Levée, and the Panorama of the Rhine from Mayence to Cologne. Open from Ten till Four. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Children under 10 years of age, half-price. A new exhibition on the 26th of April.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN DAILY, at 12 and 8 o'clock, at the ALFRED GALLERY, Bond-street next Regent-street. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Point of View, Fort William, Calcutta. Views of Benares, Futtehpore, Agra, Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Dinapore, Rajmahal, Moorshedabad, Plassey, Chandernagore, Hooghly, Barrackpore, Serampore, Kedgeree, Saugor Island, and the Sandheads. The Diorama is painted by Messrs. Grieve, Roberts, Stanfield, Cattermole, and Haghe, and Mr Bell. The Scenes arranged by Lieutenant Colonel Laird, from his own and other Original Sketches.—The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition.

PASSION WEEK.—BARNETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. Bennett from drawings made on the spot, exhibiting Mount Sion, Lake of Sodom, Mount Hor, Dead Sea, River Jordan, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jericho, Mount Carmel, Valley of Ajalon, Grand Gothic cathedral, Pool of Siloam, Jews' Place of Wailing and the Holy Sepulchre. A grandeur of effect and impression is produced by the introduction of sacred vocal music, every Night attempted at any other Panorama, by an organ and powerful choir. Open DAILY at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d.—ST GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde Park corner.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PREVENTION OF FORGERY.—A Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Copper and Steel Plate Paper for the prevention of Piracy and Forgery by the Action of Prussic Acid, daily at Two o'clock; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Nine. Lecture on Astronomy, illustrated by beautiful Diagrams, by Mr. Cheverton, every Evening, at Eight o'clock, except on Saturday Week, except Friday and Saturday. An Explanatory Description, by Mr Pepper, of the various Works of Manufacture, Science, &c. Lectures on Electricity, Chemistry, &c. Extensive Exhibition of the Micro-scope. Dissolving Views, &c. Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price. A new edition of the Guide now out.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the BABIRUSSA-CAMEL and several rare animals are daily to be seen. Admission 1s; on Monday, 6d

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY from Ten Till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are hereby informed that the Volumes bound in the appropriate Covers, One Shilling and Sixpence each, may be had of all Booksellers and Newsvendors in the United Kingdom, and Ireland, and Scotland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CAPE.—Our especial thanks are tendered to Captain Hall, of the *Sisyphus*, for copies of several Cape journals.
TALITUMUS.—In the first form of address is preferable.
A CONSTANT READER, Liverpool.—The difference of time that the sun attains its meridian at Liverpool and Buenos Ayres is the same at all places of the year.
G. H. Chatto-house. We cannot undertake to ascertain.
W. H. G., Shrewsbury.—A work on Etiquette has been lately announced.
J. S., Bristol.—The Melodists of England has been published by the Messrs. Novello.
C. W., Bristol.—Raleigh's "On fines" may be had of Williams and Norgate. German booksellers—Hamburgh-street, Covent-garden.
A YEAR OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to a stockbroker.
AN INVALID.—We do not give medical advice.
HARRIATT, Cashel.—The "Guide to photography," published by Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside.
MICAH PEAT.—See the "Handbook of Courtship and Marriage," published at 86, Fleet-street.
R. K.—Between April 1 and December 31, 1851, appeared 23 Supplementary Supplements to our Journal.
AN IRISHMAN.—Since October 18 we have published three Exhibition Supplements—December 6, 13, and 20.
ELLEN Greenhorough.—See Forster's work on "Atmospheric Phenomena."
AN OLD READER.—We do not recommend the application.
ZEMULON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, should order the late edition of our Journal

NEW READING-CASE FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—We have issued a convenient and elegant Reading Case, for protecting the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal, and we recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each half-year, to provide themselves with this desideratum. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Student's Wife. 3 vols.—Labour Stands on Golden Feet.—School for Fathers.—The Lily of St. Paul's. 3 vols. Record of the Great Exhibition.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

NEVER has a Parliamentary majority proved itself more docile and forgiving to its opponents than the three-headed opposition, which, but a few weeks ago, breathed defiance from all its mouths against the Ministry of Lord Derby. It has shown itself satisfied with the vaguest of vague promises, and has manifested an inclination to go through with the business before it with a zeal and a dispatch beyond all praise. It would be very desirable to see half as much of either in Parliaments that are not moribund. The Ministry is in the full enjoyment of its honeymoon days—that period of rest between the storms of the past and those which are preparing for the future. If Mr. Disraeli had a decided majority in his favour, and if every member of it were obedient to the behest or the whip of Major Beresford, he could not carry matters more triumphantly than he is carrying them at present. The estimates excite no lenthened discussions. They are taken up as they were prepared by the late Ministry, and are passed as a matter of course, and almost without criticism or cavil. St. Alban's has been as quietly and coolly disfranchised by the House of Commons as Lord John Russell proposed it should be; a Militia Bill has been introduced without danger to Ministerial stability, is not likely to pass without affording frequent opportunities for the display of all the belligerent discontent which never fails to manifest itself among the friends of defenceleseness, whenever soldiers, sailors, or militia-men are mentioned. The bill introduced by the Home Secretary is a very creditable speech, which elicited the approbation of Lord Palmerston, proposes to raise 80,000 volunteers—50,000 men for the first year and 30,000 the second. The period of service to be five years; the ages of the men to range between 18 and 3 ; their stature to be five feet two inches—an inch in excess of the standard of the French army , and the cost to the country for the whole period to be £1,200,000. We judge from the expressions of the Minister, that the Government will not refuse to make the measure, in obedience to the wishes of the House, and that, in fact, it is not disposed to stake its existence upon it, or to resign in a huff, should friend or foe aim a fatal thrust against its principle or its details. In the meantime Mr. Disraeli is preparing his Budget, and every interest which was snubbed, neglected, or pooh-poohed by Sir Charles Wood, is exerting itself to secure his favourable consideration. The Budget will evidently be the touchstone of the Ministerial capacity to manage the country in safety through present and future difficulties; and until the Budget is produced, the interest of all other questions—even the militia, and the enfranchisement of new towns and boroughs—will be of comparatively minor importance. If Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby will leave our bread alone, untax literature, education, and knowledge, make the Property and Income-tax an equitable one, and so adjust the public burdens, that no class shall suffer an undue and injurious pressure, they will have performed their functions and convert many of those who now distrust and oppose them into firm friends and supporters. In the meantime, however, it does not augur well of the Ministry, or of their fair play, that there should be such a discrepancy between Lord Derby's implied promise, on the 19th of March, of a dissolution in or before June, and the explanation which he made on Tuesday last, and in which he led to the belief that the session would not be closed much, if at all, before the usual period. This is tampering with the Opposition, and it remains to be seen whether the present truce between them will not, in consequence, be brought to a speedy and violent termination.

The mock Parliament of France has assembled, and Louis Napoleon, though still entitled to say with Louis XIV., but more emphatically than that Monarch, "*L'état c'est moi*," is no longer the Dictator. The semblance of representative government has commenced; the state of siege in which three-fourths of the country has been placed since the memorable 2d of December has been raised; the trial of the offenders and of suspected persons has been left to the ordinary tribunals, and France has relapsed into what Louis Napoleon wishes to be considered its normal state. The speech read by the President in the Salle des Marechaux, on the installation of the Legislative Body, the Senate and the Council of State, was a clever and remarkable document; the coolness of the President—his apparently firm, unshaken, and unshakeable faith in his own destiny, and in his right divine to govern the French people, are characteristic. If the French people like the master they have got, it is no business of the rest of the world—at least, as long as the mastership is confined to the internal affairs of the country. The President seems, in the meantime, to wish to restrain it within those limits, and to be afraid of assuming the tire of Emperor, for which it is notorious that he pants. He is not thus self-denying because he is afraid of any opposition from the French people, but because he remembers, that, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, no member of the Bonaparte family can hold the Kingly or Imperial office in France. Though a President such as he is may be considered *de facto* an Emperor, and might well be called so, it is not quite certain that Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, the parties to the treaty of Vienna, would acquiesce in the title; and as their refusal might be inconvenient, the President has postponed the gratification of his wish. In this he has, doubtless, acted wisely; but it is evident from the tone of menace which he employs in speaking of the parties opposed to him, that he will sooner or later make a pretext for assuming the much-coveted title of Emperor, or taking another which he may consider second best—that of Consul for life. He evidently expects that he is not to stop short in his career. "Providence," he says, "has visibly blessed his efforts, and will not leave the work unfinished." Such a commentary upon the means by which he has made himself successful, would, in some countries, be considered blasphemous; but it seems to have excited but little remark and less disapprobation among our neighbours. It is worthy of note, too, that, although the President committed one of the most stupendous perjuries upon record, he has exacted an oath of fidelity, not simply to the Constitution, but to himself, from all the functionaries he has appointed, and from all the legislators he has allowed to be elected. It would be curious to ascertain how many of these persons, in taking that oath, remembered the fact that the President had broken his. The future alone will clear up that mystery—not perhaps by words, but by events. In the meantime, the President has it all his own way, and France lies at his feet, his submissive if not his satisfied slave.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been dispensing a regal hospitality during the past week at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday and on Tuesday a distinguished circle of the aristocracy had the honour of dining at the Royal table. On the former day the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge were among the guests. On Tuesday the Duchess of Kent and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the Philharmonic Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which the Royal Highness the Count d'Aquila, brother of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Countess d'Aquila, accompanied by his Excellency the Prince of Carini, Sicilian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty. In the evening the Queen went to the Haymarket Theatre. The Prince Consort honoured the Opera with Arts with His presence, and afterwards joined her Majesty at the theatre

On Wednesday, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely and Major-General Buckley, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom (the first this season) on Thursday afternoon, in the Throne-room at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty visited Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock.

Before the Draw ngroom, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the Throne-room.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Count d'Aquila, his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, attended the Drawingroom.

The Queen wore a train of white poplin, embroidered with small wreaths of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, in silver, and was dress with frime to correspond, and gold blond. The petticoat was of white satin, covered with tulle and trimmed with gold blond. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of feathers, and a wreath of red roses ornamented with diamonds.

Her Majesty on his Royal Highness Prince Albert were attended in the Throne-room by the Mistress of the Robes, the Marchioness of Ely (in waiting), the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Viscountess Canning, and the Countess of Desart. Ladies of the Bedchamber; Hon. Eleanor Stanley (in waiting), Hon. Beatrice Byng (in waiting), and a brilliant court.

The diplomatic circle was first introduced, and several presentations took place.

The general circle was next ushered into the Royal presence, and a number of presentations took place.

The Earl of Verulam has relieved the Earl of Morton in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel the Hon. A. Nelson Hood has relieved the Hon J. Denman, R.N., in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, the 5th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

We understand that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the youthful members of the Royal family, purpose leaving Buckingham Palace early in the ensuing week, for Osborne, where the Court will remain about three weeks.

The Queen of Derby had a brilliant "reception" on Wednesday evening at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street

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Prince de Joinville arrived at Cruise's Hotel, Limerick, on Wednesday week, and left next morning for Galway, on a fishing excursion.

The Earl of Hopetoun has accepted the mastership of the Pytcheley Hunt for the next season, in the room of the Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers, who has given up the management.

COLLODION SUN PICTURES.—The beautiful and marvellous science of photography is gradually progressing towards a higher decree of perfection amongst scientific amateurs. We have recently been favoured with an inspection of some exquisite specimens of the art as practised on glass by Dr Diamond, of Wandsworth. When the absurd not on of an existing monopoly is removed, and the full development of positive and negative is operable, we may expect very soon to be convinced this science is at present in its infancy. Many poor discoverers are only waiting for a settlement of the question of the patented rights, to admit of their being applied to the future development of photographic art.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—During the present week, a full meeting of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been held at their house of call in the vicinity of Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. The result was a determination to endeavour to procure a withdrawal of the "declaration" which the Employers' Associat on must upon being signed by their men, in order that the strike hands may return to their work, it being understood that the general temper of the operat ves throughout the country is favourable to such an effort towards producing a reconciliation with their employers. The following is a return of the number of persons who have signed the declaration of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers up to, and inclusive of 22nd March, 1852:—Vincennes, 1068; Turners, 1211; smiths and strikers, 1235; smoothers, 892; dressers, 498; millwrights, 234; pattern-makers, 262; carpenters, 326; machine-men, planers, slotters, &c., 852; boiler-makers, 715; labourers, 1480; others, 1093: total, 10,217. Return up to the 15th March, 9034; increase, 1183.

GREENHEAD AND DAVIS' STRAITS FISHERIES.—The following table, recently printed by Messrs. T. and C. Lawrence, oil-merchants, Peterhead, shows the total results of the fishing for the last three seasons:—

Year	No of ships	Whales.	Seals.	Tuns.	Oil. Tons.	Whalebone. Cwt.
1850	32	28	402 873	2544	1,116	19
1851	32	88	74 038	1872	5. 9	
1852	36	98	83 038	2303	7 17	

The seal-fishing is being more fully developed year by year. There is a large increase in the number of vessels sent from Peterhead this year: 10 vessels sailed from that port last year, on the present occasion the number is 22. The other ports sailed thus for the season of 1852: Hull, 14; Dundee, 4; Aberdeen, 2; Kirkaldy, 2; Berwick, 1; Fraserburgh, 1; Banff, 1: total, 47—of which number 12 go to Davis' Straits. The total tonnage is 13,496; the largest vessel being the *Royal Arch*, of Peterhead, 400 tons; and the smallest, the *Fehr*, of Banff, 90 tons. Most of the vessels have sailed.

THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER "WALTER HOOD."—On Saturday last a large party was invited by Captain Symon, the well-known commander of successful British merchant ships, to inspect the fine new clipper ship *Walter Hood* (now loading in the West India Docks), built at Aberdeen, to compete with the Yankee built merchant ships, for Prowse Thompson, of Aberdeen. She is 104 feet over all, 33 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in depth. Her registered tonnage is 918, and it is calculated she will carry 1400 tons or cargo. In hull and rigging she is a handsome ship. She is well formed, has most capacious decks, and ample berthing for both officers and crew. Although built for speed, she is also constructed to stow a good cargo; and, like the *Stormoway* the famous Aberdeen clipper that so signally beat that much-vaunted American ship *Invincible*. Here is another proof that Aberdeen will acquire additional credit for the old country. About 100 gentlemen on the occasion partook of a handsome *déjeuner*, given by Capt. Symon. The noble vessel will start in a few days with passengers and goods for Bombay, and will return from the East with silk and teas.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The 8 A.M. express train from Dover ran off the rails on Thursday morning, while passing the Shrubbery Bridge, but luckily the engine-driver was enabled to put up before any injury was done to the passengers, who, after a little delay, were forwarded to their respective destinations.

BI-SPATIAL FOR WOMEN.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this institution was held in the new premises of the charity, Soho-square: the Earl of Waldegrave presiding. It appears from the report of the committee that the expenses incident to the purchase and fitting up of the new freehold premises have amounted to nearly £5000; of this sum only one moiety had been contributed, and a strong appeal was made to the ladies and gentlemen present to exert themselves to raise the remaining moiety during the present season. Contributions to the amount of £2.45 were received at the close of the meeting.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—As Lord Burghley's carriage, drawn by a pair of spirited horses, was coming up Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, on Monday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, and was turning into Hamilton-terrace, the off-horse became unmanageable, and dashed against a stone window, tearing away the iron railing. In doing this, the animal reared and plunged violently, and in so doing, the coachman was thrown from his box upon the pole of the carriage, to which he clung, not losing his hold of the reins. The horses started off at a fearful pace, the coachman all the while holding on by the pole and making the strongest efforts to stop them, but without effect. The animals were at length arrested by a cabman, who rushed from a by-street and hung to the horses' heads at great personal risk to himself. The horses were but little injured, though the carriage sustained considerable damage.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A lecture, forming one of the series on the results of the Great Exhibition, was delivered on Wednesday night, under the presidency of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the president of the society. Among those present were Earl Granville the Earl of Harrowby, Sir James Emerson Tennent, Mr. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., &c. His Royal Highness having introduced Mr Barry as the lecturer on the occasion, it at first seemed as if the interesting paper on the origin and progress of the cotton manufacture in this country, and the supply of the raw material, and showing that this country far exceeded any other in regard to the machinery for cotton manufacture, &c. A vote of thanks to Mr Bazley having been moved and seconded by Earl Granville and Sir John Bowring, his Royal Highness Prince Albert expressed the great pleasure with which he had listened to the reading of the paper, and bore strongest appreciation of the value of Mr. Bazley's services to the Great Exhibition. The resolution having been unanimously passed, and hearty acknowledged by Mr Bazley, Mr Milner Gibson, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness for his kindness and condescension in presiding over their meeting that evening. Mr. Hume M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. His Royal Highness Prince Albert thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for the compliment, and assured them that it gave him great pleasure in again meeting the members of the society of Arts on their return after the successful carrying out of the Great Exhibition, which had originated with them. He should always look back to that Exhibition with pride and pleasure, feeling, as he did, that a great portion of its success a owing to the exertions of the members of the society. His Royal Highness then retired, amid loud cheers, and the meeting broke up.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the quarterly general court of governors of this charity was held at the house of the Scottish corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street, the Duke of Montrose in the chair. The report acknowledged the receipt of the title-deeds of two houses, which had been purchased from the funds of the institution. The financial statement showed that the annual receipts—including a former balance of £286 18s. 11d; donations, £448 16s.; proceeds of the Guildhall ball, £52 10s.; and subscriptions, £313 9s.—had been £1100 13s. 8d. The expenditure amounted to £886 10s. 3d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £214 2s. 6d.

LAND-TAX.—The annual meeting of the Land-tax Commissioners for the county of Middlesex to fix the quotas for the divisions was held on Wednesday, at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell; Mr. Hargrave Mann in the chair. The following recommended resolution was agreed to:—"That the Commissioners of Land-tax for the county of Middlesex, having taken into consideration the several acts of Parliament regarding the assessment of the land-tax, and having also considered the several decisions of the courts of law on the subject of such assessments, and the opinions of the Board of Inland Revenue regarding the same, are of opinion that they do not possess the power by law to vary the quotas which have been hitherto assessed within the several districts of the county, and that the quota to be assessed within the several divisions of the county be the same sum as were assessed and respectively for the last year."

THE CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.—On Tuesday the first evening meeting of this association was held at the Craven Hotel; Mr Cowinham in the chair. In referring to the object of the League, it was stated that we tend to and shade the partizan or even medium towards the principles of co-operative association in direct, frequent, and permanent intercommunication, so that they might acquire a perfect knowledge and clear comprehension of each others views and ordinations, and thus be enabled to form an active centre for the diffusion and propagation of co-operative principles. The attainment of general happiness was the basis of all social theories. To found a new science, that of co-operating, was their great object. They were to collect books, papers, and facts, and all general information which might be useful for that purpose. All persons, without distinction of nation and creed, political or religious, might be admitted members. If they should succeed in establishing a new science, it would be the crowning science—one which would truly produce as its fruits "peace on earth and good-will towards men." An animated discussion was kept up during the evening.

THE CORPORATION REFORM BILL.—At a meeting of the liverymen belonging to the Cooks' Company, he d on Monday, at Guildhall, it was resolved that a petition be presented to Parliament against the proposed Corporation Reform Bill

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—At a special general court, held on Saturday last, at the offices of the institution, No. 23, Sackville-street, in pursuance of the board of management, for the removal of one of the inmates of the asylum for general insubordination, was confirmed; but it being the practice of the institution to regard the wants rather than the merits of those whom it assists, it was agreed to grant her an annuity of £20, payable quarterly.

CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE.—On Saturday last, at a special meeting of the commissioners, the following resolution was agreed to: viz—"That this highly desirable, for the due development of the trade of the bridge, that a good approach be made forthwith on the Surrey side, from the York-road."

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Saturday last, a meeting of gentlemen connected with Gresham Trust was held at the Mercers' Hall, for the consideration of business connected with the Royal Exchange, &c. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided. In consequence of applications to the trustees of the Gresham property, a proposition was made and agreed to, to improve the shops range of road in the east and south fronts of the Royal Exchange. At the above meeting tenders for bringing out the fronts in accordance with a specimen front now erected, in Cornhill, were received, the offer of Mr. Scarborough, the builder, was accepted. He offered to perform the works for £1195. It is said that these alterations will give considerable additional accommodation to the numerous tenants who occupy the basement arrangements of the various parts of the building. It was decided that the bells and the clock-tower should be re-hung on a new framework.

THE ADDITION OF GAS TO DOMESTIC PURPOSES.—On Tuesday evening, upwards of 100 gentlemen, principally connected with the gas-fitting trade, dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, upon the invitation of Mr. D-ries, the inventor of the dry gas meter, and various gas stoves, &c. The host of the evening, and, in the course of the entertainment, delivered an explanation was given of Dr. Bachhoffner and Mr Defries' new-invented gas stove, or a superseding the use of coals in private dwellings, the stove being shown in operation in the room adjoined

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The very general desire on the part of the public to preserve the Crystal Palace has found expression in two public resolutions held this week—the one on Monday, at the house of Mr. Ol veira, at which were present Lieut.-Gen. Delamotte, Col. Sykes, Col. Austruther, Sir J. Paxton, the Hon. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., Mr. Muskinson, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr Caulfield, M.P., Dr Daniel, and Mr Oliveira himself; and the other, on Tuesday, in one of the committee-rooms of the northern transept of the Building, at which were present Sir Joseph Paxton, who was called to the chair, Mr Cubitt, Sir Henry Webb, Sir G. S rgeria, &c. It will be seen, however, by reference to a report of the House of Lords on Tuesday, that Government have decided that the Crystal Palace shall be taken down

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Monday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, a serious accident occurred at the above railway terminus, to Mr John Giles Pilcher, merchant and wharfinger, of Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street, St. Olave's, Southwark. While this gentleman was in the act of crossing the carriage-way in front of the terminus, he was knocked face downw rds on the ground by a Paddington omnibus, the off fore-wheel pass ng along his back. He was immed ate y carried to the surgery of St. Thomas's Hospital, when it was discovered that five of his ribs were broken, the right shoulder d slocated, and the face, body, &c. much contu d After his wounds had been dressed, he was conveyed in A dr man Humphrey's carriage to his residence at Stockwell. On Tuesday night, at eight o'clock, he expired. When the accident occurred he had £60,000 of property on his person.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births during the week ending on last Saturday were—Boys, 814; girls, 780; making in all 1607 registered in London. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 618; females, 604: total, 1219. The official report states, that mortality was been great in the London districts during the whole month of March. Excluding from the returns deaths from poison, injury, and violence, the numbers in the last three weeks of March stand thu. 1160, 1183, and 1161. The effect of the c ldness of the season is still very apparent in the mortality produced by diseases o. the respiratory organs This embraces bronchitis pneumonia, asthma, &c., for each of the last three weeks of maladies numbers this week 242 while the average is only 193. In the week preceding the number was 269. While pneumonia and asthma have decreased from 83 and 22, bronchitis continues quite as fatal, the numbers this week being 126 and 128. Consumption (in the tubercular class) is also fatal at present: 151 lives have been destroyed by the disease in the previous week, and 160 in the last. There were 3 from hydrophobia and 5 from lazy-jaw; 4 from fever, 17 children and 6 persons of fifteen years and upwards died of small-pox: in three cases, at the ages of 14, 19, and 29 years, vaccination is reported to have been previously performed. 36 children died of hooping-cough, and 20 of croup. 31 deaths occurred from scarlatina, and 47 from typhus, remittent fever &c

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Monday; the mean of the week was 29 814 in. The mean daily temperature was above the average on the following days of the week, viz., on the first day of the week, and below it on the last three days. It was highest on Monday and Tuesday, when it was about 84 degrees, or about 11 degrees above the average. It fell from the Saturday's temperature of 39·7 degrees to 29·7 degrees on Saturday. On the last day of the week the highest temperature was only 44 deg., the lowest 27·3 deg., whilst the mean was 5·6 deg. below the average of corresponding days. The mean temperature of the week was 43 deg., which was 2·6 deg. below the average. In the earlier part of the week the wind was from the south-east, on Thursday and Friday from the north-east, and on Saturday from the south. No rain has been recorded in the Greenwich tables since the 1st of March.

The directors of the South-Western Railway, in order to encourage the erection of cheap suburban dwellings, have, it is under-tood, resolved to contract with persons building such houses in the vicinity of the line for the issue of residential tickets for any given number of years, the same to be transferable with the key of the house to the occupier, for the conveyance of himself and family.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—EDUCATION.

The sub-committee on education of the London Union on Church Matters have presented their second report, in which they refer to their former report on the same subject (education), dated August 16th, 1849, the object of which document was

To call attention to the danger, both to the Church and State of England, from the centralization of the education of the country in a Ministerial department of public instruction, and for that purpose to exhibit a summary of the history of public education for the poor since the constitution of the Committee of Council for Education, April 10, 1839.

In the present report they reiterate the prominent features of the former document, and repeat their objections to the system of national education, as carried out under the auspices of the "Committee of Council on Education" Reviewing, first, the operation of the "management clauses," they insist that they are justified in making the following propositions:

1. That the Committee of Council claim to themselves the power of framing a constitution for all Church schools, and of inflicting a penalty (by the denial of building grants out of the common fund) for the non-acceptance of such a constitution.

2. That the assumption of such a power by any administrative body, without the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, is inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

3. That the power claimed by the Committee of Council to prescribe a constitution for Church schools cannot be admitted consistently with the recognition of the divine office and duty of the Church.

4. That the constitutions actually prescribed by the Committee of Council offer no sufficient security against the violation of vital points of the principles and practice of the Church.

5. That the committee, therefore, cannot concur with those who apprehend no danger from the compulsory imposition of the management clauses by the Committee of Council. On the contrary, they feel it their bounden duty to reiterate the demand embodied in the resolution of the National Society (June 5, 1849), on the part of the clergy and laity, for "full freedom to constitute schools upon such principles and models as are both sanctioned and recommended by the order and practice of the Church of England;" and they cannot consider themselves justified in relaxing their endeavours on that behalf till the claim had been conceded.

Secondly, under the head of "Inspection," they contend—

That the reports of the inspector, considered as criteria of education, are necessarily defective. That they tend to propagate misapprehension and misrepresentation, to mislead teachers, scholars, and the public; to deprive the highest functions of education, and elevate the e which are subordina e That subordinate merit is likely to be rewarded, and intellectual pride fostered. That, indeed, the State system of inspection may readily become an engine, subservient for sacrificing wisdom to knowledge, for supplanting education by instruction

They go on to say—

That they distinctly disclaim any intention of questioning the necessity of an inspection which shall not interfere with the rights and duties of the Church. On the contrary, their full conviction is that such an inspection is required, not only for the satisfaction of the State, but the efficiency of the school That the objections urged apply to the existing system of inspection, the authority on which is based, and the manner in which it is conducted.

They declare that—

To remedy the evils complained of, and to set the system of education in this respect upon a proper basis, means should, if possible, be devised which should give the State that security which it has a right to claim in return for money given to and accepted by the Church for education, and at the same time to reserve to the Church herself the exercise of her own indienable functions That, therefore, they ought to look to the restoration of the Church's Boards as a necessary means for the solution of the educational question, as well as of the ot ser questions which at the present time perplex the relations of Church and State

Under the third head of "School Books," the committee claim to be relieved from the necessity of being bound to use in their schools only those books which the inspector recommends. They say that they are—

Strongly impressed with a conviction of the necessity that steps should be taken to secure to the schools of the Church the free use of the best books, especially on religious subjects, irrespectively of the opinions of any Government functionary, and without prejudice to the attainment of public rewards, and to protect herein the just exercise of a discretionary power by the minister of the parish and the bishop of the diocese, to whom the spiritual charge of schools in their respective spheres belongs.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE BURNEY PRIZE.—The late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, having signified his intention of founding an annual prize, not exceeding £105, for the best Essay "on some critical or metaphysical subject, on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or on the Truth and Evidences of the Christian Religion," and his intention having been carried into effect by his testator and executrix, Miss Jane Caroline Burney, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the subject for the present year is—"To compare, the doctrine of the Love of God and of our Neighbour, as described in the Parable of the Good Samaritan, with the principles of the candidates for the prize are to be Bachelors of Arts in their first year of standing; and the essays are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 12th of November, 1852, with the names of the respective writers sealed up. The author of the essay best approved is to print it at his own expense, and to deliver, or cause to be delivered, a copy of it to the University library, to the Public Library to Emmanuel College, to the Advocates' Library in Oxford, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and to each of the adjudicators of the prize, who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Christ's College, and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The under-mentioned gentlemen were on Monday elected Fellows of St. John's College:—Joseph Wolstenholme, B.A.; Robert Baldwin Hayward, B.A.; J. Bickersteth Mayor, B.A.; W. C. Evans, B.A.

LENT ORDINATIONS.—The following summary shows that 197 persons have been admitted to the offices of deacon and priest

Ordaining Prelate.	Deacons.	Priests.
Bishop of Chester ..	20 ..	23
" Ely	6 ..	4
" Exeter	4 ..	4
" Lincoln	8 ..	9
" Oxford	13 ..	10
" Peterborough	6 ..	9
" Ripon	5 ..	9
" St. Asaph ..	1 ..	1
" Worcester ..	31 ..	20
" Down, &c. ..	14 ..	4
" Killaloe, &c. ..	6 ..	9
Total	115	95

Of these there were, of—

	Deacons.	Priests.
Cambridge University	37 ..	31
Oxford	34 ..	23
Durham	2 ..	1
London	0 ..	3
Dublin	20 ..	22
Berkenhead	2 ..	0
Lampeter	1 ..	0
St. Begh's	3 ..	8
Literate persons ..	2 ..	8
—	—	
Total	101 ..	96

The Bishop of Landaff held an ordination, but no list has been given of the candidates.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Canonry*: The Rev. John Jackson, Rector of Stanhope, Durham.—*Rectories*: The Rev. William Hay Mackworth, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. F. G. Bartlett, to Kingstone, near Canterbury; the Rev E. H Barkersteth, to Barton Mersell, Dorset; the Rev. A. P. Purchas, to Bucklesham, Suffolk; the Rev. T. H Gribble, to Papworth St. Everards Cambridgeshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. H. L. Davies, to Kenarth, Carmarthenshire; the Rev. C. B. Rodwell, to Toller Fratrum, with Wynford Eagle annexed

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev Thomas S Coles, from his friends, upon his vacating the curacy of Christ Church, Dover, and a second from the children of the schools; the Rev William J Hall, from his former parishioners of St. Benet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London, of whom he had charge for more than twenty five years as their rector; the Rev. John Lovelace Bacheler, late curate of Woodbury, Devon, from 180 of the inhabitants, chiefly poor; the Rev J. J. Reynolds, late curate of St. John the Baptist, Bristol, on his departure from the parishioners; the Rev. Edward Griffith, late curate of Llanvetlas and Llanvair-Dyffryn-Aled, Montgomery, from the parishioners; the Rev. E. D. Hammond, on his leaving the curacy, from the parishioners of Chesham.

A memorial stained glass window has been erected in the parish church or Edgeware, as an affectionate token of regard for the exemplary character and truly apostolical discharge of his parochial duties by the late Rev. Benjamin Samuel Hughes, B.A., formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The expense of the window is £75, and is defrayed by a voluntary subscription amongst the parishioners. The subject of it is "The Ascension of our Lord"

PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRICK OF CYFARTHFA.—At the quarterly meeting of the society for the Increase of Church Accommodation in the Diocese of Llandaff, held at Cardiff last week, the president (the Bishop of Llandaff) mentioned that some unknown friend of the Church had presented him with £1000 to be expended in building a church in some part of the diocese where it was most required, provided that no part of the sum to spent in the purchase of a site His Lordship had suggested Cyfarthfa (Merthyr), where a population of about 9000 is utterly unprovided with church accommodation; and to this recommendation the unknown benefactor had acceded. The contract price of the building, it was stated, would be about £1,000, and the whole not under £2000 Cyfarthfa is an ecclesiastical district under Sir Robert Peel's Act, with a present stipend of £190, which, on the completion of the church, will be increased to £180.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The approaching elections continue to be regarded as an anxious subject of consideration by both constituencies and candidates. Addresses are issued; meetings are held in boroughs, cities, and counties, at which explanations are demanded or volunteered; and every means are taken to sift opinions on all the prominent questions of the day. especially that of Free Trade, so as to secure something like conscientious feeling between the representatives and the constituency in Parliament, where it is thought the question of the unrestricted supply of food to the people will be again raised.

ARMAGH BOROUGH.—Colonel Rawdon has commenced an active canvass of the electors The *Ulster Gazette* says:—"We understand that the Most Rev. Dr. Beresford has an interest in the gallant Colonel's success."

ATHLONE.—The Hon. George Hancock, brother of Lord Castlemaine, is likely, it is said, to contest the representation of Athlone with Mr. Keogh.

BANBRIDGE.—The present Conservative member, Mr Brownlow; Sir William Fraser, Conservative; and Viscount Ebrington, who comes forward on the Whig interest, in the room of his brother, the Hon. John Forbes ne, are the candidates in the field.

BERKSHIRE.—Mr. George Henry Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, is the first to break ground for the county, the contest for which has already commenced in good earnest. Mr. George Vansittart is a Tory of the old school, a Protectionist a supporter of Lord Derby, and a decided opponent of the Manchester school of politicians. It is said that the object of the youthful candidate is to secure the rejection of Philip Pusey, Esq.

CARLISLE.—Sir J. Graham has met this constituency in public meeting, with a view to becoming a candidate at the next election. The right hon. Baronet's address was of the most liberal character, and appeared to satisfy his hearers completely. The only exception he seemed to make in the adoption of the most liberal views was the ballot, and on that he expressed himself open to conviction, if experience showed his present opinion respecting it was wrong.

CORNWALL.—It is stated by the *Coventry Standard*, that, at a meeting of Mr. Geach's supporters in that city on Wednesday last, a strong desire was manifested to unite that gentleman's cause with he canvass of the other member; but that Mr. J. Bice, while offering himself for re-election, declines to endorse the nomination of his colleague, or, indeed, of any one else.

DUDLEY.—Mr Benbow will offer himself again; and, being brought forward under the influence of Lord Ward, he will no doubt be re-elected.

EXETER.—Mr. Divett has issued an address, in which he expresses his determination to come forward again for re-election on Free-trade principles. It is understood that Sir Stafford Henry Northcote will oppose him.

FORFARSHIRE.—J. F. G Hal yburton, the present member for Forfarshire, having re olved to retire at the next election, the Right Hon. Fox Maule has agreed to stand for that county

GALWAY COUNTY.—Captain Bellew, son of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, has issued an address to the electors of the county of Galway, a prominent feature of which is, that he will oppose any Government that does not bring forward as a Cabinet measure the disappropriation of the church temporalities to the primitive purposes—the erection of useful public establishments, and the relief and education of the poor. He must also have liberal grants of public money, to be applied to the purposes of education, and a thorough and ex Tensari Right Bill

HONITON.—A new candidate has made his appearance here in the person of Mr. Richard Somers Gard, of Exeter. He comes forward on Protectionist principles

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Col. F. V. Harcourt, late of the Coldstream Guards, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the county of the Isle of Wight at the ensuing election, in opposition to Mr. Dawes, the present Radical member.

KILDARE COUNTY.—The Marquis of Kildare having announced his intention of retiring from the representation of the county of Clare, at the dissolution of Parliament, Mr David O'Connor Hendy has addressed the constituency, on the principles of supporting the Maynooth grant, repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and a settlement of the landed and tenant question.

KING'S COUNTY. It is said that both Sir Andrew Armstrong and Colonel Westenra will return from the representation of the King's County, the latter on account of ill health, and the former on account of the resignation of the office

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).—The following list of candidates for the representation of the county South-east and before a number of influential electors, at their meeting on Wednesday (last week).—Mr Robert Porter, Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, Mr J. D. Lewis Fogg, Q.C.; Mr Carlton, of Dungarry, county Wicklow; Sir Edward Cunard, chairman of the Great Northern and Western Railway Company; and Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London.

LIVERPOOL.—The requisition to Mr. Forbes Mackenzie and Mr Chas. Turner, to stand, upwards of 2000 signatures are attached, has since been presented to these gentlemen, and they addressed a meeting of their friends on Thursday.

MANCHESTER.—A report that Mr. William Entwistle would become a candidate for the city he denied. His present members, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson, will be returned without opposition

MERTHYR.—In consequence of Sir John Guest's continued indisposition, it is rumoured that Dr Layard will be a candidate for the representation of Merthyr at the approaching election. Dr. Layard is, we believe, related to Lady Charlotte Guest

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Watson, Q.C., in his address to the electors, denies being a supporter of Popery, or that he was backed by any Roman Catholic in the town, as was alleged in a placard signed "A Protestant." It is said that both the sitting members will again offer themselves.

NORWICH.—Mr. Wodehouse, a Reformer, has been selected in conjunction with Mr. Peel, as one of the Liberal candidates for this city

OLDHAM.—The friends of Messrs. Fox, Duncuft, and Colbett, the candidates for the representation, are actively canvassing the borough, and the coming election will rely to be severely contested.

PLYMOUTH.—The electors of Plymouth have no less than four candidates for their suffrages. Lord Ebrington, one of the present members, will retire, as already announced, while ever a dividation of Parliament takes place, his Lordship preferring the family borough of Barnstaple. Mr Rounded Palmer, the Conservative member, will, however, again come forward; and the three candidates for the honour of filling the place which his colleague will vacate are Mr. R. P. Collier, a Radical; Mr. G. T Bruce (Deputy Chairman of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company), a moderate Whig; and Mr. Bickham Escott, once a Conservative, but now a Radical Each of the candidates has addressed the electors at large public meetings convened for that purpose

SALISBURY.—Sir Brotherton has sent round to the houses of his friends that he also stands and is a candidate for the representation of Salford.

SLIGO COUNTY. Sir Robert Gore Booth has issued an address to the electors of the county Sligo, offering himself as a candidate at the next election. The *Sligo Chronicle* states, that Mr. Jones, for the present, has abandoned his intention of seeking the representation of the county

SOUTH ESSEX.—It is understood that Sir George T. Staunton, at present representing the borough of Portsmouth, will offer himself as a candidate for the southern division of Hants at the next election. He has similar his intention of not again offering himself for Portsmouth, but, having been elected for six years, he will not resign his seat unless he be subject to do so. He has been returned for the county before, in conjunction with Lord Palmerston

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—It is expected that Mr Alderman Watkins will be brought forward to plead for Mr. Henry Mr. Watkins is a Manchester merchant of Free-trade and Liberal politics, and is highly respected in the county

STAFFORD.—In addition to Mr. Serjeant Allen, two other gentlemen are announced as candidates for the representation of Stafford. An address to the electors has been published from Mr Arthur Otway, who is a Free-trader; a friend of moderate reform, in favour of shortening the duration of Parliament, the free exercise of the franchise, and an alteration in the manner of levying the Income-tax. Another candidate is Mr. Phillips, a barrister on the Oxford circuit, who intends immediately to address the electors on the principles of Free Trade, &c.

STOCKPORT. Mr. Heald has issued an address, in which he declares that he is strenuously opposed to any attempt to impose an import duty on corn, and will support any measures of reform based on sound constitutional principles.

TAVISTOCK.—Mr. Samuel Carter, of the Western Circuit, has issued an address to the electors of Tavistock, announcing his intention of coming forward as a candidate for the next vacancy in the representation at the coming election. Mr. Carter is a Radical Reformer; he advocates Free Trade and general Parliamentary and financial reform, as embodied in Mr. Hume's late motion

THE TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler, a magistrate of the county, and a resident in the Tower Hamlets, has signified his intention of becoming a candidate for the borough at the ensuing election.

WICKLOW COUNTY. Mr Putin, of Bray, is spoken of, amongst others, for the county Wicklow in opposition to Sir Ralph Howard, who retires.

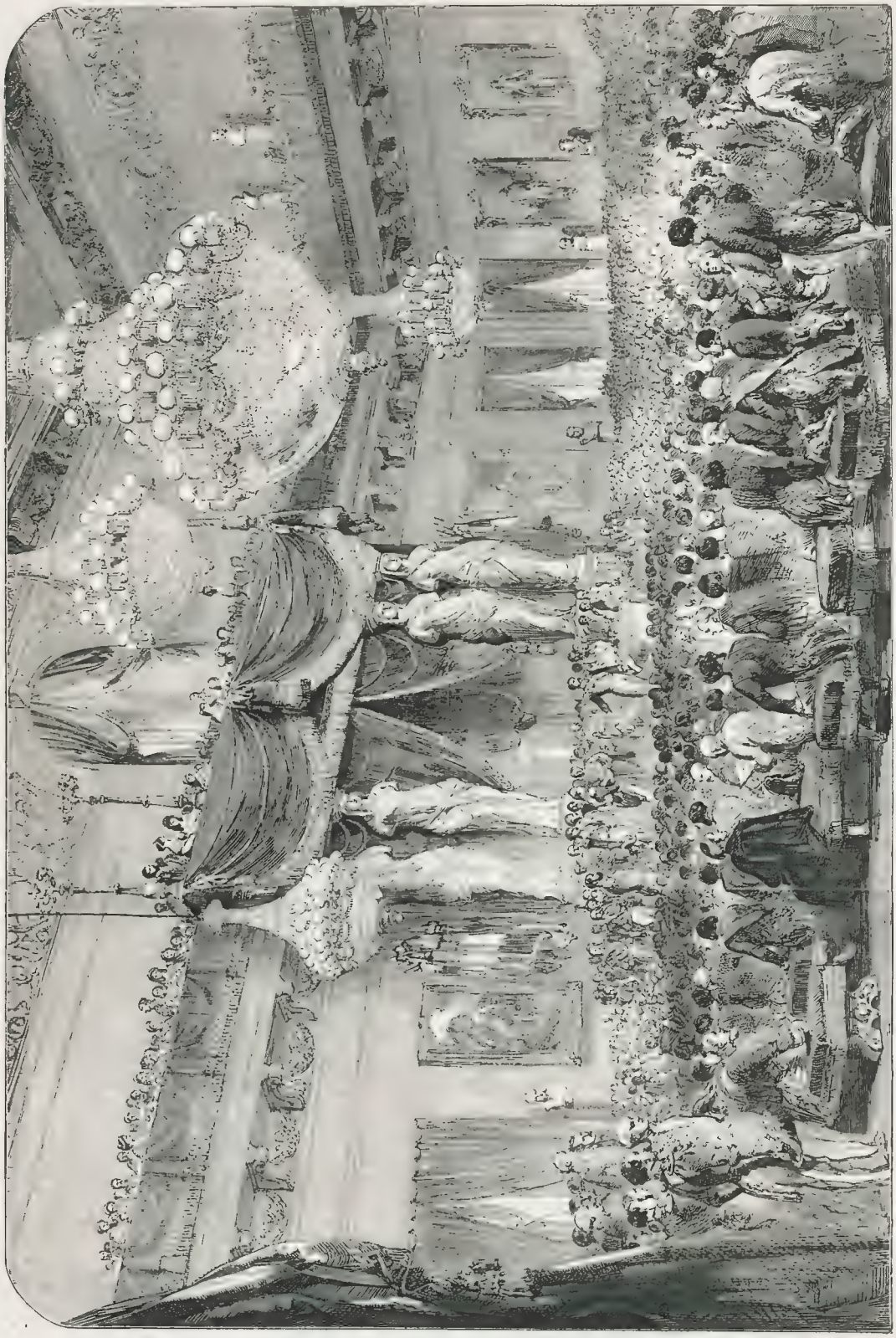
WINCHESTER.—Sir James Buller East, Bart., M.P., the Conservative member for Winchester, has declared to his principal supporters that he will not vote for a return to Protection though in other respects he will support Lord Derby. It is not improbable but that Mr. Andrews, the Member for Southampton, who has a seat once at Winchester, will be nominated in opposition to Sir J. B. East when a general election takes place

WESTMINSTER CONTEST.—In county of Westminster, too, is overrun with candidates—Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. Magan. Mr. Mostyn, the son of Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Sir R. Lewis, &c., Mr. John Ennis, &c.

WEXFORD BOROUGH.—Mr. Devereux has consented, on the request of a large deputation of electors, to be again put in nomination for the borough of Wexford.

WEXFORD COUNTY.—There are four candidates announced for the county of Wexford; viz. Mr. Edward W. Nunn, on Protectionist principles; Mr C. F. Wadding, a "tenant right" candidate; G. Morgan, Esq., the present member; the Hon. R. S. Jarew, son of Lord Carew; and Mr. James Fagan, one of the present members.

YOUGHAL.—Mr. Anstey has informed the electors of Youghal that he will not again seek their suffrages.



INSTALLATION OF THE SENATE AND LEGISLATIVE CORPS, IN THE SALLE DES MARECHAUX PALACE OF THE TUILERIES.—(See page 265.)

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

To the rule that it is difficult to write with impartiality the biography of living men, may be adduced at the present time two striking exceptions: the one in the case of the most eminent military genius of the age; the other, in that of a nobleman, who, without laying claim to a corresponding position as a civilian, is yet identified with almost all the great political events of the last half-century, and whose public career has been a model for statesmen of Liberal opinions in a country of free institutions. In each case, the public mind would be prepared for an impartial verdict. The Duke of Wellington could not now be misjudged. So, we think, with the Marquess of Lansdowne. Time, no less than long public services, has raised both to an eminence where they stand far above contemporary passions and prejudices; and the task of the biographer is the more simplified in each instance from those distinguished men having practically abandoned the political arena, except on those rare and great occasions when their experience and wisdom are sought as arbiters, mediators, or guides, rather than their aid as combatants in the strife.

Turning to the Peerage-books for the origin and honours of the subject of this memoir, we find that Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, is descended from an old Irish family, who were Barons of Kerry and Lixnaw, in Ireland, as far back as the year 1181; that he is the son of the first Marquess (the celebrated Lord Shelburne), by his second wife, a daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossory; that he was born in the year 1780; and that, besides his Marquisate, he holds the other titles of Earl of Wycombe and Viscount Calne (1784), Baron Wycombe (1760), Earl of Kerry (1722), Earl of Shelburne (1753), Viscount Clanmaurice (1723), Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkeron (1751): together with the two ancient Irish Baronies already named. It is evident, therefore, that there are few families more ancient or illustrious than that of Lord Lansdowne.

It is stated to have been in accordance with the personal wishes of the noble Marquess while yet a child, that he was sent to a public school. His father, like many other men anxious for the moral training of their children, entertained great objections to those establishments. His sons by his first marriage were educated by private tutors—the Rev. Mr. Jarvis and Dr. Priestley. But the subject of this memoir is said to have preferred a public school, and he was accordingly sent to Westminster.

Like so many others of our most distinguished Reformers, Lord Lansdowne next went to Dugald Stewart, the celebrated Edinburgh Professor. Here, in the habit of intimate association with some of the most able and ardent of the rising minds of the age, he strengthened, not only that love of constitutional freedom and of liberal and enlightened political principles which may almost be said to be inherent in his race, but also that devotion to literature and science, and that habitual preference for the society of men of literary and scientific eminence, which afterwards lent so much of its lustre to his private and social life, and rendered Lansdowne House the resort of the most gifted and intellectual of the age.

In almost every memoir of contemporary Liberal politicians of great eminence—at least, of those whose public life dates from a period not far removed from the close of the last century—will be found mention of the celebrated "Speculative Society." It was here that Lord Brougham first fleshed his sword in oratorial combat: it was here that the founders of the *Edinburgh Review* graduated in dialectics, and most of the men who afterwards effected those peaceful revolutions in opinion and legislation which have so mainly contributed to make this nation great and happy; it was here, too, that Lord Lansdowne first practised, in a sort of mimic senate, as a debater, and stamped himself in the memory of his associates and future rivals as a man of more than ordinary mark, and destined to sustain the dignity of his order as a parliamentary leader and statesman. Lord Lansdowne was one of the most active and earnest of those young and ardent spirits, who, even at that period, the peculiar dignity and courtesy which ever characterised his eloquence was developed, though yet imperfectly, and he brought among the fiery young debaters, of whom Henry Brougham was afterwards the master, the traditions of a school of oratory which even then was dying away, and of which Lord Lansdowne long remained almost the sole living representative.

Having finished his course of studies at Edinburgh, Lord Lansdowne then went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated (in 1801) as M.A.

After having travelled for some time on the Continent, in the company of M. Dumont, the subject of our memoir prepared for his public political career. As soon as he was of legal age, he was returned to the House of Commons for the family borough of Calne. The first three years of his parliamentary life were spent in becoming quiescence. He had carefully to study the assembly he had entered, and to note the means by which it was to be influenced, ere he could hope with any prospect of success to commence his legislative labours. It is remarkable that his maiden speech should have been devoted to the affairs of Ireland. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that a very considerable proportion of the property of the noble Marquess is situated in that country. What may not be so generally known, is that he is one of the very best landlords in Ireland. His property, like that of Lord Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, and some other landowners of the same class, is an oasis in the desert of Irish misery and misrule. But to this sound and practical claim on the good-will of the Irish, Lord Lansdowne has always superadded another—that he has ever been the firm and consistent friend of rational freedom; that he has, throughout the whole of a long, an active, and a useful life, invariably supported that policy which was calculated to advance the social and material prosperity of Ireland, by removing the causes of political and religious discord. It was quite natural, then, that his first speech in Parliament should have been on an Irish question. The Whig party was in opposition at the time; and under the working of the Bank Restriction Act, the Irish community were threatened with a very serious calamity in consequence of the excessive issues of paper money by private banks. The speech of Lord Henry Petty, as he was then called, as coming from a young man, scarcely four and twenty years of age, was remarkable for the clearness and soundness of the views it expressed on the general economic bearings of the currency question. In those days a knowledge of the principles of political economy was as rare as now it is common; and Lord Henry Petty, in displaying such knowledge, was unconsciously offering a tribute of respect to the memory of his celebrated ancestor, Sir William Petty, of whom it is said, and justly, that he was the "father" of the science of political economy in England.

It was on the debate on Lord Melville's case, in April, 1806, that Lord Henry Petty achieved a sudden and deserved reputation as an orator, starting into a retrospective rivalry with Pitt at the same age. The occasion was one to inspire a man of high principle and honourable mind. The Prime Minister, yielding to the claims of party and of private friendship, had defended his colleague with an earnestness not justified by the circumstances of the case; while Lord Henry Petty, in assailing him, was not only discharging his duty to his party, but also responding to the noble impulses of his own nature, which revolt from the idea of official corruption. This speech took the House completely by storm. The young nobleman was known to have great talents, but they were not supposed to be exactly in the direction in which they now developed themselves; and the admiration of the House was not less grudgingly expressed than its astonishment at so startling and powerful an assault on the Minister, from one who hitherto had exhibited no very marked tendency to the more active warfare of party.

Within less than a year from the date of this speech Mr. Pitt died and with his death came the dissolution of the Administration. Then came the Fox-Grenville Administration, in which Lord Henry Petty was nominated to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, the same that had been held by the distinguished man with whom he had maintained so sudden and brief a rivalry. It must not, however, be supposed that Lord Henry Petty's Parliamentary services were confined to occasional party speeches. On the contary, having once commenced, he became a frequent speaker, but chiefly on subjects connected with finance. He was now, too, elected for the University of Cambridge.

The Whigs, however, were not then destined to continue long in power. The Ministry (known as that of "All the Talents") gave up office in less than thirteen months; so that Lord Henry Petty's capabilities as a financier were not very severely tried. Enough was done, however, to prove that he was a man of great natural talents, highly trained and disciplined; and he was destined from that time by his party and political contemporaries to hold still more important and trying posts as a Minister.

Looking back to the history of that period, we find the name of Lord Lansdowne actively associated with some of the measures of the day when the Whigs were still great and vigorous from their recent contact with the people. He continued with Lord Melbourne's Ministry, in the same capacity, till November, 1834; rejoined it in April, 1835, and went out in 1841, on the accession of Sir R. Peel. From the retirement of Earl Grey, Lord Lansdowne became the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords—a position in which his manly courtesy, dignity, and native nobility of soul found full scope for their display. The debates were never conducted with more of senatorial calmness and chivalrous respect for the courtesies, than when Lord Lansdowne led the way and gave the tone. Lord Lansdowne resumed office, and his functions as leader, till the recent resignation of Lord John Russell, when he resigned both,—accompanying his abandonment of the leadership of the Senate with a speech of touching dignity, which will long be remembered as the appropriate farewell of one who had now become almost the Nestor of the Assembly.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN.)

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Few contemporary statesmen can look back with so much satisfaction as that which must be felt by the Marquess of Lansdowne when he contemplates his past political career. At the close of half a century he sees that the principles which he advocated almost without hope at its commencement, have not merely made progress in the national mind, but have also become embodied in the laws of the empire. As in the earlier part of his public life he advocated those principles from a deep and sincere conviction of their necessity and applicability to the growing wants and opinions of the age, so for some years past, and now at the close of his career, his past services and his position and influence derived from them enable him to speak with a degree of authority denied to any other member of his own party, and only wielded in that of his opponents by the illustrious warrior and scarcely less illustrious civilian, whose name we have already, by way of parallel, associated with his. It may or it may not have been for the advantage of the country, that younger colleagues in the Whig Government and party should have been by the influence and advice of the noble Marquess taught the wisdom of a policy of steady and gradual progress, as distinguished from an impulsive and fitful advance to the object sought. We do not here enter into the question between the two modes of managing the Liberal party, but we believe there is no doubt as to the fact, that the Marquess of Lansdowne did exercise over his party a moderating influence which made itself sensibly felt in their measures. The Conservative turn of his mind—we don't use the political term in a party sense—the conservative character of his mind was peculiarly suited to the position in which, during the last fifteen or sixteen years, he found himself placed. The same moderating influence which served to modify the measures of the Ministry of which from time to time he formed a part, also helped to render them acceptable in the Upper House of Parliament. Aided by the moral dignity of his bearing and the courteous gravity of his manners, that influence propitiated support, while it disarmed party opposition. The similitude of his position to that of the Duke of Wellington was frequently developed in the course of his long leadership of the Whigs in the House of Lords. It is needless to say that a deliberate pause of the noble Duke in the face of some hasty measure, which might have passed the Commons under temporary excitement, did exercise a kind of moral influence on his opponents, while on the other hand a concession of opinion on the part of the illustrious Duke was at once accepted by his party as a necessity. In like manner, the Marquess of Lansdowne, if he advanced somewhat with the ultras of his party, did not alarm the prejudices of his opponents as the liberalism of a younger and less trusted Whig would have done; while his own followers, if he held back, felt that such hesitation, if not actually necessary, was at least politic. Such influence is at once the natural consequence and the honourable reward of a long life of public usefulness. Whether it be a tribute paid to age or to wisdom, it matters little, seeing that the great advantage is secured of having some responsable arbiter to whom in the excitement of political strife parties will bow. The Marquess of Lansdowne was removed, in the natural course of things, to the Upper House at a time when his public and private character rendered his presence there of more consequence to his party than if he had remained a Commoner.

We say his private character, because, in addition to his services to his party as a statesman, a legislator, and an orator, he also fulfilled a most important function—one which the Whigs have always found to render solid service to their cause, as well as to invest it with honour.

In the case of Lord Lansdowne, to be the rallying point of all men of genius attached to Liberal principles, was a source of pleasure. His early associations, and a natural tendency of his mind, drew him into an association with men of eminence in literature, science, and art, not as a matter of policy, but as an intellectual enjoyment. At Lansdowne House, it was his pride and happiness to assemble around him all those whose genius lends lustre to an era; and, in thus becoming the patron and the friend of such men, he acted with an unaffected love and admiration for their talents, and a keen enjoyment of their society. There are few contemporary workers in creative art, who have developed genius or attained eminence, who do not with pleasure acknowledge the gentle and graceful encouragement they received from the noble hosts of Lansdowne House.

If the private hospitalities of Lord Lansdowne, and his discerning friendship for men of talent, were thus unconsciously and unintentionally the means of consolidating the influence of the Whigs, still more so has been his public conduct in the House of Lords. His peculiar style of eloquence is especially suited to the task he has had for so many years to fulfil—that of proposing measures of a Liberal character in an assembly where the majority is composed of antagonists to legislative change. It was formed in a school which now belongs to the past, but which will again revive in a modified form, when the political atmosphere shall be more clear, and men can bestow more time on the ornamental part of oratory. Yet it is eminently impressive, not only in an oratorical, but also in a moral point of view. Its choice diction, measured periods, lofty tone, and classical dignity, speak of a mind trained in the ancient ways, and, by negativing the idea of crudity or empiricism, blunt the keen edge of opposition. Those who are in the habit of observing the effect on public assemblies of popular leaders, will readily understand how far the characteristics of Lord Lansdowne's oratory must have silently consolidated the natural influence he derived from his position. Hereafter, as he may interpose an impartial discussion in the debates of the Upper House, his ancient influence will in no way have been impaired by the infrequency of its exercise.

As a statesman, the devoted friend of rational freedom, and the advocate of gradual progress; as a senator, the Nestor of his party, and a mediator in moments of trial, a moderator even in the hour of triumph; as a private member of society, the warm friend and discriminating (often the munificent) patron of men of genius, Lord Lansdowne stands in a position which the most illustrious of his contemporaries might envy. His worth is so eagerly and warmly acknowledged by those who through life have been his public opponents, as the continuance of his countenance and support is prized and desired by those who have always been his political and private friends.

of duties appertaining to the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs; but the impression he left was most favourable. His was, of course, in opposition to the Government of the Duke of Wellington. Some of his most eloquent speeches were delivered in this last campaign of the Whigs against the expiring Toryism of the old absolute school. He pressed on the Administration the repeal of the Test Acts, and the Catholic relief question; and, when those measures were finally carried, he was one of the most earnest and exultant of their supporters.

With the accession of Earl Grey to power came another term of official life to Lord Lansdowne. He accepted the post of President of the Council, one to which his services fully entitled him, and in which his experience and wisdom rendered him especially valuable. Of course, he supported the Reform Bill and the other great measures of the days

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ACCOMMODATION OF STRANGERS.

Lord CAMPBELL called their Lordships' attention to the inconvenient practice of standing strangers at the bar, whereby they had taken their places in the galleries when their Lordships commenced prayers. Persons, who were frequently present, on the occasion of Lord Derby being installed in office, were kept out of the gallery, and also persons in the ordinary dress, to avoid the indecency of the weather. He pronounced that to have been an unseemly as well as an unnecessary matter. There was no standing order on the subject. There was no rule of that House which could restrain persons at the gallery when their Lordships prayed to Almighty God. He trusted their Lordships would come to some resolution on the subject. On the occasion of her Majesty proroguing Parliament ladies were allowed to remain, and when prayers were read they knelt down and j in in prayer with the House.

SINDE ALI MOORAD.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for the production of a proclamation issued by the Commander-in-Chief of Sinde, under the direction of the Governor-General of India, declaring the forfeiture of all the territories held by Prince Ali Moorad, with the exception of what he received from his father, on the ground of his having been guilty of forgery and fraud in obtaining possession of them.

The motion was agreed to after a conversation in which Lord Broughton and the Earl of Derby defended the conduct of the Government with regard to the matter.

The following bills were respectively read a third time and passed: The Commons Exchequer Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Law of Wills Amendment Bill.

The Personal Estates of Intestates Bill was read a second time.

The Proclamation for Assembling Parliament Bill was passed through committee, and ordered for third reading.

The Manchester House of Recovery Estate Bill, and Watson's Hospital (Edinburgh) Estate Bill, were read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. W MEMBER.

Mr. V. SCULLY took the oath of his seat for Cork county.

The Edinburgh Annuity Tax Abolition Bill was read a second time.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

Viscount EBRINGTON presented a petition from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, praying for an unlimited supply of pure water to the metropolis, and against the Metropolitan Water Supply Bill. The noble Lord then moved that it be an instruction to the committee on the Metropolis Water Supply Bill, to cause inquiry to be made into the cost of bringing into the metropolis a supply of soft water from the sources recommended by the Earl of Carlisle and his colleagues of the Board of Health, and to report thereon, before they proceed to consider that bill. A division on either bill would be taken on them."

Lord J. MANNERS opposed the motion, on the ground that its adoption would render it impossible to effect any settlement of that question in the course of the present year

The motion was negatived without a division.

THE POOR-LAW COMMISSION.

In reply to a question from Lord D. O STUART,

Sir J. TROLLOPE said it was his intention on the part of the Government to bring in a bill during the present session for the renewal of the Poor-law Commission for a limited period.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. HUTT said he wished to put a question to the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade on the subject of agricultural statistics. The right hon. gentleman was no doubt aware that a very general and earnest desire existed in the country for some means of obtaining accurate information with respect to the quantity of corn produced on our own soil, and the quantity which was necessary for the support of our population. The question he wished to put to the right hon. gentleman was, whether he was prepared to take any measure for obtaining those agricultural statistics of which he dept red the want, and whether her Majesty's Government contemplated the introduction of any measure for the purpose of collecting information with respect to the several productions of Great Britain similar to that which was already obtained in the case of Ireland?

Mr. HEADLEY said that that important subject, as the hon. gentleman had stated, had all along occupied more or less of public attention for several years. Attempts had been made at various times to obtain a solution of the question, but it had not occurred to him at any other period or since he had come into office. But the only answer he could then give the hon gentleman was, that although the subject was so important that it could not escape the attention of her Majesty's Government, he was not at present prepared to state that he saw his way to any measure which could attain that desirable end.

THE MILITIA

Several petitions having been presented against the enrolment of the Militia from Birmingham, Sheffield, Worcester, Norwich, and other places.

Mr WALPOLE rose and moved for leave to bring in a bill on the subject, viz. a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Militia. The right hon. gentleman observed that forty years of peace tended to lull the people of this country into a feeling of security, upon which it was by no means safe to leave them; but although there was nothing immediately alarming in the present aspect of affairs, and although we were placed in a most satisfactory footing, yet the elements of danger were abroad, and true wisdom dictated that the best security against an attack was to be prepared to meet it. The ablest authorities, both naval and military, had declared that our combined forces was not sufficient to meet a sudden emergency, and that it was absolutely necessary that some efficient measures should be adopted for the defence of the country. There were strong reasons for adding to the present establishment of our army and navy, and it appeared to him to be clear that by far the best mode of providing for our national defence was by resorting to our regular militia force. Although there had been a wish that the militia should be called out in 1831, nevertheless the militia, though not called out, cost the country about £83,000 per annum, and this was a sum too large for them not to try and avail themselves of it to the utmost. He thought it possible that a sufficient force might be obtained by means of volunteers without resorting to the ballot, to be rendered by drilling and training efficient to act upon any sudden emergency. First, it was proposed to raise 30,000 men by means of a bounty having recourse to the ballot, a force of 80,000 volunteers, to be drilled and trained under the regulations of the 43 George 3; 50,000 only to be raised the first year, and 30,000 the second year; the period of service to be five years. Secondly it was proposed to raise these men by bounties of £3 or £4 either to be paid down at the time, or at the rate of 2s. or 2s. 6d. per month, the volunteer being at liberty to take it in one way or the other. Thirdly, with respect to the officers, it was proposed to dispense with the qualification required by the 43 George 3 in regard to all officers below the rank of major, and generally to consider the having been in the army equivalent to qualification. Fourthly, the bill provided that the number of days drilling required in the year should be twenty one, the Crown having the power to extend the period to seven weeks, or to reduce it to five days. Lastly, with respect to the embodiment of the men, it was not proposed to make any alteration in the existing law. The case at which persons were to be liable to the ballot or voluntary service was that between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, and the standard of height was to be 5ft. 2in. The estimated annual charge for the proposed measure would be about £1 200,000; but if spread over five years, it would be about £240,000 a year; except that during the first year the cost of equipment would raise the expense to £400,000, including the clothing. The expense of the militia was to be borne by the public, but if any district failed to furnish its proper quota of men, it seemed only fair in such cases to enforce the ballot, and to make them also pay the expense of arms and equipments. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. HOME considered the measure unnecessary, but would not oppose its introduction

Sir DE LACY EVANS also thought the measure unnecessary, but he did think the militia laws required consolidation and amendment

Mr. M GIBBON suggested that further progress of this measure should be postponed until after the appeal which was about to be made to the country.

Lord PALMERSTON gave his entire approval to the measure of the right hon. gentleman, with a statement he considered would be satisfactory to the country one. He thought it was impossible to over-rate the necessity of having a permanent force of this description; and, with respect to the expense, he believed that 60,000 men thus assembled for 28 days would not cost so much as an addition of 8000 men to the army. The plan of the right hon. gentleman he thought, generally, a good one, and well deserving the sanction of the House. With respect to the extension of the measure to the Scottish Highlands, the understanding was that the raising chiefly by voluntary enlistment in any part of the kingdom, and liable to be sent to any part of the three kingdoms.

Colonel THOMPSON thought that while there was a chance of attack from abroad we ought to be prepared in most it, but he confessed that the danger appeared to him to be passing away; for, as the star of the President of France was waning, so were the chances of an invasion diminishing.

Lord J RUSSELL had heard with much pleasure the very able statement of Mr. Wapole, although he must say that several parts of it required explanation The right hon gentleman had not been very clear upon the question of balloting for the militia. He (Lord J. Russell) was opposed to the principle of the ballot to be paid at once, it might be very difficult to find your militiamen after the first year. The noble Lord (Palmerston) had expressed his satisfaction with the plan of the right hon. gentleman, although the plan did not extend to Scotland and Ireland, the very points upon which he had opposed the bill of the late Government For his own part, there were some portions of the plan of which he could form but an imperfect notion, but he should nevertheless not throw any difficulty in the way of the introduction of the bill.

Mr. COBDEN strongly condemned the proposed expenditure as wanton and unnecessary, and dwelt at much length on the inactivity which had been going on in our naval dockyard establishments since the year 1822. The people throughout the country did not think there was any danger of attack, and many of them looked upon the public which was set up as a mere hoax.

Mr BERESFORD replied to the arguments of Mr. Cobden, contending that they were fallacious, and that although danger was denied was considered by the highest authorities as anything but chimerical. With respect to Ireland and Scotland not being named in the bill, he reminded the House that the Militia Bills of the three kingdoms never had been brought forward at the same time. In fact they could not well be so, for in Ireland they never had the ballot, the militia being always called out in a way which was never known to fail—namely, by beat of drum.

Admiral BERKELEY believed that Mr. Cobden had derived all his knowledge of naval affairs from a gallant officer in the navy who was very fond of writing in the newspapers and [illegible] acquainted for his lamentable ignorance of anything connected with the subject. He did not think that the defence of the country should be left to a fleet of observation in the Channel; not so efficient was the Admiralty service, that he would undertake that in twenty-four hours a sufficient number of men and steamers would be placed so as to form an efficient look-out from the North Foreland to the Channel Islands.

Mr FOX MAULE said that a regular militia, constituted by ballot, would, in his opinion, be the most unpopular force in the country, and therefore it was that in the bill of the late Government it was sought to make the duties to be performed as little as possible. The bill proposed by the present Government went much further, but he would, nevertheless, not offer any opposition to its introduction.

After some further discussion,

Mr. HORSMAN thought they were taking most extensive and expensive measures to meet a danger which was absolutely imaginary. He therefore opposed the motion.

After some observations from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Horsman, Captain Boldero, and Colonel Sibthorp,

The O GORMAN MAHON bore testimony to the loyalty of the Irish, and should support the motion before the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the arguments of Mr. Cobden went the length of saying that we should have no defences whatever, and he could not, therefore, agree with him, though he always listened to him with pleasure. He defended the measure on the part of the Government, which, he believed, the House would prove to be the best which, under the circumstances, could be adopted

Mr. BRIGHT said the representation made of Mr. Cobden's argument was not fair, for it assumed, as he did not, that there was no defence, when the fact was were sufficiently defended already. If the ballot for the militia were to be applied to the manufacturing districts they would derange all the operations of the mills, and cause the greatest inconvenience to all those who were likely to suffer by its operation The question was one of such importance that the decision upon it ought to be left to a new Parliament

Mr. WHITESIDE wished to ask if every important quest on was to be submitted to Ministers—if they were to be merely delegates in that house, bound to carry out the wishes of their constituents, without in any way exercising their judgments? He did not regard the dangers as infinitesimal, and the safest course was to be at all times prepared for the worst

Mr. ROEBUCK was anxious that this bill should be brought in and laid upon the table, and that the Government should then go to the country upon this as well as upon some of their other measures.

Mr B. OSBORNE supported the suggestion of Mr. Roebuck

The Secretary WALPOLE said that they would not bring it in by an express order of the House; and if every one were given to bring in the bill, he would not move the second reading until after Easter.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means, granting £17,742,000 for the issue of Exchequer Bills, was agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill passed through committee.

NEW BILLS

Leave was given to Mr. Bouverie to bring in a bill to abolish the criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in certain cases (the hon. member referred to cases of brawling and defamation); to Sir W. Joliffe, to bring a bill to continue for a fifth year of her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals; to Lord Naas, to bring in a bill to enact certain acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures in Ireland.

MANCHESTER SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

Mr KERSHAW moved that the select Committee on Manchester and Salford Education do consist of 18 members, and that Mr. Pilkington be added to the committee

Mr. WALPOLE objected to the constitution of the committee being altered; it would create great confusion from being late in session.

The House then divided—

For Mr. Kershaw's motion	..	..	..	51
Against it	..	..	..	54
Majority	..	..	..	3

Adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal consent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund Bill.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Lord CAMPBELL begged to put a question to the noble Earl opposite on the subject of the Crystal Palace. He need not again repeat his sincere admiration of that structure, and of Sir Joseph Paxton, its immortal author, but he was anxious to know the intentions of the Government with reference to the building.

The Earl of DERBY said the Government had taken into consideration the report of the commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the subject, and they had come to the conclusion that, the beautiful structure having accomplished all the objects for which it was intended, the contractors should now be called upon to remove it. (Hear)

THE COMMON LAW COMMISSION.

Lord BROUGHAM, on presenting a petition in favour of the continuance of the Common Law Commission, said he wished to make an observation with respect to the Law Commission. He moved for certain returns relative to the admeasuration of their labours which referred to a digest of the criminal law. The commission had cost the country between £50,000 and £60,000, and the changes which had been proposed by it were but few. He had not had the result of the report of the learned commissioners. But he wished to see completed a digest, first, of the statutory law, and then of the whole body of the criminal law. He begged to remind the noble and learned Lord opposite (the Earl of Derby) the expediency of continuing the commission for a limited time, in order to complete their labours, which he believed might be done at the cost of about £2000, and which would render all the expenditure already incurred available.

THE EXPECTED DISSOLUTION.

In reply to the Earl of Minto, the Earl of DERBY said it was a misapprehension on the part of the noble Earl to suppose that he (the Earl of Derby) had pledged himself to advise a dissolution of Parliament at or within any specific period, or that the ensuing session of the new Parliament was to be followed by an almost immediate prorogation. What he had stated was, that he believed the autumn should not pass away without the new Parliament having an opportunity of discussing various questions of importance, and that he thought it expedient that those questions should be decided before the ordinary period of assembling Parliament in 1853

Lord LYNDHURST moved for certain returns relative to the administration of justice in cases of lunacy, which led to a conversation, in which the Lord Chancellor and Lord Truro took part, on the expenses of lunacy commissions, and the necessity of reducing their cost.

The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. PIGOTT asked the President of the Board of Trade, whether, in conformity with a motion he submitted to the House in session 1850, he has any intention of proposing a reduction in the salaries and wages paid in every department of the public service. (A laugh.)

Mr. HENLEY had no hesitation in answering the question. It was true that, in the exercise of the functions appertaining to the House, he two sessions ago raised the question; but on that occasion he failed to obtain that amount of support he thought he had a right to look for, especially from those hon. gentlemen who were on that side of the House. (Hear, hear.) He was told, he remembered, that the Government of the day considered it more desirable to amalgamate various offices, and to increase the duties of the officers, rather than to reduce their salaries. This was the decision come to two years ago, and, considering himself bound by it, he did not propose to disturb it. (Hear, hear.)

RESERVE FORCE OF COMMERCIAL STEAM MARINE

Mr. ANDERSON called attention to the report of the select committee of 1845, appointed to inquire into the practicability of providing, by means of the commercial steam marine of the country, a reserve steam navy available for the national defence when required, and moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that, in order the better to provide for the public safety, to economise the public resources, and to preserve peace, it is desirable that measures should be adopted with a view to render the commercial steam navy promptly available for the national defence in case of emergency."

Mr MACLEOD seconded the motion.

Mr. STAFFORD entered into a comparative statement of the naval forces of England, France, and Russia, deducing the inference that it might be difficult, if a powerful enemy, however, no danger to augment to prevent an invasion, and that, therefore, a militia, or some other military force on shore, was necessary The Admiralty already adopted in the mail packet contracts the principle of the resolution now proposed. In regard to that proposal to that service, to the number of 55 steamers—registering in the gross 53,243 tons—were by the terms of the agreement built to carry guns, and to be available as war steamers, should it be necessary so to employ them. The Board of Admiralty were further fully prepared to accede to the motion, reserving to themselves, however, the management of the details of the plan; but they desired sincerely to carry it into effect The difficulty, however, was, that, as the navy estimates had passed, there was no fund at present for the purpose.

Captain SCOBELL adverted to the difficulty of an hostile force, however strong, effecting a landing on the coast, and considered that to the Admiralty had shown that our fleet, if properly manned, was sufficient for the protection of our coasts, and that therefore the Militia Bill was unnecessary.

Admiral STEWART approved of the plan suggested, but considered a militia necessary

Captain HARRIS took the same view, but doubted whether there would not be considerable difficulty in manning the proposed auxiliary naval force, should its services be wanted

Mr HUME thought the Government had shown a wise discretion in adopting the motion; but advised it to judge of its own resources before it rushed into engagements which might be very expensive, and which might also prove unnecessary.

Mr. COWPER expressed his gratification that the motion had been acceded to. The motion was accordingly agreed to.

DUTY ON WINES.

Mr. ANSTEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the causes of the decline in the revenue derived from the 1m ort duty on wines The present high rate of differential duties levied on fore n wines was productive of fraud on the consumer and fraud on the revenue, and the returns of entries for consumption and revenue at the several rates of duty, from the Methuen Treaty down to the last altera ion in 1840, showed that at the low duty the consumption was increased and the revenue lessened. He suggested an equal duty of 1s. a gallon. If this duty on French wines were so reduced, Portugal would see the necessity of making such commercial arrangements as would bring about a reduction of duty on her wines. In conclusion, he urged the advantages of the measure as proposed in preserving peace between England and France by unity in the terms in other commercial relations.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER acquiesced in the principle laid down by Mr. Pitt when he reduced the scale of duties established by the Methuen Treaty —the principle of reciprocity—but he reminded the House that though we had reduced the duties on French wines there had been no reciprocity on the part of France. Without a moment's doubt, reduction of duty led to increased consumption as a general rule, but in this case the loss occasioned by the reduction made in 1831 was not retained until 1844. He denied that there had been any falling off either in the consumption or the revenue, and showed, by a reference to the official returns, that there had been rather an increase than otherwise He had no objection to grant a committee of inquiry into the import duties on wines, but not into the causes of the decline in the revenue.

Lord PALMERSTON—adverting to a promise made by the Portuguese government before he left office, that steps would be taken to make the regulations of the Oporto Company consonant with the interpretation put by the British ministry on the treaty of 1842—asked the present Ministers what was the state of the negotiations on the subject.

Mr. HENLEY said the matter had been the subject of official communication since the accession of the present Government to office as well as before, and he begged to assure the noble Lord that every attention should be given to it.

Mr. ANSTEY then altered the terms of his motion according to the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was agreed to without a division.

THE BALLOT.

Mr H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors to be taken by way of ballot. They were, he said, on the eve of a general election, and on the last occasion some steps were taken to prevent it, hords of low attorneys would, as heretofore, rush from the police courts and the courts of bankruptcy to become electioneering agents—their trade the elector's conscience. Their cause the elector's pocket—their employers, the House of Lords —and the result, the House of Commons. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to address all the usual arguments in support of the ballot, and intimated his belief that the measure would not have to encounter much opposition, but because its opponents be saved that it would prove too successful for its object.

Mr. BARROW also supported the bill. He had been long opposed to the introduction of the ballot.

Sir B. HALL also urged the introduction of the bill.

Mr W. WILLIAMS also supported the bill.

Mr. B. COCHRANE opposed the measure.

Mr. GORING said the object was utterly exhausted in argument than any other which had ever come before Parliament, for Mr Grote had left little new to be said upon the subject. There were, however, moral aspects now in which the question might be viewed, which had not presented themselves seventeen years ago when Mr. Grote brought the subject forward. In proof of this, he pointed to the elections by ballot in France, at which not the slightest turbulence took place on the part of any party that passed off so quietly as to form a perfect contrast to many of our elections in this country. He was for giving to the voter protection against landlords, against millowners, against priests, and against, in fact, every undue influence, and he warned Lord John Russell that to extend the franchise without the ballot would be to inflict the greatest possible curse upon the operatives of the country.

Mr. WARD contended that the ballot, if adopted, so far from remedying the mora evils he complained of, would be much more likely to aggravate them. As the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cobden) thought the extension of the franchise would be a measure without any value by itself, and if the vote by ballot should not be carried, he believed it would not, he should then claim the vote of the honourable gentleman against the motion which stood next on the paper for an extension of the franchise. The right honourable gentleman triumphantly replied to an attack made by Mr. Cobden on Lord Derby, and contended that, should bribery and corruption be carried on under the ballot, it would be impossible to detect and punish them. He had no confidence in a system of espionage, but trust was to be exercised in this country, it ought to be so exercised under the control and supervision of public opinion.

Lord D. STUART supported the motion

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	144
Against it	..	..	..	214
Majority against it	..	..	..	—102

Mr. HUTT said it was his intention to vote for the motion, but by mistake he had voted against it.—Adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the Tenant Right (Ireland.) Bill. The object was to give to the tenant a claim of tenant right prevailing in various districts of Ireland; and to secure, amongst other things, to the occupiers of land a full and fair compensation for such assisted improvements. He regretted that the Government had not brought forward a bill. If the Government would undertake to bring forward a just measure upon the subject.

Mr. NAPIER approved of compensation being given for improvements, but objected to the present bill, which, he thought, would introduce additional restrictions upon encumbered estates, and strengthen the existing system, instead of endeavouring to introduce one still better. He was unwilling to entertain any proposal to arrange the whole matter of private contract, or to interfere by enactments with the free course of the letting of land. But, although he considered that, where the negotiating parties were unable to agree in a matter of fair, liberal, legislation was useless, it might be advantageously interposed where entails encumbered the letting with the land, as it might get rid of the restrictions against leasing. Reminding the House that in England and in Scotland a tenant could lay no claim to compensation for improvements after he had availed himself of them without any one to be reimbursed in expenditure, he pointed out as an objection to the bill that it provided no limit to the period of claims. Compensation should be granted only where a tenant's just and reasonable enjoyment of his improvement should be interrupted. After objecting to other details in the bill, he said that early in the session he had made some progress in framing a measure on the subject, but this he conceived ought now to be made a Government bill, and he promised that it should be introduced as soon as early as possible, though he could not promise it this session. The object of that measure would not only be the consolidation of the laws at present in existence, but the making provision for investigation and appeal in cases of dispute, for the definition of agreements where no special agreement had been entered into, and for the protection of tenants from encumbrances upon the land. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to denounce the widely spread agrarian conspiracy so productive of outrage, and dec ared that no effort should be wanting on the part of the Government to crush so miserable an organisation.

Mr. ROEBUCK was upon the necessity of the measure.

Viscount CASTLEREAGH thought the bill ought to be referred to a committee. He was by no means satisfied with some of its provisions, but both landlord and tenant required the interference of the Legislature.

Other speakers took part in the debate, Mr. SCULLY in support of the bill, Sir EMERSON TENNENT argued at considerable length against the details of the bill, discerning them as to compel us to render its working impossible; and, although not opposed to the principle of giving to tenants compensation to tenants for improvements not absolutely necessary for the purpose of cultivation, he signified his opposition to the bill.

Mr. S. HERBERT entered at considerable length upon the last speaker, drew a melancholy picture of the miserable system under which the Irish cultivator was crushed, and implored the House not to lose that opportunity of remedying evils which were destroying the land and prostrating the people. The late Government had traded with the miseries of Ireland as political capital, but he called upon the present Administration to take a nobler course.

Mr. GRATTAN and Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the bill.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that legislation on so important a subject ought to be comprehensive, just, and harmonious, and the House ought, irrespective of other considerations, to decide whether the bill were of such a character. He raised various objections to the measure, to which, as it was not its character.

Mr. BUTLER moved the adjournment of the debate, but subsequently withdrew his motion

Mr. CONOLLY spoke in opposition to the bill; and six o'clock having arrived before the hon. gentleman concluded, an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a few minutes, and received some petitions.

The Testators' Persons Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

Mr M. MILNES moved a resolution to the effect that this House has observed with regret, in the correspondence respecting foreign refugees laid upon the table, a menace on the part of a friendly power to visit upon unoffending British travellers the displeasure of that power on the rights of asylum which it accedes to the laws, the customs, and the feelings of the people of Great Britain, and which in recent times has afforded refuge and security to persons of va ious nations, without any distinction of political opinions. The hon. member referred to the reception which had been given to Kossuth, at which Prince Schwartzenburg and the Austrian Government took such offence that they threatened that British subjects sojourning in Austria might be exposed to annoyance without having any claim to the interference of the Austrian Government in their behalf, and this, although the British Government had taken no part whatever in the reception of Kossuth, and had not the power of preventing

his being well received by the people. It appeared to him that the tone of the Earl of Malmesbury's correspondence had established a sort of sympathy with America grateful to the feelings of the people of this country. To refuse such an impression was one of the objects of his motion; the other was still more important, that of securing good treatment for unoffending English travellers in foreign countries.

Lord DUDLEY STUART seconded the motion.

Mr. WALPOLE said he was at a loss to know whether the object of the motion was to cast blame upon the present Government or to make it a reservation or upon both. But he hoped by a short explanation to induce the hon. gentleman to withdraw his motion. The fair inference to be drawn from the papers laid on the table was that the Governments unconnected with the laws of this country and the rights of asylum, which were never refused to political refugees. Those rights, however, had been explained by the late Government, and the consolatory assurance of the present Government had so far operated that no disinclination which had prevailed, that he thought it would be extreme unadvisable to give a new stimulus to the matter by passing a positive resolution of that House.

Mr ANSTEY supported the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said he thought that the hon. member for Pontfret (Mr. Milnes) had acted quite right in bringing this subject under the consideration of the House; and he was of opinion that the right hon gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department did not satisfactorily state that it was the intention of the Government to enforce those rights in respect to British travellers abroad for which they were entitled. The Austrian Government seemed disposed to retaliate in their conduct towards British travellers, for not obtaining an acquiescence to their wishes from the British Government in reference to foreign refugees in this country, which they ought to have known this Government by law could not give. He would, however, suggest to his hon. friend the propriety of not pressing his motion, as the object of it was in a considerable degree achieved by the discussion that had already taken place upon the subject.

Sir JOHN WALSH said that discussions of this character, in the present aspect of Europe, were at all events to promote the cause of peace and amity between the country and foreign nations.

Mr. V. SMITH congratulated that British travellers were placed in a worse position than they were in before the recent correspondence had taken place.

Mr HALLIE DICKINSON thought it was much to be regretted that the motion had been brought forward, as the result of it was likely to be most mischievous.

Sir HARRY VERNEY said, that when he was abroad he was put under surveillance for three weeks by the Austrian Government, in consequence, he was informed, of relatives of his having spoken and voted in the House in favor of compelling the settlement of the Austrian loan.

Mr. HENLEY said, that he was not aware of any inconvenience having been suffered in consequence of the writing of the despatch that had been so frequently referred to. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, "that the previous question," which was immediately carried without a division.

BRIBERY AT HARWICH.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of Harwich.

Mr. WALPOLE was opposed to the motion, because the powers vested in such commissions were of an exorbitant and unconstitutional character, and afforded an instrument to a majority in that House to get rid of constituencies who might be opposed to their views. Such commissions should not be issued unless when the bribery and corruption had been proved to be very gross and when it had been of recent occurrence; but this was not the position of Harwich, the case of which had not been opened for the last twelve months. And as they were on the eve of a general election, he thought it inexpedient to issue such a commission.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE supported the motion, and said if it were not acceded to, a writ should at once issue for the election of a member for Harwich.

Mr. BARNES had voted against the commission for St. Alban's, and would also vote against this; but, if the hon member had moved for a committee of inquiry, composed of members of that House, he would not have opposed it.

Mr. ROEBUCK stated why the writ had ever been suspended. If they were not prepared to institute an inquiry? He thought that this inquiry should have been entered into long ago.

The House then divided—

For the motion	.. ..	95
Against it	.. ..	137
Majority against the motion	..	—42

The motion was accordingly lost.

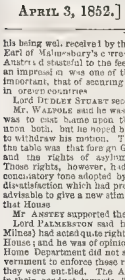
Mr T. DUNCOMBE then moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant for the election of a member for the borough of Harwich.

After a few discussion, in which Mr. Bright, Sir John Tyrrell, Mr Newdegate, and other hon members took part,

Mr. WALPOLE said he would prefer that one notice should be given, so that no unfair advantage should be given to any party.

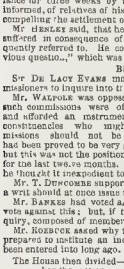
Mr T. DUNCOMBE then withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he would move it on the following day.—Adjourned

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



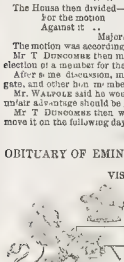
VISCOUNTESS HAWARDEN.

The death of this lady, Jane Crawford, wife of Colonel Viscount Hawarden, and daughter of Patrick Crawford Bruce, Esq., of Taplow Lodge Bucks, occurred at Calais, on the 24 h ult. By her marriage with Lord Hawarden, which was solemnized July 8, 1811, she had one son, the Hon Cornwallis Maude, Captain of a Life Guards, and four daughters—Isabella, married to Captain Charles Aynsley Tottenham, 21 Life Guards; Adelaide Countess of Yarborough; Florence-Priscilla-Alicia, wife of the Hon. Charles Cornwallis Neville, and Augusta.



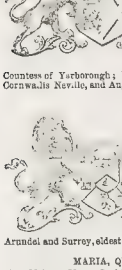
LADY LYONS.

AUGUSTA-LOUISA, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sweden, died at Stockholm, on the 10th ult. Her Ladyship was the daughter and co-heir of the late Captain Josias Rogers, R.N. Her marriage took place in 1814, and its issue consists of two sons and two daughters, the younger of the latter being the wife of the present Earl of Arundel and Surrey, eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk.



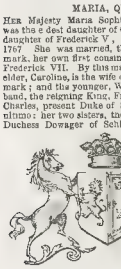
MARIA, QUEEN DOWAGER OF DENMARK.

Her Majesty Maria Sophia Frederica, senior Queen Dowager of Denmark, was the eldest daughter of Charles Landgrave of Hesse, by his consort Louisa, daughter of Frederick V., King of Denmark, and was born the 28th October, 1767 She was married, the 31st July, 1790, to Frederick VI., King of Denmark, her own first cousin, and cousin also of the present reigning Monarch Frederick VII. By this marriage her Majesty had two daughters, of whom the elder, Caroline, is the wife of Frederick, the present hereditary Prince of Denmark; and the younger, Wilhelmina, having been divorced from her first husband, the reigning King, Frederick VII., when Princess, was married secondly to Charles, present Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. Queen Maria died on the 22d ultimo: her two sisters, the Princess Juliana, Abbess of Itzehoe, and Louisa Duchess Dowager of Schleswig-Holstein, survive her. There is now living another and younger Queen Dowager of Denmark, Caroline, widow of the late King Christian VIII., and step-mother of his present Danish Majesty.



BARONESS MILFORD.

ELIZA LADY MILFORD, wife of Richard Lord Milford, was only daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq., of Hanwell. Her Ladyship died on the 24th ult., at Pau in Gascle, after a long and painful illness. She had no child.



SIR JOHN SHELLEY, BART., OF MARESFIELD PARK, SUSSEX.

This Baronet, the head of the ancient Sussex family of Shelley, of which Sir Percy Shelley, Bart., and Lord De Lisle are junior branches, died on the 28th ult., at Lonsdale House, Fulham, in his 81st year. He was born 3d Mar h, 1772, the only son of Sir John Shelley, fifth baronet, of Michelgrove, M.P., by Wilhelmina, his first wife, daughter of John Newnham, Esq., of Maresfield Park He inherited the title at the early age of eleven, and has, consequently, enjoyed it for no less a period than sixty-nine years. He married, 8th June, 1807, Frances, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Winckley, Esq., of Brockholes, county Lancaster, and had four sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir John Villiers Shelley, seventh Baronet. The late Sir John Shelley had claim to the old barony of Shelley, as represented lative of Alice Be kenap one of the co-heirs.

The Rev. Henry Brown is appoin
Australia.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE. If Black takes the Kt with his King at the 3rd move, in Problem No. 428, or plays in any other way, White mates by taking the Q with his bishop, through the uncovered check of the Kt.

CHESS.—Sale's book on the St George's Chess Club is three guin as per annum for town members, and half-a-guinea per annum for country members. Subscriptions for the ensuing year should be forwarded without delay to Captain Kennedy, 2, Cleveland-row, St. James's.

QUIZ.—We know no rule you speak of was enacted, and it is by no rules by which the secret object can be achieved.

LANDGRAVE.—For us, as well as ornament, we prefer the "Terrace" Chess-board of Mechanic's Magazine.

STEVENS.—Your problem we have each two solutions, and are much too easy to admit.

ETTO.—The move in question is be Mr, or Jack sch. We can only say it is impossible danger that could occur from Bacon's moving his King to its Queen's second square.

HASTINGS, Stettin.—In the position given, the White Knight, which might prevented moving, is not deprived of his protective power; and, consequently, the White King cannot capture Bishop.

SAM SLICK.—We cannot understand the question as you put it. Try again, and express yourself in plain English.

F. K. H. Cambridge, U.S.—See our Number for February 21

J. F. Shrewsbury.—In such a case you could, of course, insist upon your discovering what your Rook with the pawn became first on the 8th.

F—l. In the solution of Mr Bolton's problem, at move 4 the Pawn takes Pawn in passing, and has discovers check with the Queen. We should have thought it unnecessary to point out so much as to misunderstand the move. 2 In the other instance, the word "check" is obviously superfluous.

VETO.—A player is not "stalemated" while he can move a piece or Pawn; and in the position given, what is to hinder White from playing the Bishop or Kt at his own or at his Pawn?

J. B. Northwood.—The one publi hed last instant y admits of another evident solution That of 3 moves can be done as well as that of 2 moves can be done in 2 or 1 that in 6 or 3 as 40.

J. W. I. O. H. S. of Wrotham.—Your unbound edly in the right Having copied our last game from your notes and all from the M s of Major Jenkins, we omit both observe, and it was pointed out by our friends at last meeting at our rooms. JUDY, that the two great Russian masters gave up their hard fight as a drawn battle at the very moment Major Jenkins had the game in all hands. The position of the moves have been accurately recorded in the original hands.

White's Kts. at Queen's 6th, Pawns at Q B 7th and Q R 6th. *Black's*: King at Q R square, Pawns at Q B 2d.

E. D. (Ia ross).—The prob em in question admits unfortunately, of at least two solutions, one of them so obvious as to deprive it of all merit.

AMELIA.—It is quite correct

JUDY.—Kindly favor us with more problems to solve her Problem called "Stella," in the April Number of the *Chess Players' Chronicle*, will set up at the pieces one square more to the left than they are placed on the diagram

P. ROBINSON.—It shall be attended to.

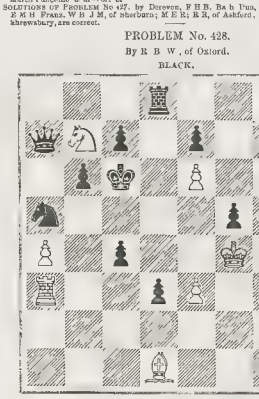
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 426 by D'Or Alva, Gambitto, Phile, Judy, Argus, Toby, Punch, Mercy, Pacifico and another.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 427, by Dereven, F H B, Ba b Tun, Sr Edmund, P S, Viola, A Fen, Frank, W J M, of Shrobury, M E R, E, of Ashford, Amelia, W B I, Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct.

PROBLEM No. 428.

By R B W, of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played last month at St. Petersburgh, between Messrs. SHUMOFF and JAENISCH.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J)	WHITE (Mr S)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B to Q R 3d (ch)	K to Q 3d (e)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. Kt to K 5th (ch)	B takes Kt.
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	17. Q takes Q	Q Kt takes K B
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	18. B takes Q Kt (d)	Kt to K 6th (ch)
5. Kt to K B 3d	B to K Kt 2d	19. K to B 2d	K takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	20 P takes K Kt P	B to K Kt 5th
7. K to Q Bth	K to Q sq	21. Q to K R 4th	B takes Q P
8. P to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3d (a)	22. P takes P (disch)	K to K sq
9 Kt to K B 3d	Q to K R 4th	23. Q to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 4th (disch)
10. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3d		Q R to K sq
11. P to Q Kt 4th (b)	K Kt to K 2d	24. K to his sq (e)	(ch)
12. Kt takes Q B P	K takes Kt		B to K Kt sq
13. P takes P (ch)	K takes P	25 K to Q 2d	B to K 6th (ch)
14. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	26. Q takes Kt (f)	

And wins.

Notes by M. Jaenisch.

(*a*) This, in our opinion, is the best defence in the present variation of the Bishop's Gambit for if instead we play *Black* to Q B 2d (an inferior, for it would be if White by 9 *White* to Q B 3d. *Black* P to Q Kt 4th. 10. *White* B to K 2d, and the defence of the Gambit Pawn would become extremely difficult in the ex.

(*b*) An enormous and subtle pre para tion for the sacrifice of the Kt on the 12th move.

(*c*) An obvious error, which, however, we were afterwards enabled to re-em, in a manner subtle enough to disc. I will be seen, however, the proper th. to Q B 2d as we have been attended by consequences anything but favorable to Black. For suppose 13. *Black* K to K B 2d; 14. *White* to K Kt 5th, and the Queen has no resource save to retire to Kt sq, when *Black* K Kt to K 4th instead of Q Kt to Q R 4th. It is, however, difficult to foresee the issue of so complex an op

(*d*) If *White* Q also Kt P, or P takes B, would have given White the victory The fatal

(*e*) *White* K to his Kt 3d as a necessity to the loss of the game.

(*f*) *White* K to B sq would have been answered by 21 *Black* Kt to his 8th (ch) 22 *White* K to his sq *Black* B to Q 4th (ch) 23 *White* K to B 2d. *Black* Kt to K B 5th. &c

(*g*) If *White* to K R 5th would have been of no avail, on account of 25 *Black* R takes Q 27. *White* P Queens. *Black* B takes Q &c

CHESS ENIGMAS

No 724.—This curious position is by R. B. W., of Oxford.

White's: K at Q 8th, R at Q 5th, Kts at K B 4th and K 8th; Pa at K Kt 4th and 6th, K B 2d, Q R 3d, and Q R 4th and 6th.

Black's: K at K 8th; Pa at K B 6th, Q 3d, 5th, and 6th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 725.—By Mr TORTON.

White's: K at h B 3d, Q a K 8 7th, Rs at Q Kt. and Q B 3d, B at Q 7th, Kt at Q R 4th

Black's: K at Q 5th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at K 4th, B at Q Kt's 3d, Kt at K R 6th and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves

No. 726.—By JUDY

White's. K at his 6th, R at K 2d, B at K Kt 4th, Kt at K Kt 2d.

Black's: K at K 8th; P at K 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 727.—By JUDY.

White's: K at K B 8th, B at Q sq, Kt at K R sq; Pa at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, and K 4th.

Black's: K at K R 8th; Pa at K R 2d and 3d, and K 6th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 728.—By E. B. C., an American Amateur.

White's: K at Q R sq, R at K 3d, Bs at K R 3d and Q R 7th, Pa at K R 4th and Q 3d.

Black's. K at K B 5th, Pa at K R 2d and K R 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 729 By the Same.

White's: K at Q 3d, Q at Q Kt 7th, R at K R 5th, Kt at K Kt 5th, P at K Kt 4th.

Black's: K at Q 3d, R at K 3d and Q B 3d, B at K sq, P at Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES AT WESTMINSTER.—The following are the resolutions which conclude the report of the Westminster Bridge commission just issued:—1. That the present bridge should be used as a temporary bridge until a new bridge shall have been constructed. 2. That a new bridge should be constructed adjoining, or as near as possible to the present bridge, on the north side—that is, lower down the river. 3 That the new bridge should not be less than 60 feet in width, including the footways. 4. That it be constructed of iron, with stone piers. 5 That it consist of no more than five arches. 6. That the height of the headway of the centre arch above Trinity datum be not less than 25 ft. 6 in. 7. That it is desirable that no time should be lost in making preparations for the commencement of the work.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Berlin state that Professor Rauch has just completed his statue of Immanuel Kant, the author of the "Transcendental Philosophy." It is to serve as a model for the memorial which it is proposed to erect on the Put o phian grave at Königsberg, so called as having been Kant's favourite promenade. The figure represents the philosopher in a standing posture, holding a book in one hand, and with the right hand raised in the act of demonstration.

On the 9th ult., at the assizes of Ostrowo, in Prussia, eight robbers were in one day condemned to three years' term of beheading.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Montrose*, for a long time employed in the Peninsular mail service, has been sold to the Portuguese Government. She is to be fitted with new boilers, and undergo a thorough refit, after which she will be turned over to her new owners. She is to be employed in running between Lisbon and the Portuguese settlements on the east and west Africa.

A fatal accident occurred on Friday week, on the railway between Brighton and Hastings. A Mrs. Edwards, between fifty and sixty years of age, residing with her son, a pastrycook, in Steine-road, St. Leonard's, jumped from a third-class carriage, and received injuries which speedily terminated in death. It is supposed that the unfortunate was not committed the rash act in consequence of having inadvertently passed the Bexhill Station, at which she meant to have stopped.

The bill to enable her Majesty to abolish otherwise than by treaty, on condition of free prodity, different tial duties on for eign sh pa, was printed on Saturday. It provides, that when the trade and shipping of Great Britain have been placed in the ports of any foreign power on a footing of reciprocity, her Majesty may issue an order in council; and thereupon the provisions of the 9th Geo. 4, c. 88, shall be applicable

Information has been given that the parish church of Kilgarran, near Cardigan, had been opened, and robbed of a silver communion cup, very old, and bearing the Latin inscription, "*Poculum ecclesiæ de Kilgerran*."

On Saturday morning the High Sheriff's state carriage being in waiting in the Castle-yard, at Exeter, to convey the Hon. Justice Erle to his lodgings on the termination of a trial, and just as the coachman was about to mount the box, the horses being frightened at the rush of people from the court, dashed down Castle-street at a furious rate, and against the shop front of Mr. Courti, jeweller, in High-street. The shutters and windows were smashed, and property damaged to the amount it is said, of from £200 to £300 The pole of the carriage was broken, and one of the horses much cut; but the carriage was uninjured

During the forthcoming season large transhipments of continental emigrants via Liverpool to New York are expected, caused by the low fare from that port From Bremen to New York the fare is about £5; while from Liverpool the charge is only from 50s. to £3; and the passengers from Bremen to the latter port are under 30s. Bodies of emigrants from Cob ents, Hamburg, Leipsic, &c., have arrived at and departed from Liverpool during the past week.

The Earl of Derby has accepted (says the *Preston Chronicle*) the office of President of the Royal North Lancas hi e Agricultural Society, and has promised to attend the annual meeting at Preston, in S ptember.

A "Ragged-school" shoe-black society has been formed in Dublin, in connexion with the London society Several boys are now stationed in different parts of the city. It is proposed, also, to place others in connex on with private houses, to clean down the steps and pathways before the hall-doors, and to be employed in other useful ways

Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London, with his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, is on a visit at Tuam, with Archbishop Macha e.

Dr. Rae, who has for some years been engaged in command of an exp dition on the north coast of North America, in search of Franklin and his lost ship or papers, has arrived in England, and has had interviews with the Admiralty and the Hudson's Bay Company

Glasgow is about to petition the House of Commons for one of the four seats now unoccupied in that assembly. Shieldridge is also in the field. The Gorbals side of the Clyde, says a Glasgow paper, contains a larger population than dozens of boroughs which now return two members.

In accordance with orders issued by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Constable of the Tower, the whole of the menagerie buildings, guardhouse, and other erections opposite the west entrance fronting to Thames-street have been removed, and on Saturday the space, which had been stockaded and laid down with gravel walks and a meadamised pavement, was opened to the public.

A schoolmaster at Stockton, named Harker, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, in having caused the death of one of his scholars by beating

The *Notts Guardian* states that Mr. Roger O'Connor, the nephew of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., has appealed to the English Chartists to raise funds for his "unfortunate relative."

Two Belgian Franciscan friars, Father Louis de Weist, and Father Robert Vanderyst, are about to proceed to Palestine, by Marseilles, the French Government granting them a free passage in one of the mail steamers.

A portion of a large parcel of foreign watches imported for the purpose of delivery for use in this country, on payment of the duties, has been seized by the officers of the revenue as forfeited, under the act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 85, s. 43, in consequence of their being illegally marked with the name and address of a British manufacturer, with the obvious intent of passing them off as British made articles.

Notwithstanding some opposition from the American Institute, the act of Legislature incorporating the association for the exhibition of the Industry of All Nations at New York, in its final stage, received the signature of the Governor of the state on the 14th ult. The site has unanimously passed by the senate. Sir Joseph Paxton's design is to be carried out in the building.

On Saturday last intelligence reached Lloyd's that several bundles of printed papers of instructions from the directors of the Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company to the officers of the steamer *Amazon* had been picked up by the *Monkey* fishing-boat, three miles S.E. of Penlee Point, coast of Cornwall.

Accounts have been received of the melancholy shipwreck and total loss of the ship *Amy*, of London, while on her passage from Bombay, Bay of Biscaise, for Cork, on the coast of Ireland. At the time of the wreck, the exception of three, part with water, gave the ship was a fine vessel, 400 tons burthen.

A poor widow, named Ellicombe, residing at Teignmouth, was standing near the top of the beach, when, startled by another attack of the pestilent, she fled headlong, and severely fractured her thigh, but bone protruding through the skin. She is not expected to live.

The Royal Australian Mail Steam Navigation Company received on Tuesday the grant of a charter of incorporation.

A Clonakilty (Cork and Dublin) committees of the Cork Exhibition held in the Corn with Lord Lighton on Tuesday. His Excellency promised his departmental his warmest support.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aquila (brother of the King of Naples), accompanied by H. R. H. the Duchess (sister to the Emperor of Brazil), arrived at Mivart's Hotel, attended by a numerous suite.

The following dividends are now in the Bank, with engraints:—The Great Western Shipping, on Sea shares, 10s. per share; the Argyle, of 384 tons, 5s. per share per day; and the *Sir Robert Sale* of 741 tons, 5s. per day.

From Bres au, in Prussia, under date the 23d ult., we learn that a nearly new threatens to spe dily in Gen. The prices have been leaving for the next fortnight:—Rye 8 silver groschen per scheffel, wheat 10 ditto, and barley two ditto, per bushe lower than in February. Oats alone keep up. This last is caused chiefly by reports from abroad, of the market there being badly supplied, and the large exports, both by land and by the rivers of the country, would certainly occasion a rise were it not for the favourable reports from foreign markets

St. Brelon, a colonist in Algeria, has started up as a rival to Gerard, the celebrated lion-killer. An enormous lion having called great destruction, and done considerable injury to the colony of Sandivi, near Bona, by carrying off several of the domestic animals belonging to M. Brelon took the field against this monarch of the forest, and a short time since succeeded in killing him. The lion measures two metres fifty centimetres in length. The neighbouring Arab tribes came in numbers to examine the fortunate conqueror, as they regard the lion who is in a sense as a superior being

The strike of the shipwrights belonging to the yards at Hylton on the Wear terminated on Saturday last, having lasted twenty weeks. The masters and men have come to a compromise

Lord Brougham's bill, in reference to the assembling of Parliament, declares, "that, so often as her Majesty shall by her Royal proclamation appoint a time for the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after a dissolution thereof, the House not to be appointed may be at any time not less than thirty-five days after the date of the proclamation," the act of the fifth year of Queen Anne, c. 8, or the act of the 7th and 8th years of William 3, c. 25, or any other law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

On Tuesday evening, as James Buckmaster, a well known whip, and a driver of a Waterloo omnibus, was seated on the box seat at the York and Albany, Regent's Park, he fell to the ground a corpse.

It is stated that extensive arrangements are being made for giving facilities to tourists to visit Ireland next summer, and it is highly probable that a more than usual number of the personal pleasure travellers will now prefer Ireland to the Continent.

The Board of Ordnance have determined upon erecting a battery of guns on the eastern point of Brownsea Island, near Dorset, as a party of the Royal Engineers have been engaged in examining and inspecting the land and the adjacent coast, for the construction of defences for the better protection of the Brownsea Channel at that point. The battery at Poole Park, Mudeford Haven, is likewise to be altered, at an expense of nearly £4,000, and it is said that additional defences in the Haven are to be erected at a cost of £5,000.

On the morning of the 23d ult., the ship *Emma*, of London, 450 tons register, from Honduras to Queenstown for orders, with a valuable cargo of mahogany, logwood, &c., struck on a sunken rock a little to the east of Flaraves Bay, Dunworly, on the south coast of Ireland, and instantly became a total wreck, when, the anxiety to relate, fifteen out of the eighteen hands on board met with a watery grave.

THE LAMBETH WATER COMPANY'S NEW WORKS.

OPENING OF THE NEW WORKS OF THE LAMBETH WATER COMPANY, SEETHING WELLS, DITTON.

On Tuesday, the Lambeth Water Company celebrated the opening of their new works at Seething Wells by a well-appointed *déjeûner* upon the premises. The great utility of the works, and the liberal and enterprising spirit which characterise their construction, merit an extended notice.

The object of the Lambeth Water Company is to meet the objections that have been raised against the alleged impurity of the source (near Hungerford-bridge) whence they have heretofore derived their supply of water. In the year 1848 they obtained an act to enable them to construct new works; and, as soon as they could procure the necessary funds, they commenced the prosecution of the works in question, which they have carried out at their own sole cost and risk; abandoning the present source of supply, and conveying the water from the Thames at Ditton to their reservoirs at Brixton and Streatham, where it is to be distributed to new districts, and also supplied to their present tenants.

The works adjoin the Surrey bank of the Thames, parallel with which are four filtering basins, covering several acres of ground, and into which the water is admitted through two sluices. These sluices have each an iron grating, to prevent the passage of weeds, &c., and a frame of fine gauze-wire, which effectually shuts out from the filtering reservoirs the more minute impurities of the parent source of supply. The water, having passed through these "sieves," finds its way into the filters by the following process:—The bottom of the filters consists of several brick channels, through which the water, when purified, flows into a well, whence it is pumped into the supply pipe. Over these channels are placed, transversely, slabs of slate, some half-inch apart, to admit of a free passage of the water through the filtering materials. These are, first, a stratum of coarse gravel; next fine gravel; then shells, and on the top a layer of fine sand. The supply pipe is 30 inches in diameter, and extends from the works at Ditton to the reservoirs at Brixton and Streatham, by the way of Merton and Tooting, a considerable length of it running along the north side of the South-Western Railway. The site of the new works at Ditton is about 23 miles by the course of the river above London-bridge, and upwards of three miles beyond the range of the tide; but the length of the supply pipe from the works to Brixton is 10¾ miles.

The steam pumping-engines are of 600 horse-power, and are equal to the supply of about 10,000,000 gallons of water daily into the Company's reservoirs at Brixton. They have been constructed from the designs of Mr. James Simpson, the Company's engineer, and are most efficient for the purposes, and of admirable workmanship.

The money powers of the Company's act enable them to raise £200,000 for the purpose of carrying out these important works and matters connected with them; and it is stated that the works themselves have cost about £150,000. The Company do not, however, con-

THE FILTERING BASINS OF THE LAMBETH WATER COMPANY'S NEW WORKS, DITTON

fine their operations to laying down one 30-inch aquaduct or supply pipe. They have taken ground sufficient for laying down four pipes, and they have, with a due regard to economy, already carried a couple of pipes over some small water-ways; so that when a second *through* main pipe shall become necessary, the work may be carried out at the least possible cost of time and money. The engineer has, by embankments and cuttings, preserved a uniform gradient for the passage of the water through the pipe.

With regard to the purity of the water to be supplied by means of these new works of the Lambeth Water Company, it is worth notice that the Act of Parliament requires that the whole of the water pumped from them shall be filtered; and not a drop of water can find its way into the purifying well except through the filters.

The engines working at full power would force the water from Ditton, through the pipe, to Brixton, in about eight hours. A pressure of about eight feet is required to force the water through the filtering beds into the channel below.

A large and highly-respectable company (about 250 in number) were present on Tuesday at the *déjeûner*, amongst whom we observed Mr. J. C. Peache, the chairman of the Lambeth Water-works Company; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Wilson, Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Mr. Geach, M.P.; Mr. C. H. Gregory, Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Pepper, the Mayor of Kingston; Mr. W. C. Myine, of the New River Company; Mr. Dakin, Mr. Horsley Palmer, Mr. A. B. Cochrane, Mr. C. Wordsworth, standing counsel of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Mr. J. Simpson, the engineer of the works; Mr. W. Simpson, the Rev. J. H. Randolph, &c.

The guests were shown over the works, and the water was let into the filtering reservoirs, in one of which the whole method of filtering was exhibited. They afterwards visited the engine-house, and the chairman having started the engines, the ceremony of naming the engines the "James and William Simpson" was performed amidst hearty cheering.

The chairman of the Lambeth Water-works Company presided at the *déjeûner*, at which some excellent speeches were delivered on the beneficial results of a private enterprise as compared with "Government works." The *déjeûner* was creditably managed by Mr. Hart, of the Swan, at Thames Ditton; and Mr. Harker was, as usual, a very efficient toastmaster.

TESTIMONIAL TO P. W. S. MILES, ESQ., M.P.

This elegant Casket, containing the freedom[1] of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol, has lately been presented to

CASKET, CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS OF BRISTOL, PRESENTED TO P. W. S. MILES, ESQ., M.P.

P. W. S. Miles, Esq., M.P. for that city in 1851. The groundwork of the casket is ebony, with elaborate silver gilt scrolls in the *cinque cento* style mounted upon it. The arms of the company are on the cover in high relief, surrounded by engravings in the compartments, symbolising the quarters of the globe, while the dolphins composing the feet are the crest of the celebrated Edward Colston, who, being of the fraternity, constituted the Society of Merchant Venturers the trustees and almoners of his noble charities in the city of Bristol. This unique drawingroom ornament was manufactured by Messrs. Charles Taylor and Son, of Bristol, and reflects the very highest credit on their taste in the design, and skill in the workmanship of it.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"THE MOTHER'S HOPE." BY J. SANT.

We have already, in our notices of the pictures in the British Institution, made mention of the two very effective pieces exhibited by Mr. Sant. That of "Music" we have already engraved; and in now presenting our readers with the companion picture, entitled "The Mother's Hope," we need hardly repeat the praise which we bestowed upon the

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH ARTISTS.—"OLIVIA AND SOPHIA" (SCENE FROM "VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"). PAINTED BY C. BAXTER

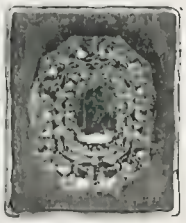
EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"THE MOTHER'S HOPE."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

composition, which is here re-embodied to speak for itself. The attitude of the child is bold, original, and natural withal; and the face of the young mother beams with innocent pride and fullness of joy, as she gazes upon a scene the magnificent poetry of which none but mothers can truly and deeply appreciate:

> Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
> Calls back the lovely April of her prime.

STEREOSCOPIC DAGUERREOTYPES.

The Emperor of Russia has recently transmitted to M. Claudet, the eminent photographer, of Regent-street, a magnificent diamond ring, in acknowledgment of the pleasure which his Majesty has experienced in examining by the aid of Mr. Wheatstone's ingenious invention, called the Stereoscope, a series of Daguerreotype views of the Great Exhibition, taken by M. Claudet, and forwarded by him to St. Petersburg for the Emperor's inspection. The present is accompanied by a very complimentary letter, in which it is stated that the Emperor has been enabled, by these views, and by the marvellous phenomenon of plane surfaces producing representations of objects in perfect relief, "to form a correct idea of the Great Exhibition." It is also stated that the present is made in acknowledgment of M. Claudet's "constant endeavours ever since 1839 to improve the interesting art of photography."



RING, PRESENTED BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO M. CLAUDET.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The 29th Exhibition of the Society of British Artists was opened to the public on Monday last. The collection consists of 667 pieces, of which the members of the society claim the "lion's share," W. West sending 17; Zeitter, 16; H. Hurlstone, 14; Boddington and Clint, 12 each; and several others 11, 10, &c. The contributions from without are generally in modest ones and twos. This fact, though one naturally to be expected, and easily explained in reference to a self-supporting institution, certainly deprives the Suffolk-street annual Exhibition of much of the interest that would otherwise attach to it, and makes us wish that some other arrangement might be adopted which should afford a more open field to the pictorial talent of the country. The favouritism of the Trafalgar-square aristocracy has long been matter of complaint with artists and the public, and it is high time that their monopoly, so woefully misused, should be broken up. Of the numerous other institutions established as harbours of refuge for genius struggling in neglect, the Society of British Artists, by priority of date, as well as by convenience of site, and other advantages, would claim to stand first in order in the good work of asserting the principles of free trade in art. Perhaps a very small amount of public assistance (which, by the way, has been talked of at times) might enable them to take up this position with advantage; and, if we thought so, we should have no objection to see it afforded to them. Our own convictions, however, are decidedly in favour of the self-supporting principle; and, looking at the experience of the first attempts of the Society of Arts, now nearly a century ago, and the enormous and increasing income derived from the public in shillings by the Royal Academy, looking at the jealousies and misgivings which attend the struggle for fame and fortune in the aristocratic emporium of

Trafalgar square, we are convinced that if the walls of the Suffolk-street, or any other conveniently situated gallery, were thrown open to a free competition of talent, the highest merit in the land would gladly avail itself of the opportunity thus afforded it, whilst the public with their shillings would amply repay the outlay incurred, and give a handsome profit on the investment.

It is really astonishing and perplexing that artists will not look upon the subject in this light; but, until they do so, the monopoly of Trafalgar-square must continue to flourish, and art to languish in the trammels of fashion and authority. The jealousies of artists are unfortunately proverbial, and it is in the disunion thus produced among them that the Royal Academy finds its strength. Instead of forming little cliques and parties, as the "excluded from Academy honours" now do, and founding little exhibitions of their own in all parts of town, which individually do not present attraction sufficient to engage a large share of public attention, let them combine together in one brotherly association, and, dismissing all paltry personal feeling, seek to establish an art institution upon the representative principle, whose authority, from its very constitution, will command respect, and, perhaps, one day, carry more weight than that of the chartered "order of merit" in Trafalgar-square.

We proceed now to give the result of our first day's observation of the Suffolk-street Exhibition. Commencing with Mr. Hurlstone, the president, we find fourteen works, occupying favourable positions, in various styles, but chiefly in portraits and *genre*. We always observe in this artist great study and painstaking effort, particularly as regards expression, which is very often highly successful. In his colouring however, he appears to labour under some unfortunate crotchets, from which it is not likely he will ever be entirely free. In his foliage and *entourage*, and sometimes in his draperies, he adopts the brown tints so remarkable in Reynolds. With this, when not carried to excess, and supposing the composition of the colouring material to be chemically more fortunate than that of the great president, we will not complain. But, when we find browns, greys, blues, and greens lavishly and perpetually introduced into the flesh tints, to mar the fresh hue of health, we turn away with instinctive aversion from the "libellous presentment." This colour mannerism is less apparent in the portrait of the young Marquess of Graham, son of the Duke of Montrose (No. 60), than in others, and the subject generally is pleasingly treated, with a due appreciation of Lawrence's wonderful art in child portraiture. To say the truth, however, the trick of pulling off one shoe and sock, and playing with the little terminal "bunch of fives" (repeated in No 31, portrait of Julius, son of William Angerstein, Esq.), has been pretty well worn out since Lawrence's day, and might be suffered to give place to something of a higher "stamp." This artist is, perhaps, most successful with his Spanish girls, of whom we have several studies in the present collection, and to which his brown tints (his blues still creep in occasionally) are not altogether out of place. In No. 259 ("St John's Eve at Seville"), where a lady and her attendant are represented at a window, perplexing the passers-by with jokes and coquettish discourse, the expression is admirably telling, particularly that of the senora, who half conceals her face behind her fan. "The Flower-Girl of Seville" (471) is also naïvely characteristic, and the colouring of the drapery bold and effective. No. 39 ("La Buena Ventura"), a gipsy foretelling to a Spanish mother the destiny of her child, is a more ambitious work than any of the others by this artist; but we do not like it. There is an affectation in the treatment, particularly of the child, which deprives it of the interest which might attach to the rest of the group.

Baxter, who has a graceful hand for the human face, and a nice feeling for expression, exhibits four works, two of which are portraits, and two fancy subjects. Of the latter class is the little group of "Olivia and Sophia," from the "Vicar of Wakefield," which we engrave. The faces are extremely pretty and intelligent, with just enough of resemblance to show they belong to sisters, whilst their distinctive characteristics are happily suggested. The execution throughout is extremely careful, and the colouring delicate and effective.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN RE CUMMING.—LUNACY.—The Lords Justices sat with the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery on Saturday last, to hear the further argument in this matter. The legal point for consideration is this—"Whether a person found lunatic by inquisition is entitled to traverse as a matter of right." In support of the present petition to traverse, it is contended that the traverse is of right, subject only to the Court being satisfied that the alleged lunatic is capable of understanding the effect of the petition, and the consequence which may ensue from the petition being granted, and also being satisfied that the petition really is, what it professes to be, that of the lunatic, and instituted and prosecuted at her wish and with her consent. On the other side, it is insisted that the traverse is entirely a matter of discretion in the Court, and cannot, therefore, be claimed as a right. Mr Bethell, Mr. R Palmer and Mr Southgate were heard in support of the petition to traverse. The Attorney General and Sir W Page Wood were heard against the traverse. In accordance with a wish expressed by the Lord Chancellor when the matter was last before him, Mrs Cumming attended in his Lordship's private room, for the purpose of being examined by his Lordship before the Court sat. Ultimately, the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Justices severally delivered judgments in the matter, in favour of the traverse. Mrs Cumming will therefore have an opportunity of traversing, or demanding a rehearing of, the inquisition under which she has been declared lunatic.

COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL.—By this bill of Lord Brougham it is provided that power may be given to the Lord Chancellor to appoint judges of county courts, and commissioners, &c., of the Court of Bankruptcy, to be officers of the Court of Chancery; the Lord Chancellor may also make general orders for the purposes following:—1. For enabling the Court to send accounts and inquiries to judges of the county courts and commissioners of bankruptcy. 2. For taking down evidence, and for providing for preservation of examinations. 3. For empowering judges of county courts, &c. to take pleas, answers, &c. 4. For enabling judges to examine witnesses in the country. 5. For transmission of proceedings by post or otherwise. In orders of reference, accounts to be taken and inquiries and reports thereon to be made as in Equity. The Lord Chancellor is empowered to make orders enabling witnesses to be examined *vivâ voce*, and witnesses are bound to answer questions. Persons subpoenaed are bound to attend, and may be subject to penalties for perjury. General power is given to the Lord Chancellor to make orders in respect of causes and matters pending in the Court of Chancery. The acts 13 and 14 Vic. c. 61, s. 6, are in part repealed. The judges are to determine when expense of barrister, &c. shall be allowed; the Lord Chancellor may appoint judges to frame a scale of fees; summonses issued to defendant, what to state; in default of notice in dispute or of non-appearance of defendant, &c., plaintiff to be entitled to judgment; judge may adjourn the case; there is to be no trial unless defendant is duly served; all orders, &c., made by Lord Chancellor under this act to be general orders of Court of Chancery; all pleas, answers, affidavits, &c., may be sworn in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the colonies, before any court or person authorised to administer oaths. Persons swearing under this act are to be made liable to penalties of perjury for false swearing, &c. Power is given to superior courts, or any two judges to hear appeals, in term as well as out of term; and the judges of superior courts may make orders regulating appeals. Power is also given to the court, or a judge at chambers, to make an order entitling the plaintiff to recover his costs.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, WESTON-HILL, UPPER NORWOOD.—Joseph Tritton, Esq., of the house of Barclay and Co., bankers, has munificently presented £1000 towards the cost of erecting this chapel, which was opened on the 25th ult.

THE HOLMFIRTH CATASTROPHE.—Two only of the 82 victims to the disaster of the 5th ult now remain to be discovered. A reward of £5 has been offered for the recovery of one of them, named, James Metterick, of Hinchcliff Mill. Skulls and other portions of bodies continue to be found in the water-courses. Amongst the number of those drowned by the flood was a person calling himself Ashall, who was the manager of Mr. Crawshaw's leather establishment at Holmfirth. This man, with his presumed wife and two children, perished; now, however, his true wife has presented herself at Holmfirth for relief from the contribution fund, as well as the transfer of her late husband's watch, which was picked up after the melancholy event. The woman's statement, which is duly confirmed, is, that the name of her husband was not Ashall, but Spencer; that he left her at Bacup, with two children, seven years ago, eloping with the now sacrificed young woman, to whom she was cousin; that she knew not what had become of the guilty pair until the newspaper reports suggested her suspicion; and that subsequent inquiries had unfolded the whole romantic, though melancholy, truth. Parties from a distance still continue to visit the "valley of death," though seven weeks have elapsed since the catastrophe occurred.

A gang of convicts, consisting of fourteen men, while being removed by a train on the York and North Midland line, from York Castle to Wakefield gaol, on Friday week, made a most determined attempt to escape, by endeavouring to jump from the train when it had arrived to within a mile of Wakefield. Some of them succeeded, at the risk of their lives, in reaching the platform; but the train having soon afterwards stopped, they were all recaptured, after a most desperate resistance.

On Wednesday, at the Surrey Petty Sessions, Newington, no less than twenty persons were summoned by Mr. Waddle, the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district, for deficient weights, measures, and scales. Several retail dealers were fined in sums of 5s. and 20s for having old worn-out scales, which they endeavoured to make legal by putting pieces of coal or iron on either scale, which could be moved at any time.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's three-act opera "Maria di Rohan" was the opening work at the above ancient lyric establishment. It was originally produced in Vienna, in June, 1843, for Mdme. Tadolini, Guasco, and Ronconi. In the season 1843-44 the composer arranged it for Paris, Grisi, Mario, and Ronconi being included in the cast; and the part of the contralto, *Armando de Gondi*, was then expressly written and introduced for Brambilla, so long the attractive star at Her Majesty's Theatre. The present cast is as follows: *Maria di Rohan*, Mdme. Fiorentini; *Ricardo, Count of Chalais*, Signor Calzolari; *Armando de Gondi*, Mdlle Ida Bertrand; *De Fiesque*, Signor Fortini (his first appearance); and *Enrico, Duke of Chevreuse*, Signor Ferlotti (his *début* in England).

Mr. Lumley, who terminated the Italian Opera season in Paris on Tuesday last, revived "Maria di Rohan" on the 10th of January for the first appearances of Madame Fiorentini and Ferlotti, Guasco and Ida Bertrand also being in the cast. It was brought out on Thursday night at Her Majesty's Theatre, for the first time.

The libretto of "Maria di Rohan" was written by Cammarano, who selected the well-known French drama of the "Duel sous Richelieu" as his theme. The subject is ill calculated for an Italian opera, being a series of disagreeable domestic and political intrigues, in which the principal personages alternately are struggling for the post of a minister or the heart of a mistress. Richelieu does not figure in the scene, but his political rival, *Chalais*, is the hero. He is deeply enamoured of *Maria di Rohan* secretly married to *Chevreuse*, the devoted friend of *Chalais*. Although united to the former through her mother's stern command, her affections are bestowed on the latter, and hence the *imbroglio*. *Chalais* challenges *Gondi*, a courtly fop, for libelling *Maria*; but being prevented from keeping his time for the duel by her tears, the husband takes the place of the lover, and is wounded, being the second duel *Chevreuse* is engaged in just after the Queen had obtained his pardon for killing *Richelieu's* nephew. The Cardinal having obtained proofs of the intrigue between *Chalais* and *Maria di Rohan*, by seizure of the papers of the lover, who for a few hours is Minister during *Richelieu's* disgrace, sends the documents by *Fiesque* to *Chevreuse*, and this communication leads to the disastrous *dénouement*, one of the most exciting that can be conceived. *Chevreuse* obtains the knowledge of his dishonour as he is generously preparing the means for the flight of *Chalais* from the Cardinal's mandate of arrest. *Chevreuse*, after a fearful interview with his wife, waits, like a tiger for his prey, for the appearance of *Chalais* through a secret panel, and then comes a trio finale of surpassing interest; after which *Chevreuse* and *Chalais* rush off, the report of pistols is heard, the husband returns, and by his glance of vengeance it is seen that *Chalais* has fallen. At this moment the soldiers of the Cardinal arrive and seize *Chevreuse*, and *Maria di Rohan* sinks senseless on the ground.

The music in this opera, if not in Donizetti's happiest vein, contains some charming melodies and some excellent concerted pieces. Written for a Viennese auditory, the composer was very careful of his orchestration, and his overture, albeit destitute of a prominently marked subject, is scholastic. The finale of the first act—in which *Richelieu's* deposition, the nomination of *Chalais* as his successor, and the dismay of the latter at the avowal of the marriage between *Maria di Rohan* and *Chevreuse*, are the chief points—is sufficiently dramatic; and the trio finale of the last act is throughout powerfully treated. The principals have no cause of complaint on account of the single pieces. The tenor has two arias—the one in six-eight time, "Quando il cor," and the popular "preghiera," "Alma soave e cara." *Chevreuse* (baritone) has a beautiful *aria d'entrata*, "Ah! non avia più lagrime," besides his duos with *Chalais* and *Maria*. The contralto (*Gondi*) has two delicious melodies; and the *prima donna* has an opening scena, "Cupa fatal," in three-four time, with a charming cabaletta, in twelve-eight time, "Bon fu il giorno;" besides the pathetic prayer in the last act, "Havvi un Dio."

Ferlotti, the new barytone, realised the high fame he has acquired in Italy, Spain, and Paris. He is a native of Bologna; he is rather above the middle height, and is easy and graceful in his deportment; his face recalls the portraits of Francis I. He is a thoroughly trained artist, possessing dramatic powers of a high order. In his style he may be accused of an abuse of the fortes and pianos, but he sings with such finish and feeling that his deficiency of the *mezza voce* is not so much felt. Calzolari sang his music artistically. Mdme. Fiorentini looked very handsome in the costumes of *Maria*, and her voice is as beautiful as ever; she has also gained in the acting. The opera was well received, and the leading *artistes* were called for at the conclusion.

The ballet arrangements displayed, as usual, that excellence which has always distinguished the establishment. Mdlle. Guy Stephan danced in the favourite divertissement, "L'Aurore," with M. Mathieu (his first appearance in this country), and also in a new Spanish ballet sketch, entitled "Un Baile de Candil," being an embodiment of the well known "balls by candlelight" in Spain, at which the national dances are executed. Mdlle Guy Stephan has not only the characteristics of the Spanish school, but she invests the *pas* with a refined grace peculiarly her own. In the "Baile de Candil" there are two scenes—a village and a plaza, or square, in Seville—and the action just suffices to diversify the dances, in which Mdlles. Rosa, Esper, Allegrini, Lamoureux, MM. Di Matia and Mathieu, also distinguished themselves.

The National Anthem was sung by the company, according to loyal custom. Mr. Balfe was cordially received by the audience, on taking his place, for his seventh season, as musical director.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The sixth season was commenced on Saturday last, with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan." This work was first heard in this country, May 8th, 1847, the opening campaign of the above establishment: it was given twice, and the last act once, but, owing to the failure of Mdme Ronconi, who sustained *Maria*, it met with little favour, although the powerful acting of Ronconi as *Chevreuse* left a deep impression on those amateurs who witnessed his inimitable delineation of that character. Tamberlik is the successor of Salvi as *Chalais*, Polonini retains the part of *De Fiesque*, Mdlle. Seguin replaces Alboni as *Armando de Gondi*, and Mdme Castellan now enacts the unhappy *Maria*. A *divertissement* was imprudently introduced at the end of the first act at this revival, which was very unfavourably regarded by the audience. Ballet has never succeeded at the Royal Italian Opera; and the style of its resuscitation on Saturday was ill calculated to ensure for it a favourable impression; although in Mdlle Robert and Mdlle. Brassi the theatre will possess *danseuses* of sufficient attraction for the *pas* incidental to operas, and to fill up an evening after a short work. On Tuesday the dancing was properly reserved until after the opera.

Despite the admirable exertions of Mdme. Castellan and Tamberlik, and of the decided success of the new contralto, Mdlle Seguin, the all absorbing attraction of "Maria di Rohan" must rest on the genius of Ronconi, as developed in the last appalling scene. The work does not come within the class of lyric dramas expected at the Royal Italian Opera, where imposing musical action in some great historic libretto is the chief source of delight. Costa's extensive orchestra, strengthened by the accession of Piatti and Bottesini, and the powerful chorus, seem lost in the miserable intrigue which forms the subject of interest in "Maria di Rohan." Certainly, Ronconi's acting is to be recollected as one of those sublimely histrionic displays, so rarely to be met with, and which ever after associates the name of the artist in the "mind's eye" with the exertions of a Siddons, a Kean, or a Rachel. He is "terribly in earnest" during the whole of the last scene of excitement. The foreboding of the future at the beginning, whilst expressing anxiety for the safety of *Chalais*, is the conception of a true artist, as is the uneasy glance he throws at *Maria* on remarking her agitation when sent for by the Queen. The wild cry of surprise and terror on perusing the documents, followed by the soul-stirring lament at his lost happiness, and wound up with choked exclamations of fury and vengeance, recall the storm of passion displayed by Kean in *Othello*. Ronconi's watching of the secret panel for the entrance of his betrayer *Chalais*, is fearfully true, and the mad hysteric laugh, when he appears, thrills every hearer. Such acting may be conceived but cannot be described, and all conventional terms to describe the effect it produces on an audience, would fall infinitely short of the reality. It is the more astonishing exhibition of dramatic and vocal genius, inasmuch as Ronconi has to contend with physical drawbacks of no ordinary kind: his face and figure are against him in tragedy, his voice is naturally rugged, and his intonation is defective; but he can afford to have every defect pointed out, and yet will the supremacy of his inspiration irresistibly and absolutely command the sympathies of his auditory in an overwhelming degree. To judge by the enthusiasm of Saturday and Tuesday, he has now his public completely with him.

There is the highest promise in the new contralto. She is a pupil of Alary, the composer. Her voice is a pure contralto of thoroughly sympathetic quality, and she appears to have it under proper control. She has yet to acquire stage ease and grace, the more especially as she is under the middle height; but her face betrays signs of intelligence, and her excessive timidity is by no means a bad indication in her favour.

Madame Castellan and Tamberlik were cordially greeted; as also Costa on his entrance into the orchestra.

On Thursday night Rossini's "William Tell" was revived, our notice of which will appear in next week's impression.

DRURY-LANE.

One of the greatest audiences ever collected within these walls was assembled on Wednesday night at Mr. Bunn's annual benefit, on which occasion Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," was revived, with an entirely new cast, comprising Mrs. Sims Reeves as *Arline*, Miss R. Isaacs as the *Gipsy Queen*, Mr Manvers *Florestan*, Mr. Weiss *Count Arnheim*, Mr. Drayton *Devilshoof*, and Mr Sims Reeves *Thaddeus*. The opera was performed admirably, and was received as if it were a new production. The principal singers, who were frequently encored, were called before the curtain, and the presence of the author of the libretto was insisted upon, and Mr. Bunn addressed the audience, stating that if he made the usual excuse of incipient orators, that he was unaccustomed to public speaking, they would not believe him; but that he really felt the ordinary difficulty of adequately acknowledging a debt of gratitude. Since he had last addressed them, things had not gone altogether smoothly. What with the crotchets of singers, the conduct of artists with great talent sending deputies to do their work with little talent, with the vagaries of choralists and those of ballet girls, who ran away as fast as their legs would carry them when tempted to other establishments, he could assure them, that the manager, on retiring to his home of a night, did not sleep on a bed of roses. He was not going to disclose what was called the "secrets of the prison-house;" but if he were only to tell the audience one tithe of what had passed behind the green curtain, it would form the subject of a finer farce than had ever been seen on these or any other boards. The remembrance, however, of these disagreeable matters would pass away, but the recollection of their kindness could never be forgotten. Mr. Bunn's neat and pointed address was received with much cheering. Mr. and Mrs Keeley appeared in the farce of "Twice Killed;" Mdme. Garcia, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Toulmin, and M. Fédor sang in a miscellaneous concert, and Mdlle. Vecchi and M. Durand danced a *pas de deux*. The theatre will be re-opened on Easter Monday, for the *début* of the celebrated Mdlle. Falconi, from Germany, in *Fidelio*.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Lemaitre has revived his performance of *Robert Macaire*, and by it again justified the high opinion which we formerly expressed on his assumption of the character. Such nice perception as this accomplished actor shows in parts requiring peculiarity of treatment makes his appearance on an English stage highly instructive to those who most require foreign example for the cultivation of that high finish in which it must be confessed our native *artistes* are too often deficient.

ADELPHI.

A new farce entitled "Who Stole the Pocket-Book; or, a Dinner for Six," was produced on Monday. Mr Wright enacts the hero, *Mr. Tomkins Tipthorp*, a dramatic poet, out of cash but rich in expectancy. The scene is a party at a milliner's, where the ladies are promised an entertainment at the joint expense of their lovers. *Tipthorp* cannot pay his contribution; but shortly afterwards finds a pocket-book with two hundred pounds in it, out of which he treats the whole set. The book is really his own, containing payment for his dramas; but, ignorant of this fact, his conscience is sorely pricked at the use he is making of the money supposed to be another's. More than once he thinks himself on the point of detection, and ultimately gets drunk to drown his feelings. Mr. Wright, in all this, evinced more refined acting than usual, and displayed talents for a higher and less eccentric order of parts than that in which he has hitherto been so successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are engaged by Mr. Webster for the Haymarket and Adelphi theatres. Contemporary journals suggest that their separation from the Princess' might be due to the intention of the management to substitute melodramatic tragedies for comic after-pieces; but this, we understand, is altogether an error, no such intention having ever existed, and the separation itself having proceeded on altogether different grounds. Into these, however, as we have already intimated, we have no wish to enter. Suffice it to add, that theatrical experience proves that theatrical partnerships like that attempted between Messrs. Kean and Keeley can never be permanent. We regret to find that Mr. Kean has been prevented from acting this week owing to sudden and severe indisposition. Great preparations are making for Easter. A new play, also, of Mr. Lovell's is spoken of; and we doubt not that the management will continue to exercise that judgment in the conduct of the theatre which has so far placed it above competition. The Lyceum has also been closed this week, previous to the production of the new Easter piece, which requires special attention.

ADAMS'S ORRERY.—Mr. Adams's lectures on astronomy are this year (his 22d in London) to be delivered at the Adelphi Theatre. We have so often spoken in terms of high commendation of this gentleman's untiring efforts, whereby he so happily blends amusement with instruction, that we can now do no more than cordially recommend our friends to pay him a visit during his very short season.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The chemical professor to this establishment, Mr. Pepper, has just commenced a most interesting lecture on Glynn and Appel's patent paper, for the prevention of forgery and piracy by the "anastatic process." This ingenious method of taking *facsimiles* of cheques, engravings, and periodicals (invented by Rudolph Appel, who received the Prize Exhibition Medal) was first shown by copying a sheet of *Punch* which was distributed amongst the audience. The preparation of the paper, or rather the pulp, was then explained to be due to the presence of an insoluble salt of copper accompanied by fatty matter, so that the means used to take out the copper would not affect the oily matter, whilst the solvent which removed the oil would take away the printing ink, and thus destroy the chance of forgery or piracy.

SURREY GARDENS.—The various places of summer amusement in and near the metropolis are already sounding the note of preparation. Foremost among them, as usual, is the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Mr Danson and a host of assistants have been occupied for weeks past on a subject which, we are told, is to leave all the preceding ones in the shade. Most extraordinarily novel and astounding effects are to be introduced, while the pictorial beauties will be of the most enchanting kind. Extensive alterations in the grounds have been effected, and a large and expensive addition to the zoological department is shortly expected.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CONOLLY.—A testimonial, consisting of a piece of plate designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, artist to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and executed with great taste, skill, and elaborate workmanship, was presented to Dr. Conolly, physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, by his admirers. It represents a three-quarter length portrait of the Doctor. On the summit of the plate, the god or genius of the healing art is represented in a standing posture, as meditating and directing the improved treatment of the insane, with Mercy on his right hand and Science on his left. Some of the evils to be remedied, the mode of relieving them, and the results, are illustrated by the groups of figures around the pedestal, and in the reliefs on its base, the groups exhibiting 1. A male and female figure, representing melancholy and raving madness, under restraint. 2. A patient relieved from restraint, in a state of partial recovery, with the implements of coercion thrown on the ground. 3. The same patient restored to reason, and surrounded by his family, to whom he is gratefully indicating the sources of his restoration in the group above and the two reliefs inserted into the ebony base, showing, in contrast, the past and present modes of treating the insane.

LIVERPOOL HEAD CONSTABLE.—A head constable has just been appointed at Liverpool, in the place of Mr Dowling, by the watch committee of the corporation. There were seventy candidates for the place, but three of these were only selected for the final choice; viz. Col. Hogg; Mr. Bingham, a civilian; and Captain Greig, who commands a body of Chelsea pensioners. Col Hogg has for many years been, and is now, the chief constable at Wolverhampton, and is known as one of the ablest police officers in England. The Liverpool watch committee have, however, somewhat unaccountably it would appear, elected Captain Greig as their head constable.

THE LATE POET, THOMAS MOORE.—A meeting, called by invitations issued by the Earl of Charlemont, was held on Monday, at his Lordship's house, Dublin, for the purpose of taking steps to erect a fitting monument wherewith to commemorate the genius of Moore. Amongst those who took a leading part on the occasion were Lord Cloncurry, Lord Chief Baron Pigott, the late Lord Chancellor, Lord William Fitzgerald, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., and several other distinguished men. The result amounted to this—that funds would at once be collected, some of the highest names in Ireland undertaking to act as collectors, and that until the whole amount that may be contributed shall have been ascertained, neither the site nor the design of the memorial shall be decided on.

SIMPLIFICATION OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.—Notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General, stating that on and from this day letters for the following places, sent *viâ* France, and weighing under ¼ oz., will be charged postage as follows, viz.:—For Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, 10d. each; for the Duchy of Luxembourg, Baden, Holland, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Hohenzollern, Berkenfeld, Hesse Homberg, Lippe Detmold, Schwartzburg, Rudolstadt, Reuss, Anhalt Nassau, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse (Electoral), Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, 11d. each; for Sardinia, 1s. 1d.; for the Two Sicilies, 5d.; for Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Papal States, Austrian dominions, Greece, Ionian Isles, Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Brunswick, Oldenburg (except Berkenfeld), Servia, Poland, Russia, British colonies and foreign countries beyond sea, 1s. 4d.; for Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, 1s. 10d. For the above rates of postage letters for Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar will be conveyed through France, for the Two Sicilies, to Calais; for Parma and Modena, through Austria; for the Papal States to Civita Vecchia; for the Ionian Isles, to Trieste; for the British colonies and foreign countries beyond sea, to the port of disembarkation; and for all other places to destination. The postage on all letters going through France is now, therefore, reduced to five different rates only, for the purpose, it appears, of simplification. The rate of charge, as a matter of course, advances in proportion to the increase of weight. Thus, on letters for Spain, Portugal, or Gibraltar, the postage is to be as follows:—Weighing ¼ oz., and not exceeding ½ oz., 1s 3d.; exceeding ½ oz., and under ¾ oz., 2s. 1d.; weighing ¾, and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. 6d.; exceeding 1 oz., and under 1¼ oz., 3s. 9d.

CAUSE OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—On Wednesday night M. Boutigny (d'Evreux) performed before the members of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, an experiment illustrative of the chief cause of steam boiler explosions. The lecture was on the spheroidal condition assumed by liquids when brought into sudden contact with heated surfaces. M. Boutigny commenced by heating a metal plate red hot, and dropping upon it a small quantity of water. The liquid, instead of coming into contact, as might have been imagined, with the heated metal, and expanding into vapour, remained at an appreciable distance, and continued at a temperature far short of boiling. On removing the flame from the metal plate, and consequently diminishing the amount of heat, the water came into contact with the metal, burst violently into steam and escaped. M. Boutigny now, instead of using the metal plate, took a silver bottle, which may be considered the representative of a steam-engine boiler. This bottle he made glowing hot, and, pouring water into it, corked the bottle securely, and removed the lamp. For a few seconds the apparatus remained tranquil; but no sooner had a sufficient amount of heat escaped to permit of contact with the water, than the latter violently expanded, and forced out the cork with a loud explosion. M. Boutigny remarked, that artificers well knew the difficulty of tempering highly heated steel, and explained the difficulty by reference to the spheroidal condition of water, into which it is plunged. M. Boutigny concluded a series of well-devised and demonstrative experiments by dipping his hands, only moistened by the tongue, into molten lead. Molten iron, he told his audience, would have been quite as innocent, the only danger being lest the hand be plunged into the metal just as it is solidifying, when a permanent fixation of a most destructive kind would result.

LONGEVITY.—Died, on the 27th ult., at the Manor House, Nine Elms, Battersea, the residence of her son, R. Robbins, Esq., Mrs. Dennis Robbins, widow, at the advanced age of 100 years, within a few days. She has left four sons, whose ages range between 60 and 74 years.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert, on Monday night, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the officers of state. The room was crowded to excess with a fashionable company, amongst whom was the Duke of Wellington. The Queen was received by the directors of the society, and on her Majesty's entrance, the band, under Costa's guidance, performed the National Anthem. The programme comprised one symphony, the "Pastorale" of Beethoven, three overtures—the "Calm and Prosperous Voyage" of Mendelssohn, the "Deux Journées" of Cherubini, and the "Ruler of the Spirits" of Weber; and a duetto concertante for violoncello and contrabasso, executed with great skill by Piatti and Howell. It is needless to add that the instrumental pieces were played with the highest precision and spirit: the storm movement in the symphony never went more astonishingly.

The vocal gleanings were equally delightful and varied. Philharmonic science. Mr. Sims Reeves had to open with the trying scena of *Florestan* in the dungeon, from Beethoven's "Fidelio" the symphonies, forming the long *entr'acte* and the full accompaniments, rather than their most impressionable for the concert-room. Mozart's duo, "La dove prende," from "Il Flauto Magico" (known as the "Manly Leart"), was nicely given by Madame Castellan and Signor Ronconi, though the inaction of the latter at starting was very perceptible in the air by Stradella, "Se in mie sospiri," the great baritone made a deep impression, by profound pathos and intellectual interpretation. Madame Castellan sang the air, "Ah ritorno," with Mr. Blagrove's violin obligato, composed for the society by Mendelssohn, being the same music she gave at the first concert: the interest of this composition is more in the orchestration than in the vocal passages, the difficulties of which were artistically conquered by the fair vocalist, who is always heard to the best advantage in a concert-room. Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Ronconi dashed off in admirable style Rossini's beautiful duetto "I Mariani," to which Costa has added such exquisitely picturesque and descriptive accompaniments.

The Royal amateurs remained until the conclusion of the performance (the selection of which was due to the classic taste of Prince Albert), and were much cheered on their departure.

The third concert will be on the 19th of April.

WINTER MUSICAL EVENINGS.

At the fifth concert, M. Léonard, the celebrated Belgian violinist, made his first appearance in this country. He led in Mozart's quintet in C Minor; in Beethoven's trio in B flat, Op 97, Mr. Aguilar and Piatti taking the pianoforte and violoncello parts, and in Mendelssohn's quartet No 5, Op. 44, in E minor, M. Léonard also performed a solo, taking for his text Haydn's national melody, "God preserve the Emperor." The instrumental pieces were relieved by the singing of Herr Formes, I forget the consul (Vardot and Malvolan), who visited this country in 1848, and gained distinction in Spanish melodies.

The sixth and last concert of the series was given last night at Willis's Rooms, bringing to a conclusion these delightful entertainments. M. Léonard was the lion of the programme: he has established himself as one of the first of violinists. Herr Pauer, the pianist, in her Beethoven, M de Munck, the violoncellist, M. Ganz, and M. Léonard afforded their aid: and Madame Sainton Dolby, Signor Marras were the vocalists. Hummel's pianoforte quintet, Haydn's quartet in C minor, Beethoven's duet in E flat, Op 12. for pianoforte and violin, were included in the scheme, as also a concerto by Léonard.

THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The 13th anniversary festival was celebrated on the 26th ult., in Freemasons' Hall: 2 Evening, the regular festival performance, in two chapters. There were upwards of 150 amateurs and professors, besides the ladies who were in the gallery, at this occasion banquet. Amongst the former were—Sir John Harrington, Sir H. R. Bishop, Dr. Rimbault, Dr. King, music, Shoubridge, Foster, Bradbury, Montem Smith, Spencer, Cusins, Hill, Mr. Jones, Hobbs, Hawkins, Townsend, Longhurst, Lord, Wadeson, R. J. Wilkinson, Perry, Forbes, Wamsley, Hutchins, Cain, Addison, Sapio, Sykes, Hunting, H. Smith, Chorley, Grimshaw, Bishop, Rippingham, Saumer, G. Budd, Professor Taylor, &c.

The choir consisted of 17 boys (from the Chapel Royal, St. Andrew's, Wellsstreet, the Temple, and Westminster Abbey), 8 altos, 36 tenors, and 38 basses —109 voices in all, whose leading parts were—"Non nobis Domine" and Dr. Cooke's "Amen" was extremely imposing.

The programme comprised W. Byrd's pathetic motett. "How thine ear" (1589). Orlando Gibbons's three part madrigal, "Silver Swanne" (1612), and "Dainty fine bird" (1620); and the following madrigals:—"Sweet Philome," by J. Ward (1613); "I will go die," by Luca Marenzio (1590); "Come, clap thy hands," by T. Weelkes (1597); "Hark! ev. sweet night," and "Now O now have I vowed," by J. Wilsye (1598); "Singing alone," by T. Morley (1595); "Sister awake," by T. Bateson (1604); "Within a green wood." by Ferrabi (1850), "Come, gentle swains," by R. Carrye (1601); and "Sleep, sleep" by Watts" (1667). Under Mr. Turle's judicious direction, the general execution was steady and satisfactory. The occasional toasts, complimentary to the exertions of the chairman and the officers in upholding the society, and the society, were cordially greeted.

CONCERTS.

Under the direction of M. Ronsselot, the first meeting of the Beethoven Quartett Society took place on Friday week, at the Queen Anne street Rooms. Works finely executed by Sainton and Cooper, Hill a Ronsselot, were—No. 3, in D. Op. 18; and No 12, in E flat, Op 127. Mr. Lindsay Sloper also performed Beethoven's Sonata in D with much ability. At Mr. Lindsay's second musical evening, the quartetts were Haydn's No. 71; Spohr's No 4, Op. 45; and Beethoven's Op. 132 as also Mozart's quartett, true in G: the executants were Sainton, Bagrove, Hill, Lindsay Sloper.—On Monday last, the first of a series of "Grand National Concerts," for the encouragement of Musical Talent, in Exeter Hall, was given at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Herr Anschutz, with Mr. Thirlwall as leader of the band, and Messrs. T. Hagen and John Wily as conductors. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Williams, Thirlwall, Lawler, Phillips, Poole, Mrs. T. Distin: Messrs. Harrison, G Tedder, Weiss, and Wilbye Cooke. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Goddard (piano), Mr. Richardson (flute), Mr. Distin, and Mr. Lazarus harpists, the Jackson's wood family. The entertainment was precisely of the same quality and quantity as those of the London Wednesday Concerts, at similar prices.—Mr. Butler's sixteenth annual musical entertainment took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday.—On Tuesday, Mr. Henry Smith, at Crosby Hall, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, at the gave concerts—Mr. Neate, the pianist, presented, on Wednesday, in the Queen Anne street Rooms, his fourth quartet and pianoforte *soirée*, assisted by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti.—The last of Ella's City Wednesday Concerts took place, at Crosby Hall on the 31st ult., under M. Ella's direction.—On the same evening was the third of the London Wednesday concerts at Exeter Hall, at which Braham, Sivori, Piatti, Reichardt (the German tenor), the Misses Lowe, Stabbach Durand, R. Braham, Lascelles, Maskell, M. Bishop, Brougham, Williams, Baxter, Messent, Jacobs, Messrs. Brandt, G. Tedder, Bernard, Waylett, Smith, H. Smith, Benn, Arbon, and Aguilar appeared.—The Cecilian Society performed Handel's "Israel in Egypt" on Thursday.——Mdlle. Speyer, the pianiste, had a *soirée musicale* on Thursday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, aided by Mr. Aguilar, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Swift.—Mr. Ransonnet, the violinist, gave a *soirée* last night in the same locality, with the co-operation of Herr Molique, Signor Onorati, and Miss Cundell.——The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night at Exeter Hall Haydn's "Creation," conducted by Costa; Mdlle. Clara Novello making her first appearance this season, and Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes singing in the same oratorio.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

There will be a musical performance at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday night, at which Mendel's oratorio of "Joseph" will be performed. On Tuesday Mr. Allcroft will give a monster concert at Exeter Hall. Herr Jaell (on Thursday), Mr. Billet (on Tuesday) will give musical *soirées*. The Sacred Harmonic Society will perform the "Messiah" at Exeter Hall on Wednesday. M. Emile Prudent, the pianist, has arrived in London.

NINEVEH, BABYLON, AND LONDON COMPARED.

The area of Babylon was 225 square miles, that of Nineveh 215 square miles, while that of London and its environs is but 114 square miles; so that, with an area of little more than half that of Nineveh, and considerably more than that of Babylon, there is nearly four times greater This may, at first sight, appear a disappointing calculation, considering the great antiquity to which the greatness of "Imperial Nineveh, the earth's pride" has been referred, but upon a closer view of the Eastern and ancient from the Western and modern, or pride in the crowded towns and high streets as types of these arrangements which 3000 years ago prevailed in Asia.—*Nineveh and its Palaces," by Joseph Bonomi, F.R.S.A. ("Illustrated London Library"), just published.*

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—The Challenge Cup, value eight guineas, given by this club for the purpose of encouraging model building and sailing, was finally contested for on Monday last, the 29th ult., upon the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, by the following models:—

1st heat: Mr Ackroyd's *Alarm*, Mr G Sanderson's *Caroline*, Mr H Ireland's *Volante*, Mr Cox's *Accent*, Mr Richard's *America*, Mr J Bell's *Wanderer*, Mr Bell's *Rival*, Mr Caulfield's Mr Taylor's *Alligator*, Mr Curry's *Go*, Mr R Richardson's *British Tar*, Mr Dalton's *Commerce*, Mr Ackroyd's *Alarm*, Mr S Taylor's *Ocean Queen*, Mr Bingham's *Corsair*, Mr Penn's *Pearl*, Mr Brooks's *Intrepid*.

The first heat was won by the *Accent*, Mr Cox; the *British Tar* and *Alligator*; the sixth and seventh heats, by the *Ocean Queen*, *Alligator*, and *Rose* and the *British Tar*, *Alarm*, and *Caroline*. The final heat was decided in favour of the *British Tar* and *Alligator*. The *Unicorn* and *Unknown* belong to Greenwich, the *Corsair* to Lambeth, and the rest to London. A model of the *America* (brought from Brighton, but too late to enter for the match) challenged any five schooners belonging to the club (the *Alligator*) to sail on the following day (Tuesday). The challenge was accepted, and the match took place at the appointed time, and ended in favour of the *Alligator*.

The *Armagh Guardian* states that preparations are making on a magnificent scale for an entertainment in the course of the autumn in Armagh, far exceeding that given in 1840, at Grand Cast. Some Excellent Theatrical Talent has been secured, which will be brought forward during the present season, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the entertainment in every respect worthy of the ancient city.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing long Passion week, the racing, coursing, and steeple-chase calendars are blank; with Easter commences the Newmarket campaign, when at present odds not promise to be very brilliant until the autumn.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very large attendance this afternoon, but chiefly for the purpose of settling on the Northampton meeting: the betting, nevertheless, took rather a wide range, enabling us to make out a more elaborate price current than for some time past.

4 to 1 agst Sirdon	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	15 to 1 agst Eichton
10 to 1 —— Rose	10 to 1 agst Backover	25 to 1 —— Officious (c)
16 to 1 —— Miss Anne	14 to 1 —— Kate by the Dart (taken)	
	SURBURBAN HANDICAP.	
4 to 1 agst Mary Ann (t)	6 to 1 agst Kilkenney (c)	8 to 1 agst Kilkenney (f)
6 to 1 —— Surprise		
9 to 2 agst Homebrewed	TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	
	5 to 1 agst Daniel O Rourke	6 to 1 agst Filus
	10 to 1 agst Ambrose	
	CHESTER CUP.	
16 to 1 agst Scarecrow (t)	25 to 1 agst Surprise	25 to 1 agst Merry Bird (t)
	30 to 1 agst Backover	
	DERBY.	
5 to 1 agst Hobble Nobis	15 to 1 agst Alfred the Great	17 to 1 agst Claverhouse
12 to 1 —— Augur (t)	16 to 1 —— Orello	20 to 1 —— Lapidist

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—THURSDAY.

These races came off on Thursday. The weather was very fine, the sun shining as on a May-day, and the course was well attended. The success of the favourite for the great race proved that it was not "April Fool-day" for his backers.

TRIAL STAKES.—Stapleton (Holloway), 1. Puritan, 2.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—Butterfly (Kendall), 1. Xanthe, 2.

TWO YEAR OLD STAKES.—Senior to Inexhaustible, 1. Gold Dust, 2.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.—Stilton (Carroll), 1. Joe Miller, 2. Nineteen started. A good start was effected. Kate, who had been in much favour for some days before the race, took a strong lead at starting, making the running about eight lengths ahead. At the last turn, Stilton, the favourite, who had been waiting handy, came up, had the race safe at the stand, and won easy by a length.

SELLING STAKES.—Hellotrope, 1. Cesachia, 2.

RAILWAY PLATE.—Timid Fawn, 1. Butterfly, 2.

CROXTON PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE FARMERS' PLATE of £50, and 10 sovs for the second.—Mr. R. Burrows's b. m by Banksman, dam by Sir Gilbert, 1. Mr. G. Parr's Cropwell, 2.

THE SECOND CROXTON CUP, 25 sovs each, and 40 added.—Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes, 1. Mr. Parkinson's Odessus, 2.

THE GRAND HANDICAP, of 20 sovs each, and 5 only if declared.—Mr. Crawford's Rosina, 1. Lord Vane's Nace Jane, 2.

THE BILLESDON COPLOW STAKES.—Proceed, 1. Voltigeur, 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.—The Incurable walked over.

THE BATH STAGHOUNDS. — SINGULAR INCIDENT. — Warminster market-place was suddenly disturbed on Friday mid-day week, by the unexpected appearance of a fine stag, which flew panting up the High-street, having escaped from Captain West's staghounds, after a capital run across the downs from Ashook anowle. The animal was secured, and safely lodged in the stables of the King's Arms, where the gallant Captain had a narrow escape from serious injury upon his return, by approaching the infuriated animal.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH.—A race, over twenty miles, took place on Monday last, for a purse, given by Mr. Which twelve of the best pedestrians of the day were engaged. The prizes were for the first man, £20, the second, £5; the third £3; and the fourth £2 The names of the candidates were—Levitt (the champion), Jackson (American Deer), Cook (Greenwich Cow-boy), Adams (Mitcham), Kelley (Chalvey), Murdock (Lanarkshire), Stone (of Pimlico), Martin (Maidstone), Welham (Pancras Cow-boy), Bond (of Whitechapel), Bailey (of Mile-end), and Smith (of Turnham-green). At the seventeenth mile Levitt, Cook, and Adams were left alone to contend, and those three walked over the rest of the distance to a hair's length, Levitt winning the first prize, Cook the second, and Adams the third. The first ten miles were done in 53 minutes 38 seconds, and the first fifteen miles in 1 hour 22 minutes 40 seconds. There were about 15,000 spectators.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The return for the quarter ending Lady day shows that at the model, Whitechapel, St Martin's-in-the-fields, St. Marylebone, St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and Greenwich, the number of baths has been 57,207, and the receipts £1440 11s. 6d.; that the number of washers has been 55,961; the number of hours' washing, &c., 120,967¾; and the receipts, £620 4s. 9d. At Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Preston, and Birmingham, the number of bathers has been 47,536; the receipts £624 18s.; the number of washers, 12,284; the number of hours of washing, &c., 45,866; and the receipts, £196 3s. 9d. The sum of the combined receipts of five establishments in the provinces which as yet yield no reports, during the past quarter (winter season), is £2065 16s. 1d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

With the exception of a purchase of about £100 000 Consols on account of the Government, there is no amount of money business doing in the National securities this week has been comparatively small. Prices, however, have been well supported, and very few fluctuations of moment have been officially marked. Considering the immense amount of bullion in the Bank of England, now about £20,000,000 sterling, the fact that the whole of the exchanges are favourable, and that large sums in funds are held by private bankers waiting for profitable investment, the chances are more in favour of a rise than a decline in present rates. Some surprise has been expressed in the City that the three s'eamers from the United States brought no specie; but it must be understood that some heavy investments, exceeding £1,000,000, have lately been made in America for large operators in Cape-court and elsewhere. Should these purchases (off-cted, be it observed, in United States Bonds, which, at present quotations, yield an annual interest of about 8 per cent) be continued, it is probable that the contents of the Illinois Trojan will follow a falling off; yet, on the other hand, it is clear that the large consignments of British manufactured goods to the American continent, and the ready market there found for them, will cause heavy balances to accumulate in favour of parties here. Again, we must not lose sight of the important fact that the produce of gold in California, as well as in Australia, is still rapidly increasing; hence, we should not be surprised to see the Bank rate of discount lower before the expiry of the next nine years considerably in excess of its present amount. In the discount market, the rates of discount have not varied. First-rate bills have been done freely at 2½ per cent; but, owing to the unfavourable opinions which in reference to the stability of certain large firms, bankers in general have continued cautious in their advances. On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were quoted at 98⅝ ⅞; the purchases above referred to had the effect of raising the prices on Tuesday to 98⅞; but that rate of value was not supported at the close. On the following day, in consequence of several sales of stock having been made by jobbers in the Foreign and Railway Markets, for the purpose of paying balances in connexion with the Account, Consols gave way ⅛; having left off 98⅝ ⅞ both for Money and the Account. Business was inactive on Thursday, and the Three per Cents were marked 98⅝ ⅞. At the end of the week the Three per Cents (money) were done at 98⅝ ⅞; and for the new Account, 98⅝ ⅞. Long Annuities, ending Jan. 5, 1860, marked 6¼. India Bonds, £1000, 77s.; Ditto, under £1000, 80s., 77s. prem. Exchequer-bills have sold at 68s. for £1000, and 71s. prem. for small.

One of the leading events in the Foreign Market has been the settlement of the Account, which, on the whole, has been rather an important one. The extreme fluctuations during the period it was open ranged thus:—Mexican 5 per Cents 5x per Cent. Bonds, 1½; Equador, ½; Grenada One-and-a Half per Cents, 1½; Dito Deferred, ½; Mexican, ½; Peruvian Five per Cents, 4; Dito Deferred, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1; Spanish Active, 1½; Dito Deferred, per Cents, 1½; Venezuela Active, 6; Ditto Deferred, 1½. The rise in Buenos Ayres Stock is easily accounted for, viz. the terms on offer were the River Plate's being finally settled, and there appear to be wide satisfaction to the general contract, which is yielding a very large annual return It is in contemplation to make a gradual extinction of the debt of Peru, and the abundant means in hand justifies the impression that present prices are very low. We observe that the Active Bonds bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent, and the Deferred 1 per cent. from the 1st of April, 1852, the sum of interest undergoing a yearly increase of 1 per cent till the 1st of April, 1856, when it remains fixed at 3 per cent. Instead of being drawn by lot for the purpose of being cancelled, they are now openly purchased in the Market. The Peninsular Bonds have not rallied much, but

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"Legal Observer," of March 19, to which the attention of those disposed to assist the case is respectfully directed.]

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GOLD CHAINS by WEIGHT and WORKMANSHIP.—WATHERSTON and BRODDEN, Manufacturing Goldsmiths, established A. D. 1798, having been awarded a Prize Medal for their Display of Gold Chains in the Great Exhibition, beg to announce, that, in obedience to the numerous calls made upon them, they have resolved to alter their Manufactory to the Pale of MANUFACTURERS' PRICES The system of weighing chains against the precious metal, now so generally adopted, originated with this house, Watherston and Brodden sell their gold at its bullion value, their profit being made on the workmanship alone, which is the true and only principle for the fairness or simplicity of the pattern A general assortment of Jewellery, all made on the premises.—Manufactory, 145, Houndsditch, London. They have no connexion with a house in Regent-street, assuming the name of Hawleys. Elegant Gold Watches, 5l. 5s. and 6l. 6s. in four hales, un

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 553.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE NATIONAL INCOME, AND OUR FUTURE FINANCIAL POLICY.

THE Property and Income Tax expired on Monday last, and awaits renewal at the hands of the present Parliament, which, moribund although it be, possesses vigour and vitality enough for the task. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, reminded of the fact by Mr. Hume, has announced his intention of informing the House, on its re-assembling after the Easter holidays, on what day he will introduce the financial statement of the Government. Mr. Disraeli, it appears, will not wait for the report of the committee appointed last session, and of which he himself is a member, to consider the possibility of making this inevitable tax a just one, but will introduce his Budget without delay. It is to be regretted that the committee has not made sufficient progress with its labours to declare its opinions before the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks the renewal of the tax; but it is clearly the duty of the Government to pursue an independent course upon the matter, and to bring forward the Budget at the earliest possible moment.

In the meantime the country has before it the returns of the national income and expenditure for the year and the quarter ending on the 5th of April. While Protectionists—a rapidly diminishing body among men who think—are loudly asserting that the country is driving down the steep hill of perdition in consequence of its Free-trade policy, it is fortunate that facts invariably disprove the assertion. It is not only one fact, or one series of facts, but all facts and all series of facts, considered from any point of view we please, that lead to the same irresistible conclusion. All the friends of Free Trade, whether Conservatives, Whigs, Radicals, or entirely neutrals in politics, may thus justify their determination to suffer no change to be made in the system which produces such striking and happy results.

There are three different ways in which the annual statement of the national income may be considered and tested. The financial year ends on the 5th of April. To compare the quarter ending on that day with the quarter preceding it, is one mode of arriving at a result; to compare it with the corresponding quarter in the preceding year, is a second mode; and to compare the whole year with the year before it, is the third. Let us shortly glance at the mass of figures presented by the national balance-sheet, and see what facts can be discovered under each of these methods for arriving at a clear understanding of our position and prospects. If we compare the quarter ending on the 5th of April, 1852, with that ending on the 5th of January, 1852, we find, with an increase under several heads that are usually supposed to show whether the people be well fed and employed, a general decrease in the national income of no less than £725,000. Let us not, however, be alarmed, but investigate the matter more closely. If, in like manner, we compare the quarter ending on the 5th of April, 1852, with that ending on the 5th of April, 1851, we find under the head of Customs Duties an increase of £66,759, and under that of Excise an increase of £89,528—items which show on the part of the people an increased consumption of various articles conducive to their comfort and their luxury. If, entering still more deeply into the figures, we compare the year ending on the 5th of April, 1852, with the year ending on the 5th of April, 1851, we find that on the Customs there is an increase of £97,266, on the Excise of £57,674, and on the Post-office of £190,000. This last is due principally, we suppose, to the great mass of correspondence caused by the rise and progress of the Great Exhibition. On the Crown lands there is an increase of £30,000, which we cannot explain, although, doubtless, it is explicable enough; and in the Miscellaneous department there is an increase of £39,434. This, however, is but one side of the question. On the other hand, there is a decrease of £203,998 in the Stamp Duties, of £659,505 on the Assessed Taxes, and of £119,597 on the Property and Income Tax, amounting to a general decrease on the financial year of £707,558. But the decrease is neither alarming nor surprising, nor in any way unforseen; it is, in fact, as great a proof of the national prosperity as the increase under the Customs and the Excise. In the first place, Sir Charles Wood having, in 1850, a surplus to deal with, materially reduced the oppressive Stamp Duties, after two or three, if not half a dozen, unsuccessful attempts to compromise them in a manner satisfactory to the legal profession and the public. This accounts for the decrease under that head. In the second place, the same Minister had a still larger surplus in 1851; and, being puzzled what tax to abolish or reduce, amid the multitude of interests that thundered at the doors of the Treasury to secure his favourable attention, decided in favour of the Window-tax, and swept off an amount of revenue considerably exceeding a million and three-quarters, substituting an Inhabited House Duty of a much smaller amount. When it is borne in mind that there was certain to be a loss of income under this head, and that the Inhabited House Duty has not yet been half collected in any part of the country, it will be seen that here at least is no symptom of national retrogression, and that the decrease proves nothing but the prosperity of the nation that has a surplus of revenue over expenditure, notwithstanding such heavy reductions.

In the third place we have the decrease on the Property and Income Tax to consider. But, like the other two, it is not of a nature to disprove the general prosperity of the country. While at first glance it would seem to contradict all the evidence afforded by the other returns, we have only to look to the working of the measure to find an explanation of the decrease perfectly consistent with the well-known increase of the national wealth. As incomes under £150 per annum are, as we think, very unjustly and unwisely exempt from the operation of the tax, it may follow that the principal increase of comfort and prosperity proved by the Customs and Excise returns has taken place among the poorer classes. This we believe to be, to a certain extent, true, and it is a matter for rejoicing if it be so; but we think the fact of the general decrease in the proceeds of this particular tax at a time when pauperism has diminished, when trade and employment have increased, and when the consumption of beer, spirits, tobacco, tea, coffee, and sugar is larger than ever, tends to

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EIGHT-OARED BOAT RACE.—SKETCHED BETWEEN PUTNEY AND MORTLAKE. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

prove that the tax is very extensively evaded. Indeed, it is notorious that such is the fact. When a Government is so lazy or so dishonest as to say that it cannot make a distinction between realised property and precarious income, the carriers of precarious income very naturally, though very improperly, take the remedy into their own hands, and become as dishonest as the Government. If they cannot evade the tax altogether, they underrate their incomes. Even the owners of realised property find means to squeeze themselves for revenue purposes below the taxable line of £150 Sometimes a tax-payer with a tender conscience returns to the Government the amount of which he has defrauded it; but we may be tolerably certain, that one person pays his conscience money in this manner, to have it acknowledged in the *Times* by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there are scores, if not hundreds, who coolly pocket the plunder, and who think it, if not a meritorious act, a very venial and pardonable offence, to defraud a Government that will not take the commonest pains to do justice.

Of course, the details of the Budget and the general intentions of the Government are as yet a secret. But the policy that is written upon the face of the revenue returns, in characters that the most ignorant may read, and which is supported by every fact bearing either upon the physical the moral, or the social condition of the people, is evident and palpable. To persevere in the Free-trade policy, so that other taxes as unwise as the paper duty, the excise duty on soap, and many others which still interfere with the trade, the health, and the comfort of the people, may be abolished, and to render the Property and Income Tax an equitable one, extending to all property and all income, is the course pointed out by fact as well as by policy, by argument as well as by experience. Protection never yielded such results, as we now witness. It is true, that, amid the general prosperity, the voice of wail arises from the agriculturists; but the agriculturists themselves should remember that Free Trade is but six years old—that the miseries of the farmers began immediately after the peace of Waterloo—and that the groans and moans were heard even more loudly under a system of Protection than under a system of Free Trade. Far be it from us to deny the existence of their distress. We are bound to believe it, as we are bound to believe the generally prosperous state of the country; but we must look to something else than Free Trade as the cause of their uneasiness. In the approaching readjustment of our fiscal system the claims of agriculture will not be lost sight of. If land is unduly taxed or burdened, the burden must be removed; but at the same time the question deserves consideration—why the agriculturists are alike under unfavourable Free Trade and under Protection, and why farmers complain as much in France, which is not yet under a Free-trade *régime*, as they do in England? Free-trade and Sir Robert Peel have been blamed for the distress in Skye and in the Hebrides; but the distress in those districts was even greater in 1780 than it is now, and has never ceased from that day to this. Let the farmers look to their landlords for relief, if the shoe pinches them; for their friend Mr. Disraeli, and their greater friend Lord Derby, will not be able, in the face of all experience, to befriend them by the reimpos tion of a Corn Law. The revenue returns, as well as common sense and the national safety, forbid it.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures next week embrace Newmarket Craven, with a list of five days, but sport only sufficient for three, Stafford and Newcastle Spring, each commencing on Wednesday; Aberconway on Thursday; and The Hoo on Lord Derby's Park, on Friday. There will be steep chasing on Monday at Bir[illegible] in conjunction with flat racing, at Stretford on Wednesday, at Newcastle and in the Aberstone country; and at Abergavenny on Friday. The coursing season is at an end.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The settling brought a very large attendance, and some business was transacted on the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, Chester Cup, and Derby, showing an improvement in Lapdist, Sutton, and Little Harry. The quotations, irrespective of the horses particularised, and Fillis, who has altogether disappeared, show very little change

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

4 to 1 agst Hemsbrewed	9 to 1 agst Lapdist 10 to 1 agst Ambrose	5 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke

CHESTER CUP

18 to 1 agst Sutton	20 to 1 — Merry Wid	66 to 1 agst The Indian Warrior (t)
18 to 1 — Sacrocow	25 to 1 — Hi ss Homburg	
20 to 1 — Joe Miller	25 to 1 — Pyrdie	66 to 1 — King of Trumps
20 to 1 — High Sheriff	50 to 1 — Rotchcor (t)	

DERBY

5 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	17 to 1 agst Orlando	33 to 1 agst Little Harry
11 to 1 — Augur (t)	17 to 1 — Caverhouse	33 to 1 — Pomatom
100 to 6 — Lapdist		

Merry Peal is scratched for the Newmarket Handicap.

THURSDAY.—A thinly-attended room and a remarkably dull afternoon; our prices, in fact, are almost entirely made up from offers.

NEWMARKET FIRST T[illegible]

4 to 1 agst Maria	8 to 1 agst Mountain Flower 10 to 1 agst Orl[illegible]	8 to 1 agst Bardolph

FLYING DUTCHMAN'S HANDICAP—5 to 1 agst Voltigeur (taken)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

4 to 1 agst Hemsbrewed	5 to 1 agst Dan O'Rourke	Claverhouse is scratched
4 to 1 — Lapdist	10 to 1 agst Bobbin Noble	

CHESTER CUP

18 to 1 agst Sutton (t)	25 to 1 agst Hi ss Homburg	33 to 1 agst Hetherpo
20 to 1 — High Sheriff	25 to 1 — Nancy	50 to 1 — Indian Warrior
	66 to 1 agst Sophistry	

DERBY

11 to 8 agst Hobble Noble	18 to 1 agst Lapdist	35 to 1 agst Phantom
12 to 1 — Augur	20 to 1 — Orlando	35 to 1 — Acorus (t)
15 to 1 — Claverhouse	25 to 1 — Homebrewed (t)	100 to 15 — Rebon

IMPROVED BADGES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.—On Wednesday the Commissioners of Inland Revenue commenced th[illegible] issue of new plates to the metropolitan hackney carriages, so constructed as [illegible] cover the numbers more legible, and prevent the system of "doctoring" practised by dishonest drivers, who, in order to escape their delinquencies, have been in the habit of altering their number plates, and thus deceiving justice, by misleading the public and police who had occasion to summon them for misconduct.

An entire change has taken place in the mode of lighting the Palace of the Tuileries. The boxes have been suppressed, and replaced by magnificent [illegible] attached to the windows.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-General James Frederick Love, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir James Henry Reynell.

Six Roman Catholic clergymen have arrived in London by the steamer *City of Paris* from Boulogne, with their baggage and effects, for the purpose of taking their passage by the ship *Tarnar* for Sydney, as missionaries to New South Wales.

The *Osservatore Romano* states that another violent storm occurred in the Adriatic on the 16th ult., and caused great damage to the shipping at Ancona.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

Louis Napoleon is fast advancing towards the completion of his most sanguine hopes. The Imperial throne is within view, and may be considered as attainable at the will of the Prince. The only matter of doubt appears to be as to the moment of fitting convenience when he may choose to assume the title of Emperor of the French: but the thing itself seems settled, and he has obtained the grand desideratum which formed the ground of so much ill-will between him and the late Legislative Assembly—a large dotation. The first main act of the new Senate has been to vote M. Bonaparte 12,000,000 francs a year (£480,000), and to appropriate the national palaces, parks, gardens, furniture, &c. to his use, together with the right of shooting and hunting in the national woods and forests of Versailles, Fontainebleau, Compiegne Marly, and St. Germain. All the public bodies of the State have now taken the oath of allegiance to him; and he has experienced the gratification of receiving in due form what he so much desired and needed to consolidate his position, viz. the homage of the Church in the person of its leading dignitaries.

The occasion chosen for this latter important occurrence was on the presentation in the chapel of the Tuileries on Sunday last, of the *bonnet* sent by the Pope to M. Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, recently nominated Cardinal.

The speech of M. Donnet is of special importance, as showing how complete is the adhesion of the clergy to the new order of things. It is as follows:

Monseigneur, Religion re[illegible]ored to our temples, Justice resuming her majesty and her rights, internal tran[illegible] maintained in the midst of foreign wars; in a word, the country at [illegible] saved from confiscation, pillage, and extermination—such were the first impressions of my early life, and for to whom my country owed such benefits bore your name

How can it be unpersuaded; fifty years later, that name, hailed as a new [illegible] and a hope, was greeted from cities to the banks on two occasions, and was transformed into two immense acts by the most spontaneous and irresistible outburst of which the history of any people makes mention. We must presume that the Almighty does not interfere with the free actions of men, except when they refuse to see in those facts the hand of Providence revealing itself alternately severe and merciful. His pardon is too short to separate us from the tempest which convulsed the world, for as to forgetfulness [illegible] it is not given to a nation to be stationed in the vapour of intoxication, and that the earth trembled to its foundations. A few hours sufficed, and France proved to the universe that she is only anarchical when taken by surprise; and the nation recognised that she has not been free and proud but under a chief with whom she feels that she exists, and in whom she is personated, as you, Monseigneur, in the midst of her nearest interests.

I wished to pay the debt of my country before paying my own. You have promised me out to the benevolence of the Supreme Pontiff, and I am this day a member of the Sacred College, and associated in the work of the immortal Pius IX. [illegible] visits whose affections, to partake whose labours, it may some day be permitted me. I shall only see in this august dignity, and in the rights given me of a seat in the Senate, but an additional obligation to labour for the good of the Church and the State. I have only been in the pleasure of succeeding a revered prelate the obligation of continuing under the Roman purple, and, in all the acts of my life, the apostolic mission of the Irreproachable Cardinal de Cheverus, [illegible] and the most sublime meekness. If society seems to be [illegible] because it wants the main authority which binds it together and unifies it. You have desired, Monseigneur, by the addition to the Senate of some members of the French Episcopacy, to level the wall of separation which had been in these latter times erected betw[illegible] the spiritual and temporal powers. "If these ever have not been united with Caesar," it was remarked towards the close of 1830), "they were dethroned with him." We utter no complaint—we cast no look of sadness on the past—we do not ask to make our days [illegible] this world; but we will mark [illegible] with gratitude and respect, [illegible]

River Bush, where about 70 head of colonial cattle are consumed per week Holding all this vantage-ground, does there seem any likelihood of the terms of a conqueror being enforced upon these Kaffirs? The Commander-in-Chief seems likely to fail in uniting the colonial borghers and in bringing them into the field. It need not be repeated, that when his Excellency's proclamation of the 6th was published, the people of Graham's Town manifested great readiness to take the field; but now, on application being made through the Board of Defence for forage to the burghers' horses, and ordnance arms to such as were not provided at his Excellency refused to render the slightest assistance—a decision which we are utterly at a loss how to account for.

Two memoranda published by Sir H. Smith at the head-quarters, King William's Town, on the 21st and 23d of Feb., respectively state, first, that an amicable arrangement has been concluded with the Trans-Deian chief Bokoo, his son Mapassa, and their tribe. In answer to his message for peace, Kreili was told that Sandilli and the Galkas must first vacate the Amatolas and cross the Kei; and, secondly, that the patrol under General Somerset had destroyed nearly the whole of the cultivation of the Galka district. It was rumoured, however, that the General had been attacked on the 19th of February, and that the 74th and 91st had suffered; firing was heard in that vicinity at the time; but a letter dated at Gwali, on the 19th, does not mention the attack, but states that the crops of the kaffirs were nearly all destroyed. However, the enemy still maintained an attitude of defiance, and the Tambookies were assembling to assist Macomo in the Waterkloof.

Colonel Eyre's despatch of the 18th of February says that he has destroyed Sandilli's kraal and extensive crops near the Keiskamma River and in the Helebi Kloof. The enemy offered no resistance.

Marauding bands continued to overrun Mancazana, Bavian's River, Albany, and the neighbourhood of Fort Beaufort, where cattle were still stolen. The old commando system was put in force there again. Near Cradock depredations were as numerous as ever. Near Butterworth a large body of Fingoes were successfully attacked by Kahra (krah's), who killed 20 fugitives, and captured 5000 head of cattle, and afterwards made an effort against a Wesleyan mission station.

It will be thus seen that matters present the same varied aspect, for and against us, which has characterised the whole course of our hostilities with the Kaffirs.

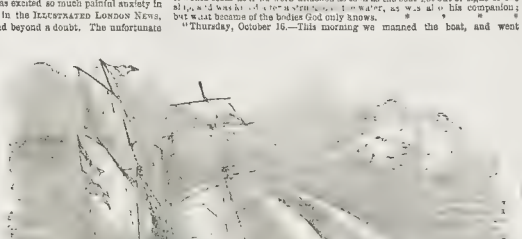
MURDER OF MR. BOYD IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

THE fate of Mr. Benjamin Boyd, which has excited so much painful anxiety in the City, and has already been mentioned in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has, we regret to say, been fully ascertained beyond a doubt. The unfortunate gentleman, it will be recollected, was o
a voyage in his yacht, the *Wanderer*, from California to Sydney, and when among the group of the Solomon Islands, in the South Pacific, was attacked by the natives, and met with a horrible death. An impression has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Boyd would be found probably to have perished on board his own vessel; the truth, however, will be best gathered from the annexed interesting narrative, extracted from the ship's log-book, which details the circumstances, and is attested by the master and crew of the *Wanderer*

"Tuesday, Oct. 14.—Thursday, at three o'clock P.M., we came to an anchor in a small bay on the south west of the island of Guadalcanar, being in south latitude 9 40, and longitude 159 50 E. A number of canoes were alongside, but without any articles of trade, and at sunset all went ashore. The night passed in perfect quietness.

"Wednesday, 15th.—This morning at an early hour many canoes were alongside, without any trade or warlike weapons. At about half-past six Mr. Boyd rose in his usual good spirits, and taking the small boat, with one native of Ocean Island, went on shore to shoot game. The boat was seen to enter a small creek, and immediately went out of sight of the ship. Mr. Boyd fired one shot soon after. Many natives were soon standing near the entrance to the creek. About seven o'clock another shot was heard, but nothing transpired to excite suspicion. During the morning several natives were very persevering in their attempts to come on board, but were as frequently driven off. About half past seven o'clock all the Europeans went in to breakfast, and while in the water the natives tried hard to induce them to take the boat ashore, but without success. When the crew got out of the water the natives wished them to go and shoot birds, but on the opposite side to where Mr. Boyd had gone; but no one went. Things remained thus till nine o'clock, excepting that the number of canoes had increased. Breakfast having been ready for some time, the gong was sounded for Mr. Boyd, but no answer was returned. At this time a native stole a handkerchief, and, pulling off some distance, held it up for us to go and get it. We sent Geddy, a native of Byron Island, to swim for it, but as he approached the canoe pulled off. He was called back, and came on board, and sat on the rail forward, on the starboard bow. Two natives followed him up, and made the first attack on Tine, a native of Byron's Island, with a club, striking at his head; but he received warning from Geddy, and met the blow on his arm, and knocked the wretches into the water. The alarm was now given, and we were quite unprepared for an attack. Our deck guns, contrary to our usual custom, were neither loaded nor run out: all our small arms were below; but in five minutes we were all armed, the five white men with muskets, and the crew with boarding-pikes and cutlasses. At this time upwards of one hundred canoes were around the ship. Three canoes came up on our starboard quarter, from one of which the first spear was thrown, passing between three of us. A gun was fired over their heads, but this seemed only to pure them on more. A general yell was then given, and the canoes came rushing up to the ship with the intention of boarding us. Spears and other missiles flew through the rigging, when the first shot levelled its mark, and every succeeding one too did nearly deadly effect. Some canoes were driven from the bows, but they tried to board us forward: so determined were they, that an armour had been put up on the martingale back ropes, and were coming in the face of the board pikes and cutlasses, when they were shot down. The pirates now began to retreat, and the firing ceased, leaving the battle fairly won. We then cut our one six-pounder and long Tom, we had complete command of the whole bay, and did not cease firing until the village was deserted.

"We now manned the small boat and went in search of Mr. Boyd; but traces we found were the place of struggle and the marks where he had fired two shots. The small boat lay in the creek. We searched to the left of the creek, but with no avail. Now close to the village there were a number of natives were concealed in the bush not far off. We heard their hideous yells, but they would not show. We searched their houses, and then fired them. We now proceeded to break up their canoes; and in one we found a dead native, who had been hit off by a grapeshot through the right eye; we left him, and, going to the beach where another canoe lay, we found a belt belonging to Mr. Boyd. The day was spent in searching for the bodies, but without success.



MR. BOYD'S YACHT "WANDERER."—(FROM A DRAWING BY MR. BRIELLI.)

"From the marks ashore, and the position of the wadding of Mr. Boyd's gun, it would seem as if he were attacked as soon as the boat got out of sight of the ship, and that after a struggle Mr. Boyd, as well as his companion, but what became of the bodies God only knows.

"Thursday, October 16.—This morning we manned the boat, and went round the first village to the south-east of our anchorage. As we approached the shore, about one hundred natives were seen upon a hill to the right of where we landed. From these we expected an attack. We moved up to the village, and, posting a watch on the natives, searched the houses, and then set them on fire. Here we destroyed two canoes, and laid waste their plantations. Two shots were fired at the natives to induce them to come down, but they made off in the opposite way. We then returned to the ships and having consulted together, it was unanimously considered our duty to run every risk in searching for the remains of the late Mr. Boyd

"Friday, Oct. 17.—At an early hour this morning we stood out to sea, and taking a strong breeze at ten A.M. stood off, and at six P.M. made the land to the windward off the first village we intended to visit. We lay off during the night

"Saturday, Oct. 18.—At 10 A.M. we hove to, lowered the boat, and went to the sound, but found no anchorage. Stood on the land, and made preparations for cannonading the village. Brought long Tom to bear on the starboard side, two six-pounders and two pounder guns, and at a quarter-past 3 P.M. the first shot was fired, and then followed seven rounds of six-pound shot, distance half a mile. The natives ran from their houses, and took shelter among the trees

"Sunday, Oct. 19.—During the last night the wind drew more round, and then fell a calm; we, therefore, did not make the land until half past twelve, when we manned the boat. Seven of the crew went in her. Mr. Crawford and two black natives remained in the ship. The boat having pulled in close as she could for the breakers, rounded to oppos te the village. And fired two rounds of grape, from a large gun which she carried, into the village. She then ran down about three-quarters of a mile, and, under the cover of the gun, the crew landed, and proceeded up to the settlement. The natives abandoned it the moment they caught sight of us. All the houses were searched but traces of poor Mr. Boyd's friend could not be found. We set on fire the houses and their canoes. At this time the natives were seen gathering in large numbers at the hill settlement about two miles further in the coast. At this point they were expected to make a stand; but upon the party moving in that direction they ran, making fearful yells. At three o'clock P.M., there being every indication of a storm, the party made for the ship. Most of the escape, we considered it useless to attempt any further research, as the night, where we could find no safe anchorage, and where our company was too small to leave a sufficient number on board to work the vessel in case of difficulty, and at the same time to leave an effective crew on shore; we shall, our crews from these wretched shores, and bore away. (Signed, William Stowe), master; George C. Crawford, mate; John Webster and Gilbank Barnes. Dated, Yacht *Wanderer*, Royal Yacht Squadron, Oct. 20, 1851."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUCHESS IDA.

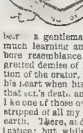
THE DUCHESS IDA, Consort of Duke Charles Bernard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and sister of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, widow of William IV., was the younger daughter of the late George Frederick, reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; she was born the 20th June, 1794; and was married, the 30th May, 1816, to Duke Charles Bernard, who survives her, and is the father of the present Charles Frederick Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. By this marriage the Duchess Ida leaves two sons—Prince Edward, an officer in the Bithanyerse, and Prince Hermann, an officer in that of Wirtemberg, and mayor of the City of Wirtemberg's daughter, the Princess Augusta. The Duchess Ida died at Weimar, somewhat suddenly, on the 3d inst.

PRINCE FELIX DE SCHWALZENBERG.

PRINCE FELIX LOUIS JOHN FREDERICK DE SCHWARZENBERG, Minister for Foreign Affairs, President of the Administration of the Austrian Empire, and Chancellor of the Order of Francis-Joseph, was the second son of the late Joseph Prince de Schwarzenberg, and was born the 2d October, 1800. On the 21st of November, 1848, he was raised to the high office which he continued to hold till the hour of his death. His earlier years were devoted to pleasure. At times he took part in military life; he held the rank of Lieutenant Field-Marshal in the Imperial army, and served with distinction under Marshal Radetzky in Italy. He had filled the diplomatic posts of Aust ian Minister at Turin and Naples, which latter appointment he still held on the outbreak of the revolution in March, 1848. Nothing seemed as yet to have marked him out for the highest office in the empire. After the fall of Prince Metternich the old adherents of the former Government were successively called upon to mount the breach. Count Piequemont and Baron Wessenberg attempted the duties of Ministers, and an appeal was also made to the leading members of the Liberal party, who had suddenly become conspicuous members of the State. The nature of all these expedients was rapid and complete. In this distressing state of the nation, Prince Schwarzenberg accepted the first office in the Government. With a leadin ng tenacity and courage, which seemed to take no account of the dangers before him, he at once repudiated all concession and compromise, and resolved to suffer no abatement of the Imperial power as long as he was its representative. The triumphant result of the work he undertook is from the knowledge of Europe. His vigorous grasp of power and wonderful ability, the Imperial house of Hapsburg owes its complete victory over the revolution of 1848, and its restoration to a state of despotism more absolute than before. Schwarzenberg achieved this in three years and a half; and, though we may look with distaste on the haughty and unbending character of the man, and on the unlimited rule that he has re-established, yet it cannot be denied that he has secured the general peace of Europe. It remains for those who succeed him to soften rigours which may now be no longer necessary, and to grant graduary to the people of the Austrian empire that rational liberty which will be its best security for the non-recurrence of those terrible events that required the talents of Schwarzenberg to overcome them. The Prince has died while in the active service of his Imperial master. A stroke of apoplexy proved fatal to him on the 5th inst., at Vienna

Prince Felix de Schwarzenberg was the younger son of a distinguished noble Austrian house, which for ages has given warriors and statesmen to the empire. His elder brother, John Adolphus Prince de Schwarzenberg, is the present head of the family; his other surviving brother is a Cardinal, and Prince Archbishop of Prague.

THOMAS HAVILAND BURKE, ESQ.



THIS gentleman, the grand-nephew and nearest relative of the great orator and statesman, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, died on the 21 last., after a short illness, aged fifty-seven. He was the only son of Colonel Thomas Haviland, of Penn, Bucks, who married Mary, only daughter of Juliana, sole sister of Edmund Burke, and wife of William Fennell, Esq., of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Colonel Haviland's father, General William Haviland, was a distinguished soldier, and an esteemed favourite of King George III. In March, 1816, on the decease, at Brompton, of his mother, Mr. Thomas Haviland became the representative of his illustrious grandmother, and assumed by Royal permission the name and arms of Burke. He was called to the Bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 18th of November, 1819: he subsequently practised but little in his profession, not needing to do so from his private fortune, and was a gentleman of very retiring habits. He was, however, a scholar of much learning and intelligence, and, in his social and amiable disposition, bore resemblance to his relative "the great Edmund." With the regretted demise of Mr Haviland Burke, perishes even the collateral representation of the orator, whose chief glory was the hope of a succession, and who broke his heart when his only son died. How eloquently did Burke himself speak of that son's death, and his own despair. "The storm has gone over me, and I lie like a tree torn up by the roots and withering on the ground. I am stripped of all my ornaments, I am torn up by the roots and I am prostrate on the earth. There, and prostrate there, I most intelligently recognise the divine justice; but whilst I humble myself before God, I feel I am alone." Now, indeed, nothing but the fame of Edmund Burke survives, which, as Grattan said of it, can fear no death except what his party may impose on the globe.

MR. EDWARD FITZWILLIAM

THIS actor, whose celebrity was once considerable, though of late little heard of, died last week. He was of Irish parentage, but was born in England, August 8th, 1788. At the age of eighteen he started on his professional career; and as early as 1806 he was engaged at Hythe and Sandwich as actor and property-man, with the liberal income of twelve smiling a week. In 1808 Fitzwilliam appeared at Gosport, and subsequently was engaged under Elliston at several provincial theatres, among others at Margate. In 1813 he was employed at the Sheffield theatre, where he remained to the Cross and the Surrey, where he remained for full seasons. In 1822 he married Miss Colebi. [illegible] Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and for a long period their combined attractions continued successful. He became, too, a performer at Drury-Lane, but under conditions to which he was not accustomed: Mr. T. Dibdin had previously written characters for the actor; and he had now to accommodate himself to parts writ en for others, a proceeding repugnant to his task. Equal to a minor theatre, the legitimate drama overtasked his powers. Mr. Fitzwilliam's popularity gradually declined; and of late years his reputation was confined to convivial circles, and his talents were principally employed at public dinners.

THOMAS TYRWHITT DRAKE, ESQ., OF SHARDELOES, BUCKS, AND ASHFIELD HALL, CO. LINCOLN, AND ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. TYRWHITT DRAKE, of Shardeloes, a Magistrate and [illegible] of the county of Bucks, and its High Sheriff in 1831, died on the 23d ult., at his hunting residence at Buck[illegible] Lodge, Leicestershire, aged 64. [illegible] the representative of the ancient family of [illegible] in the county of Lincoln. His estates were very considerable, his ancestry of great antiquity, and his own personal position that of an honourable, philanthropic, and disinterested man." From the time of the resignation of Sir Thomas Mostyn to the end of the last session, he held the mastership of the Bicester hounds, and his kind, hospitable, and gentlemanly conduct had endeared him to many. His father, the late Thomas Drake, Esq., LL.D., of Shardeloes, assumed in 1776, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of Sir John [illegible] Fountain Tyrwhitt, Bart., the surname and a[illegible] whits; but, on inheriting the estates of his [illegible] the decease of his father, he resu[illegible] paternal name, and became Tyrwhit[illegible] wife, daughter and coheir of the Rev. William Wa[illegible] of his decease, in 1810, five sons and three daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Anne, who is deceased, was married to the present Sir Hug[illegible] Baronet. Of the sons, the eldest was Thomas Tyrwhits Drake, who succeeded to the paternal inheritance, the second, the late William Tyrwhits Drake, Esq., M.P. for Amersham, Lieut.-Colonel in the Blues; the third, the Rev. John Tyrwhit Drake, Rector of Amersham; the fourth, the Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake [illegible] Malpas; and the fifth, Frederick-William Tyrwhit Drake, of Hedsor [illegible]

THOMAS TYRWHITT DRAKE, Esq., of Shardeloes, whose death we record, [illegible] many years in Parliament, before the Reform Bill, for the borough of Amersham, and consistently supported the hereditary principles of his ancestors, who were, from earliest knowledge, Royalists, Cavaliers, and Tories. Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake was born 21st March, 1784; and married, 15th October, 1814, Baro[illegible] Amherst, sister of the present Viscount Valentia, by whom he leaves [illegible] family.

The Drakes of Shardeloes, one of whom, Sir William Drake, [illegible] Baronet in 1641, are a younger bran[illegible] Drakes of Ash, in Devon. [illegible] manor mansion in Buckinghamshire is a handsome architectural edi[illegible] with a fine lake and an extensive park; and the deceased gentleman pos[illegible] Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire, together with three lov[illegible] Bucks; a "portion" of Malpas, Cheshire; and St. Nicholas, or [illegible] church," Deptford.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The note of preparation for the coming contest still rings l[illegible] throughout the various boroughs, cities, and counties of the empire, and with all characters which indicates the very strong interest taken by the country at large in the results of the approaching general elections, and in the character which they may impress on the constitution of the new Parliament

WICKLOW COUNTY.—Mr. George Macartney, of Lisanoor Castle, is spoken of as a candidate for this county.

BATH.—The canvass is being conducted with [illegible] at vigour by [illegible] this city; and whilst the Liberals declare that they have made [illegible] Conservatives declare that Captain Scobell and Mr. Phinn [illegible] Scobell at the last election, the Conservatives affirm that Mr. Whitmore [illegible] be returned.

CHESTER BOROUGH.—The *Belfast Mercury* states that [illegible] Lennox Lennox, Lord John Chichester and Mr. Tennent, their [illegible] candidate in the person of Mr. Richard Davison, who comes forward as a Protestant Conservative.

TAMWORTH.—Up to this time no Conservative candidate has offered himself, but three or four are now talked about; viz. Mr. Masterman, the London banker; Mr. Peel, of Drayton Manor; Mr. Gilpin, and Major Mr. Green, shipowner, of London; and Mr. Hubbard, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

CHRISTCHURCH.—The Hon. Captain Harris, brother to the Earl of Malmesbury, is said to be in the field in the Derby interest. An opposition is threatened by W. Tice, Esq., a retired banker, residing at Sopley-park.

CLARE.—Mr. Cornelius O'Brien has addressed the electors of Clare.

CORK COUNTY.—Mr. Thomas M. Barnes has addressed the electors, in opposition to the hon. Cecil Lawless, the present member.

CORK CITY.—Colonel Chatterton, the present Tory [illegible] the contest, and has announced his intention again to offer himself as a candidate [illegible] advocate for Protection."

CORK COUNTY.—Mr. C. H. Frewen, M.P., has addressed a letter to the *Cork Constitution*, declaring, as the head of the [illegible] Mr. Frewen, the announced candidate at the late election, that he is "perfectly satisfied with the result of the contest, because it proves this, that if the gentry of Ireland were only true to themselves, there is not a county in Ireland where they may not return a man of their own choice.

DROGHEDA.—Sir William Somerville has issued a valedictory address to his constituents, in which he says, "From every inquiry which I have been [illegible] made in Parliament, as to the occasion of this present state of public affairs, I should not appear before you as a candidate for your suffrages with any [illegible] grounded hopes of a success in result; and I therefore [illegible]

EAST SUSSEX.—At a influential meeting of Conservative gentlemen, held at the Lion, Bath, on Sunday, it was resolved to substitute for the name of Mr. Gorin[illegible] Mr. Stapley, who is certain to come to the front. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, to whom a requisition was forwarded a few weeks back, on his appointment to the office of Solicitor-General, declined having on Monday evening, and declared himself a candidate.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—It is rumoured that a son of Lord Saye [illegible] Sele will be brought forward, in conjunction with Mr. Cornewal Lewis, [illegible] Lord Eardley, the present Free trade interest. The hon. Mr. Ha[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

TRAVELLING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE "BAY STATE" AND "EMPIRE CITY" STEAM-SHIPS.

At this season of locomotion, it may be interesting to glance at the facilities which Brother Jonathan possesses for enjoying his holidays, by "river, road, and rail," and contrast them with our home resources. This we are enabled to do in the accompanying set of Sketches, the Artist of which has the very agreeable advantage of describing his own real-life pictures.

THE "BAY STATE" AND "EMPIRE CITY" STEAM-SHIPS.

The *Bay State* is one of the large Fall River steamboats, which perform the journey by night with the avowed intention of helping you on your journey to Boston. The passengers embark at pier No. 4, on the north or Hudson River, at five o'clock, and are thence conveyed to the East River, passing by the city of New York, Blackwell's Island, to Hurl's-gate. The scenery up to this place is very beautiful, being diversified by rocks and trees on either side of the river, until you arrive at that part where the rocks appear above the rapids, at intervals causing very dangerous eddies and whirlpools. This spot is alluded to by Cooper in one of his novels; but the picture is rather highly varnished, as some of the steam-boats stem the current daily at a tolerably good pace. Soon after this they enter the Sound, an inlet of the sea which divides Long Island from the mainland, being 101 miles long and near 30 broad at the greatest width. Passing Black Island, they enter Narragansett Bay and Fall River, landing at Newport, 57 miles from New York, in the middle of the night, where the railway cars are in readiness to proceed to Boston. Altogether this is a very pleasing trip, and rather novel to an Englishman. These boats are of very considerable dimensions, although not quite so large as the New York and Albany boats. An end view is here given, in order to show how the width abreast is increased by using supports underneath. Some idea of the size of the wheel-houses may be formed by the fact that the wheels are 40 feet in diameter. The whole length of the ship, nearly, is preserved in the lower cabin for a supper and sleeping-room; long tables are laid out with a supper for 300 or 400, with numerous black waiters to attend on the passengers' wants; and a similar number of berths are built on each side the cabin, with rich damask curtains, to receive the traveller after he has partaken of the well-provided meal. Here he may rest until disturbed by the unruly behaviour of rude boreas or the ringing of the large bell on the deck, which tells of the journey's end as far as the sea is concerned. That part of the upper or "hurricane deck," nearest in the view, is a comfortable and cool place for viewing the night scenery on the voyage, and studying lunar effects in the Sound. The saloon and state cabins are on the same story, and are fitted up with great taste and comfort, approaching splendour. Here you may lounge about on lengthy sofas, *vis-à-vis*, and *dos-à-dos*, and rocking chairs, or read the papers, or pass through the door leading to the deck for coolness, "just as you mind-ter." There is on the lower deck, which at one end resembles a warehouse, 'abundance of room; not only for a large cargo of merchandise, but offices for the captain and others, and a very splendid room especially fitted up for the ladies, with delightful little berths ornamented with rich damask and muslin curtains, forming at once a handsome saloon and sleeping cabin. Rough accommodation is likewise afforded to poor emigrants and others, who cannot afford such luxuries, at the baggage end of the vessel. Here may be seen man, woman, and child, chiefly Irish, resting their weary limbs on certain portions of the cargo, or the softest plank, as the case may be, looking the picture of misery. The boilers, about thirty feet long each, are poised over the water on either side of the boat; and there is a contrivance for the red-hot coals (anthracite) to be raked out, when done with, so as to fall into the water. The flag at the stern, which appears larger on account of its being so close, is thirty feet long. Enough has been said of California and its gold. The *Crescent City* is one of the first ships which run between Chagres and New York, and is very splendidly fitted up.

SLEIGHING IN NEW YORK.

Let us at once plunge into the enlivening picture. The snow is now set in, and the streets above a foot deep. Omnibuses, carriages, and cars are all of a sudden withdrawn, and in one day the scene is entirely changed. The sleighs are all out, and present a view of the most animated description. Large omnibus-built sleighs, with "any quantity" of passengers, are whisked through the streets with their unlimited numbers of horses, from one to twelve, and even twenty. Broadway presents a scene capable of stirring up emotions in the breast of a monomaniac. Ladies and gentlemen are equally delighted with the early chance of driving their neat and elegant, and often splendid sleighs, with their sacred persons muffled up in bear, buffalo, and leopard skins. Some of these skins are fancifully ornamented with a countenance somewhat resembling one of the red deities of the Sandwich Islands, to be seen only in the British Museum, beautifully vandyked around with a red cloth trimming; others resemble the heads of bears with animated glass eyes, whilst the owners, at a cursory view, might be almost mistaken for the animals themselves, with their bear-skin caps, presenting a

SLEIGHING IN NEW YORK.

TRAVELLING IN THE UNITED STATES.

RAILWAY CAR.—DETACHING THE HORSES.

truly zoological appearance, erming a great contrast to the light summer dress of the warm days of July. The velocity of some of the lightest of these sleighs is beyond what might be expected. There is a dare-devil style of driving which would not be tolerated in crowded London. The horses appear not to be the least alarmed at the stunning noise they are compelled to endure in consequence of a girth of bells being fastened round the collar, body, and along the martingale, some of them carrying above 150, of from a walnut size to that of a large orange; and a tolerable idea of the noise in Broadway may be formed when the street is crowded with these conveyances.

RAILWAY CAR.—DETACHING THE HORSES.

There is something so free-and-easy in American travelling, that it is a sort of balm to the European visitor, when the heat is oppressive, to know that change of air and scene may be obtained at a cheap rate, either by ferry-boat or railway. We knew an English lady who delighted to take the ferry-boat to Brooklyn, and, for the trifling consideration of two cents, make an unlimited number of journeys backward and forward, without landing, merely for the benefit of the air which a rapidly moving body will create in offering resistance even to a stationary atmosphere. Upon this scientific principle, as well as the use of palm-leaf fans, sherry coblers, mint julieps, brandy smashes, and the ever serviceable iced Croton water, are the ladies and gents of New York ever wont to cool their feverish sensations. But the railway offers endless amusement in this particular affair. You see a carjust about to start from Centre-street to New Haven, or Harlaem, the Greenwich of New York. Visions of the aforesaid coblers flit across the mind, whilst a trip to the "High Bridge," the architectural colossus and boast of the wondering Knickerbockers, alike tempt you to take a trip. You have merely to ascend two little steps, when the next lands you on the platform. At one end of the car a little door is then opened, and you take a seat on a well-stuffed red plush cushion, with a ditto back to lean against. It is nothing to any one—you intend to enjoy yourself, and feel a "kinder" American independence in your locomotive drawingroom. You may get into a car bound to either of the above-named places, "just as you minid-ter." The Americans prefer to have cheap railways and good carriages for the public accommodation, to extravagantly expensive termini entrances, and cheap painted hard wooden seats to sit on. Nor did we ever see such an *accommodation* in that country as a third-class carriage, wherein human beings were compelled to *stand* all the journey like a parcel of pigs, having positively no seat to avail themselves of, and the open sky above. As these cars have to turn a right angle more than once during their journey from the centre of the city to the locomotive engine, it will be necessary to attach a four-in-hand team in order to take them to that station; but it may appear a matter of speculation. If not of doubt, how a car nearly 50 feet long could turn such an angle. By reference to the Sketch, it will be seen that it is poised on two small carriages underneath, with four wheels each, the centre of each having a pivot so contrived, that, whilst the front carriage is turning a sharp curve of less than 40 feet radius (an outrage contrary to law in England), the hinder one may be on another portion of the rail in reality pointing in another direction. We have watched the cars at this interesting turn, and found the driver with his four horses in hand is obliged to go very carefully, in order not to shoot over the curve by the force of the impetus being so suddenly checked. We likewise remarked that the outer rail was several inches higher than the inner one, as a matter of course; this is most sensibly felt in the inside of the car; but for all this contrivance and care the cars will at times get off the rails. The windows along each side offer an opportunity to the traveller of seeing all around him. The cars are very light, and a stream of air can be let in at any time by opening one of the end doors; they are also ventilated by perforations in the roof, and in the winter time a close stove is introduced, which is rather a remarkable feature to an Englishman. One might go from one end of the train to the other, through all the carriages, as the money-taker must do each journey. There is something in the manner of fastening the four horses and detaching them at once which merits a careful description, and is a feat worthy of Astley's Amphitheatre. It must be understood that the driver stands on the platform in front, the horses being attached by an iron pin, which drops into a hole at his feet and fastens the pole at the front of the carriage; when at the end of the journey, and whilst the car is still in motion, he slightly holds in the horses, and, guiding them off the rails at a tangent, suddenly withdraws the pin, and thereby detaching the horses, jumps off the platform, and drives them into the stables, whilst the car goes on by its own momentum to the locomotive engine, attended by the breakman.

INTERIOR OF A NEW YORK RAILWAY CAR.

In the accompanying interior of an American car, the contrast with our own

INTERIOR OF AN AMERICAN RAILWAY CAR.

[illegible] as may be readily seen, in the immense length, the whole of which cannot be very well given in a perspective drawing, on account of the necessary distortion of the foreground. In attempting a difficulty almost approaching an impossibility, we have afforded the best view in our power. The width of the car is about 9 feet and the length nearly 50. There are eighteen seats on either side, and 17 windows. Each seat is capable of containing two persons, so that 72 persons may be comfortably accommodated, whilst a passage of about 20 inches wide the whole length of the car is preserved for the collector to take the money or tickets, as well as for the use of the passengers, and is found extremely convenient. The back of each seat is fixed on either side by two iron bars turning on a pivot in the centre of the arms of the seat, affording an opportunity for a party of four persons to sit opposite each other, by turning the back of one seat over, as represented in the Engraving. This contrivance shows the attention paid to the comfort of passengers by the railway companies in America, and is well worthy of imitation. The backs of the seats and the cushions have already been described as being well stuffed, and covered with a fine plush, the arms of the seats being made of polished black walnut or mahogany. Each window is supplied with a blind, which may be let down to keep out the rays of the sun, or fastened up in the antique style represented in the Engraving. The small glazed recess on the left of the door does not contain an inkstand, but a lamp, which is fed with alcoholic camphine, or "gas" as it is there called: two tubular pipes contain the wicks, of at least two inches in length, to prevent for a time, but not entirely, explosion by heat of the inflammable mixture contained therein. We have preserved, as nearly as possible, the various fashions of hats worn by the American gentlemen, that our English manufacturers may have an opportunity of selecting something *distingué* for the ensuing season. There is nothing exclusive in an American car. It is not a carriage for first, second or third-class people. The "upper ten" are not shut up from the rest and the ticket collector is civil to all indiscriminately whose custom brings in the dollars. The object of the carriage appears to be for the accommodation of the public as well as the shareholders. The comfort afforded is sufficient to warrant this observation, for, as "all men are equal," so there is no second-class car, unless for excavators and such like persons: members of Congress and butchers, aldermen and carmen, are alike commingled and on an equal footing, when travelling, as at other times. The "baggage" is not placed on the top of the carriages, and allowed to slide down boards to the ground from the top, to the detriment of the boxes, and the destruction of all that is fragile inside, but carefully put into the baggage-cars and locked up, or you may take care of a small basket or bag yourself at your own risk. It is a boast in America that a lady may travel alone from one end of the United States to the other, without molestation of any kind from the less beautiful but more muscular sex. The lady in the foreground of the Sketch is, in all probability, on her way to the Falls of Niagara, about 500 miles distant, whence she will most likely proceed to Chicago, *viâ* Mackina, through Cattaraugus, Vermillion River, Gibraltar, Sheboyagan, and Milwaukie, about 1780 miles further. Progressing, she will wish to see St. Louis, 347 miles further; and, for the mere pleasure of steaming down a moiety of the Mississippi, will venture, in spite of "snaggs" and "sawyers," down its turbid stream to New Orleans, nearly 1200 miles more, and return by ship to New York, round the state of Florida, past Cape Hatteras, another 2000 miles; making, altogether, a trip of 5800 miles—something less than the distance from here to New York and back.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 11.—Easter Sunday.
Monday, 12.—Easter Monday. America discovered, 1492.
Tuesday, 13.—Easter Tuesday. Handel died, 1759.
Wednesday, 14.—Sun rises 5h. 7m., sets 6h. 54m.
Thursday, 15.—Easter Term begins. Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.
Friday, 16.—Buffon the naturalist died, 1788.
Saturday, 17.—Judge Jeffries died, 1689.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17, 1852.

Sunday M	Sunday A	Monday M	Monday A	Tuesday M	Tuesday A	Wednesday M	Wednesday A	Thursday M	Thursday A	Friday M	Friday A	Saturday M	Saturday A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	h m	h m
6 50	7 20	7 50	8 35	9 15	10 0	10 40	11 20	11 55	No tide	0 25	0 45	1 10	1 25

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—TUESDAY, APRIL 13, [illegible]—First Appearance of Signor BELLETTI since his return from America.—It is respectfully [illegible] this THEATRE will RE-OPEN [illegible] NEXT, APRIL 13, when [illegible] Opera, L'ITALIANA in ALGIERI. Mustapha, Signor Belletti; [illegible] Signor Ferranti; Haly, Signor Mercuriali; and Lindoro, Signor Calzolari; Elvira, [illegible] Feller; and Isabella, Mdlle Angri. Between the Acts, the admired [illegible] [illegible]. To conclude with the highly successful new Spanish Ballet Divertissement UN BAILE DE CANDIL; by Mdlle Guy Stephan, Mdlles Rosa, Esper, Allegrini, and Lamoureux, MM Di Mattea and Mathieu. On Saturday next, April 17, Mdlle Sofie Cruvelli will appear as Norma. In the ensuing week Mdlle Wagner will arrive. A new Grand Opera by Meyerbeer is in preparation. A new Ballet is in preparation for the rentrée of Mdlle Rosa [illegible]. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Box office, Colonnade, Haymarket.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, APRIL 12th, will be performed the CORSICAN BROTHERS; and (1st time) a new and original Fairy Tale, in Two Acts, entitled WITTIKIND and HIS BROTHERS, or, the Seven Swan Princes and the Fair Melusine. Tuesday, 13th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Wednesday, 14th: Shakspeare's Historical Play of King John, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Thursday, 15th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 16th: Shakspeare's [illegible] Play of King John, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Saturday, 17th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 12, [illegible] Paul Laba, Donain, and Marquet will appear together in the popular new [illegible] MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE. Written by M Jules Sandeau. Mr Mitchell [illegible] announce that it is intended to produce (for the first time in this country) [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, Beaumarchais' celebrated Comedy LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE; ou, La Precaution Inutile. The engagements of Mdlle Rose Cheri [illegible] list of May.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S [illegible] Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—On EASTER MONDAY, and during the week, a new Characteristic Address by the Manager. After which an entirely new and original "piece de circonstance," called NOW in REHEARSAL—a Confidential Revelation, Strictly Public. To be followed by the SWISS COTTAGE; with New Scenery, Costumes, &c. To conclude with the Grand Magical Eastern Spectacle of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP; [illegible] Furnished up for the Marionettes. Every evening at Eight o'Clock. A [illegible] on Wednesday and Saturday next, at Three o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before each performance. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c., to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, between 11 and 5; and of all the principal Librarians.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and [illegible] Mr W. BATTY.—ON EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 12th, and during the Week [illegible] produced, for the first time in England, the Magnificent Equestrian and Military Spectacle [illegible] BONAPARTE in EGYPT; or, the Battle of Aboukir, which has [illegible] created sensation in Paris, and which will be produced at the above [illegible] style of magnificence. To be followed by Batty's inimitable [illegible] introducing talent of the highest order, both native and foreign. To conclude with THE LOTTERY TICKET. Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.

MR. NEATE'S FIFTH QUARTETT and PIANOFORTE SOIREE will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, [illegible], at Eight o'clock. The Quartetts will be executed by MM Sainton, [illegible]. Mr Neate will play with Mr Cooper Beethoven's celebrated Sonata, dedicated [illegible], in which Mr Potter has kindly consented [illegible]. Programmes and [illegible] may be had of Mr NEATE, 2, Chapel-street, Portland-place, and at the principal Music-shops. A Triple Ticket, £1 1s; a Single Ticket, 10s 6d.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Signor and Madame FERRARI have the honour to announce that their SOIREE MUSICALE will take place on FRIDAY, APRIL 30. Commence at 8 o'Clock. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Madame Macfarren, Miss Ransford, and Madame Ferrari; Messrs Swift, Henry, Borrani, and Signor Ferrari. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte—Herr Pauer, Miss Kate Loder, and Mr Kind Holmes; Harp—J Balsir Chatterton; Concertina [illegible]; Violin—Mr Clementi; Violoncello—Mr Aylward. Conductors, Mr Frank Mori and [illegible]. Tickets, 7s each; Stalls, 10s 6d, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co's, 201, Regent-street, and the principal musicsellers.

THE HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY have the honour to inform the public, that they will perform (D V) at READING on APRIL 12th, Gloucester, 13th and 14th; Cheltenham, 14th, 16th, and 17th; Hereford, 19th; Leominster, 20th; Ludlow, 21st; Shrewsbury, 22d; Chester, 23d and 24th of April.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, 16th APRIL, will be repeated Haydn's CREATION. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mr Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes. The Orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter Hall, will consist of (including 16 double basses) nearly 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats, 5s; Central Area, numbered seats, 10s 6d each; at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS on EASTER MONDAY, at the [illegible], KENSINGTON; and on WEDNESDAY, at the Lecture Hall, Camberwell. Mr Love will present his Original Entertainment, entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, the Gallery of Portraits. After which a Zoological Concert. To conclude with a Vocal Sketch, entitled Love's Labour Lost; with other Entertainments. Pianoforte, Mr H B May. Mr Ap Thomas will introduce solos on the Harp.—Doors open at Half-past Seven, begin at Eight. Stalls, 3s; Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s.—On Wednesday, April 21, Mr Love will give his Entertainment at Brentwood; on Monday, 26, at Royston; and on Tuesday, 27, at Hitchin.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A Lecture by J H Pepper, Esq, on Glynn and Appel's Patent Paper for the prevention of Forgery by the Anastatic Process, daily at Two o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Nine. The Talented Vocalist, KRAUSZ de FEHER will give his Musical Illustrations every evening except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Lecture on Voltaic Electricity, by Dr Bachhoffner. A splendid new series of Dissolving Views. Exhibition of the Microscope, Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

ROBIN'S SOIREES will RE-OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, with his last wonders and his fourth and entirely new programme.—Every evening, at a Quarter past Eight o'Clock precisely, M and Mdme Robin will repeat their inimitable Entertainment [illegible] Wednesday, a Morning Performance at Half-past Two. Children under [illegible] age, half price.—Places may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, Bond-street; [illegible] Sams' Royal Library, St James's-street, Messrs Ebers, Andrews', and at the [illegible] Libraries; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, BRIGHTON and LONDON.—DR. DARLING will give a SERIES of EXPERIMENTS, upon persons in a perfectly waking state, at the Newburgh Rooms, Brighton, on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th instant, and every Wednesday and Friday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at 8 P.M.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The SECOND CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY in EASTER WEEK. Conductors, M Berlioz and Dr Wylde. In compliance with numerous inquiries, the Directors beg to announce that the Dramatic Symphony of ROMEO and JULIET, by Hector Berlioz, shall be repeated as soon as the necessary arrangements will admit.
WILLERT BEALE, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLEY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Three o'clock.
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT. WEDNESDAYS, May 19, June 9 and [illegible]. AMERICAN PLANTS, SATURDAYS, May 29 and June 5. ROSES, SATURDAY, June 26. Tickets of admission are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows of the Society, price [illegible] on or before Saturday, May 8, 4s; after that day, 5s; or on the days of the Exhibition, 7s 6d each. [illegible] Fellows of the Society can obtain, on or before May 8, packets of 30 tickets [illegible].

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted on a scale of unequalled magnitude, [illegible] figures and objects life size. A grandeur of effect and impressiveness are produced by the introduction of Sacred Vocal Music (never attempted at any other Diorama), sung by a full choir with organ accompaniment. Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to Visitors on payment of Sixpence each, EVERY DAY in EASTER WEEK, except Saturday. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens; a fine series of Antelopes having been added to the Hippopotamus, Elephant Calf, and other rare animals during the winter.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.—The GREAT PICTURE painted by MARSHALL CLAXTON for the Infant School of St Stephen's, Westminster.—Messrs LLOYD BROTHERS and CO have the honour to announce, that, by the kind permission and under the patronage of Miss Burdett Coutts, they are about to publish a high-class ENGRAVING from the above Picture, in such a style as to form a companion to Sir Charles Eastlake's exquisite Print of "Christ weeping over Jerusalem." Prints, £3 3s; Proofs, £5 5s; Proofs before Letters, £8 8s; Artists' Proof, £10 10s. Subscribers' names are [illegible] received by Messrs Lloyd Brothers and Co, 22, Ludgate-hill, London.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors are requested to take notice that all Works of Art intended for the ensuing Annual Exhibition at the Royal Hibernian Academy, should be forwarded to the Academy House on or before SATURDAY, the 24th of APRIL, after which no Works will be received. By Order, GEORGE PETRIE, Secretary.
Academy House, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, 5th February, 1852.

HINDOSTAN.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA, from CALCUTTA to the HIMALAYA, is now EXHIBITED DAILY, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square, at Twelve, Three, and Eight o'clock. The museum is open half an hour before each exhibition. Painted by Mr P Phillips, Mr Louis Haghe, and Mr Knell, from drawings by Lieutenant-Colonel Luard. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d. "The public are indebted for this great treat to the authoress of 'Wanderings of a Pilgrim during Four and Twenty Years in the East.' We strongly recommend all those who come to London during this festive season to pay a visit to the Diorama of Hindostan."—British Army Dispatch.

AT the PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street.—Cosmorama, Dioramic and Panoramic Exhibition.—Now Exhibiting, the following Splendid Views, Historical and Scenic: Edinburgh during a Conflagration—Fire and Smoke in Motion, the Interior of St Peter's at Rome, with Dioramic effect; Mont Blanc; Castelamare, near Naples; Grand Cairo; Park of Versailles; Mount St Bernard, and the Ruins of Pæstum. Open from 10 till 10.—Admission, 1s; Children, half-price.

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—RESIDENTIAL TICKETS.—In order to encourage the erection of Houses at moderate rents, viz. from £[illegible] per annum, adapted to the wants of Clerks and of similar classes of society, on the suburban lines of this company, which traverse the most healthy and attractive portion of the neighbourhood of London, the Directors are prepared to arrange terms for the issue, at a reduced rate and for a given number of years, of Residential Tickets (1st or 2d Class) with persons erecting Twenty houses or more, of the class referred to, on specified conditions, for the use of the occupiers of such houses, and their families. A late Train will run on the Windsor line daily, on and after the 1st April, leaving Waterloo at 11 o'clock P.M., and calling at the principal intermediate stations, and will continue to run permanently during summer and winter. By order of the Court of Directors.
York-road Offices, 27th March, 1852. WYNDHAM HARDING, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK.—The GREAT BRITAIN Steam-ship, 3500 tons, Captain B R Matthews (late Commander of the Great Western and City of Glasgow steam ships) will be despatched on SATURDAY MORNING, 1st May, from the Wellington Dock, Liverpool, direct to New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE

After Saloon	20 guineas
Fore Saloon	13 guineas
" with a few Midship Berths at	15 guineas

including Steward's fee, the attendance of an experienced Surgeon, bedding, and all provisions, except wines and liquors, which will be supplied at very moderate prices.

Each passenger in the after saloon will be allowed half a ton and in the fore saloon a quarter of a ton measurement for personal luggage, independent of state room accommodation. Freight will be charged on any exceeding these quantities at 60s. All passage money to be paid before luggage can go on board.

FREIGHT.—Fine Goods, 60s per ton measurement, coarse goods, hardware, and weight subject to agreement, without primage, if paid here, or with five per cent primage if paid in New York, at four dollars eighty cents per pound sterling. Goods intended for any part of America forwarded with care and economy. Cargo received at the south-west corner Wellington Dock up to six o'clock P.M. on the evening of Thursday, 29th of April. Parcels until six P.M. on Friday, the 30th, at the office, 1, North John-street.

Apply in Bristol .... to Gibbs, Bright, and Co.	Apply in Belfast to .. George C Pim and Co
" London .... G. Seymour, Sun-court, Cornhill	" Manchester .. Yates and Corkling
" Glasgow .. Samuel Irvine and Co	" Birmingham .. R W Winfield
" Dublin .. W [illegible] and Son, Eden-quay	" Leeds .... Davy and Co
" [illegible] H L Allen, North Wall	" Paris .... J Marco de Pont
	" Havre .... Theodore Barbey
	" New York .... Richard Irvin

Or to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO, 1, North John-street, Liverpool.
See "Bradshaw's Guide" for March and April.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office—ROYAL EXCHANGE, London. Branch, 29, Pall Mall.
GOVERNOR—Thomas Tooke, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR—John Alexander Hankey [illegible] Melville [illegible]
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—Charles Barclay, Esq.
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John [illegible], Esq	Lancelot Holland, Esq	Thomas Smith, Esq
Alexander [illegible], Esq	Sir J W Lubbock, Bart	William Soltau, Esq
Edward M [illegible], Esq	Charles J Manning, Esq	Joseph Somes, Esq
William Davidson, Esq	Henry Nelson, Esq	William Wallace, Esq
R W Grenfell, Esq	[illegible], Esq	Octavius Wigram, Esq
R Hanbury, jun, Esq	John Henry [illegible], Esq	Charles B Young, Esq

FIRE and MARINE ASSURANCES granted on liberal terms.

LIFE ASSURANCES for any sum not exceeding £10,000 on one life, with, or at lower rates without, participation in Profits.

The [illegible] participating Policies (apportioned with reference to age) has ranged from 1½ to 3½ per Cent. per annum upon the Sum Assured, or from 32 to 60 per Cent. upon the premium paid.

The Bonus may be taken in reduction of Premium if preferred.

The position and character maintained by the Corporation during more than a century and a quarter afford a guarantee that this large Bonus has been declared out of realised surplus, and not by anticipating future profits to the cost and danger of future participants.

Policies may be effected in a form providing at once for the Assured in old age, and for his family [illegible] death.

LOANS are granted on unencumbered Policies to the extent of their official value, without involving law charges.

Persons assured with this CHARTERED CORPORATION are exempt from the liabilities of Partnership involved in the Mutual system, and have the security of a large Capital stock in addition to the Premium Fund. ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Night-side of Nature. 2 vols.——Read's Poems.——Spencer's Cross Manor House.——Lives of the Queens of England. Vol VII.——Adam Graeme. 3 vols.——Naval Architecture.——The Successful Merchant.——Grant's History of Physical Astronomy.——Poems from my Fireside.
Music.—"Britons, prepare."

Notice to Subscribers.—The back Numbers of the Illustrated London News for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

* * * The Advertisement Page is unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

The war in Kaffraria has not been concluded. Some weeks ago there appeared some ground for the hope that the next despatches from the colony would report the final discomfiture of all the savage chieftains now in arms against our power; but the pleasing anticipation has not been realised. In addition to the distressing intelligence of the loss, by one of the most fearful shipwrecks on record, of nearly five hundred brave men, destined for service in the war, the last mail reports that the three great Kaffir chieftains, Macomo, Stock, and Sandilli still maintain their positions amid the mountains or the bush, and that Sir Harry Smith has received his letter of recall. The effect of this announcement upon the public feelings of the colonists is represented to have been serious, and great anxiety was expressed for the arrival of General Cathcart. It is reported, that, so far from seeking to make peace, the several chiefs are bent on resistance to the last extremity; that they are so full of confidence, that they have made up their minds to invade the colony on various points, to drive off the cattle wherever they are, and to destroy the fruit-trees and everything else on their path that they cannot carry away with them. It is added that Macomo, more especially, has been largely reinforced in the Waterkloof, and that he has abundance both of men and provisions. The expedition against the Amatolas, where Sandilli is entrenched, and from the results of which so much was anticipated by Sir Harry Smith, had not returned. Thus it will be seen that the last Cape news is meagre in great points, and sufficiently disheartening in small ones.

The "Prince President" of the French Republic has done so many surprising things in his time, that the public no longer feel astonishment at any of his acts or speeches, however marvellous they may be. Yet both Frenchmen and Englishmen, however blunted they may be against sudden impressions, will own to something like surprise at his last appearance before the public. He claims the throne—for he scarcely conceals that such is his object—not simply because he was elected President for four years in 1848, and for ten years on the 1st of January, 1852, but because, four years before he was born, the French people proclaimed by their votes that the future government of France should be hereditary in the family of Napoleon Bonaparte. Since the doctrine of Divine right has been exploded, and the dogma of the sovereignty of the people substituted for it, he claims, as he would have the world believe, to be a more legitimate ruler of the French than even the Count de Chambord would be. He has gravely propounded this doctrine to the judges of the superior courts; and the Parisians, quite understanding what it means, have quietly made up their minds to witness within a few weeks the transformation of the President of ten years into the "hereditary Emperor of the French." It is asserted that the imperial robes are already made; that the soldiers are to have more sausages and more champagne on some early day in May; and that all the rest will follow as a matter of course. As in his address to the Legislature, upon which we commented last week, the President declared that he would not assume the crown of his uncle unless the conspiracies of factions forced him to do so, we may suppose that, for the sake of appearing consistent, a conspiracy will be ordered, as well as the robes and the sausages, and that it will be as duly forthcoming whenever it is wanted.

THE REVENUE.

The official statement of the public revenue and expenditure for the quarter and the year ending Monday last, the 5th instant, has been published, from which it appears that there is an increase of revenue for the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1851, amounting to £102,540; but that on the whole year there is a decrease of revenue, as compared with the year ending April 5, 1851, of £707,558.

The items for the quarter are shown in the following table:—

QUARTER ENDING APRIL 5, 1852.

INCREASE.		
Customs		£66,759
Excise		89,528
Taxes		127,264
Crown Lands		40,000
Miscellaneous		19,759
Total increase		343,310
DECREASE.		
Stamps	£32,023	
Property-tax	21,123	
Post-office	13,000	
	66,146	
Imprest and other moneys	1[illegible]1,324	
Repayment of advances	53,300	
Total decrease		240,770
Net increase on quarter		£102,540

The Net Decrease on the Revenue of the Year amounts to but £[illegible]68,708, as the reduction in the "Imprest and other Monies," and in the "Repayment of Advances," swallows up £138,850, and thus makes the total decrease reach £707,558, as given above.

This falling off in the "Ordinary Revenue" arises out of a decrease in three items only, viz. Stamps, Taxes, and Property-tax. The decrease in the Property-tax (£119,579) is not greater than the natural variation to be expected from time to time in that impost. The decrease in the Taxes (£659,505) is accounted for by the abolition of the window-tax before the house-tax came to replace it. The decrease in the Stamps (£203,998) is the result of the revision which that source of revenue has lately been subjected to.

Under all the other heads of "Ordinary Revenue" there is an increase for the year; viz. in the Customs, of £97,266; in the Excise, of £57,674; in the Post-office, of £130,000; in the Crown Lands, of £30,000; in the Miscellaneous, of £35,434.

On the whole, then, the returns are very satisfactory.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle from Buckingham Palace on Thursday, for the Easter recess.

Her Majesty, previous to her departure for town, held a Court, at which his Excellency the Count Buol, Austrian Minister, had an interview with the Queen, preparatory to leaving England on a temporary absence.

His Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg is enjoying the hospitality of the Court. His Serene Highness arrived in London on Sunday last, having landed at Southampton from the *Montrose* steamer.

It may be confidently expected that the season will be a brilliant one. Her Majesty has already fixed a State ball for the 5th of May, and a concert for the 10th of May.

The approach of the Easter holidays always causes a lull in fashionable movements, and since Saturday night last there has not been a single fashionable *réunion*.

The Countess of Malmesbury had a brilliant assembly on Saturday last, the 3d inst. On the same evening the Speaker gave his seventh and last Parliamentary dinner.

Miss Coutts has issued invitations for a grand concert on Wednesday, the 21st instant, and for a grand banquet on Saturday, May 1st.

The Saturday evening *réunions* of the Duchess of Northumberland and the Viscountess Palmerston will be resumed on the close of the holidays.

On Monday the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, Knight, was, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to intimate that he will be happy to become the president and patron of the Royal Western Yacht Club of that country.

The Earl of Hardwicke has been pleased to appoint Peter Dickson, Esq., his Lordship's private secretary, in the room of A. W. Blake, Esq., resigned.

Monsignor Santucci, a member of the Apostolical Chamber, died suddenly at Rome on the 26th. ult.

A new kind of colonisation is at present being tried in Senegal. Some months back a slaver filled with Negroes being captured, they were at their own desire taken to Senegal and placed on the banks of the Cazamanca with their wives and children. They live by fishing and husbandry, and obey very submissively a mayor put over them. The last accounts state that this little colony is in full prosperity.

A letter from Dôle states that the *grippe* has lately been raging with severity in that town, and caused great mortality.

FATAL WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "BIRKENHEAD," AND LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

A catastrophe of the most disastrous character has become known within the week. Her Majesty's large steamer *Birkenhead*, which had been despatched from England a short time back with reinforcements for the troops engaged in the Kaffir war at the Cape of Good Hope, has been lost off the coast there; and out of 638 souls on board, only 184 have been saved.

The scene of this terrible calamity was at Danger Point not far from Simon's Bay, where the steamer, after a prosperous run of forty-eight days from Cork—which she left on the 7th of January last—arrived on the 24th of February, and landed a portion of the reinforcements on board. She left on the following evening at seven o'clock to proceed to Algoa Bay and the Buffalo River, with the rest of the troops destined for the war; and her commander, Captain Salmond, in his anxiety to make as quick a passage as possible, kept to the shore so closely, that the steamer, during the night, got among the rocks which line the coast, and struck with a violent shock at two o'clock in the morning on the 26th of February, seven hours after she had steamed out of Simon's Bay. The speed at which she was going—8½ knots an hour—drove her with such force on the rocks, that within a few minutes after she struck she broke in two, and went down, carrying with her the large proportion mentioned above of the persons on board.

The coolness and steady obedience to order which the troops manifested on that awful and trying occasion present an instance of one of the noblest results of discipline. All the women and children were removed in time to secure their entire safety, and then the officers and men tried to save themselves in the boats, and by whatever means they could obtain.

The following report, addressed to the Commandant of Cape Town by Captain Wright, of the 91st Regiment, one of the survivors, gives a graphic and succinct narrative of the disaster :—

Simon's Bay, March 1, 1852.

SIR,—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have to announce to you the loss of her Majesty's steamer *Birkenhead*, which took place on a rock about two miles and a half or three miles off Point Danger, at 2 A.M., 26th February.

The sea was smooth at the time, and the vessel was steaming at the rate of eight knots and a half an hour. She struck the rock, and it penetrated through her bottom just aft of the foremast. The rush of water was so great that there is no doubt that most of the men in the lower troop deck were drowned in their hammocks. The rest of the men and all the officers appeared on deck, when Major Seaton called all the officers about him and impressed on them the necessity of preserving order and silence among the men. He directed me to take and have executed whatever orders the commander might give me. Sixty men were immediately put on to the chain pumps on the lower afterdeck, and told off in three reliefs; sixty men were put on to the tackles of the paddlebox boats, and the remainder of the men were brought on to the poop, so as to case the fore part of the ship. She was at the time rolling heavily. The commander ordered the horses to be pitched out of the port gangway, and the cutter to be got ready for the women and children, who had all been collected under the poop awning. As soon as the horses were got over the side, the women and children were passed into the cutter, and under charge of Mr. Richards, master's assistant, the boat then stood off about 150 yards. Just after they were out of the ship the entire bow broke off at the foremast, the bowsprit going up in the air towards the fore topmast, and the funnel went over the side, carrying away the starboard paddlebox and boat. The paddlebox boat was injured when being lowered. The large boat in the centre of the poop awning could not be got at.

It was about 12 or 15 minutes after she struck that the bow broke off. The men then all went up on the poop, and in about five minutes more the vessel broke in two. Forewards, just about the engine-room, and the stern part immediately filled and went down. A few men jumped off just before she did so, but the greater number remained to the last, and so did every officer belonging to the troops. All the men, as well as the sailors, I fear, were crushed when the funnel fell; and the men and officers below at the pumps could not, I think, have reached the deck before the vessel broke up and went down. The survivors clung, some to the rigging of the mainmast, part of which was cut off by the funnel, and others got hold of floating pieces of wood. I think there must have been about 200 on the drift wood. I was on a large piece along with five others, and we picked up nine or ten more. The swell carried the wood in the direction of Point Danger. As soon as it got to the weeds and breakers, finding that it would not support all that were on it, I jumped off and swam on shore; and when the others, and also those that were on the pieces of wood, reached the shore, we proceeded into the country, to try to find a habitation of any sort where we could obtain shelter. Many of the men were naked, and almost all without shoes. Owing to the country being covered with thick, thorny bushes, our progress was slow; but, after walking till about 3 P.M., having reached land about 12, we came to where a wagon was outspanning, and the driver of it directed us to a small bay, where there is a hut of a fisherman. The bay is called Sandford's Cove. We arrived there about sunset; and, as the men had nothing to eat, I went on to a farmhouse about eight or nine miles from the Cove, and sent back provisions for the day. The next morning I sent another day's provisions, and the men were removed up to a farm of Captain Smales', about 12 or 14 miles up the country. Lieutenant Girardot, of the 43d, and Cornet Bond, of the 12th Lancers, accompanied this party, which amounted to 68 men, including 18 sailors.

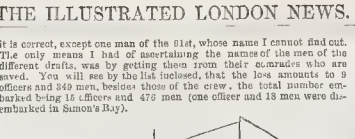
I then went down to the coast, and during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday I examined the rocks for more than 20 miles, in the hope of finding some men who might have drifted in. I fortunately fell in with the crew of a whale boat, that is employed sending on Dyer's Island; I got them to take the boat outside the seaweed, while I went along the shore. The seaweed on the coast is very thick, and of immense length, so that it would have caught most of the drift wood. Happily, the boat picked up two men, and I also found two. Although they were almost exhausted, two of them having been in the water 38 hours, they were all right the next day except a few bruises. It was 86 hours on Sunday afternoon when I left the coast since the wreck had taken place; and as I had carefully examined every part of the rocks, and also sent the whale boat over to Dyer's Island, I can safely assert that when I left there was not a living soul on the coast of those that had been on board the ill-fated *Birkenhead*.

On Saturday I met Mr. Mackay, the Civil Commissioner of Caledon, and also Lieutenant Villiers. The former told me that he had ordered the men who had been at Captain Smales' to be clothed by him, he having a store at his farm. Forty soldiers received clothing there. Mr. Mackay, the field-cornet, and myself, accompanied by a party of men brought down by Mr. Villiers, went along the coast as far as the point that runs out to Dyer's Island, and all the bodies that were met with were interred. There were not many, however, and I regret to say it could be easily accounted for. Five of the horses got to the shore, and were caught and brought to me. One belonged to myself, one to Mr. Bond, of the 12th Lancers, and the other three to Major Seaton, of the 74th, Dr. Laing, and Lieutenant Booth, of the 73d. I handed the horses over to Mr. Mackay, and he is to send them on to me here, so that they may be sold, and that I may account for the proceed.

On the 28th of February her Majesty's ship *Rhadamanthus* was seen off Sandford's Cove; so I went down there, and found that Captain Bance, the Commander of the *Castor* frigate, had landed and gone up to Captain Smales', to order the men down to the Cove, so as to embark in the steamer to be conveyed to Simon's Bay. On Sunday, when I was down on the coast, the field-cornet told me that at a part where he and his men had been a few bodies were washed up and buried; also a few boxes, which were broken in pieces and the contents strewed about the rocks. I have ceased to hope that any more were living, and came down to the Cove to join the other men. We arrived there about six P.M.

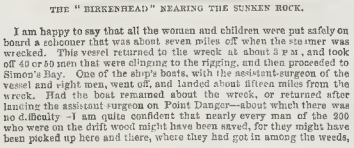
The order and regularity that prevailed on board, from the time the ship struck till she totally disappeared, far exceeded anything that I thought could be effected by the best discipline; and it is but seldom it comes to be wondered at, seeing that most of the soldiers had been but a short time in the service. Every one did as he was directed; and there was not a murmur or a cry among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All remained their orders, and had them carried out, as if the men were embarking, instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference, that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion.

I inclose a list of those embarked, distinguishing those saved. I think it is correct, except one man of the 91st, whose name I cannot find out. The only means I had of ascertaining the names of the men of the different drafts, was by getting them from their comrades who are saved. You will see by the list inclosed, that the loss amounts to 9 officers and 349 men, besides those of the crew, the total number embarked being 16 officers and 472 men (one officer and 18 men were disembarked in Simon's Bay).



THE "BIRKENHEAD" NEARING THE SUNKEN ROCK.

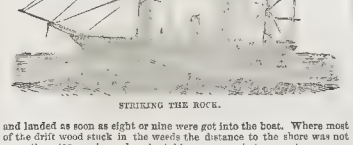
I am happy to say that all the women and children were put safely on board a schooner that was about seven miles off when the steamer was wrecked. This vessel returned to the wreck at about 3 P.M., and took off 40 or 50 men that were clinging to the rigging, and then proceeded to Simon's Bay. One of the ship's boats, with the assistant-surgeon of the vessel and eight men, went off, and landed about fifteen miles from the wreck. Had the boat remained about the wreck, or returned after landing the assistant surgeon on Point Danger—about which there was no difficulty—I am quite confident that nearly every man of the 300 who were on the drift wood might have been saved, for they might have been picked up here and there, where they had got in among the weeds,



STRIKING THE ROCK.

and landed as soon as eight or nine were got into the boat. Where most of the drift wood stuck in the weeds the distance to the shore was not more than 400 yards, and as, by taking a somewhat serpentine course, I managed to swim in without getting foul of the rock, or being tumbled over by a breaker, there is no doubt the boat might have done so also

(the fact I cannot omit mentioning). When the vessel was just about going down, the commander called out, "All those that can swim, jump over board and make for the boats." Lieutenant Girardot and myself were standing on the stern part of the poop. We begged the men not to do as the commander said, as the boat with the women must be swamped. Not more than three made the attempt.



BREAKING.

On Sunday evening, at 6 P.M., all the men who were at Captain Smales', and the four I had with myself on the coast, were embarked in boats and taken on board the *Rhadamanthus*, and we arrived in Simon's Bay at 3 A.M. on Monday, the 1st of March; eighteen of the men are bruised and burnt by the sun, and the Commodore has ordered them into the Naval Hospital. The rest are all right, and seventy require to be clothed. I need scarcely say that everything belonging to the men was lost.

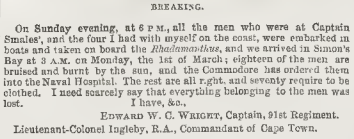
I have, &c.,

EDWARD W. C. WRIGHT, Captain, 91st Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ingleby, R.A., Commandant of Cape Town.

P.S.—I must not omit to mention the extreme kindness and attention shown by Captain Smales to the men at his house: and by Captain Ramsden, of the *Lioness* schooner, and his wife to those taken on board his vessel.

E. W. C. W.



THE WRECK.

From other accounts it would appear that considerable numbers perished in the water from the attacks of the sharks, which surrounded the wreck in shoals.

The following are returns of the numbers saved and lost respectively :—

SAVED.

OFFICERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, AND BOYS.—William Callaes, assistant-surg., C. R. Hancock, assistant engineer, 1st class; Benjamin Barber, clerk, 3d class; John Freshfield, clerk; E. B. Richards, master's assistant; G. W. S. Rice, clerk; John Archbold, gunner. Seamen.—John Bowen, A.B.; Jas. Dunn, A.B.; George Tilt, A.B.; Jos. Smith, A.B.; Charles Noble, A.B.; Tom. Berry, A.B.; William Langwad, A.B.; John Ashbot, stoker; George Randon, stoker; John King, stoker; Thomas Daw, stoker; Henry Maxwell, quartermaster, Edward Wilson, boatswain's mate; James Lacey, coal heaver; Jas. Meehan, coal heaver; Wm. Neale, carpenter's mate; Thos. Hardman, jig. stoker; James Duffy, J. F. and W. Second Class Boys; Robert Prim, A.B.; George Winsor, A.B.; Thomas Harris, A.B.; John Lewis, A.B.; Thomas Woods, stoker, John Thelan, A.B.; John Dyke, A.B.; James M'Carthy, A.B.; Thomas Forbes, A.B.; Henry Bewell, A.B.; William W odward seaman; Thomas Drackford, seaman; Thomas Coffin, seaman; William Giles, boy 1st class, Charles Mathews, boy 2d class; George Windham, boy 2d class; Benjamin Turney, boy 2d class; J. R. Howard, not on ship's books.

MARINES.—John Drake, colour-sergeant, William Northover, private; Thos. Dame, private; John Cooper, private; William Tuck, private; Thomas Kearns, private.

SOLDIERS.—2d Regiment: John Moore, Michael Maley, P. Peters, John Peters, Thomas Gardner, Robert Pace, Henry Dance, Henry Vernon, James Gibbs, Regt. Sergeant-Major M'Carthy. Sergeant Tuite, W. Bushe, William Clark, Thomas Caldwell, James Godin, John Herriel, James Wade, William Wright, Richard Ryan, Daniel Waters, Thomas Sangaw, John Irwin, James Johnson, Robert Jones, John Yale, John Simm, P. Ward. 43d Regiment: John Hurst, Ed. Ambrose, James West. 43d Regiment: Adam Keating. 60th Rifles: William Brownlow, Thomas Nuttall, Thomas Smith, William Sumer. 73d Regiment: Sergeant Kaber y, William Burbe, Thomas Cash, James Fitzpatrick, Wm. Hopkins, Patrick May, Michael O'Brien, Patrick Lynch, John Sullivan, William Ward. 74th Regiment: Sergeant Harold, W. Boyce, C. Fergusson, James Henderson, D. Jackson, Walter Taylor, John Smith, Charles Walker, D. Sawyer, Richard Evans, Stanley, D. Carey, F. Mullins, F. Cunningham, John Goodall. Staff Assistant: John Lamb, John Walmsley, Frederick Winterbottom.

WOMEN.—Mrs. Darkins, Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. Mullins, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Gwichar, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Montgomery.

Thirteen children.

Mr. Bowen, staff-surgeon.

Total:—One officer and 62 soldiers, 7 women, and 13 children.

When the *Rhadamanthus* reached the scene of the wreck, she found on the shore, near Danger Point, 68 survivors, who had succeeded in landing there. It appears, from search of the coast for twenty miles, that no others have been saved or are likely to be found. The following is the list of the 68 persons, in addition to those saved by the boats:—

OFFICERS.—Captain Wright, 91st Regiment; Lieutenant Girardot, 43d Regiment; Cornet Bond, 12th Lancers.

12TH LANCERS.—J. Dodd. 43d Regiment: A. Auther, W. Babb, J. White, J. Ryan, J. Bourke. 60th Regiment: J. Brown, R. Hand, M. Barby, J. Hoddy. 91st Regiment: G. Bridges, G. Wells, W. Smith, L. Hargins, J. M'Donell. 43d Regiment: J. Gerim, G. Peters, G. Lyons, G. Brachney, M. Hornett, P. Allan, J. Woodward. 60th Regiment: Sergeant D. Andrews, A. Lacke, H. Cook, J. Hanlon, H. Maiher, J. Stanfield. 73d Regiment: D. Sullivan, J. O'Reilly, W. Dopson, P. Taylor. 74th Regiment: G. Taylor, J. M'Mullin, R. Hartle, J. Keath, D. Manrue, J. M'Gregor, J. M'Kee. 91st Regiment: J. Hosden, P. Flynn, J. Corbey, A. M'Kay, A. Hutson, J. Lancey, J. Haggard.

Total: 46 soldiers, 4 officers.

List of officers and seamen of the *Birkenhead* taken off Danger Point:—

OFFICERS: Mr. Barbar, assistant engineer; Mr. Archibald, gunner.

Edward Crosser, A.B.; Samuel Harris, cutter; Thomas Hundran, stoker; Edward Wilson, boatswain's mate; James Wearan, sailmaker's mate; Jas. Lacy, captain forecastle; James M'Neal, cooper's mate; Henry Maxwell, quartermaster; H. Jeffry, paymaster and purser's steward; Edward Gardner, stoker; Rd. Biggle, A.B.; John Hawkins, stoker, William Lock, private, R.M.; Thomas Kearns, ditto; George Wyndham, B. 1st class; Benjamin Turner, ditto.

Total:—2 officers and 16 seamen.

DROWNED.

Draft 2d or Queen's Regiment.—Ensign Boyland, Corporal M'Manus, Privates Coal., M'Kinsey, George March, James Keay, Jos. Burke, Charles Cornell, James Coe, Richard Coleman, William Clay, William Forbes, Green, John Greenleaf, John Howard, George Knight, Patrick Lavercy, John Martin, Charles Mooney, James Nason, Michael O'Connell, James O'Leary, George Price, John Quirk, Paddy Simmonds, Frank Shockney, Nathaniel Thomas, Samuel Wilson, Webster, Walter, Thomas Woodcock, George Weir, W. M. Wilson, Zachariah Cartwright, John Dill, William Dyer.

Draft 6th Royal Regiment.—Ensign Medford, Abraham Burke, Michael Beckett, William Brown, John Began, Patrick Began, William Began, Joseph Bromley, Dennis Cotter, Patrick Corrigan, Hugh Dickson, Thomas Finn, William Fletcher, John Grady, Joseph Hudson, Henry Kean, John Kelly, William Kitchen, Henry Lombaert, John Layne, Hugh Murray, Cornelius Mooney, Patrick Mooney, Thomas Mooney, Michael Morgan, John Obrenshaw, Charles Price, Patrick Ryan, John Ryder, John Shearington, Thomas Sykes, Mark Somerton, Michael Star, John Smith, Edward Tobyr, George Tuly, John Tuley, George Worth, West, Thomas White, James Mitham, Henry Jacobs, Paul Lavery, Patrick Malann, Joseph Harris, Alfred Cafford, John Croker, James Hanley.

Draft 12th Lancers.—Cornet Rolt, Sergeant John Straw, G. Hutchins, G. Hughson, Cosburn.

Draft 12th Regiment.—Privates Thomas Archer, Armstrong, Barrett, Beauingham Boswell, George Bradley, Byrne, Carrington, Celtus, Canes, Cummens, Lawrence Craig, Dunmuck, Darkin, England, Fell, Fitzgerald, Fingham, Fanney, Foeman, Finn, Grimshaw, Hart, Howard, Samuel Johnston, Wootton, Kaulber, Kely, Lambdon, Lawlor, Lee, M'Dermott, M'Donnell, M'Morrow, Matthews, Mann, Molloy, Nolan, Northrop, Allen Connor, Owen, Palmer, Pebir, Patell, Rennalds, Roach, Shepard, Smith (3714), Spriggs, Thompson, Tilton, Wales, Wilson.

Draft 43d Light Infantry.—Sergeant William Hicks, Corporal Joseph Harrison, Corporal Benjamin Cousins, John Anderson, John Butler, John Byrne, William Button, Daniel Brennell, Thomas Cave Jean Co grove, George Graham, William de Bank, Thomas Doey, William Donald, Joseph Fanning, Roff, Houston, John Eaddleston, Reardon, Sullivan, Vickrey, Edward Quin, Maurice Welch, Charles Ramshaw, Shepherd, John M'Quade, Michael M. Karalin, Timothy Sheehan, William Tucker.

Draft 43d Regiment.—Lieutenant G. C. Coker, William Connell, M. Daughtery.

Draft 60th Rifles.—Corporal Francis Curtis, James Brown, James Brookland, James Cannan, William Campbell, Ed. Elliott, Thomas Irons, Michael Hamilton, Jacob Lee, William Kelly, Charles Lucas, James Slather, James Moore, John May, Daniel M'Quade, Patrick O'Brien, Thomas Peacock, John Rees, Samuel Russell, Thomas Scutts, James Storey, Patrick Sloane, James Thompson, William Wilkins, Walsh Wisherd, James Wilson, William Woodward, John Watts, Simon Jacobs, Joseph Ladd

DRAFT 73d Regiment.—Lieutenant G. W. Robinson, Lieutenant A. H. Bond, Thomas Birmingham, James Bernard, James Seagram, William Bosman, Daniel Buckley, John Byrne, William Burton, John Bryan, Michael Caffy, Matthew Combs, Patrick Corney, John Cassents, Charles Dawson, Hugh Deegan, William Dudley, Patrick Doyle, Hugh Feehy, Matthew Fitzpatrick, Michael Fanagan, Hugh Feby, Michael Fremsh, Malachi Garin, Samuel Gavin, Samuel Giles, John Grant, William N. Hall, John Harmer, Patrick Heanley, Robert Hinchin, Michael Hanley, William Kearns, Timothy Lahey, George Lawrence, Thomas Larkin, Michael Maher, John Mabeys, John Murphy, Thomas Murray, Patrick O'Brien, William O'Connell, James Quinn, George Ratan, George Searey, William Flynn, Philip Scott, Timothy Sheehan, Daniel Sims, James Sullivan, Robert Shepherd, George Smith, James Wiseh, William Holmes, James M'Murray.

Draft 74th Highlanders.—Major Seaton, Ralph Russell. Corporal M. Mathson, Corporal William Laird, George Anderson, Archibald Baxter, Joan Binnie, Robert Beatie, Walter Bruce, John Cattanach, John Cowan, David Conlan, William Cain, Daniel Dodds, James Glover, Charles Grey, D. R. Gordon, William Graham, Thomas Harrison, Alexander Henrie, David Hunter, James Kaxwood, John Lowrie, James Morton, Alexander Meddoh, Alexander Matheson, Thomas Marvey, Alexander Miller, David Minor, George Miller, William M'Ainsey, John M'Kinnon, Edward M'Leod, John M'Glarney, Thomas Robertson, Ebenezer Rutherford, John Sharp (1), Duncan Shaw, Robert Smith, William Smith, Robert Stewart, William Stewart, John Thomson, Adam Thomson, Francis Turney, Robert Walker, George Watson, Peter Hamilton, John Nelson, Thomas Pride.

Draft 91st Regiment.—Sergeant William Butler, Corporal Alexander Webber, Joseph B. ?, James Bean, James Buckham, William Whibro, James Cavaner, Daniel Daley, James Drury, Hugh Ford, Patrick Gaffy, John Harber, Stephen Hagan, Patrick Hagan, Thomas Jays, George kemp, Frances Backeney, George Lewis, James Montgomery, William Malcolm, John Smith, William Smith, Luke Smith, Patrick Smith, William Clark, James Turney, Christopher Ware, Alexander Weaington, Joseph Grant, John Moore, William Woodman, George Lewis, James Moon, William Foster, William Meadows, William Sedgewood, Patrick haly, James Deaney, Alexander M'Fadon, Henry Haywood, Patrick Hussey, John Sweeney, David Pratt; James Walsh, passenger: Andrew White, a servant.

The accompanying Illustrations, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Wright, show the several stages of the catastrophe. First, we have the ill-fated steamer nearing the sunken rocks; in the next Sketch, she is striking, and the two other Sketches show the mode of her destruction. The fore part of the vessel fell on the side of the rock, and the machinery, being heavy, kept that part down, leaving the stern, which was buoyant, above water. It had, however, a rocking motion; and in a little time it broke in two at the second air-tight compartment (*a*), when the water rushed into *b*, and drew down the whole stern, and those upon it, below water, leaving out the topsail yard, to which they clung.

"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN."

THIS picture, which is intended to be placed in the infant-school of St. Stephen's, Westminster, has been painted by Mr. Marshall Claxton, under these very interesting circumstances.

In the summer of the year 1850 the artist received from Miss Burdett Coutts the commission for the picture, for the decoration of the school erected with the fine church of St. Stephen at Miss Coutts' expense. Mr. Claxton shortly afterwards sailed in an emigrant vessel for Australia. On his long voyage he studied his work, sketched it, and immediately on landing at Sydney prepared to set about painting.

He could, however, find no house with a room large enough for his purpose; so, having obtained from the committee of Sydney College the loan of that building, he set up his easel there. The painting soon became matter of public interest, so that, from first to last, not less than 7000 persons called to watch its progress. They viewed it at Australia's

"CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN." PAINTED BY MARSHALL CLAXTON, FOR THE INFANT SCHOOL, ST STEPHEN'S, WESTMINSTER

earliest contribution to art, and they felt justly proud of such a first essay. At length the picture was completed and sent to England, and, since its arrival here, a large number of persons visited the Amateur Gallery in Pall-Mall, wherein it was placed.

It is generally regarded as the most successful work the artist has yet painted. Bearing in certain places the marks of imperfection and hasty execution, the conception and general arrangement show the painter's command over expression, ability in telling the story, a fine feeling for colour, and competent knowledge of effect. Christ is seated in an open portico; around him are grouped the several ages of infancy or youth; the children of rich and poor are there—of Jew and of Gentile, of the bondwoman and of the free. All press around the Saviour with an instinctive appreciation of his benignity and love. To the left of the picture, the favourite disciple and his brother are rewarding with delight this new proof of their Master's goodness; while Peter and other Apostles are yet awed by the rebuke, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Certainly no subject could have been selected more appropriate for its final resting place, an infant-school; there to [illegible], in comparative ratio, the sacredness and high calling of the precepts taught within the Church's holy pale.

We understand that the picture is about to be engraved in style corresponding with Sir C. L. Eastlake's fine print of "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem."

THE SUNDAY BEFORE EASTER IN PARIS.

DRAWN BY VALENTIN.

In Paris, the Sunday before Easter (*Le Dimanche des Rameaux*, as it is termed) is observed by a ceremony corresponding with that of blessing palms at Rome; hence Palm Sunday. Just as the crowd are leaving the churches, after high mass, venders of *box-tree* surround them. The twigs are eagerly purchased, and each is taken to be blessed by the parish priest; after which the possessor takes it home, and keeps it as propitiatory of good fortune. The practice is very general; even the coachman places a branch of box in his horses' heads.

PALM SUNDAY IN PARIS.—DRAWN BY VALENTIN.

THE CROSS OF FIRE

IN ST. PETER'S, AT ROME, ON MAUNDY THURSDAY.

(SEE NEXT PAGE).

THE CROSS OF FIRE IN ST. PETER'S, AT ROME.

THE grand and solemn character of the religious ceremonies which mark the observance of Holy Week in Rome has long been celebrated as the chief among the attractions of a sojourn at this season in the Eternal City.

Maundy Thursday, so called from the first words of the anthem, "Mandatum novum do vobis," &c. ("A new command I give unto you, that you love one another as I have loved you"), which is sung on that day at the commencement of the washing of the feet by the Pope, in the Sala della Lavanda of the Vatican, is one of the principal days devoted to these imposing and magnificent ritual observances of the Roman Church.

At the close of the day's ceremonies, the office of *Tenebræ*, in commemoration of our Saviour's Passion, is chanted, as well as on the evenings of Wednesday and Good Friday; and in St. Peter's, on this occasion, one of the most beautiful features of the "Tenebræ," as they are termed, is presented to the admiration of the spectators. Towards the conclusion of the *Tenebræ*, the church is rendered almost wholly dark by the gradual extinction of the lights; and from the lofty dome is seen suspended in mid air, over the Confessional of St. Peter, adjoining the High Altar, a Cross of Fire, or Light, emblematic of the light of Christianity, of which the Cross of Christ is the symbol.

The idea has evidently been suggested by the cross of light, inscribed with the words *in vouto vinces* (i. e. "By this sign you conquer"), which is mentioned in the life of Constantine the Great as having been seen by that Emperor in the heavens, when, still a Pagan, but yet inclining to Christianity, he was preparing in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome to give battle to his enemies, who disputed his right of succession to the imperial purple.

The "Cross of Fire" in St. Peter's on Maundy Thursday evening is formed by covering a cross with innumerable small lamps, which emit a brilliant flame, thus rendering the transept, and the whole vicinity; and, all around being dark, the Cross is displayed in brilliant relief, as shown in the Engraving.

Accompanied as this sight is with the tones of the choir chanting the psalm "Miserere" as it can alone be sung by Italians and in St. Peter's, the effect of the whole is grand and impressive in the highest degree.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Exeter*: The Rev. R. J. Hill, to Penfield, Essex; the Rev. T. N. Williams, to Aber, Carnarvonshire. *Vicarages*. The Rev. C. J. Bellin, to Blakesley, Northamptonshire; the Rev. G. Lowell, to Ludgvan, Breckenbridge, the Rev. H. P. Messer, to Kingston-near-Thames. The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev Edward Ventris, M.A., perpetual curate of Stow-cum-Qui, near Cambridge, to be one of his Lordship's domestic chaplains. The Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev William Bryans, M.A., perpetual curate of Ash, Shropshire, to the vicarage of Tarvin, Cheshire, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. J. S. Bowstead, M.A., on the presentation of the Bishop of Lichfield. The Bishop of Bath and Wells has licensed the Rev. Thomas Laughan, B.A., curate of Wa-cot, to the Incumbency of St Mary's Church, Queen-square, Bath. The President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. A. P. Denison, B.D., Fellow of that society, to the rectory of Burdwell, near Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Adams, M.A.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. A. M. F. Browne, from the children of the Lechlade National School; the Rev. Octavius Fox, late head master of the College School, Worcester, from his former pupils; the Rev. George Raymond Portal, from the teachers and scholars of the National School on his resigning the curacy of Wilton, Wilts; the Rev. J. F. Bynham, lately appointed to the rectory of Charlton, Dover, from his former congregation, at Margate; the Rev. T. Cooke, from the teachers of St. Peter's Church, Brighton, on the inhabitants; the Rev. G. R. Turner, from the parishioners of Marlborough, on his leaving.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, NORTHAMPTON.—An effort is now being made to restore and enlarge this very interesting church, the oldest of the existing round churches in England. A committee has been formed, consisting of the Bishop of Peterborough, the Archdeacon, Lords Exeter and Spencer and Messrs. Bloxam, Hartshorne, Poole, and others, in conjunction with the vicar and churchwardens, to carry this object into effect.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Stopford Risley, B.C.L., rector of Wotton-Bucks, one of his Grace's chaplains, in the room of the Rev. Benjamin Hill, late vicar of Wotton, Bucks, who has accepted a chaplaincy at Valparaiso, South America.

MARY MAGDALEN, FROM THE PICTURE BY COUNT D'ORSAY (Hogarth, Publisher).—This impressive work has been beautifully lithographed by Emile Lassalle. The painter has sung to portray the sorrowing mother giving utterance to the touching lament, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him." The expression is that of bitter mourning and affecting sadness in this proto-example of the sorrows of Christianity. The picture will, in the words of the old saying, "naturally suit with the composed, fixed, and monastic disposition of some minds," but will at the same time satisfy the meditative feelings of all.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The following correspondence has taken place between the Manchester branch of the Amalgamated Society and the Employers:—"To the Association of Employers.—Amalgamated Society, Manchester Branch-office, March 30, 1852. Gentlemen,—The Manchester District Committee agree to withdraw the circular issued by the Executive Council, dated Dec. 24, 1851, and the circular emanating from a meeting held in Carpenters'-hall, Oct. 2, 1851, on condition that you withdraw the declaration. If the above proposition meet your approbation, and the ground is clear, we suggest the following propositions for your consideration:—To work piece-work on a mutual principle between employer and employed. To work over-time when necessary, and to be paid for so working at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, time and half for the next two hours, and double time for every hour worked afterwards. The deputation is waiting to appear before the association, or to answer any question that may be put to them, on behalf of the workmen.—Gentlemen, yours respectfully, W. HEMM, Sec."——"March 30, 1852. Sir,—We are instructed by the executive committee of the Employers' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and, in reply, to say, the committee cannot enter into any compromise whatever. They are strongly opposed to all combination, whether of masters or workmen, and they therefore trust that they will succeed in so far as to prevent one by the aggressive acts of your and other societies; and until all the objectionable rules, demands, and by-laws of such societies are unconditionally rescinded and withdrawn, and the workmen individually are every employer to make what arrangements and engage what workmen he pleases is fully recognised, the committee do not feel justified in recommending the association to receive any deputation which they have thought necessary to adopt.—We are, RICHARDSON and WHITWORTH.—To Mr. W. Hemm, secretary, Manchester Branch of the Amalgamated Society." The secretary of the iron-moulders at Manchester addressed a letter to the secretaries of the Association of Employers, dated April 1st, in which he states that he is desired to express his regret that the "declaration" had not, erewhen, been withdrawn, and that the iron-moulders were desirous and willing to resume their work on the following conditions:—First, the withdrawal of the declaration from the iron-moulders; second, the discharge of the individuals who have subscribed to the same. The following answer has been returned:—"Manchester, April 2, 1852.—Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday; and in reply we are instructed by the executive committee of the Employers' Association to say that the two 'conditions' named by you, on behalf of the iron-moulders, cannot be entertained. The extraordinary character of the second 'condition' is most especial; the adherence of the employers to those workmen who have signed the declaration is a matter unanimously understood and approved. We are, sir, your obedient servants, RICHARDSON and WHITWORTH, secretaries.—Mr. James Ellis, secretary to the Iron-moulders' Society, Manchester."——The following notice has been sent from the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society to the employers of operative engineers:—"Gentlemen,—The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society beg respectfully to withdraw the circular issued by them to the employers of operative engineers, dated the 24th December, 1851, which circular stated that they had come to a resolution to establish place-work and overtime after the 31st December, 1851. In withdrawing the above circular, which seems to have given rise to a serious contest in the trade, it is fully anticipated that such a course will have the effect of inducing the employers to withdraw the declaration which workmen are called upon to sign before resuming employment.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. ALLEN, Gen. Sec., 23, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel, London.—April 5, 1852."

The Liverpool Watch Committee have decided that no member of an Orange or Ribbon society shall be allowed to remain, or be engaged, in the police force of that borough.

A valuable chronometer, manufactured by Alderman Carter, of Cornhill, has been presented by the inhabitants of the Mauritius to Mr. Sheard, with the following inscription: "The inhabitants of Mauritius present this chronometer to Mr Samuel Bishop Sheard, late second officer of the ship *Randolph*, wrecked on this island on the night of the 28th of June, 1851, to mark their admiration of his calmness and humanity in repeatedly risking his life, under circumstances of peril and danger, in order to save the Indian emigrant passengers, in which he was eminently successful."

The *Gazette de France* says:—"A rumour is current that the two Grand Dukes of Russia, Michael and Nicholas, are about to comb to Paris on a visit to the President of the Republic."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving for papers explanatory of the grounds of the hostilities with Ava, drew, with open the false position in which the peace and annexation of the territory would place the Government of India, and upon the prejudicial and probably fatal effect which even the most complete success in the war would produce upon both the civil and military service.

The Earl of DERBY vindicated the conduct of the Governor-General, who, he said, was not less anxious than the noble Lord himself to avoid the necessity of a large increase of territory in that quarter. He hoped the House would be satisfied, that as on the one hand there had been no desire to incur the responsibility and hazard of a war, so on the other hand the measures of the Government had been so prompt and ready as to leave no room for a very reasonable expectation that the hostilities with the Burmese Empire would be of no very long duration.

The motion was agreed to.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

Lord BEAUMONT moved for the production of further correspondence on this subject, and called their Lordships' attention to the papers relating to it already laid on the table. The right of asylum granted in this country to foreigners who had lost their own was not only an honour to this nation, but was a source of safety to those Governments whence they had escaped; and he trusted the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary would at once declare whether they were prepared to abide by what had been the invariable policy of England in this respect. His Lordship also directed attention to the expulsion of the Free Church (Scotch) ministers from Perth.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that he held, as a principle paramount over all others, that the dignity of the Crown and the honour of the country were to be the first considerations of any person holding the position which he had the honour to fill. He could assure their Lordships that he was determined to continue to political refugees the asylum afforded to them by this country, so long as they observed its laws. He explained that the circumstances of the expulsion of the Free Church ministers had been much exaggerated.

After some observations from Lord GRANVILLE with regard to the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Austrian Government,

Lord BEAUMONT withdrew his motion.

THE PATENT LAW BILL.

Lord COLCHESTER moved that the bill should be committed *pro formâ*, and that several amendments were to be proposed should be discussed at the third reading.

The bill accordingly passed through committee.

THE MUTINY BILL, AND THE MARINE MUTINY BILL.

These bills were read a second time.

The Indemnity Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

GRAND JURIES

The ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that after Easter he would move for leave to bring in a bill to render it unnecessary to summon grand juries within the metropolitan district.

THE MILITIA FRANCHISE.

Colonel ROMILLY asked the Home Secretary whether he intended to give the franchise to seafaring men and to sailors in the Royal navy, as well as to militia-men.

Mr. WALPOLE said it was not his intention to press the clause in the Militia Bill giving a vote for the county to every man who had served for two years in the militia. He had consulted with his colleagues, who found so many difficulties in the way of carrying out the object, that he had determined to give it up.

COUNTY COURTS JUDGES.

Mr. WALPOLE, in reply to Mr. M'Cullagh, stated that in some exceptional cases, where the labour was unusually great, it might be deemed proper to allow the maximum salary of £1200 a year to the county courts judges.

NEW ZEALAND.

In reply to a question from Mr. MAGUIRE, Sir J. PAKINGTON said that it was the intention of the Government immediately after Easter, to introduce a bill with a view to confer representative institutions upon New Zealand.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, in reply to Mr Scholefield, that, in conformity with the opinions of the late law officers of the Crown, he thought the decision of the Court of Exchequer in the case of a publication called "The House old Narrative of Current Events" was sound in law, and that a new information would be tried, as a matter of form, to allow of the question being referred to the decision of the judges on a writ of error.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. OSBORNE, in reference to what he termed the anomalous position of Ministers, demanded from them a somewhat more explicit declaration than had as yet been given with respect to their future policy, and of the measures they intended to introduce. The Government immediately after Easter, to introduce a bill with a view to confer representative institutions upon New Zealand.

The Earl of DERBY replied that the only information he possessed on the melancholy subject to which his hon. friend referred was derived from the same source from which his hon. friend derived his, namely, the public papers. Up to the moment of his leaving the House he had received no official or unofficial intelligence bearing on either of the topics involved in his hon. friend's question had reached him.

Mr. GRATTAN also questioned the Secretary to the Admiralty on the melancholy subject.

Mr STAFFORD, in reply, also stated that no further information had been received from Admiralty or the newspapers relative to the case of the *Birkenhead*, the number of souls on board of which was upwards of 600. The *Hydra* and *Megæra*, which were also employed in conveying troops to the Cape, had been spoken with—the one on the 22nd of March, and the other on the 23rd of March, and the other in 28 deg. 13 min. north latitude, and 18 deg. 18 min. west longitude, on the 29th January.

THE "BULLETIN FRANCAIS."

Mr. MILNES put a question in reference to the recent seizure of publications belonging to a British subject, Mr. Jeffs, from the *Soho* steamer, by the Belgian Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the publications were for the most part French newspapers, and were contraband under an old Belgian act. For the wrong sustained by the seizure of the *Bulletin Français*, the editor of which had been prosecuted against and acquitted subsequently, Mr. Jeffs must proceed in the Belgian courts.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Mr. M. GIBSON put a question on the subject of our relations with Brazil an the free navigation of the river La Plata.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained, that within twenty-four hours after the fall of Rosas, communications had been opened with the French Government for the purpose of securing the same commercial advantages which that power enjoyed by treaty. The Chevalier St. John and Sir Charles Hotham were about to go on a joint mission for the purpose of negotiating for the opening of the free navigation of the waters of La Plata. In reply to a further question, he added that the British envoy would touch at Rio, for the purpose of opening friendly communication with the state of Brazil.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on the 15th Mr. Herries would move the Committee on Indian Affairs. On the 23d the Militia Bill would be proceeded with, which, with the estimates, was, to be the only time business, interrupted only by any question of great urgency, such as the financial statement, until they were disposed of.

BALLAST-HEAVERS.

Mr. G THOMPSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish an office for the employment of ballast-heavers, and to act as and to the system of employing and paying them at public-houses. The bill, he said, was framed on the same principle as the Coalwhippers' Act.

Mr. STAFFORD would not oppose the first stage of the bill, but expressed a doubt whether it would not tend to impose restrictions on the employment of labour, and to create a monopoly in favour of a certain number of labourers.

Mr. CLAY said the Coalwhippers' Act had improved the condition of the labourers, and recommended that the subject to which the present bill related should be sent to a select committee.

Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. OSBORNE spoke in favour of the proposition for a select committee.

Mr. WAKLEY suggested the establishment of a general labour office

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a decided opinion in favour of the motion, and suggested that it one for a select committee to inquire into the whole subject of the employment of ba last-heavers, with a view to framing a bill in their report.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he should be glad if the House consented the principle of the bill, the better course would be to allow it to be read a second time, and then refer it to a select committee.

After some further conversation, a resolution in favour of the bill was passed in committee of the whole House, and the bill was ordered to be brought in.

The County Courts Extension Bill went through committee *pro forma*.

And the House was counted out in committee on the Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not think that Mr Gladstone had solved the difficulties surrounding the case of South Africa, for he did not think that the settlers who had been rent out by the Government in 1819 should be left to the protection of the colonists, who might perhaps neglect the duty, and thus bring dishonour on the country. He did not see the utility of keeping up an immense military frontier, which was of no possible utility, but which, if brought within reasonable limits, might be kept for years to come by a force not exceeding 4000 men. The noble Lord availed himself of that opportunity of stating that there was nothing in all that occurred to left reflected in the slightest degree upon the military reputation of Sir Harry Smith

Sir J. PAKINGTON deprecated the enormous additions of territory which had been made to the colony at the Cape, and hoped that before the return of Sir H Smith he might have achieved the pacification of the frontier. The great difficulty to be overcome was the extent of territory which was added to the colony by Sir H Smith with the consent of Lord Grey, all ough on a former occasion Lord Grey had refused to sanction the annexation when it was recommended to him by a former Governor; and in refusing the annexation had assigned as reasons the difficulty of defending such an extent of frontier, which would bring it in contact with warlike and numerous tribes of natives, leading to constant uneasiness and probably expensive wars. He could only say, for his own part, that he would pay every attention to the subject with a view to extricating us from the difficulty without tarnishing the honour of the country.

The debate was continued by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Osborne, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Hume, Mr. H Drummond, Mr. Frederick Peel, and Lord John Russell.

Mr. F. PEEL said he should be prepared, whenever the occasion should present itself, to defend the policy of Earl Grey.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he should be also prepared to defend Earl Grey, and to take his share of the responsibility of his acts.

The vote was then agreed to, and the House resumed

The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Protection of Inventions Extension Act were each read a third time.

The Common Lodging-houses Act Extension Bill passed through committee; an amendment, proposed by Mr. Walpole, to limit the inquiry to any case where a commission may be appointed to ten years, having been pressed to a division, and lost by 1, 0 votes against 89.

Adjourned at half-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."

In reply to Lord Monteagle, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND stated that the Admiralty had not received any news of this steam-frigate. As soon as the news that it was lost reached the Admiralty by the newspapers, the Admiralty sent down a message by electric telegraph to the Admiral at Devonport, to inquire whether there was any truth in the report; and, if there was, why he had not sent intelligence of it immediately to the Admiralty, as their agents had sent it to the newspapers in London.

OFFICIAL SECRECY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH referred to the publication of the orders framed to the commander of the Burmese expedition, and urged the necessity, for the safety of the army and the success of our arms, that the orders given to them in command should be kept secret.

The Earl of DERBY expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of the noble Earl on the subject.

On the motion of the Earl of DERBY, the House then adjourned for the Easter holidays, to Monday the 19th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

It was agreed that the House at its rising adjourn to Monday, the 19 h inst.

THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."

Mr. ADDERLEY asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether he had received any information relative to the reported loss of the *Birkenhead* steamer, and the causes of that event? In the second place, he wished his right hon. friend to state whether the news just received from the seat of war at the Cape gave any hope of an approaching cessation of bloodshed.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that the only information he possessed on the melancholy subject to which his hon. friend referred was derived from the same source from which his hon. friend derived his, namely, the public papers. Up to the moment of his leaving the House he had received no official or unofficial intelligence bearing on either of the topics involved in his hon. friend's question had reached him.

Mr. ADDERLEY also questioned the Secretary to the Admiralty on the melancholy subject.

Mr STAFFORD, in reply, also stated that no further information had been received from Admiralty or the newspapers relative to the case of the *Birkenhead*, the number of souls on board of which was upwards of 600. The *Hydra* and *Megæra*, which were also employed in conveying troops to the Cape, had been spoken with—the one on the 22nd of March, and the other on the 23rd of March, and the other in 28 deg. 13 min. north latitude, and 18 deg. 18 min. west longitude, on the 29th January.

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THE RIVER PLATE.

Mr. M. GIBSON put a question on the subject of our relations with Brazil an the free navigation of the river La Plata.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained, that within twenty-four hours after the fall of Rosas, communications had been opened with the French Government for the purpose of securing the same commercial advantages which that power enjoyed by treaty. The Chevalier St. John and Sir Charles Hotham were about to go on a joint mission for the purpose of negotiating for the opening of the free navigation of the waters of La Plata. In reply to a further question, he added that the British envoy would touch at Rio, for the purpose of opening friendly communication with the state of Brazil.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on the 15th Mr. Herries would move the Committee on Indian Affairs. On the 23d the Militia Bill would be proceeded with, which, with the estimates, was, to be the only time business, interrupted only by any question of great urgency, such as the financial statement, until they were disposed of.

BALLAST-HEAVERS.

Mr. G THOMPSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish an office for the employment of ballast-heavers, and to act as and to the system of employing and paying them at public-houses. The bill, he said, was framed on the same principle as the Coalwhippers' Act.

Mr. STAFFORD would not oppose the first stage of the bill, but expressed a doubt whether it would not tend to impose restrictions on the employment of labour, and to create a monopoly in favour of a certain number of labourers.

Mr. CLAY said the Coalwhippers' Act had improved the condition of the labourers, and recommended that the subject to which the present bill related should be sent to a select committee.

Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. OSBORNE spoke in favour of the proposition for a select committee.

Mr. WAKLEY suggested the establishment of a general labour office

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a decided opinion in favour of the motion, and suggested that it one for a select committee to inquire into the whole subject of the employment of ba last-heavers, with a view to framing a bill in their report.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he should be glad if the House consented the principle of the bill, the better course would be to allow it to be read a second time, and then refer it to a select committee.

After some further conversation, a resolution in favour of the bill was passed in committee of the whole House, and the bill was ordered to be brought in.

The County Courts Extension Bill went through committee *pro forma*.

And the House was counted out in committee on the Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

THE PEEL TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday last a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. Mr Yates (the originator of the testimonial and chairman of the committee), Mr. Dean, Mr. Davis, Mr. Finch, Mr Wakeling, Mr. Al-Pinal, Mr. Greg, and Mr. Hume, waited upon Mr. Hume, at his residence in Bryanston-square, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of subscriptions collected and auditing the accounts. Mr. Hume informed the deputation that the total amount of penny subscriptions was £1737 9s 6d; and he (Mr. Hume) was happy to say that he had received promises of subscriptions from several gentlemen, and expected a donation of £5 from Mr. Cobden. The accounts having been audited, it was agreed that the money should be paid into the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. by John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Hume, as joint trustees. A sum of £10 was voted to Mr Yapp (Mr. Hume's secretary), for his services upon August last; and a vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Hume for the interest he has taken in promoting the object of the subscribers, the deputation withdrew.

COLONIAL REVENUES.—A return to the House of Commons gives the gross revenue of the following years for which they could be made out. The fol owing are the principal amounts: Cape of Good Hope, revenue £223,854, expenditure £299 201; Ceylon, revenue £40s,823, expenditure £414 715; Gibraltar, revenue £29,761, expenditure £30,653; Hong Kong, revenue £23 527, expenditure £34,649; Malta, revenue £126 389, expenditure £114,193; Mauritius, revenue £308 342, expenditure £265,206; New Zealand (north), revenue £65,244, expenditure £53,723; ditto (south), revenue £48 791, expenditure £45,199; South Australia, revenue £166 606, expenditure £49 324; Trinidad, revenue £88,140, expenditure £78,971: Van Diemen's Land, revenue, £123,706, expenditure £108 864; West Australia, revenue £10 129 expenditure £11,259 The whole revenue of these colonies amounts to £1 7 7,495. The expenditure to £1 730,307. The cost of collecting the revenue was £6 05 4

The total receipts derived from the turnpike roads in South Wales in 1851 was £207,307, and the aggregate within that year was £234,340. The receipts for 1852 are estimated at £39,833, and the expenditure at £39,260.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Hon. William Patrick Talbot, brother of Earl Talbot, is appointed Private Secretary to Lord Derby, in the place of Col. the Hon. Edward Wilbraham, and is now officiating in that capacity to the Premier, in connexion with Mr. C. W. Strenge, of the Treasury.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, Right Hon. H. W. Henley, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and Lord John Manners. The Council sat two hours and a half.

Mr. Horatio Hammond, Précis Writer to Lord Malmesbury at the Foreign-office, is appointed her Majesty's Consul at Granville, in the place of Mr. D. Turnbull, deceased. Mr. Bridges Taylor, of the Foreign-office, is appointed Précis Writer in the room of Mr. Hammond.

The Anglo-Brazilian Steam Navigation Company have established a line of splendid and powerful new steam-ships to ply regularly between Liverpool, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, calling at Lisbon to land and receive passengers. The steamers already arranged for the line are the *Cleopatra*, *Miranda*, and *Viola*, each 1,500 tons burden, with proportionate propelling power. The *Cleopatra*, the first of the line, is now nearly ready, and will be despatched from Liverpool punctually on the 25th of next month.

Lord and Lady Eglinton have commenced a series of state balls at Dublin Castle.

A return to the House of Commons has been printed, by which it appears that the largest number of slaves from Africa in one year landed in Cuba was in 1844, when the number was 10,000. The largest number landed in Brazil was in 1848, when the number was 60,000. Last year 3500 slaves were landed in Cuba, and 350 in Brazil.

It is stated, says the *Patrie*, that a company has been formed for the establishment of a railway from Lyons to the Sardinian frontier. A demand for a concession of the line, which will stop at the Pont de Beauvoisin, has, it is said, been just made to the Government. It is positively at last that this railway will be continued across Savoy by an Italian company.

Shirvenham-house, the property of Viscount Barrington, M.P., was entirely destroyed by fire, in the latter part of last week. The amount of property consumed was very great. Only a portion is said to be insured.

On three several days about the middle of last month, large stones were found on the rails of the railway of Argenteuil, near the station of Colombes, in France. An invest gation having been made, it was discovered that the author of these nefarious acts was a boy named Christy, son of a small farmer at Colombes; and it appeared that he had been desirous of causing a frightful accident from love of mischief. He was arrested, and condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to two years' imprisonment. His father was accused as civilly responsible, but he was acquitted.

On Saturday last, after delivering his lec ure on the branches of organic chemistry connected with malting, brewing, and wine making, Professor Brande, in an affecting address, took leave of the members of the Royal Institution, from whose body he has now retired.

The Lords of the Treasury have constituted Lowestoft, at present a creek within the port of Yarmouth, a separate and independent port of the supernumerary class, and the arrangement took effect from and after the 4th inst.

Major-General Cochrane assumed the command of the Dublin garrison and district on the 1st of this month, in succession of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Another gold company, formed in accordance with the French plan, *en commandite*, has issued its prospectus, under the title of the "Lewis Hill Range (Australian) Gold and Copper Mining Company." The richest auriferous district in Australia will be the scene of their operations, they having secured a tract of land on the river Turon, within two miles frontage to the river

John Miller, Esq., of London, formerly the head of one of the principal mercantile houses in Rio Janeiro, has endowed Elizabeth College, Guernsey, with 1,000 guineas per annum, to establish an exhibitions for the pupils of that institution.

Richard Butler, a collier, living at Ince, was killed last week by an explosion of foul air whilst he was at work at the bottom of a pit at the Ince Bay Pit, forming part of the Hagh Colliery, belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Emancipation* of Brussels, says:—"The physicians of the Czar have just prescribed for him the waters of Schwalbach, in the Grand Duchy of Nassau, only a few leagues from the French frontier. Thus, before a month is over, and during a part of the summer, the Imperial Court of Russia will be established there. Its crossing through Germany, the Czar proposes to visit the courts of Vienna and Berlin, and perhaps will go as far as Munich."

On Saturday last, about three o'clock in the morning, the boiler of an engine connected with a goods train consisting of 38 trucks, on the Great Western Railway, near the Southall station, burst with a terrific report, shattering the furnace and engine to pieces. The only persons injured by the explosion were the engine-driver and the fireman, who were both thrown a considerable distance and dreadfully scalded. They are, however, likely to recover.

There has been an increase in the quantity of tea entered for home consumption, as appears by the trade and navigation accounts just printed. In the month ended the 5th ult. the quantity chargeable with duty was 4,308,222 lb. In the like period of the preceding year the quantity was 3,975,705 lb., and in the month ended the 5th of March, 1851, the quantity was 5,020,004 lb.

By a return printed by order of the House of Lords, the quantities of quassia and aloes imported into the United Kingdom in the last twelve years are given. In the year 1840 there were 5 lb. of quassia chips, 1148 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lb. imported, and of aloes 323 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lb.

The elective body of the Alumsters of the Roman Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of Dublin assembled on Saturday last, for the purpose of electing three names to be forwarded to Rome, to act as the successor of the late Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Murray. The result was:—For the most Rev. Paul Cullen, *ex unanimus*, 23 votes; for the Very Rev. Dean Meyler, *dignor*, 9 votes; for the Rev. Dr. Duncan, *dignus*, 8 votes.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukinfield, Bart., M.A., preached a sermon at St. Thomas's Chapel, Marylebone, on behalf of the funds of Middlesex Hospital. The reverend gentleman stated that during the past year the hospital had received 2328 in-patients, and 11,002 out-door recipients. At the conclusion of Divine service, a liberal collection was made in aid of the funds.

The *Ulster Gazette* states that in some localities in Ireland the want of labourers is severely felt; whilst in nearly all the wages suddenly rose in the last month from tenpence and a shilling per day to fourteen, fifteen, and in some places sixteenpence per day

On Saturday, the churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas, Winchester, distrained, under a warrant signed by the city magistrates, on the goods of the Rev. Charles Cottrell Cartwright, Roman Catholic priest, in consequence of the non-payment of two church-rates, amounting to 23s. The articles distrained were removed to the police-station, and were sold by public auction, and realized £3 8s. 3d. There were about 150 persons present at the sale, but no excitement prevailed. The goods were purchased by a gentleman of Mr. Cotlegridge's congregation, and were by him presented to his Reverence.

His Royal Highness the Count d'Aquila, in addition to a numerous assembly at his assembly, held at present, on Monday of the whole of the *corps diplomatique*, at his residence, Mivart's Hotel.

During the past week the Encumbered Estates Commissioners paid out £66,000, making the total amount of funds distributed by them from the commencement £2,041,000.

Since the notice of the discovery of a new guano deposit in the South Pacific, it is stated that application has been made to the Admiralty for its interference for the protection of British shipping engaged in obtaining cargoes, and that such assistance is refused, on the grounds that the island is known to and claimed by the Peruvian Government, whose trade the British Government is bound to protect. We are further informed that the *Virago* steamer, which made an interview has been obtained, is not in a position to make terms to enable vessels to load upon the owners' account.

The first cargo of iron for the Egyptian Railway, now in course of construction under the superintendence of Mr Robert Stephenson, was despatched from Cardiff on the 26th ult.; and it is said that renewed facilities will be afforded in the communications with India, and that the difficulties and opposition on the part of the Porte are at an end.

A return has just been printed by order of the House of Lords, showing the quantities of foreign hops charged with duty for home consumption in the United Kingdom for the last twelve years. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1841, the quantity was 5512 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lb., and in the year ending January 5 last the quantity was 103 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lb.

A large order for rails is now in course of execution at Dowlais, in South Wales. Though the price at which it has been taken is very low, and not at all remunerative, yet the contract will prove the means of giving employment during the ensuing months.

Mr. John Barton was on Monday elected governor, and Mr. Robert Stewart, deputy-governor, of the Bank of Ireland.

A bill to continue the Poor-law Board has been introduced by Sir John Phillpotts and Sir James T. Gnean. The powers of the present board expire on the 23d of July next, and it is proposed by this bill to continue them for a period of two years longer

A letter from Athens in a German journal states that the author of a certain anonymous letter to the king, announcing the destruction of the constitution, and which excited great sensation was arrested on the 11th ult.

In consequence of the distress existing in the Isle of Skye, a sermon has been preached at St. Mn Dave's Church, Denmark-hill, by the Rev. Stephen Bridge, M.A., in behalf of the suffering Highlanders. The sum of £170 has been contributed by the congregation, £103 of which has been paid into Messrs Eastern's for the Skye Emigration Fund; the remainder is appropriated to the relief of present distress.

On Monday and Tuesday, her Majesty's Bounty, granted according to ancient custom, was distributed amongst about 800 aged and infirm men and women at Whitehall, each of whom received 5s. The "gate money," so called from its having formerly been given at this Park-gate, was also distributed to about 180 other persons, each of whom received 10s.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C M J of Birmingham.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a Post-office order for three gui eas, which shall be forwarded to the proper quarter in furtherance of the object specified.

J C W.—The half guinea received from our correspondent shall be sent to the treasurer of the fund mentioned.

J B, Sheffield.—e, and NEMESIS.—Problems requiring so many moves in their solution are considered to be inadmissible.

INVESTIGATOR.—We cannot point the simple plan of writing the names of the pieces on their initial on the squares of your diagram? As far as we can find related the position you describe, the King cannot leave the Rook

A Subscriber.—Your Problem can be solved by White's playing, on the first move, Kt to Q Kt 8 or K 7th. It has the additional defect of being formed from a well-known beautiful position

COLUMBA.—White's mate in five moves will do; but B solu's in three is too easy

YORKIST.—We shall be glad to hear that the clubs of Sheffield, Bradford, and Preston have been established and have accepted the invitation to join the York-ire Chess Association. We are sanguine, and the existence of those clubs will be most warmly forming the nucleus of what should be the connexion to the interests of the association and of chess generally

TYRO, Maidstone.—The position, which appears to us an old one slightly altered, can be easily finished in two moves.

A Z Chel ensis.—We have before stated that the mate at the end of the games between Prince Orlowsieff and Mr Horwitz cannot be decided to less than five moves

R R, of Ashford.—The last game shall be examined. The terms were ineligible, being mostly capable of result in one or in two than you specified

A VETERAN.—It has two solutions, but we doubt if it can be effected in less than six moves

SCARBORER.—The game of the late Chess Tournament are now published in a collected form, in this month's number of "Bell's Chess and Library," price 9d, and can be had of any bookseller. Still is inadmissible for you to repeat your application

B P T.—It is not a question of courtesy at all, but one of law. We should be glad to afford you the information required, but to do so we must give up the whole game to you. How far his would be fair or gratifying to thousands of other readers, we leave you to consider

The proper course for you is to purchase some standard rudimentary treatise on the game, and study that

R M S.—No one knowing anything of the subject would think "none a days" of either Hoyle or Walker as to make them Chess They are both decidedly obsolete. The best one of the two is

J C W.—Your last game shall be examined.

P W S, Montreal.—is taking with us

S M A Brien.—Staunton's Chess-players' Handbook" published by Bohn

BERLIN.—Received Friday, Oct 17, and will be examined and duly acknowledged

Hamlet.—Your game is never more in order

A Novice, Preston.—It White play properly, Black cannot give checkmate under the circumstances named

INQUIRER, Hobart Town.—In quite impossible, with 150 other common subjects to attend to at the present moment, we may have put your signature among those who correctly solved Mr Horton's problem; but if it was an error, as the problem cannot be solved in eight moves

THE NEW Mode of Observing Chess Moves.—Problem No 424 is perfect in correct, and very clever

A HEARER.—The majority of our correspondents are willing to do so in that the Germans will publish it in chess. 2. The line you mention occurs not in any ancient fo'io work, but in the game of Greco, published by Vida, Bishop of Alba, published in 1527

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 423, by Colonna, Fido, Argus, M P R M T, Punch, R D M, Ancient Nick, Marsh, and Iota, are correct

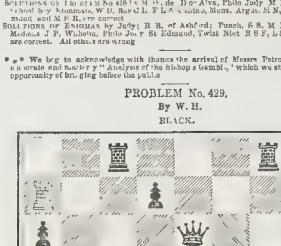
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 424, by Mr Wade Dover, Philo-Judy M P, Caleb in Mr's school by Shoemaker, W D, Royal Dublin Society, North Argus, B N, Barton, St Edmund and M P R, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy; R R, of Ashford; Punch, S S, M D, M P, Dover, Medusa, J P, Wisbech, Philo Judy St Edmund, Twist Nut H S F, L S D, and Scratch, are correct. All others are wrong

* * We beg to acknowledge with thanks the arrival of Messrs Petroff and Jaenisch's new system of "Descriptive Notation for Chess," which we shall take an early opportunity of bringing before the public

PROBLEM No. 429,

By W. H. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

FIRST REUNION OF THE CHESSPLAYERS OF PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—The amateurs of chess in the part of the west of England, have arranged to hold their first meeting in St George's Hall, Stonehouse, on Thursday evening, under the presidency of J. S. Treleaven, Esq., M.P. A number of great names, eminent for their skill, braving many perils, kingdom, have signified their intention to be present, and there is every reason to predict a gratifying and highly intellectual treat to all who feel an interest in the advancement of this noble recreation.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "ASCENT OF MONT BLANC."

MR. SMITH'S Lecture at the Egyptian Hall, on his now celebrated ascent of Mont Blanc, with Mr. Beverley's magnificent illustrations, increases daily and nightly in attraction. They are to be classed among the few things that turn out better than expected, and are thus more highly valued on acquaintance than before. We this week give another of Mr. Beverley's pictures. It takes the story of the adventurous tourists further in advance, and presents them on the Grands Mulets rocks by sunset. We have to imagine the travellers safely passed over the dangerous crevice in the Glacier du Taconnay, by means of the ladder, and then scrambling up the steep ice cliff, tied together, and pulled up by a pair of great ones, after the other, until, bravely and well, they attained a desirable station. Here they came to the scene of our Illustration—two or three conical rocks which rise from island peaks from the snow and ice at the head of the Glacier des Bossons, and which, more than they differ, would probably be termed *aiguilles*. They are chosen for a halting-place, not less from their convenient station on the route than from their situation out of the way of the avalanches. The scene and the sunset are powerfully delineated and painted in the following fine piece of description:—

Below us, and rising against our position, was the mighty field of the glacier—a field of ice, if I may form it so, of snow and ice, with vast irregular undulations, which gradually merged into an apparently smooth unbroken tract, as their distance increased. Towering in front of us, several hours, a scene of such wild and wondrous beauty—of such inconceivable and unearthly appendour—burst upon me, that, spell-bound and almost trembling with the emotion its magnificence called forth with every sense, and seeing, and being absorbed by its brilliancy, I saw far more than the realization of the most gorgeous visions that opium or *hashish* could evoke, accomplished. At first, everything about us—above, around, below—the sky, the mountains and the lower peaks—at present the creation of burnished gold, so brightly dazzling, that, now our veils were removed, the eye could scarcely bear the splendour. As the twilight gradually crept over the lower world, the glow became still more vivid and wondrous beautiful—such as could have existed in the valleys, the tops of the higher mountains looked like islands rising from a filmy ocean—an archipelago of rocks. By degrees that metallic lustre was softened into more delicate tints, and then bright, tranquil crimson, among the horizon, rising through the different hues, with prismatic regularity, until, immediately above us, the sky was a deep pure hue, merging towards the east into glowing green. The snow took its colour from these changes; and every portion on which the light fell was soon tinged with pale carmine, of a shade similar to that which glows at times assumes, from some imperfectly explained cause, at high elevations—such, indeed, as I had seen, in early summer, upon the Furka and Faulhorn. These beautiful hues grew brighter as the twilight below increased in depth; and it now came marching up the valley of the glacier until it reached our resting-place. Higher and higher still, it drove the lovely glory of the sunlight before it, until at last the vast Dôme du Goûté and the summit itself stood out, rose-like and green, in the cold evening air, although the horizon still gleamed with a belt of rosy light.

Although the superb spectacle had faded away, the scene was still even more than striking. The fire which the guides had made, and which was now burning and crawling upon a ledge of rock a little below us, threw its flickering light, with admirable effect, upon our band. The men had collected round the blaze, and were making some chocolate, as they sang *patois* ballads and choruses: they were, and evidently as completely at home as they would have been in their own châlets. We had arranged ourselves as conveniently as we could, so as not to incommodence one another, and had still nothing more than an ordinary wrapper over us: there had been no attempt to bind the tent with batons and canvas, as I had read in some of the Mont Blanc narratives—the starry heaven was our roofing. F. and P. were already fast asleep. W. was still awake, and I was too excited even to close my eyes in the attempt to get a little repose. We talked for a while, and then he, too, was silent.

The stars had come out, and, looking over the plateau, I soon saw the moonlight lying cold and silvery on the summit, stealing slowly down the very track by which the sunset glories had passed onward and away. But it came so tardily that I knew it would be hours before we derived any actual benefit from the light. One after another the guides fell asleep, until only three or four remained round the embers of the fire, thoughtfully smoking their pipes. And then silence, impressive beyond expression, reigned over our isolated world. Often and often, from Chamouni, I had looked up at evening towards the darkening peaks of the Grands Mulets, and thought almost with shuddering, how awful it must be for men to pass the night in such a remote, eternal, and frozen wilderness. And now I was lying there—in the very heart of its ice-bound and appalling solitude. In such close communion with nature in her grandest aspect, with no trace of the actual living world beyond the mere speck that our little party formed, the mind was carried far away from its ordinary trains of thought—a solemn emotion of mingled awe and delight, and yet no fear—perception of abject nothingness, alone rose above every other feeling. A vast untrodden region of cold, and silence, and death, stretched out, far and away from us, on every side; but above, heaven, with its countless, watchful eyes, was over all!

We may safely leave the picture and this charming description to commend themselves to the intelligent reader. Both, in their way, are right excellent works of art, and Mr. Smith rises in our estimation as an author, for having delivered himself so nobly on a theme requiring and tasking the higher faculties for its due treatment. He has indeed written eloquently on the sublime.

THE RAILWAY NOTE-BOOK;

OR,

JOTTINGS IN THE STATION, THE TERMINUS, AND THE TRAIN

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

PAGE III.—A CHAPTER ON STATIONS.

STRETCHED in long array, behind the counter, laden with crystal and plate, and mountainous tureens and seething tea and coffee urns; presiding over plateaus of pork pies artistically piled, and strata of sandwiches beneath thin glass hives, and masses of cakes and buns for the weaker stomachs of that part of the community who dread venturing upon sausage rolls and stout—the pleasant presiding deities of the refreshment station are marshalled in order due ready to attend to the wants of the hungry multitude who rush tumultuously to the counter as the voices of the guards are heard proclaiming "Five minutes—ladies and gentlemen—five minutes!" and in an instant every man, woman, and child of them all is making desperate efforts to eat and drink against time, scalding themselves woefully with red hot coffee, and blowing the soup out of their plates into their neighbours in the energetic struggle to cool the fluid down to eating point.

You may form a good idea of the style of your fellow-passengers by watching their tastes in the matter of luncheon. The dandified first-class man, with the wonderful wardrobe of travelling clothes, generally addresses himself to coffee or soup, and favours soda-water. The corner stands are not for his gentility. The red-faced second class gentleman, with a green and yellow shawl wound like a rope about his neck, calls lustily for pork pie or sausage roll, and washes it down with stout, nine parts froth and one part beer. Ladies fly instinctively to tea, and manage to get through half a dozen spoonfuls of the scalding liquid and the tenth part of a Bath bun, when the bell rings, and they fly like a covey of frightened birds off to the train—missing their carriage as a matter of course, and fluttering and rustling to and fro from the engine to the guard's van in the rear, until some compassionate policeman takes them in charge and lodges them again in their seat.

There are always flurried men and cool men at refreshment stations. The former rush nervously up and down the counter, and cannot for the life of them make out what they would like best. The gentleman who conquered over the book-stall until at last he was forced to put up with a "Bradshaws," goes rushing from cold beef to soup, and leg and wing of fowl to tongue or ham, until at length he has to snatch a biscuit and join the train at the very last instant. Other nervous men can't find their money to pay, by reason of the vast number of coins and wrappers bewilder rg them as to their pockets; while a third class are in such a dreadful hurry to eat as much as possible in as short a time as possible, that their lunch is a mere struggle against suffocation, and they rush out again, red in the face and shaking the crumbs from their cravats, at the first tinkle the bell. Not so your cool man. He enters as quietly as if he were conducting a lady to a dining-room. He knows the part of the counter to which he had better go as by instinct. His cool, distinct order is at once heard and attended to, and he is found to have singled out the very best thing on the board. He does not appear to be in any hurry, yet he manages to dispatch his soup before another gentleman has ceased blowing it, and he somehow contrives to secure a morsel of table cloth, with a knife and fork, for the lustre to a slice of tongue or beef, when his neighbours are elbowing each other frantically so as to obtain sufficient space to hold their greasy pies and meat rolls to their mouths. Furthermore, the cool man pays no attention to the bell. He knows well that there will be other intervals, and that there is plenty of time; so that the flurried men, who have half choaked themselves in their haste, have been sitting packed up in their places for at least three minutes before they see the cool man leisurely emerging from the refreshment-room, picking his teeth and looking as quietly contented as if he had sat for an hour and despatched a bottle of claret after dinner.

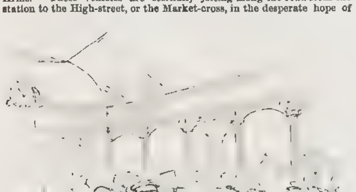
What a strange notion the young ladies at a refreshment-room must have of their travelling fellow creatures! They only see them in the guise of ravenous monsters—flinging themselves upon edibles, and consuming all before them, entombing in a brief five minutes hecatombs of flesh and fowl, absorbing floods of the muddiest of coffee and the weakest of tea, roaring for pale ale and stout, and deluging themselves with "sods and sherry," or, the stronger minds, "sods and brandy." And the same process is constantly being repeated. The refreshment young ladies never encounter their fellow-creatures except in the act of eating or drinking. Almost every hour during the long summer day, sometimes every half-hour, another and another flood of ravenous humanity arrives. The urns and tureens are hardly replenished, when they are again attacked—the superintendents of these constantly recurring feats, retiring at last, if they ever do retire at all, to dream of crowds of hungry faces, and open mouths, and eager eyes, grinning, and glaring, and munching, and swallowing, round their virtuous beds.

Let us glance at the peculiarities of other stations than those concentrated to refreshment. There is the manufacturing station, where what directors call their "rolling stock" is fabricated and kept in repair. A little busy city is such a place, with neat brick cottages, trimmed into pert little streets, decorated with the names of the leading directors and functionaries of the line. Everything has a fresh, clean, upstart appearance. No fine old picturesque cavalier, or ancient manse with projecting gables and lozenged windows, but every where a neat miniature uniformity, plain little churches of suburban Gothic at the corners, and an institute or lecture-room, where learned gentlemen, hired by the company, hold forth upon oxygen and hydrogen. From the great buildings right and left abutting on the line comes the clang of hammers and the roar of furnaces. Disabled locomotives, propped upon crutches, are undergoing repairs all around; mountains of sleepers are piled between the lines of rail; and rows of furnaces always smoking and blazing are expending continuous ridges of coke. As a matter of course all this activity and stir, take the humble third-class station. It consists of a lamp, a rough platform with a paling, a shed, a ticket, and a policeman. The fiery express gleams through it so fast that you must have good eyes to read the names of the locality painted on the warped and faded sign. Even the ordinary trains treat it with contempt, hardly slackening their pace or deigning to salute the third-class station with a passing whistle as they thunder through. Only at strange, inconvenient, and fitful times, the long crowded parliamentary train draws slowly up, and the porter and the policeman are roused into a

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "ASCENT OF MONT BLANC."—THE GRANDS MULETS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

state of transitory animation. "Travellers" are there, with roped and corded boxes and bundles made up in blue cotton neckerchiefs. The train is as full as it can hold already, but that matters little. A parliamentary train is never too full. Fresh comers are always packed in, *nolens volens*; threats, expostulations, and prayers are equally disregarded by the stout-hearted officials. The penny-a-milers may do their best and their worst. In go the super-extra passengers, on the knees, the shoulders, or under the feet of the individuals already seated. Off goes the train, and the mass is left to shake itself down and make its own involuntary arrangements. "They always comes to rights somehow—it don't matter how many we put in," said a strong-minded parliamentary guard to me; "them sort of people's used to rough it, and if they ain't, they ought to." Tremendous, no doubt, for some miles, are the execrations of the poor penny-a-milers, and cutting the taunts which at every stoppage are shouted against the authorities, through the narrow windows; but the strong-minded guard is used to it, and pays no more attention to the row than to the panting and cheeping of the locomotive.

A station not far from a country town is always interesting, from the extraordinary turn-out of nondescript vehicles which it displays. First, there is either one or two omnibuses mere square boxes upon wheels with a perch in front, and emblazoned the "George" or the "King's Arms." These vehicles are eternally jolting along the road from the station to the High-street, or the Market-cross, in the desperate hope of



picking up a stray sixpence once in a way; but they generally arrive at the hotel from the rail with nobody in them, and arrive at the rail from the hotel empty. A solitary bagman with a lot of boxes strapped together is a godsend; and a portly farmer with a white top coat, too fat to walk, is fought for with all the ferocity of rivalry. But the hack vehicles are the most worthy of regard. Look at the row: dilapidated cabriolets cut down into chaotic masses of ricketty wheels and jingling panels; strange open chariots, so slim and yet so venerable-looking that you tremble for the personal security of the stout lady who has just been hoisted into one of them; flies, like man, fearfully and wonderfully made; stupendous shandrydans of no particular pattern, but apparently compounded from the *débris* of old dog carts, sedan chairs, trucks, and bits of broken-up family carriages; a whole museum of such strange phenomena of vehicles stand in rank behind, or below, or above the station, as the case may be, each driver erect in his perch, and signalling with his whip, and each great raw-boned horse, with bent knees and switching, scanty tail, pricking up his old ears, in the hope that his master may not get a fare.

People talk—and not, it is to be confessed, without ample reason—of the impositions of London cabmen, but the country fly-driver has a very fair notion of cheating also. I have met with bucolic gentlemen of this class whose ideas as to the length of a mile were exceedingly cramped; and as it is generally along cross roads and rutty lanes they drive you, you have no milestones to appeal to. The most knowing of these charioteers are invariably to be found at country stations. You ask to be driven to Stonybank-wood, or to Greenleaside, or to any other place of rural destination, and you hire a charioteer accordingly, adding, as you ascend the creaking vehicle, "By the way, how many miles is it to ——?" the place in question; you feeling certain, from the close study of the county map, that it is not above three at the outside.

"Stonybank-wood, sir? Why it be better nor foive moil."

You demur to this, and the driver straightway appeals to his fellows."

"Stonybank-wood? why it's six mile good"

"It's more nor that, Tommy, if so be you don't go t' lower road, and that's agin the collar all the way."

And the result is that you are glad to make a bargain on the terms the originally mentioned distance.

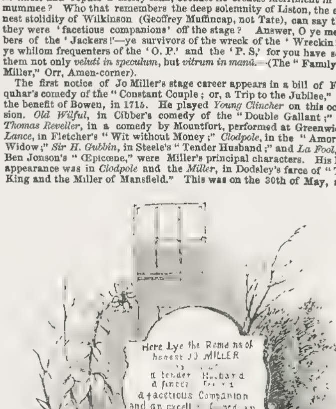
Meantime we follow our train. The passengers have fairly settled down, and only get lively at stations. A select party of choice spirits in a second class carriage are playing at loo with a dirty pack of very small cards upon a railway rug stretched over their knees. A burly-faced gentleman farmer is obstreperously arguing about the corn-laws with a pale-faced gentleman from town, who takes cool and uncomfortable abstract views about the condition of the farmers; and when the agriculturist says that the British farmers can't grow wheat at 55s., tells him to let it alone and they'll get foreign farmers who can. The up-window man having fallen asleep, the down-window man has it all his own way, and sits in a hurricane. Exhausted newspapers are carelessly flung upon the cushions, and studious men, who have begun shilling novels, shut them up with a remark upon the smallness of the type and the jolting of the carriage. The ladies often drop off to sleep very snugly, and the strong-minded, who knits or crochets, requests the gentleman opposite to "make legs," so that they can both be more comfortably accommodated. The commercial gentleman produces a shilling pocket-book, rather greasy than otherwise, and sets himself steadily to work upon his orders, advices, and memorandums; and the gentleman with the multiplicity of travelling garments is sure to be asleep. In the second class, the people screw themselves about, and find the seats gradually getting harder and harder. In the third class, the jolly "traveller," having exhausted his "grub," contentedly reads the fragment of newspaper in which it was wrapped.

JO MILLER'S GRAVE, ST. CLEMENT'S BURIAL-GROUND, PORTUGAL-STREET, CLARE MARKET.

THE celebrated name of Jo Miller, the father of all orphan jests, or Coram of the Jocose Foundling Hospital, will soon, by the disfranchisement of St. Clement's Burial-ground, be disassociated from its last tangible memorial, in the consequent removal of the stone which bears his epitaph written by Stephen Duck, and restored by the piety of Mr. Bulgen, the parish gravedigger, who found it overthrown and nearly obliterated, about the beginning of the present century. But the wear and tear of a few succeeding years had nearly proved fatal to the frail memorial, and it remained for Mr. Jarvis Buck, churchwarden, to renew the pious labour of Bulgen, and preserve the affectionate record of Duck, as it now appears, dated 1816.

The common gravestone attributes of a "tender husband and a sincere friend" are accepted as matters of course, but that of a "facetious companion," included in his eulogium, is taken in the sense of Coleridge's notion of a man of good conversation, *i. e.* one who allowed him to have all the talk to himself, for it would appear that "honest Jo" was of a remarkably grave and taciturn disposition, and his share in the feast of wit amounted to no more than that of the guest who partakes without catering. "Like a fatter and funnier man" (says his latest biographer, the *Prompter* No. 66), "he was the cause of wit in others. his humour was not in the active, but in the passive voice. This will be fully understood when we turn our mind's eye upon him behind the foot-lights." "There is," says an acute critic of the time, "a jocose kind of austerity in the air of some faces, a sort of risible tendency to importance, where the gravity is so whimsically counterbalanced by the ridiculous that the jest is but brightened by the apparent effort to be serious." "This is a masterly colouring of Jo's stage humour, which no added words can heighten. His comedy was essentially of the joco-serious school, the most classical, the most irresistible, inasmuch as '*ex gravitâ fit* fun,' an axiom often exemplified by authors and actors of tragedy. Shall, therefore, the stage mummer be off the stage in habit and repute a merry man, because he creates merriment in the mummee? Who that remembers the deep solemnity of Liston, the earnest stolidity of Wilkinson (Geoffrey Muffincap, not Tate), can say that they were 'facetious companions' off the stage? Answer, O ye members of the 'Jackers!'—ye survivors of the wreck of the 'Wreckin!'—ye whilom frequenters of the 'O. P.' and the 'P. S.' for you have seen them not only *veluti in speculum*, but *vitrum in manû*.—(The "Family Jo Miller," Orr, Amen-corner).

The first notice of Jo Miller's stage career appears in a bill of Farquhar's comedy of the "Constant Couple; or, a Trip to the Jubilee," for the benefit of Bowen, in 1715. He played *Young Clincher* on this occasion. *Old Wilful*, in Cibber's comedy of the "Double Gallant;" *Sir Thomas Reveller*, in a comedy by Mountfort, performed at Greenwich; *Lance*, in Fletcher's "Wit without Money;" *Clodpole*, in the "Amorous Widow;" *Sir H. Gubbin*, in Steele's "Tender Husband;" and *La Fool*, in Ben Jonson's "Œpicœne," were Miller's principal characters. His last appearance was in *Clodpole* and the *Miller*, in Dodsley's farce of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield." This was on the 30th of May, and



JO MILLER'S GRAVE, ST. CLEMENT'S BURIAL-GROUND.

the *London Daily Post and General Advertiser*, August 17th, 1738, thus announces his final exit.

Yesterday morning, died of pleurisy, Mr. Joseph Miller, a celebrated comedian, belonging to the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, much admired for his performances in general, but particularly in the character of *Teague*, in "The Committee; or, the Faithful Irishman."

In the *Daily Post* of the same date the following tribute, somewhat in the style of Stephen Duck, appeared to the memory of "Honest Jo:"—

Yesterday morning died Jo Miller, of merry memory. Very few of his profession have gained more applause on the stage, and few have acted off it with so much approbation from their neighbours.

STILTON," WINNER OF THE METROPOLITAN STAKES, AT THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—THE WINNER OF THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

We have this week engraved the Seventh Winner of the Great Metropolitan (nineteen starters), Mr. Meiklam's brown colt Stilton, by Cotherstone, 3 years, 4 stone 11 lb. The following are the details of the race on Thursday week:—A capital start was effected at the first signal. For the first 200 yards, Achyranthes, Kick-up-the-Dust, the Sally Warfoot colt, Stilton, Kate, the Ban, and Ingratitude formed the advanced division. The horses having by that time settled into their places, Kate took the lead at a great pace, followed by Kick-up-the-Dust, with whom lay the Sally Warfoot colt, Achyranthes, and Stilton; Joe Miller heading the second ruck, in the rear of which were Backbiter, Officious, Elthiron, and Candlewick. In rising the hill after turning out of the course, Kate got four or five lengths in advance, the Sally Warfoot colt now lying immediately in her wake, Stilton third, Achyranthes and Kick-up-the-Dust next, and behind them Joe Miller, Officious and Backbiter at this time running in the centre. Kate "carried on" at her best pace, and with a tremendous lead, quite round the turn into the straight; Stilton, the Sally Warfoot colt, Joe Miller, and Officious then began to draw rapidly towards her, and at the distance she had run herself out. Stilton then showed in front, but was immediately pulled back, and Joe Miller suffered to go on with the lead, which he held, by sufferance, to the stand; the favourite there putting the issue beyond a doubt by taking the running from him, and winning in gallant style by a length. The race was run in 4 min. 16 sec., 5 sec. faster than in 1851. Value of the stakes, £1600.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE COLLIER BRIG "RESOLUTION" BY GUNPOWDER, IN GRAVESEND REACH.

The *Resolution*, a collier of 273 tons burthen, in February last was run down while at anchor in the Thames, off Pitcher's Dockyard, at

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, READING.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

EXPLOSION OF THE COLLIER BRIG "RESOLUTION" WRECK, IN GRAVESEND REACH.

Northfleet, by the screw steam ship *Harbinger*, belonging to the Cape of Good Hope Mail Company, and when sunk formed a serious obstruction and an impediment to the river navigation. The *Resolution* was thirty-three years old, built at Stockton for the Baltic trade by Mr Markham; and the master of the brig was the owner, who was on board at the time of the accident, and narrowly escaped with his life.

Mr. Barker, of Horsleydown, having been directed to make a survey of her position, and the probability of saving her and bringing her on shore, reported that, from her age and dilapidated condition, it would not be advisable to incur the expense of raising, and she was abandoned to the insurers by Captain Naylor, the owner.

The Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the river, finding by the reports from the City officers that no steps had been taken by the owners to remove this wreck and nuisance to the traffic of the Thames within the jurisdiction of the conservancy, directed the City Solicitor to give official notice to the parties interested, that unless she was removed by a day named in the notice she would be deemed a vessel abandoned. His Lordship, under the advice of the Port of London Committee, gave directions to the Principal Harbour-Master to remove the obstruction; and it was considered advisable, from her age and injuries received in the collision, to blow her to pieces. The above Sketch was taken at the moment after the explosion of 480 lb. of powder, ignited by the galvanic battery at a distance of 260 feet, the whole work being under the arrangement and direction of Mr. Rowland, Principal Harbour-Master. Mr. Rowland has since been engaged in raising from the navigable way of the river, in six fathoms water, the sunken brig *Spray*. This vessel was also coal laden, and came into collision and was sunk by the *Royal Victoria*, Leith steamer, in January last. She, also, was abandoned by her owners, and is in course of removal at the expense of the Corporation of London.

It is much to be hoped that collisions of this description will not be so frequent as heretofore. The Corporation of London, with the view of preventing a collection of vessels off Gravesend when collier fleets arrive, and improving the mooring of vessels in that part of the river, have made new by-laws to prevent colliers from proceeding higher up the river than Higham Bight, where collier section No. 7 is placed, timely notice being given to colliers immediately upon their passing the beacon light at Mucking Flat, when a bright light by night can be seen, and a City flag by day, on a flag staff at the Lower Hope Battery Point. The vessels are then required to be anchored in Higham Point, under a penalty of £10. The pilots at Gravesend will be subject to penalties if they moor large ships in the river exceeding one-third of the river over from the south shore.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, READING.

Fully concurring with the prevailing opinion of the advantages of useful and religious instruction to all classes, we record, with considerable gratification, the successful efforts of the Rev. S. W. Yates, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, to remedy a long-existing evil in his parish, viz the want of suitable parochial school buildings, by providing the pleasing group shown in the Illustration.

The opening was celebrated on Thursday, the 25th ult., when an eloquent and appropriate discourse was preached at St. Mary's Church, to a numerous congregation, by the Rev. J. E. Austen Leigh, Rural Dean. During the afternoon the School children were bountifully supplied with cakes and refreshments in the new building

The exterior of the School buildings presents an elevation of bold and effective outline; the staircase turret of chequered brick-work assimilating with the tower of the parish church. The design is early English; the walls being of flints, with freestone quoins and mouldings. The plan comprises boys', girls', and infant schoolrooms, with class-rooms attached, to accommodate about 400 children; likewise a residence for master and mistress. The rooms for boys and girls are divided by moveable partitions, to admit of being available as one spacious apartment, open to the roof and showing the timber framing. The method adopted for lighting is characterised by much skill and novelty, and ventilation is also judiciously and amply provided. The building has been designed by Mr. J. B. Clacy, architect, of Reading; and erected under his superintendence by Messrs. Biggs and Wheeler, builders, Reading.

The contracts were taken at about £1460. Notwithstanding a munificent donation from an individual parishioner, and other liberal subscriptions, there is still a considerable balance to be provided, which we think requires only to be made known to be liberally responded to by the contributions of the wealthy philanthropist.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

There was a grand musical performance at Drury-Lane Theatre last Monday night, under the direction of Signor Schira, with Mr. Thirlwall as leader of the band, and Mr Lindsay Sloper and Herr Kuhe as accompanyists. The first part opened with gleanings from Mehul's fine oratorio "Joseph," the principal vocalists being Miss P. Horton, Miss R Isaacs, Messrs Sims Reeves, Manvers, and Philips: selections from Mendelssohn's "Athaliah" and "Elijah" were in the second part, and the last one was miscellaneous In addition to the above-named singers, there were Miss Dolby, Madame E Garcia, Miss Crichton, Miss Lowe, Miss Ransford, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. Swift, M Fédor, Messrs Drayton, Toulmin, and Jonghmans: the solo instrumentalists were Miss Kate Loder and Miss Goddard, who played Osborne's brilliant duo on themes from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and M Demunck, the clever violoncellist; so that the whole programme formed an attractive Lenten entertainment of the olden time. —— On Tuesday night Mr. Ashcroft presented at Exeter Hall his fifteenth annual monster concert, with Messrs. F. Mori and Anschuez, as conductors, Mr. Thirlwall leader of the band, and Miss Goddard (piano), Sivori (violin), Demunck (violoncello), Bottesini (contrabasso), Mr. G. Case (concertina), Mr Richardson (flute), and Herr Sommer (sommerophone), as solo players.—The Distins on the sax horns, and the Hungarian orchestra under Kalozdy, were also included in the programme, in which there were upwards of 40 pieces. The vocalists were Mdlle. Favanti, Mdme. E. Garcia, Mdme F. Lablache, Mrs. Sims Reeves, the Misses M'Alpine (their first appearance in London), Louisa Pyne, Dolby, Messent, Poole, Emma Phillips, Lowe, Alleyne; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Swift, Wrighton, Brandt, Philips, Drayton, Durand, Leffler, and Signor F. Lablache.——A concert was given at Sadler's Wells Theatre, by Mr. Howard Glover, on Monday night.—— Herr Jansa had a *soirée musicale* last Monday, assisted by Herrn Kreutzer, Goffrie, and Lutgen, and Herr Reichart as vocalist. Herr Jansa, as a violinist and musician, had a high position at Vienna He was sent over here in charge of the musical instruments at the Exhibition; but, having performed, like Mdlle Zerr, at the concert in aid of the distressed Hungarians, the Austrian Government deprived him of all his situations, and he is now an exile in this country.——Herr Jonghmans gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, with the co-operation of Mesdames E Garcia, Lemaire, and Goffrie, and Miss Poole: M. Fédor, Mr. Drayton, Mr Richardson, Mr. J. Case, M. Demunck, Herr Von Heddeghem, Herr Ganz and Mr. R. Limpus.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Sacred Harmonic Society.—The return of Mdme. Clara Novello has been heartily welcomed at Exeter-hall; on Wednesday she sang in the "Messiah," with Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formès. Mdme. Novello will remain in this country until after the Birmingham Festival, for which she is engaged; and in October next will visit Madrid as *prima donna*, at the Italian Opera House in that capital.

M. Leonard.—This accomplished disciple of the great violin school of Baillot, De Beriot, and Vieuxtemps, has left town, after his brief visit, for France, where he has numerous engagements. He will return here next season, with Mdme. Antonia de Mendi Léonard, whose speciality in the singing of Spanish melodies is so generally admired.

Herr Staudigl and Mdlle. Jetty Treffz have arrived in London, from Vienna.

The second concert of the New Philharmonic Society will take place next Wednesday. Mr. Edward Loder's operatic masque, "The Island of Calypso," supported by Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss, will be produced, in addition to a new pianoforte concerto in F minor, by Dr. Wylde, to be played by M Billet. Herr Reichart will sing airs by Gluck and [illegible], the overtures will be the "Anacreon" and "Zauberflöte," and the symphony, Beethoven's C minor. Dr. Berlioz will conduct all the music, save the new concerto.

It is with pleasure we announce that the committee of management of the Norwich Musical Festival have unanimously resolved to perform Dr. [illegible] oratorio, "Israel Restored." The Liverpool Philharmonic Society has [illegible] commissioned Mr Charles Horsley, the composer of "David," to write another oratorio. The [illegible] nothing and try nothing [illegible] of the old London musical societies. Perhaps one of the rich City companies may, one of these days, set a liberal example, by offering a commission for a new oratorio, to be performed in one of the ancient halls. Such a course of action would, indeed give an impetus to art-progress in this country.

At the fourth meeting of the Musical Institute, in Sackville-street, last Saturday, the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon, one of the vice-presidents, read an interesting paper on "Organs," having personally inspected all the great European instruments.

We learn from our Paris letters, that Scribe and Halévy's long-promised five-act opera, "Le Juif Errant," will be produced next Monday.——In the obituary must be recorded the deaths of M. Garaudé, formerly a professor of the Conservatoire, author of several theoretical works; also, the Countess Merlin, the friend of Malibran, an accomplished amateur, well known in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and of M. Cave, formerly director of "Beaux Arts," and recently appointed Director of the National Palaces, who [illegible] the ballet of "La Tentation"

Mdlle Wagner performed at Schwerin, on the 31st ult., her popular character of *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète;" she is shortly expected in town to commence her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, according to Mr. Lumley's prospectus; but she is also announced by the directors of the Royal Italian Opera to be exclusively engaged for Covent Garden. Letters from Vienna mention that De Bassini, the barytone, is quite the rage in that capital

A correspondent sends us a report of the performance of Handel's oratorio, "Samson," by the Philharmonic Society at Kilmarnock, which has before distinguished itself by producing "Joshua," "Judas Maccabæus," and the "Messiah." Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Atkinson, Mr. Swift, and Mr Lawler were the chief vocalists; the conductor was Herr Schmuck, of the 21st Regiment.

THE THEATRES.

The Easter pieces promise this year to be of more than common interest.

At the Lyceum a piece in eight acts will be ventured. It is entitled "A Chain of Events," and will engage a large number of ladies. Miss Laura Keene will make her first appearance on the occasion

At the Princess' the subject of the burlesque is "Wittikind and his Brothers; or, the Seven Swan Princes and the Fair Melusine"

The brothers Brough will appear as usual at the Haymarket.

At the Olympic the announcement is somewhat starting: a biological piece of eccentricity, under the title of "The Camberwell Brothers; or, the Mysterious Milkman," is the threatened novelty.

All of these, we understand, are prepared on a costly scale, and the public is likely to reap the fruits of competition in the number of respectable theatres now open. The St. James's Theatre will also furnish foreign attractions. The new comedy of "Mdlle. de la Seigliere," by MM. Jules Sandeau and Regnier, supported by MM. Regnier and Lafont, with Mdlle. Marquet, is of much promise. It was lately performed at the Théâtre Française, Paris.

Drury Lane will be re-opened on Easter Monday by Mr. Bunn, with opera and ballet, at reduced prices

The Marionette Theatre promises novelties, as well as its living rivals, in a *piece de circonstance*, and the charming melodrama of "Aladdin."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT AND PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE-COBURG COHARRY TO WOOLWICH.

On Monday, at half-past ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Coharry, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Lord Hardinge, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance; and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in one of the Royal carriages with four horses. On alighting at the entrance to the Dial-square, their Royal Highnesses were received by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., K.C.H., Commandant of the Garrison; Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery; Colonel Blanchard, C.B., Commanding Royal Engineers; Colonel Dundas, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Thorndike; Lieutenant-Colonel Pickering, Assistant Director-General of Artillery; Brigade-Major Bingham, Royal Artillery; Brigade-Major Walpole, Royal Engineers, Captain Riddel, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of Artillery, and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

Having visited the several departments of the Arsenal, and inspected the different machinery for boring and turning the brass guns, for manufacturing percussion caps, for making spherical musket and rifle balls by compression, for preparing shells to receive fusees when fired with bursting powder, for manufacturing carriages for the cannon, &c., their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the east end of the Royal Arsenal, where the officers and non-commissioned officers were practising with the Minié rifle, with the firing of which, as well as of Mr Wilkinson's projectile, they seemed greatly pleased

Their Royal and Serene Highnesses at its conclusion entered the Royal carriage, with Lord Hardinge and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour, and left the Royal Arsenal about one o'clock P.M., proceeding down Beresford-street, and along the High-street of Woolwich, and the Greenwich-road, on their return to Buckingham Palace.

The Master-General and Board of Ordnance, by letter dated March 26 1852, have signified, that, on their representation, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to sanction an increase of 2d per diem to the present maximum rate of 7s. 10d. per diem, as the half or retired pay of Quarter-Master of Royal Artillery

The *Agamemnon*, 90, building at Woolwich, and to be fitted with engines of 550-horse power by John Penn and Son, is now in so forward a state that she will be launched on or about the 5th or 19th of May next, according as there may be a sufficient depth of water during the spring tides at either of those periods

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Colonel Charles Cornwallis Dansey, C.B., being placed on the staff of the army serving at Gibraltar, with the view of commanding the Royal Artillery in that garrison, vice Colonel Cator.

Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin is under orders to proceed to Hong-Kong, to take the command of the Royal Artillery at that station, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Tomkyns, deceased.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald M'Laine, Colonel of the 52d Regiment of Foot, is the only officer now living who served along with the Duke of Wellington in his early campaigns in India. Upon the Duke's recommendation, the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Archibald a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The Arctic Expedition.—Mr. Hay, lecturer on chemistry at Portsmouth Dockyard, arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday, for the purpose of instructing the four bombardiers of the Royal Marine Artillery attached to the expedition under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., in the mode of adjusting the plates, covering and attaching the copper wires, and manipulating the sulphuric acid used in galvanic batteries, it being intended to take to the Arctic regions a number of tubes charged with 20lb. of gunpowder each, to be used in bursting the ice, in order to force a passage up Wellington Channel with the steamers of the expedition.

Portsmouth.—The following requisition was on Wednesday presented to the mayor of this borough, in reference to the harrowing loss of her Majesty's steamer *Birkenhead*:—"We, the undersigned members of the town council of Portsmouth, request you will be pleased to convene an early special meeting of the council, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means to be adopted for raising funds in aid of the sufferers by the melancholy loss of her Majesty's steamer *Birkenhead*, and to take such steps thereon as may be deemed advisable."

Missing Steamer.—The steamer *St. George*, Captain Husband, [illegible] St. John's, Newfoundland, for Cork and Liverpool, [illegible] of January last, and has not since been heard of. She was a vessel of about 300 tons, with two engines of fifty-horse power each. It is supposed that there were about twenty persons on board her. The *St. George* was originally built for a steam packet company of that name at Liverpool, and is now owned by a firm at Bristol, by whom she is insured at Lloyd's.

Launch of the "Indiana," Cape and India Mail Steam Ship.—On Wednesday afternoon a splendid iron steam ship, named the *Indiana*, one of the new fleet of vessels of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company which are to be employed on the Cape and Calcutta mail route, was launched from the ship-building yard of Messrs Mare and Co., Blackwall. The *Indiana* is one of the largest screw steamers ever built on the banks of the Thames [illegible] 800 tons burthen, divided into fire-proof and water-tight compartments, and is the third vessel which has been built for service on the company's extension route

Burning of a Ship at Sea.—Intelligence was received on Wednesday of the destruction, by fire, of the British ship *Hilton Grove*, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Aden. The accident was occasioned by the heating of the coals with which she was laden for the *dépôt* of the Indian steamers The captain and crew were picked up by the Dutch ship *Maria Elizabeth*, from Batavia, which landed the poor fellows at the Cape of Good Hope in about eight or ten days afterwards.

The New Militia Bill.—Meetings in opposition to this bill have lately been held in Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Southampton, Worcester, Brighton, Scarborough, Hereford, Skipton, Clitheroe, Hull, several places in Wales, and various other parts of the kingdom

Remarkable Appeal to the Queen.—A farmer, named Baldry, left for execution at the late assizes at Bury St. Edmund's, having been found guilty of administering arsenic to his wife with intent to murder her, she has forwarded a petition to the Queen, praying for a commutation of the punishment to transportation. She says: "Your petitioner has long been in an infirm state of health, and the agitation of the recent proceedings, the unhappy prisoner's approaching fate, and the reflection that your petitioner may be the instrument of her husband's destruction, have so aggravated her sufferings, that your petitioner feels a strong conviction that a fatal result to the prisoner must, within a very early period, bring with it the death of your petitioner" The result of this petition has been the issuing of an order from the Home Office, respiting the execution of Baldry until the 8th of May. It is understood that his sentence will be commuted to transportation for life.

New Panorama of Salzburg.—On Thursday we were present at a private view of a magnificent view of Salzburg, in Upper Austria, which Mr. Burford has painted for the Large Circle of his Panorama, in Leicester-square, and has just opened to the public. Here we have the fine old archiepiscopal city of Salzburg, environed with the most picturesque scenery in Germany, and belted with mountains, which also rise from the heart of the town Through it the broad Salzach flows rapidly; and castle, church, and convent, cathedral and fortress, and high pitched roofs, relieve the monotony of unbroken house-walls: but, storied as these buildings are with associations of the past, they are eclipsed by the eternal grandeur of the mountains, and the luxuriance of the vast plain stretching to the very limits of the horizon. The whole presents one of the most romantic pictures which has ever graced the Panorama: the *paysage* is exquisitely painted, and the architectural effects of the foreground are nearly as successful. The view being sketched from one of the elevated central points, you look down into the lazy life of the town portions of the surrounding landscape are bright and sunny, and blue mist hangs about the mountain-tops. The picture is full of striking effect and beautiful detail, and will, doubtless, prove an attractive novelty for the holidays.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Metropolitan Water Supply.—On Monday the select committee of the House of Commons, which had re-assembled to enquire into the merits of the Government bill for the supply of water to the metropolis, and to hear evidence in support of the petitions against it, declared the preamble of the bill proved, and then proceeded on that and the following days to consider the clauses, which were strongly contested by several water companies.

The Crystal Palace.—On Saturday last a grand promenade with the additional attraction of seven military bands, induced a vast multitude to visit the Crystal Palace, in the neighbourhood of which there was as much bustle and confusion as used to occur in the most crowded days of the late Exhibition. There were upwards of 60,000 persons present, a large proportion of whom paid 1s. for admission. Amongst the visitors were several of the highest members of the aristocracy the Duchess of Sutherland and party, the Marchioness of Stafford, Earl Grosvenor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lady Hopetoun, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr and Mrs. Baillie Cochrane, &c. The military bands and their stations were as follows Royal Horse Guards, south transept; Coldstream Guards, north transept; Royal Artillery, east gallery; Second Life Guards east nave, south side; Scots Fusiliers, east nave, north side; Grenadier Guards, west nave, south side; First Life Guards, west nave, north side. The selection of pieces comprised some of the best and most popular music of the day. The most successful part of the musical performance was the assembling of all the bands in the centre of the building at the conclusion of the proceedings, where they joined in playing the National Anthem. Petitions for the preservation of the building were exposed in a great number of places for signature, to which many names were appended. On Wednesday a general meeting of the chairmen and members of the metropolitan committees appointed originally to assist in carrying out the objects of the Great Exhibition was held at the Mansion house, to consider the question of the retention or removal of the Crystal Palace; the Lord Mayor in the chair Mr. H. Maudslay moved, and Mr. Crace seconded, a resolution, "That it is desirable that the Crystal Palace should be preserved in its present state." Whereupon Mr Barber moved, and Mr. Phillips seconded, the following amendment, "That, inasmuch as no means have been yet suggested to raise the amount of purchase money for, or to keep in repair, the Crystal Palace, this meeting is of opinion that it is inexpedient to interfere with the decision for taking it down." Mr Moffatt, M.P., supported the original motion. Mr. Locke, M.P., spoke in favour of the removal of the Crystal Palace to the Champs Elysées, at Paris. Admiral Sir G. Sartorius was in favour of the retention of the Palace on its present site. On a show of hands, the original motion was carried by a large majority, and it was resolved, "That, for the purpose of carrying the preceding resolution into effect, it be recommended to the metropolitan committees and commissioners to call public meetings to obtain the greatest possible amount of support both in the House of Commons and with the Government to retain the Crystal Palace.

Society of Arts.—On Wednesday evening one of a series of lectures in connexion with the Great Exhibition was delivered at the usual meeting of the Society of Arts. The subject of the lecture was "The Iron-making Resources of the United Kingdom," and was delivered by S. H. Blackwell, Esq., F.G.S., of Dudley.

The Strand Union Pauper Children at Edmonton.—On Wednesday the parishioners of St. Clement's Danes completed the expression of their opinion upon the facts involved in [illegible] ously stated case of the children at Edmonton, the three days [illegible] The resolution declaring the belief of the parishioners in the [illegible] of Messrs. J. George, H. Cooper, W. Cull, and J. G. Hughes was rejected by a majority of 317, there being for it 142 and against it 459 votes.

Free Trade and Protection.—At a meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, held in the great hall adjoining the workhouse, on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved "That in the opinion of this vestry any return to a tax on the food of the people will be one of the most fatal courses for any Government to take. That the chief object of the present Ministry appears to be to maintain the high rents of the aristocracy, and to continue that profligate expenditure of the nation's means, which unless timely arrested by a reform of the people's own 'House,' the 'Commons House of Parliament,' will inevitably end, as it has done in other states, in a financial revolution."

Laws of Settlement and Rating for the Relief of the Poor.—The guardians, churchwardens, and overseers of the parishes in the East, West, and City of London Unions, have addressed a memorial to the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole on the unjust, partial, and oppressive operation of the existing laws of settlement and rating for the relief of the poor. A copy of the memorial was also forwarded to the Right Hon. the President of the Poor-Law Board, the receipt of which was acknowledged by Sir John Trollope in a letter, dated the 30th March, to Alderman Sidney. The right hon. gentleman observed that the subject has been for some time under the consideration of the board, but it was so comprehensive, and required so much consideration, that no steps could be taken at present to bring it before Parliament.

Deaf and Dumb Meeting.—On Wednesday evening the London Society for the Adult Deaf and Dumb assembled together at a tea party and public meeting, in the school-rooms under Bloomsbury Chapel. About 100 persons of both sexes, unable either to speak or hear. Of course all were not deaf and dumb, but all appeared to understand the silent language, and the only reply that could be obtained to any inquiry was a series of digital movements and gestures. The tea over, one of the party ascended a sort of dais, and motioned a grace or prayer of thanks. The business of the meeting then proceeded, and Dr. Stroud was called to the chair by a motion put and carried by signs. The chairman then proceeded to deliver an address, his language being interpreted by Mr. Dalrymple, sentence by sentence, through the medium of the fingers. Mr Dalrymple also addressed the meeting, speaking with the voice and fingers at the same time. He stated that the last report showed a balance in hand, arising in a great measure from the kindness of Mr. Peto. Several other addresses having been delivered, and prayer having been again said, the party separated.

Philanthropic Society.—A special general meeting of the members of this corporation was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of confirming a resolution for the erection of some additional buildings and the transaction of ordinary business; Mr. W. Gladstone presided. The report stated that the number of boys in the school at the commencement of the past year was 96, and there are at the present time 99. The number admitted during the year was 74, of which number there had emigrated, or otherwise been discharged, 71; 23 boys had been received from Millbank Prison under conditional pardons, commuting their sentence of transportation, and eight others had been received under a similar pardon from the Westminster Bridewell. It is the intention of the committee to increase the number of boys from 100 to 200; and the average cost per head, exclusive of emigration expenses, will sink from £32 to £25 per annum The farm-school had been highly successful; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on his late visit, expressed himself greatly pleased with its management. The total receipts for the year were £16,139 13s. 10d; and after all the expenses had been paid there was left a balance in hand of £223 4s. The corporation seal having been affixed to the contract for the additional buildings, the meeting separated.

Metropolitan Sewerage Act.—On Monday, at a meeting of the central committee appointed from the various parishes within twelve miles of London to procure the necessary alterations in the Metropolitan Sewerage Act for the relief of agricultural and from its operation, held at the Corn Exchange Tavern, Mark-lane, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the rating of market gardening and agricultural land, for the purposes of sewerage, under the Metropolitan Sewerage Act, was unjust in principle, and pressed heavily on those who were already suffering from extreme distress, and that the meeting pledged itself to procure the insertion of clauses in the new act which should exempt the market gardening land from being subjected to this tax." It was then agreed that a petition founded upon the above resolution be prepared for presentation to Parliament.

The Sabbath.—A public meeting was held on Monday last, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, for the purpose of receiving several deputies from the Provincial Working-men's Sabbath Protection Societies, and of hearing their statements of the grievances affecting the working classes from Sunday labour. The Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair, and was supported by the Rev E. Jenkins, the Rev. J. Brown, the Rev E. Auriol, the Rev. Mr. Chase, &c. The Rev. Mr. Auriol, of St. Dunstan's in the West, having opened the meeting by prayer, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting, having heard the statements laid before it, feels convinced that the sedulous and consistent maintenance of the sanctity of the Sabbath-day is an object not less essential to the well-being of the industrious classes and of the community at large than it is incumbent on all who profess to be guided by the dictates of God's Word. And that, with a view to call the attention of the present Government to various matters connected with the observance of the Sabbath, a deputation be now appointed to prepare memorials, and to wait on the Postmaster-General and on the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the purpose of pointing out to those functionaries the present deficiencies in the law and discrepancies in practice which seem to require their official interference."

Artists' Benevolent Institution.—The annual dinner of this excellent institution, established to extend relief to distressed meritorious artists, whether subscribers to its funds or not, "whose works have been generally known and esteemed by the public, as well as to their widows and orphans," merit and distress constituting the sole claims to its benevolence, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday evening, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle presiding, supported by about eighty friends of the society. The chairman, while proposing the toast of the evening with his usual taste and eloquence, mentioned the fact, that, during the last year, the society had relieved sixty-three cases, involving an expenditure of upwards of £600. He then went on to say: "In the toast which I last proposed, the 'Army and Navy,' you are aware, that for the shattered limbs and declining years of our naval and military veterans this country has provided noble and costly receptacles to shield their declining years; but you are also aware—and I say it not as a matter of complaint but of fact that for the votaries of art, for the peaceful votaries of the fine arts, no such provision is made. Painting has not her Chelsea, sculpture and architecture have not their Greenwich. (Hear, hear.) They may be employed during their years of health and vigour in commemorating deeds of valour, and in transmitting the lineaments and forms of conquerors to distant ages. Alexanders may still draw after them their Apelles in their train; but, with respect to the fine arts, for sheltering their broken fortunes, they must rely not on nations, but individuals—not on the public, but on their patrons—not on England, but on you." Sir Charles Eastlake proposed the health of the noble Chairman, who briefly replied, and proposed "Sir Charles Eastlake and the Royal Academy." Donations to the institution amounting to nearly £650 were announced.

A NDY THURSDAY.—On Maundy Thursday, the Royal Bounty ibuted in M. ney was distributed in the usual manner at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to 32 poor men and women, her Majesty's age being that number of years.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the promoters of these schools was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report stated that the evening school for males was open six evenings in the week, and the number admitted since its establishment was 470; the average attendance was 80. The evening school for females was open five evenings in the week, and the number admitted into it was 401, the average attendance being 85. The number admitted to the day school for infants was 634, and the average attendance 88. In the Sabbath-school for males the average attendance in the afternoon was 29; in the evening, 57. In the Sunday-school for females the average attendance in the afternoon was 60; in the evening, 107. The industrial classes for females consisted of 30 girls employed in mending and making clothes, and 3 in scrubbing. In the male industrial class several boys were engaged in making articles of clothing, many of which were sold to the pupils in the school. A benevolent lady had established a sick fund, and from this fund 1595 quarts of soup had been given to 1054 destitute families. A savings-bank had been established for children, for deposits of a halfpenny and upwards, the amount for the year was £34, the number of depositors being about 52. During the year 6 boys had been employed with success—3 of them by the Ragged School Shoe-black Society, as shoe-blacks, and 3 as labourers. Several girls had also been provided for. The statement of accounts from the 1st of March, 1851, to the same date in 1852 showed that the receipts amounted to £1199 9s. 10d., and the expenditure to £974 9s., leaving a balance of £91 0s. 2d. due to the schools.

HOME COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members and promoters of the above society was held on Tuesday last at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, Mr. H. B. Thornton in the chair. Resolutions were passed in furtherance of the new scheme, and an address delivered by Mr. Beal, in which he stated that the number of societies in England alone was 170, and the number of members enrolled was 200,000, whilst the amount of money invested was £20,000 per annum. There could be no doubt that these institutions offered a better means of investment than was afforded by savings-banks or the "benefit system," and the public were becoming greatly alive to the importance of their business.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The usual meeting of the members of this society was held on Monday evening; Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair. Dr. Rae's journal of his long and arduous voyage of exploration on the Arctic shores in search of Sir John Franklin was read. It was a most successful investigation with any trace of the missing vessels, Dr. Rae stated that on the 5th of May he engaged surveying the shores of the Victoria and Coppermine rivers, a piece of pine wood was picked up, which resembled the butt-end of a flag staff, and was 6 feet 9 inches in length. It had a curious mark on it, and it was attached a piece of white line, knotted, to two copper tacks, both of which had the Government mark of the broad arrow upon them. The support that Dr. Rae gives to the hope that Sir John Franklin may be able to find provisions from the birds and animals, is consequent these inhospitable shores is most interesting. He deems the less success of his party in hunting as very great; and that it was sufficient to support life was evident from the fact that the consumption of provisions from the 20th of June to the 23rd of September was only 4½ lbs. of flour and 10 lbs. of pemmican, which was principally given to the dogs. Although the crew, which consisted of 17 men, was thus chiefly fed upon flesh—principally venison—there was not a single case of sickness during the whole voyage. A very interesting discussion ensued, in the course of which Captain Commanney said he considered it to be his duty to caution the public from entertaining any expectation whatever of the return of Sir John Franklin. As far as his experience went, there were not animals in large enough number to supply them with provisions—at least, in the direction in which he explored the Arctic Regions. Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Wells, on the contrary, pronounced the contrary, and affirmed that the results of their own experience in confirmation of the statements of Dr. Rae. Sir J. Maryshall, in concluding the controversy, stated that the hopes he had already expressed in favour of Sir John Franklin's being yet alive were more firmly established than ever.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—The seventh anniversary festival of this institution took place on Monday, at the London Tavern. Mr. Macready was to have taken the chair, but was prevented by family circumstances from attending. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton supplied his place, supported by Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. Webster, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. F. Stone, Captain Cuppell, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Wills, &c. Mr. Buckstone, the honorary secretary, read the report of the meeting speech, in which he described the progress of the fund by present year the list of subscribing an autobiographical account of its life and adventures, adverted to the balance in hand, and announced a prospective legacy from Mr. T. P. Cooke of £1000. Among the subscriptions announced were the following:—H. Majesty the Queen, her annual donation of £100; Sir Edward B. Lytton, £100; Duke of Devonshire, £10 10s.; the Earl Fitzwilliam, £10 10s.; Dr. Buckstone, £5 5s.; Mr. Webster, £5 5s.; Mr. Monetone, £5 5s.; Mr. Lumley, £5 5s.; Mr. C. Kean, £5 5s.; Mr. Phelps, £5 5s.; Mrs. Theodore Martin (late Miss H. Faucit), £5 5s.; Mr. Toole, £5 5s.; Madame Celeste, £5 5s.. Mr. T. P. Cooke, £3 3s., &c.

LAMBETH NEW VESTRY-HALL.—At the close of the vestry held last week at the Lady School-room, Lambeth, a poll has been demanded on the question whether a site at Kennington green should be taken, on which to erect a new Vestry-hall for the parish, or whether the subject should be adjourned for a month. The poll was finally opened on Monday evening, and there appeared in favour of taking the site 2365; for the adjournment, 1610: majority, 755. The new hall is estimated to cost £4000.

AUSTRALIA AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—On Saturday last, a preliminary meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of taking measures to raise a sufficient sum to enable those poor Highlanders to emigrate, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Among those present were Admiral Salomons, M.P., Sheriff Moon, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Canon Macnaghten, Captain Maclean, Captain Macdougall, Charles Cowen, Esq., M.P., &c. Mr. Fraser, sheriff substitute of Skye, briefly explained the state of the population in the island, and the necessity which immediately existed for a permanent means of relief. He had also drawn attention to the reasons which had induced the local association to decide upon Australia as the colony to which these emigrants could best be sent. These reasons were corroborated by several speakers; and, after some observations from Captain Forbes, deprecating wholesale emigration as the only measure for relief for destitution in the north, the proceedings terminated by the appointment of a strong committee to consider measures for carrying out the object contemplated. The following gentlemen were at once nominated to the committee, with the usual power to add to their number:—The Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Duncan Mc Dougal, Canon Macnaghten, Macleod of MacLeod, Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., Henry Baggaster, Dr. Stacy, Rev. Hugh Arthur Kennard, Rev. H. Mackenzie (of St. Martin-in-the-Fields), Charles Forbes, Esq., W. J. Hay, Esq., and Mr. Sheriff Fraser. It is intended that the money to be raised should be made repayable by the emigrants, so as to be again appropriated for a like purpose each repaying individual in view the privilege of nominating the friend whom he would like assisted out. About 2000 destitute persons have already applied for assistance to the grants. It is calculated that, with the help of the Emigration Commission, £4000 or £5000 will be sufficient to accomplish the object in view.

NUMEROUS ACCIDENTS IN THE STREETS.—No fewer than seven persons, of various ages, were run over in the leading thoroughfares west of Temple-bar on Wednesday, four of whom were taken to Charing-cross Hospital, and attended by Mr. Dalton, the house surgeon of the institution; one was taken to St. George's, and the remaining two to private surgeons. The accidents were principally caused by the sufferers crossing the streets incautiously before there was sufficient way.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in London for the week ending Saturday, April 3, were—Males, 838; females, 892: total, 1730. The deaths during the same week were—Males, 668; females, 656: total, 1324. The number exhibits a further increase on the high rate of the preceding weeks, but, to a considerable extent, it is augmented by cases on which inquests have been held, and which are now entered on the registers in undue proportion. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51, the average number of deaths was 974, which, if raised in proportion to the increase of population during that period and up to the present time, becomes 1071. The present return, therefore, of 1324 cases shows the average of 253. Last week 1324 deaths of 561 children under 15 years of age, of 471 persons of 15 years and under 60, and of 291 persons aged 60 years and upwards, were registered. Of 1730 persons who were born alive or were found dead, 18 of the women had reached 50 years, and two of these had nearly attained 100 years. The mortality produced by diseases of the respiratory organs is still of an unusual amount. In each of the last two weeks 300 deaths, or more than 22 per cent, being much in excess of the average, while pneumonia was fatal at the same time to 72 and 80, which is about the usual number. Last week phthisis (or consumption) carried off 15 children under 15 years of age, 116 persons between 15 and 60 years, and 7 of 60 years and upwards; while in correspondings weeks of 1842-51 the lowest number was 105, the greatest 149, and the average 126 such deaths. Consumption continues to prevail as much as it has done for a long period, and scarlatina shows a disposition to increase.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on the last two days of the week; the mean of the week was 29.986 in.

POPULATION AND HOUSES.—A return to the House of Commons, obtained by Mr. Bouverie, of the population and houses in the counties and boroughs in which returns numbers of Parliament has been granted. In the counties, the populations of Middlesex, South Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire are by far the greatest. These are respectively 1,886,376, 1,352,816, and 1,351,787. The number of inhabited houses in Middlesex is 326,303; South Lancashire 267,633; the West Riding, 352,423. In Rutland, the number of inhabited houses is only 4 × 7. Of the boroughs, the principal are—

	Population.	Inhabited Houses		Population.	Inhabited Houses
The Tower Hamlets	539 111	76,710	Bristol ..	137,328	27,753
Liverpool ..	376,053 ..	54,298	Lambeth ..	139,240 ..	27,000
Marylebone ..	370,957 ..	49,813	Southwark ..	132,984 ..	23,999
Finsbury ..	323,772 ..	51,427	Greenwich ..	109,351 ..	17,190
Manchester ..	316,213 ..	59,024	Wolverhampton ..	104,148 ..	21,999
Westminster ..	231,611 ..	24,755	Sheffield ..	135,310 ..	27,999
Birmingham ..	232,849 ..	45,844	Bradford ..	103,778 ..	19,000
City of London ..	127,869 ..	27,258	Hull ..	84,690 ..	16,851
Leeds ..	172,270 ..	36,168			

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. WHISTON AND THE ROCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The appeal of the Rev. Mr. Whiston against his removal from the mastership of the Rochester Grammar School was heard on Monday, before the Bishop of Rochester, who held his court, by patent, in the Chapter-house of the cathedral. Dr. Lushington, Q.C., and Mr. Bacon, Q.C., appeared for the Dean and Chapter, against whom the appeal was directed, were represented by Dr. Addams and Mr. Cowling, &c.

Mr. Whiston, in the course of his opening statement, observed that when he was elected to the mastership of the Grammar School, in 1842, there were no scholars, but he soon raised the number to nearly 90. Subsequently he fell ill with a copy of the Cathedral Statutes, from which he discovered that 4 students ought to be maintained at the university and 20 boys at the school. He found that the allowance for this purpose had remained at £6 and £8 12s. 4d. respectively to the present time, but the income of the canons had risen from £26 to £80. He had, therefore, on the 8th of Feb., 1848, applied for an augmentation of the £5 allowance for the poor students, and a correspondence ensued, which was closed by the dean and chapter. He next applied on the 13th of August for an augmentation of the allowance to the grammar boys, but that was equally unsuccessful. On the 16th of December he appealed to the dean, and after having been kept four months, he was referred by the right rev. prelate to the Court of Chancery. On the 28th of May, 1849, he published his pamphlet, "Cathedral Trusts," and on the 28th of the following month he was dismissed from his office. Mr. Whiston then proceeded to state the various modes in which the dean and chapter had attempted to expel him, and afterwards submitted the several propositions to the court, in which he denied that his pamphlet was false, scandalous, or libellous, but that, on the contrary, every allegation in it was substantially true, that, even if it were libellous, the publication was not an offence within the meaning of the word *contra*; that, even if the ad eged offence were a *prima facie* one, the question's meaning, the school master of Rochester Cathedral is not one of the ecclesiastical persons mentioned in the statute, and therefore he is not punishable under it: that the publication of such a pamphlet is the privilege of the *statute de tranctione*; that, if the offence were committed, the sentence was void, for the dean without the second being offered a fair and proper hearing: that the alleged offence was condoned by the statement, "but I do not mean to say that I could not cause a deed binding themselves and their successors, in which (as Mr. Whiston) was a party interested, without his consent: that all the proceedings were tainted with the ground that they acted as judges in their own cause. There were several other propositions denying the remaining matters urged against the reverend gentleman. In support of his statement, Mr. Whiston called for the production of the account of the dean and chapter for last house, although quoting figures from them in their own exculpation, the dean and chapter refused to assent to produce. Mr. Whiston continued his address until the rising of the Court, at 5 o'clock. Tuesday and Wednesday were also occupied by his arguments. The case of the appellant having terminated at half-past 4 o'clock on the latter day, the Court adjourned, with the intimation that it would not sit again until after Easter Term.

CIRCULATION OF PARIS NEWSPAPERS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independance de Bruxelles* writes following as the present circulation of the Paris press:—*Constitutionnel*, 20 000; *Siècle* 23 000; *Presse*, 20,000; *Débats*, 14,000; *Pays*, 12,000; *Estafette*, 12 000; *Assemblée Nationale*, 9000; *Union*, 9000 The rest have no currency worth mentioning.

Among the passengers by the *Gertrude*, which left Southampton on Wednesday, with the Peninsular mail, was the Earl of Strathmore

The *Ariete Gazette* states, from Previsa, in Turkey, that the mosque of Ali-Pacha, having been struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, the Turkish inhabitants, by way of consolation, resolved upon the outrage against the Christians. They procured a crucifix, which they dragged through the streets, compelling every Christian who passed, on pain of death, to trample and spit upon it. The English consul, on being informed of the outrage, called upon the authorities to interfere, and to take the crucifix from the hands of the Turks. This was done, and quiet was restored.

Nearly a ton weight of gold dust has been received by the escort yesterday from Mount Alexander. The weight was 1970 lb., or 23,640 ounces, which at £3 per ounce would amount to £70 940. The amount received in Sydney from the *Independence* of Bremen, which arrived yesterday morning, is also stated, when we observe that within the past six days not less than £235,000 has arrived in London and at the outports; viz. £130,000 from Mexico, California, and the West Indies; £27,000 from New York, and £478,000 in gold from Australia! From Sydney the most extraordinary accounts have reached us in reference to the productiveness of the mines; but the regulations laid down by the Government appear likely to prevent the necessary of sending the gold to England for the purpose of being coined. Such was the abundance of the precious metals at Sydney, that the current gold had a value of 18s. per ounce. It is to be hoped that parties that our present Mint price cannot be maintained; but we have every reason to know that no change in it is yet contemplated by Government.

The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt will invest £653,886 9s. 5d in Consols during the current quarter. These purchases will, of course, tend to make stock scarce; hence, there is every prospect of Consols going to par. The other purchases which have commenced at the Bank; but, up to the present time, the number of applicants who have made their appearance has been comparatively small. The last returns of the note circulation of the United Kingdom are to the close of the week ending the 24th ult., when compared with the same period in 1851. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now over £20,000,000 sterling, or more than £9,000,000 in excess of that held last year. This extraordinary increase in a most remarkable one; nevertheless, it is evident that we shall have a much larger supply in the year advances, unless, indeed, the import of corn should exceed present calculations.

Monday, April 5.—Three per Cents, Consols were steady, at top ⅛ at which quotations a full average business was transacted. On the later day the prices advanced ⅛ @ ¼ for Money and Time; whilst on Wednesday Consols closed at 100¼ @ ⅜ par. The settlement for the 14th of April, and 99 to ¾ for the New Account of the 11th of May. The Market was active on Thursday, when the Three per Cents were marked 99¾ 99 to 99¼; the Three per Cent. Reduced, 98¼ ⅝ ¾; and the New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 99¾ to 100; the two latter securities ex dividend. Bank Stock was done at 211 to 212. Long Annuities were 6 11 16 to ⅝; Ditto, thirty years, ending 1859, 9⅝; 7-16; Ditto, 1860, 6⅞. India Stock was marked 262. India Bonds sold at 83s. premium, and a transaction took place in South Sea Old Annuities, at 97½. The

THE BURMESE WAR.—THE INDIAN NAVAL STEAM SQUADRON LEAVING BOMBAY FOR RANGOON.

THE BURMESE WAR.

BEFORE we detail the accompanying Illustration of a squadron of steam frigates belonging to the Indian Navy leaving Bombay Harbour for Burmah, on active service, it may be as well to mention the expeditious manner in which those vessels have been fitted out. Orders were received only on the 20th of February, by the authorities of Bombay, from the Governor-General of India, to despatch every available steamer in an expedition about to proceed against the Burmese; and, on the afternoon of the 24th, three steam-frigates and a steam-transport sailed for their destination, having taken on board in that time six months' provisions, and stores of all kinds for a war complement, besides ammunition, &c. The *Feroze*, a steamer of 1,100 tons and 500 horse-power, had to be converted at once from a packet into a frigate: and the celerity with which this was accomplished was deserving of all praise. Seven heavy 8-inch revolving guns were also received on board from the arsenal, and were mounted and fitted for service. The *Mooaffer*, a frigate of the same class, although in dock, with nothing on board of her but the engines when the despatch arrived, yet the next day was hauled out, commenced coaling immediately, in twenty-four hours took in nearly 600 tons of coal, and in three days was fully armed, equipped, and prepared for sea. It was feared that the greatest difficulty would arise from the uncertainty of procuring seamen at so short a notice, as the steamers were ordered to raise their crews from a peace to a war complement; however, it was luckily effected, notwithstanding all obstacles, through the zeal displayed on this occasion by the officers of the several vessels, no doubt aided in a great measure by the bounty granted by the Government of India to every volunteer, thus plainly showing what can be done in India by good management in fitting out a formidable steam flotilla for war service. Yet, at the same time, it should be observed that much of this is due to the admirable measures adopted by Commodore Lushington, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy, in arranging everything before-hand; and had not all the departments under him, as well as the officers and crews of the respective vessels, used their utmost exertions in carrying out his instructions, the squadron could not have sailed for Rangoon so soon as it did; so, after all, it is fortunate, as a local paper says (the *Telegraph and Courier*), "that we have an Indian navy. If the service at this moment were dissolved, and our mail communication were being conducted by a mercantile company, where would the Governor-General have to look for the means of striking an immediate and vigorous blow against the Burmese? Is it likely that we should see such a fleet of her Majesty's steamers in our harbour, ready at a few hours' notice to proceed on service, as is composed by the five vessels of the East India Company now about to start for Burmah? We trow not. In fact, the largest steam flotilla ever yet assembled for war purposes will now, in less than a month from the departure of the squadron from Bombay, be floating on the waters of the noble river Irawaddy, and hurling destruction on the forts and stockades in the dominions of the Golden-footed Monarch."

THE STEAM-FRIGATE "FEROZE."

The following are the steam-vessels to be employed in active operations against the Burmese: no despicable force, one would imagine, even against a civilised power: Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Hermes*; H.E.I.C.'s steam-frigates *Feroze*, *Mooaffer*, *Sesostris*, *Zenobia*, and *Semiramis*; H.E.I.C.'s steamers *Tenasserim* and *Fire Queen*, iron steamers *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*, and steam transports *Hugh Lindsay* and *Berenice*.

The following is from a Bombay paper dated Feb. 25:—

Yesterday forenoon, at ten o'clock, the Right Hon. the Governor, accompanied by Commodore Lushington, and the staff of the Indian navy, inspected the steam squadron about to proceed on service. His Lordship went first on board the *Feroze*, where he was received with manned yards. Shortly afterwards the *Mooaffer*, which has recently been refitted, made a trial of her machinery by steaming to the mouth of the harbour. His Lordship then visited the *Sesostris*, where he was welcomed, as before, with manned yards. He expressed himself highly gratified with the zeal and activity displayed in the equipment of the flotilla during the past week. On his returning to the shore, at a quarter before noon, a salute was fired from the *Hastings*.

The squadron consists of the *Feroze*, Captain R. B. Lynch; the *Mooaffer*, Commander H. H. Hewitt; the *Sesostris* Commander C. D. Campbell; the *Berenice*, Lieutenant A. Nesbitt. These vessels sailed between 2 and 3 P.M. yesterday. Their destination in the first instance is Madras, whence they will proceed with the following troops to Rangoon: Three companies of Artillery, H. M.'s 51st Foot, and three regiments of Native Infantry. Captain Lynch, as senior officer, commands the squadron. When reinforced by the above four steam-frigates, the fleet at Rangoon will present a most formidable aspect to the Burmese.

The following appears among the Naval General Orders, promulgated yesterday:—

"BY COMMODORE S. LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

"Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23d Feb., 1852.

"The Commodore Commander-in-Chief begs to congratulate the captains, officers, and crews of the ships fitting for service in the Bay of Bengal, on the highly creditable and expeditious manner in which they have been prepared for sea; he also begs to express his thanks to all the different branches of the departments under his command, for their zealous and active assistance.

"This order is to be read to the respective ships' companies."

The praise thus awarded by the Naval Commander-in-Chief seems to have been fully deserved.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—APRIL 10, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 554.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

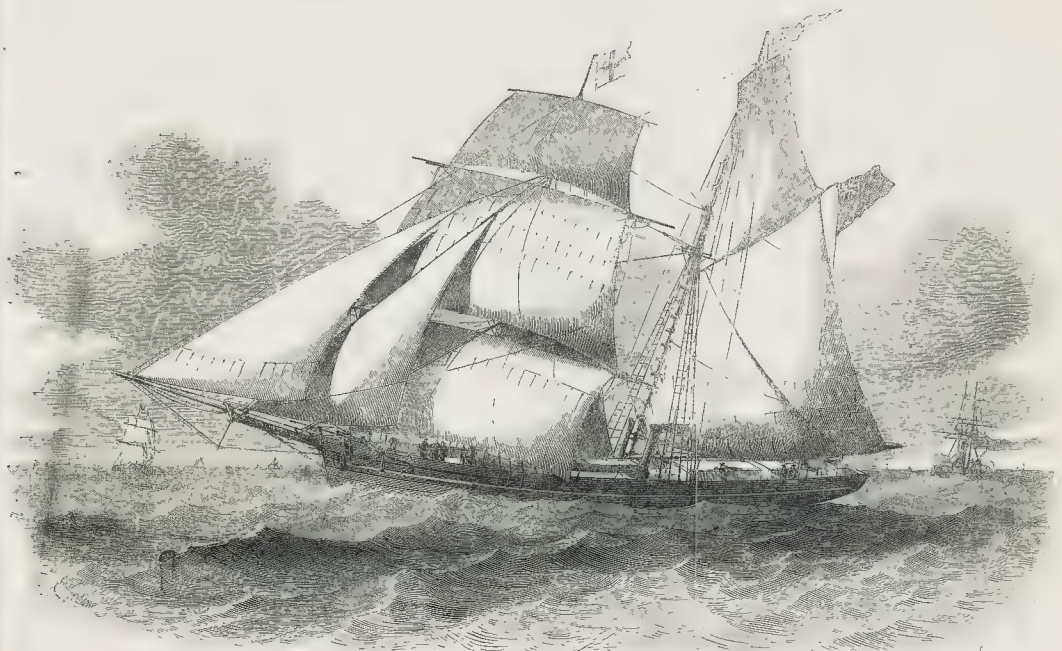
THE WEST IN THE EAST.

THE West has long been precipitating itself on the East. The tide of European influence and ideas has been rushing from Great Britain, as from a focus and centre, to India on the one hand, and to America on the other. Our "factories" in the East have become a dependent empire, almost too unwieldy for us to manage; while our colonies in the West have grown into an independent empire, to compete with its parent in splendour, in influence, and in power. But still the stream runs eastward by a new channel. The western streamers of those great electrical northern lights which we originally sent forth, have circled the world, and arrived at the East by a western route. The two processes are now in operation, distinct from each other, but with results which promise to be similar.

Great Britain has at this moment a new Oriental war upon her hands. We are engaged in full hostilities with the populous and semi-savage kingdom of Birmah. Having possession in India of a rich and immense empire, with which that of Alexander the Great was comparatively worthless, we are from time to time compelled to extend it, under the penalty of losing it. No moderation on our part secures us from insult and aggression. Haughty and but partially informed barbarians foolishly rush into collision with us. The consequence is, that Sir Harry Smith's threat against the Kaffir tribes is realised against the natives of India. They are "eaten up," in whole or in part, at a gulp or piecemeal, as may happen to suit at the particular moment our digestion, our temper, or our convenience. Scinde and the Punjaub are the most recent instances of the fatality of aggrandisement that pursues us. China had previously afforded an example of the same kind; and we had made a meal of the island of Hong-Kong as an earnest of our capacity, if not of our stomach, for annexation. Birmah promises to be the next instance. Indeed, it is well nigh impossible to foresee any other conclusion to the war that has now commenced, and which has most indubitably been forced upon us by the wicked folly of the Birmese authorities, than an increase of our territory at the expense of that of Birmah. When the strong men of the West settle themselves in the East, quarrels are certain to arise. Out of quarrels come wars; out of wars comes extension of empire; and out of all these, bad as the means may appear, comes the shock that gives an impulse to the civilisation of the long stagnant, purulent, and festering world of Asia. From that impulse there is no knowing what beneficial results are destined to accrue hereafter to the world, and what triumphs of commerce, of art, of science, of literature, of philosophy, of humanity, and of religion may owe their origin and progress to the unavoidable collision of the active Western mind with the sluggish conservatism of the effete and withering East.

Hitherto Great Britain has been almost the only nation that has borne the brunt of this great natural process. The Dutch and Portuguese, at an early period of European history, when they were more active, enterprising, and commercial than the then circumstances of England allowed her to be, established relations *quasi* amicable and *quasi* hostile with the Japanese and Chinese. The French, also, though less successfully, made an attempt to obtain a footing in the East. But of late years French influence has been reduced to nothing; Portuguese influence has dwindled to a degree suitable to her European importance, and no more; and Dutch influence, though still great, is purely local. British influence has succeeded to them all; and this country has become, for good or for evil, but, as we most conscientiously believe, for more good than evil, the paramount power in the East. We have gone forth conquering and to conquer—not solely by the sword, which we have been slow to use, and which we have only drawn when compelled to do so, but by the force of our ideas. With what advantage to the whole world we have established a western civilisation in the East, this and a succeeding age will abundantly testify. But we are no longer to be the only power that shall play this mighty game. What the sire has done, the son is about to imitate. The example set by Great Britain has had its effect upon America. Jonathan is resolved to try his hand at the achievements of John, and the East has to receive a rude shaking from two sides at once.

The discovery of gold in California, and the consequent rapid settlement of a busy population on the western shores of the Pacific, have brought the destined agency to the work. It was foreseen by our sharp and long-sighted children of the United States of America, that a quarrel with China or Japan, or both, would sooner or later be the result of the colonisation of California. The leaders of opinion in America made no secret of their intention to knock at the door of Japan, and to see "what the people were made of." In an article entitled "California and her Asiatic Neighbours," which appeared in this Journal so far back as August, 1850, we drew the attention of the English public for the first time to this subject, and stated, on the authority of American letters and journals, what the Americans intended to do, and their reasons for doing it, as well as the provocation or the facility which California would afford them for the purpose. Subsequently to that period, a slight attempt was made by the British Government, while Lord Palmerston held the seals of the Foreign Office, to induce the empire of Japan to behave in a neighbourly manner to the rest of the world. The attempt, however, was not sufficiently bold. The Government was not strong enough in the consciousness of its right; nor was the Minister authorised to the proper extent by the public feeling, or the public appetite for probable wars, to pick a quarrel with Japan. Consequently, the hint that Lord Palmerston gave remained ineffective. Japan took no notice of us or of the outer world, and continued to be "the great unknown" that it always



CAPT. BEATSON'S EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—THE "ISABEL," FITTED OUT AT THE EXPENSE OF LADY FRANKLIN AND CAPT. BEATSON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

was—shut itself up against the ideas, the commerce, and the necessities of the world; afforded no aid to the general work of mankind; contributed nothing to the police of nations or the security of the seas, and treated all other nations, except China, as barbarians and as foes. But, in our default, the United States, a great commercial and go-ahead people, having no public debt and no public scruple, and possessing both the power and the will to be aggressive, have, as we stated they would nearly two years ago, finally determined that Japan, by fair means or by foul, shall be compelled to do its duty to the rest of the world. At a first glance the morality of such a proceeding may appear questionable; but, when more maturely considered, its inevitable necessity, either by means of the United States or of ourselves, becomes so obvious, that the wonder is, not that the feat is attempted now, but that it was not accomplished long ago. We need not recapitulate the arguments we employed upon the subject in 1850, when the intentions of the United States were mere matter of speculation; but we may with advantage cite, in corroboration of our own, the opinions which we find put forth on authority in one of the journals of New York, which announces that the expedition against Japan has been fitted out.

"The empire of Japan," says the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, "covers an area of more than 100,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at 30,000,000; and, covering an archipelago, its seacoast is more extensive than the whole Atlantic coast of the United States. It not only lies directly opposite our possessions on the Pacific coast, but the two great islands of Niphon and Yesso form the Strait of Sangar, through which hundreds of our whale fleet are compelled annually to pass; but to land upon the shores of which for supplies of wood, water, or the necessaries of life, or to be forced upon them by stress of weather, subjects the unfortunate whaler to robbery and death. Japan not only refuses to hold commercial intercourse with the rest of the world—a very questionable right—but she goes further, and, occupying as she does an enormous extent of sea-coast, she not only refuses to open her ports to foreign vessels in distress, but actually opens her batteries upon them when they approach within gunshot of her shores, and when driven upon them by stress of weather, she seizes upon, imprisons, exhibits in cages, and actually murders the crews of such ill-fated vessels. This has been submitted to too long already; and the constant increase of our whale fleet, and the consequent increase of disasters in this barbarous and inhospitable region, have compelled our Government, unprompted except by its wise foresight, to insist upon a reform in the policy and bearing of the Japanese towards the rest of the world. The single fact, that at one time within the last year there were 121 American whalers lying in the harbours of the Sandwich Islands, far away from their cruising-grounds, because they could not enter any harbour on the coast of Japan for repairs, shows not only the extent of our commerce in that region, but the claims of humanity itself for protection against the barbarians who thus cut off, as it were, the commerce of the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Ochotsk."

Commodore Perry, an officer of repute and ability, has been selected to command this important expedition, which is to consist of three steam-ships, the *Susquehanna*, the *Mississippi*, and the *Princeton*. If the Japanese are wise, they will beware how they refuse compliance with the request which the Americans will proffer; yet the hope that they will relax in the obstinate folly—not to say the injustice—of ages, on the simple demand of an alien, a hated, and almost unknown power, is too sanguine to be seriously entertained. We may be certain, however, that the American Government, having engaged in this enterprise, will "carry it through." It is just the work to suit the daring temper and the youthful ambition of the people. The Japanese authorities, whatever the result may be, will gain no sympathy; and what is done will be as much for the ultimate benefit of Japan as for that of the whole civilised world.

CAPTAIN BEATSON'S EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THIS Expedition, which has been fitted out principally at the expense of Lady Franklin and Captain Beatson, affords considerable hope of success, inasmuch as the proposed route is almost new.

The *Isabel* is a vessel of 180 tons, of a brigantine rig, fitted with an auxiliary screw to ship and unship. She has from the light water-mark to some distance above the load-mark, a coat of doubling 4 inches thick, wrought longitudinally; and over that another coat 2½ inches thick, wrought diagonally from the upper edge of the first, extending down to the keel: she has also strong ice chocks fitted to the bows, to resist any concussion, the whole being covered with galvanized iron sheathing. The screw is worked by a pair of high-pressure direct-acting engines of 8 horse-power each. The accommodation for the crew are all near the boiler, so as to lose as little heat as possible in the cold weather. There is one boiler with a double funnel, with dampers, that, closing one and opening the other as may be required, the smoke may be carried clear of the mainsail. Internally she is strengthened by large beams in midships, and breasthooks forwards; and taken in proportion to her size, she is one of the strongest vessels that has ever been sent to the Arctic Regions.

The *Isabel* is to sail and steam as far as the Sandwich Islands, and there refit and make some further preparations before entering the ice, and then to proceed through Behring's Straits, and pursue a N.W. course along the Asiatic shore, nearly as far as the Kolyma to where open water was seen by Admiral Wrangel some years back: then to turn to the north, and afterwards come back to the eastward on the north side of some islands which are believed to extend from the American towards the Asiatic shores to the north of the Straits; on the north side again of which, it is supposed, if Sir John Franklin is still safe, there is the best chance of finding him with our intrepid explorers. A fuller account of the course to be taken by Captain Beatson was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 27.

Towards the cost of the expedition Lady Franklin has advanced about £2000; and Captain Beatson, £1000.

REGISTRY OF VESSELS.—It appearing that, at many of the outports of the kingdoms, the officers who grant certificates of registry for vessels do not insert in their books the necessary directed to be kept by the 10th section of the act 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 89, the Commissioners of Customs have issued orders to all the ports, directing that, in all cases in which records are made in the registry book, whether first entry, bill of sale, or transfer, the names of the registering officers be duly inserted therein.

THE HERRING FISHING.—The necessary preliminary arrangements for the herring trade are now being made at the various stations where this important branch of our fishing is carried on. In the accounts received this week from Liverpool, it is stated that, owing to the Burmese war, speculators have raised the price of cutch no less than £7 per ton. We have similar accounts from London of a rise of from £5 to £6 in that market for the same article. The price of cured fish, we regret to learn, is a shade down in the Stettin market, owing to expected spring arrivals. All the Lossiemouth (45) are already engaged for the coming season to fish at home, at rates slightly in advance of those of last season. Boats have been engaged at Peterhead at 10s. per cran, and £3 and upwards of bounty.

WRECK OF A PORTUGUESE STEAMER, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer *Porto*, while on her voyage from Oporto to Lisbon, struck upon some rocks called the Forcados, on the night of the 20th March, when she immediately went to pieces, and all the passengers (36 in number) perished. Seven of her crew were saved. Among the sufferers are Mr. Joseph Allen, of Oporto, and two daughters; Mr Anderson, from London, shipowner, who was here on account of the *Karrack*, bound to Australia; Mons. Dastres, French Consul at Oporto; Mr. Anderson's nephew; Senhor José Augusto da Silveira Pinto, nephew of the well-known Senhor Albano, of Lisbon; Senhor Antonio José Placido Braga; Senhor Francisco Vieira de Souza Oliveira, of the Commercial Bank. As yet no bodies have been picked up. The mate and a seaman belonging to the British schooner *Kingston*, of Shoreham, were cruising about the vicinity of the wreck of the steamer *Porto*, and getting into the strong current running out, they were carried among the breakers on the bar and engulphed in an instant. The mate is a native of Perth, named John Spence; the seaman's name is William Harris, and belongs to London. The body of the latter has since been found, and buried at the English burial ground.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 15th, 1852.

The "Exposition" of Pictures in the Palais Royal continues to attract crowds daily, save on the Monday, when the cost of admission is five francs, and on Thursday, when it is one. On the latter day, the attendance is large, but not inconveniently crowded On the Monday, however, the place is simply a desert. One of the most remarkable pictures of the exhibition is one by M. Gallait, a Belgian artist of very great merit, though not quite a Rubens, as his countrymen delight to style him. The painting represents the exhibition of the bodies of Count d'Egmont and Count de Horn, after their decapitation. They are laid on a bed, surrounded with religious insignia, which conceal the bodies; but the heads are fully exposed, and, though perhaps somewhat too ghastly, are admirably painted. The countenances of the three or four persons at the foot of the bed, looking at the bodies with sorrowing commiseration, and earnestly watched by the fierce soldiers of Alba, who are excellent both in design and execution; and, notwithstanding the repulsive nature of the subject, this painting is constantly surrounded by a crowd of earnest spectators.

A work was lately sold by auction here, so unique of its kind as to deserve somewhat detailed mention. The work in question is a complete set of Voltaire's works, in seventy-two volumes. The last volume, a book of upwards of 600 pages, is occupied solely by an index of the engravings embodied in the remaining *codices*, and which amount to no less than twelve thousand eight hundred. All these do not exist in any single edition of Voltaire, but were collected, arranged in their proper places, and bound with the text, at the expense and under the superintendence of M. Victor de St. Maurix, "Introducteur des Ambassadeurs at the Court of Louis Philippe." All the countries, towns, sights, and landscapes mentioned in Voltaire's works occupy 334 plates; the vignettes and other ornaments of the same kind amount to 696. Battle-pieces and various engravings, illustrative of the scenes, battles, &c., described by the philosopher of Fernay amount to 819, and the portraits to 10,000 in number! This wonderful collection, which cost, besides many years' labour, upwards of 20,000f., was actually sold for little more than 5000 fr.

Another discovery, highly interesting to antiquaries, has just been made within the classic precincts of the "Quartier Latin." A whole row of the small crooked houses facing the noble halls of the Sorbonne having been demolished, the lights and air to the vicinity, in the midst of them a fine Gothic chapel has been discovered, which appears to have been constructed towards the end of the thirteenth century. It is supposed to have formed part of the palace which several Kings of France, among others Philip III. (the Bold), occupied in the vicinity of the Hôtel de Cluny, which is within a stone's throw. An opinion is entertained by some adepts in antiquarian lore, that the chapel was comprised within the walls of an hotel, which would, according to them, have been raised on the spot and occupied by the Guise family in the 16th century. This, however, is a decided mistake; for the memoirs and state papers of the day are unanimous in placing the Duke de Guise's residence on the other side of the river, in the neighbourhood of the Bastile. Others, and on far better grounds, believe it to have formed part of a convent of Mathurine monks which existed in its vicinity. However, *adhuc sub judice lis est*. During the last two hundred years this fine relic has been greatly deteriorated, the windows having been plastered, modern constructions actually raised upon its roof and walls. It is, however, to come down, and the materials to be sold as "matériaux de démolition," *anglice* rubbish.

A statement appeared in a Belgian paper some time since, to the effect that M. Victor Hugo had requested and obtained permission to return to France. It was contradicted on the part of the celebrated poet as completely erroneous. It is, however, asserted that there was some foundation in the announcement, as an intimation was quietly forwarded to M. Hugo that an application to return to France would meet with ready compliance.

FRANCE.

The "Prince President" follows boldly out to their legitimate consequences the recent transformations, social and political, in the character and machinery of the institutions and government of the State. Having got the Senate to confer upon himself a more than Royal income, he now in turn bestows the bounty of the State upon a select body of the Senators; and it will be seen, that, out of the thirty-nine chosen for the golden favour of the Chief of the Republic, a large proportion belongs to the army. From the official list published, it appears that twenty Senators are to receive 30,000f. each; sixteen are to receive 20,000f. each; and three are to have 15,000f. a year. In the first category are ten generals, nauely, Generals Baraguay d'Hilliers, de Castellane, d'Hautpoul (who is also grand *referendaire*), Leroy de St. Arnaud, Magnan, d'Ornano, Pelet, Petit, Preval, and Rypt. The ten other Senators who are to have 30,000f. are MM. Bineau, the Minister of Finance; de Crouseilhes, ex-Minister; Ernest de Girardin; Lacrosse, Secretary of the Senate; Count Louis Marnezia, Mesnard, the Prince de la Moskowa, Prince Lucien Murat, the Duke de St. Simon, and Thibaudeau. Seven generals are to have 20,000f.; namely, General Achard, De Bar, De la Hitte, Ordener, Schramm, and two others. Nine other Senators are to have the same amount; namely, the Marquis d'Audefret, M. Elie de Beaumont, M. Dumas (late Minister), M. de Heckeren, M. M. Leverrier, M. Mauzil (de la Nièvre), Sapey, Troplong, and Vieillard. The three Senators who are to have 15,000f. are Vice-Admiral Casey, Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschesnes, and M. G. de St. Germains.

The remodelling of the professorships in the Paris University is also carried out with vigour, and MM. Michelet, Quinet, and Mickiewicz, who have been Liberals and "something more" in their lectures, have been removed by decree from their chairs in the University.

On Tuesday, the Court of Cassation at Paris held a solemn sitting, to administer the oath of allegiance, according to the new formula prescribed by the President, to the advocates, registrars, and officers of the court. All readily took the oath, with the exception of the advocate M. Martin (de Strasburg), who refused, and resigned his post.

The Legislative Body opened its sitting after the Easter recess on Tuesday afternoon; but the business transacted was brief and unimportant. Its future meeting is not yet decided on. There was a rumour prevalent that Louis Napoleon was engaged in drawing up a Message, which would be presented to the Legislative Corps at their next meeting.

General Canrobert, the commissioner sent down to the Nièvre to revise the sentences upon the insurgent prisoners, confirms the atrocities perpetrated at Clamécy, as published at the time in the *Standard*. The gallant officer in his report says that all the bad rest or heard of the ravages of Sodallen was far below what had taken place; and that, so frightful were the crimes committed, he could not extend even the slightest clemency to more than 52 out of 579 persons.

The 10th of next month is fixed upon for the grand review and the presentation of eagles in the Champ de Mars. On the 9th a splendid *fête* is to be given at the Military School by the French army to the Prince President. Previous to the ball, a magnificent display of fireworks will take place in honour of the occasion.

The Government Journals declare, in reply to a false rumour of the *Siecle*, that the British and French Governments are on the best understanding with each other.

It is said that nearly 26,000,000 sterling will be required by different railway companies and by the city of Paris for public works.

EGYPT.

Advices from Alexandria to the 4th inst. state that Fuad Effendi had come from Constantinople on a special mission, to confer with Abbas Pasha on the subject of the Tanzimat, and to ascertain whether the charges made against him at Constantinople were well founded. There was an impression among well-informed parties that Fuad would advise the Porte to call on Pasha the power of life and death possessed by Mehemet Ali, as the representatives of France and Russia had advised that the differences should be amicably arranged with as much speed as possible, and their advice is pretty much of the nature of a command certain to be obeyed.

With respect to the progress of the railway, we learn that some 12,000 to 15,000 people are at work at various places on the line throwing up the embankment, pulling down houses, preparing stone for bridges, and making a cutting, which at the Alexandria end will be from twelve to fifteen feet deep, passing through a number of streets in the suburbs outside the city walls.

UNITED STATES

From New York, under date the 3rd inst., we learn that the misunderstanding between England and the United States, respecting the collection of duties in Astoria, Oregon, is in a fair way of being brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

In Congress the business transacted was wholly of a domestic and local character. The Committee on Foreign Relations had entered upon an inquiry respecting the remuneration of Spaniards plundered by the Lopez expedition. A bill to impose imprisonment in room of flogging, now abolished in the navy, was rejected.

Amongst the miscellaneous news, we find two disastrous accidents recorded—one, the bursting of the boilers of the steamer *Pocahontas*, near Memphis, on the Mississippi, which killed eight and scalded eighteen persons; the other, a destructive fire at Philadelphia, which destroyed houses and property to the value of half a million dollars. The fire occurred in Bank-street

At Boston, also, a very destructive fire had broken out on the morning of the 31st ult., which wholly destroyed the extensive building known as the Tremont Temple, and greatly endangered the adjoining houses, as well as the Tremont Hotel opposite. One person was killed, and others seriously injured

Caravajal, the Mexican insurgent leader, had been brought a prisoner to Brownsville, Texas.

From California there are accounts to the 2d ult. New diggings had been discovered at Marysville and Placerville, which were very productive. The town of Downieville had been burnt down, the loss of which was estimated at 750,000 dollars

The *North America* steamer was wrecked on the 28th February. All on board, amounting to 750 persons, were saved, but in a most deplorable condition. By the steamer which brought this news 1 500 000 dollars in gold dust was received, besides a vast amount in the hands of passengers; and 1,500,000 dollars more were on their way from San Francisco for Panama and New York.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Callao, in Peru, to the 9th ult., state that two ships had sailed from Callao, with 400 armed men on board, with the intention of invading Guayaquil. Other vessels (one of which was a steamer purchased from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company) and troops were to follow.

CANADA

From Canada we learn that the Anti-Slavery Society of that colony had issued an invitation to fugitive slaves to flee to Canada.

Steamers on Lake Ontario (29th March) had to cut through ice three-quarters of a mile, at Toronto.

On the 27th ult. the funeral of Sir John Harvey, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, took place, with the customary military honours.

INDIA.

The intelligence received this week is of very little interest. It is dated Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the 6th, 13th, and 15th of March respectively.

The preparations for the military operations against the Burmese continued unabated, but there was still prevalent a very general impression that the rapid approach of the wet season would prevent anything like a regular campaign being entered upon at present. From Moulmein mention is made of an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Burmese to drive off her Majesty's brig *Serpent*, which was blockading Rassien. Lieutenant-General Godwyn had arrived at Calcutta, from the command of the Sirhind Division, to take that of the Rangoon and Martaban expedition It was uncertain when the expedition would sail. The next mail will most probably contain some interesting advices on the subject. The squadron of the expedition has been strengthened so as to consist of 12 steamers and three sailing vessels. The 18th Infantry had percussion muskets served out to them on starting, and will first learn the use of the weapon in front of the enemy, 20,000 of whom are said to be now awaiting our troops at Rangoon, and along the line of route to the capital, Ava.

The British force on the north-west frontier, under command of Sir Colin Campbell, had returned to Peshawur, leaving garrisons in the outposts of Doh Shubkude and other places.

On the 24th of January an earthquake was experienced in Upper Scinde, Cutchie, and over Goozerat. In the second named place it seems to have occasioned much mischief.

Intelligence had been received of the accidental smothering of 50 Coolies, out of a cargo of 235, in the hold of the ship *Futtey Salam*, during a hurricane off Madras, on the 22d and 25th Dec. The hatches had been battened down, and cries for relief were unheard during the fury of the storm.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong-Kong are to the 28th of February. From the rebellious province of Kwangsi no further intelligence had been received relative to the insurgents, who may now be regarded as undisputed masters of the district they occupy.

The pirates who were creating so much alarm in the neighbourhood of Ningpo had yielded to the influence of bribes administered to them by the Imperial authorities, in the shape of honours and emoluments, and had laid down their arms, becoming, for the time being, peaceable subjects.

Her Majesty's ship *Sphynx* had visited the island of Loochoo, a tributary to the empire of Japan. Captain Shadwell, commissioned to deliver a letter from Lord Palmerston to the Regent, proceeded, after some little negotiation, to the Royal city of Shooi, about three miles inland, and had an audience with the Regent within the walls of the city. An entertainment was prepared, and every kindness and attention were shown to Capt. Shadwell and the crew of his vessel, notwithstanding the well-known objection of the natives, through fear of the Japanese Government, to admit strangers to their territory.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from Australia are to the 10th of January, and they uphold the character of the gold fields for extraordinary productiveness, which all the previous intelligence on the subject had indicated as a matter of certain expectation. At the date of our advices, however, the vicissitudes of the season had suspended for a time the operations of the gold-seekers in some of the richest localities. This was the case, for instance, in consequence of a total failure of water at Mount Alexander, in the colony of Victoria, and in consequence of floods and an excess of water at the Turon and other districts in the colony of New South Wales. Up to the period of the exhaustion of the water at Mount Alexander, which occurred rather suddenly, the returns obtained by all parties realised the most sanguine expectation, there not being an individual to be found who had been unsuccessful. The effect of the drought, however, had been to render the earth so hard that it could only be broken with a pickaxe, and a general desertion was therefore taking place. Four months would most probably elapse before work could be recommenced; but the interval was likely to be employed in new explorations.

The report made to the Government at Sydney by Mr. Hargrave, the commissioner appointed for the purpose, upon his return from his exploratory expedition, had not yet been allowed to transpire, and it was consequently rumoured that it was too exciting to be published until after the harvest had been got in.

The proprietor of the gold field in Frederick's Valley had proposed to make over his title to that spot consisting of 1033 acres, to a company to be called the Wentworth Gold-field Company, with a capital of £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each, of which £25 000 was to be paid to himself, and the remainder to form the working funds.

The price of gold at Sydney had fallen to 69s. per ounce, and the miners in consequence held back their earnings. Nevertheless, on the 9th January, the ship *Kate* sailed for London with 49,274 ounces of dust, valued at 69s. per ounce, and amounting to £160,141.

With regard to the New South Wales mines, it is stated that new deposits had been discovered in what is called the Manero district and about the Snowy River, which it was believed would prove of a remarkable character.

From Melbourne, the chief town of Victoria, we regret to find the unfavourable accounts of the conduct of the population confirmed. Scenes of violence and depravity had been common, and they are alleged to have been increased by the influx of the convict population of Van Diemen's Land. The following is an extract of a letter on the subject, dated Jan. 2. -

A general resignation by the police had been for some time anticipated, and that which was so much dreaded has now come to pass. The constabulary have resigned *en masse*, and we have now only ten ordinary policemen to do the duty of the city. You may to some extent guess the consequences, but you would never be able to imagine the full scope of the evil. The town is still

thronged with successful diggers, around whom a crowd of the crime-stained importations from Van Diemen's Land hover, like those flights of birds we have seen at sea hanging over a shoal of mullet or other small fish, pouncing upon one occasionally as an opportunity is given. Fearful scenes of violence occur in the open day. Men have been stopped and robbed in the purlieus of the city, will in hail and sight of a dozen passers by. The probation gangs and penitentiari are to furnish forth the honest men who are to guard the golden hoards of our merchants and our tradesmen

From Adelaide (South Australia) the latest dates are to the 24th December, at which time the population was leaving in masses for the neighbourin g colony of Victoria, attracted by the gold discoveries there. So extensive was the emigration, that several stores and inns were closed, and business hitherto of a most profitable character had been wholly put a stop to, four newspaper establishments being amongst the number

To stay the imminent depopulation of the colony, a reward of £1000 had been offered by the Government for the discovery of any gold field that should produce £10,000 within two months; and a Mr. Stephen, a barrister, having announced his knowledge of two very extensive districts, a day had been appointed for him to proceed to point them out.

Of general news there is little of any interest. A meeting had been held of the Sydney Railway Company, at which a report was read, announcing that Earl Grey had sanctioned the proposal of the local Government to grant a guarantee of five per cent. on the first £100,000 capital subscribed, payable either in London or Sydney. The preparatory works of the line were proceeding slowly, the number of persons employed being only 73; and, as an engineer was expected from London in the course of a few weeks, it was proposed to defer any more active steps until his arrival

The scheme of the home Government for a two-monthly line of screw steamers had been received with derision throughout the colonies.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

The following interesting communication is an extract from a private letter:—

After an early breakfast at the little inn where we spent the night, we rode seven miles through a rugged forest road to Bal arat, till within these last few months a part almost unknown, and supply formed a portion of a sheep run occupied by Mr. Y. The hills, of very moderate height, rise from the valley with little hollows (or gullies, as they are called) between them. On the side of every one of these a population of 3000 or 10,000 people in a few weeks; and although by the time I arrived the greater part of these had gone away again, there were still enough left to form a very curious scene—many hundreds of tents, of all sorts and sizes, being scattered about the valley in the most irregular manner; while others, including several stores, were clustered together on one particular hill, called Golden Point, the lower part of which has been upturned and ransacked for the precious metal, in every direction. The surface of this hill looks like a vast gravel pit, consisting of fine red gravel, such as you would choose, when sifted, for your garden-walks. On examining the ground more closely, excavations are found to consist of square holes of various sizes and depths, from 3 or 4 feet to 20 or 30 feet. The strata are very variable and uncertain, but generally this bed of gravel lies upon a bed of whitish sandy clay, and the gold is for the most part found in the lower part of this gravel, which is generally so firmly bound together, that it has become a hard conglomerate which can only be broken up by hammers. This gold is usually found in the rolled pounded and evidently water-worn pieces, from the size of a pin's head to that of peas, but new and then of much larger size The great bulk, however, is small and scarcely perceptible to the eye among the gravel, which is taken down to the bed of the stream and washed in the dishes and cradles. . . . . Among the rough, unshaven, dirty-looking men who were at work, I every now and then discovered some friend, who could hardly be recognised in his bush attire, consisting generally of a blue or dark woollen shirt, worn outside *a la blouse*, with a leathern belt round the waist, a straw or "wide-awake" hat, and trousers, and thick boots of coarse materials, and all of one colour, viz. that of the clay and mud with which the whole were pieces, from the size of those who were thus masquerading and addressed me without my knowing him. Among others of my acquaintance with whom I met were lawyers, doctors, tradesmen in fact, people of all sorts; but I noticed that generally the parties unlearning men were the best. The success is very variable indeed, in proof of which one gentleman told me that he and his party had been working hard for six weeks, and had sunk thirteen deep holes, but got nothing. On measuring one of these holes, I found it to be 20 feet deep, and 6 feet of it, and in two of three days took out £720 worth of gold. . . For some time past a new district, called Mount Alexander, had been attracting a good deal of attention, and a great many people had gone there and returned; but all I heard, I concluded that this would be the best place for our object of purchasing gold; and there ore we proceeded there, after spending three days at Ballarat. One of these days was Sunday. It was a very wet morning, and probably owing to this, no clergyman visited us; otherwise, there is generally service. The place was very quiet and orderly, no work being done, and most men took advantage of a day of rest after their week of toil, for gold-digging is no easy occupation.

It was in the afternoon of the 11th of November that we stopped our baggage on to our horses, wound the tether-ropes round their necks, and started for Mount Alexander, having the greater part of our money still with us. The direct distance is 80 miles, but we were too late to make a single ride of it, and slept at the Government Station, ... Leaving Captain B.'s after breakfast, we rode at a moderate pace, thinking that we had plenty of time, but in consequence of our horses being now in condition, and losing our way, we were in our saddles for three days after dark. Our first business on arriving at Mount Alexander was to inquire for the tent of the Government Commissioner, where we deposited our money, as we had previously done at Ballarat, for to make of safety. I am slightly acquainted with the Commissioner, who was very kind, and gave me some information, and regretted that, owing to their small tent being full, they could not give us accommodation for the night. We therefore ordered our kits to be taken to another tent, while we ran the main diggings and the largest collection of tents were, in hopes of finding some place of rest and some grass for our horses. . . . . A friend with whom I happened to fall in allowed me to creep into his tent, and having obtained the loan of a blanket I rolled myself up in it, munched a biscuit which I had in my pocket, and then lay down on the floor, and soon fell asleep, thinking how many with feather beds and pillows would sleep less soundly. After an early breakfast I rode slowly up the valley, visiting several gold-washers on the way, and buying a little gold. These diggings are of a very different character to those at Ballarat, being much more widely distributed; consequently the tents of the diggers are scattered up and down the various valleys over a considerable distance, more or less thickly according to the richness of the locality. After looking about us, and making some inquiry, we decided on pitching a tent for ourselves close to that of the Commissioner, where I could carry on the business of gold buying. Meanwhile we made a few purchases, and at night got accommodation in the tent of an acquaintance, in which we had to be bought or borrowed, and therefore, as there was no time to lose we set about making one. We got the loan of a tarpaulin, and then set to work, dug holes, cut down trees, stripped some bark off others—in short, as Jack Tar says, a hand fellow helped another—and by night and day a pretty well secured. You would have laug ed, or perhaps stared with astonishment, if you had seen me one minute chopping away at a tree or carrying it on my shoulder, the next cutting on a log, weighing gold as I counted out the bank notes, for we did not lose any opportunity of buying when it occurred

The next day was Saturday (the 15th).—We were again early at work. Did more to our tent, and then rode to the Government Camp, where I purchased a piece of bark stripped from a gum tree, and nailed to four bits of rough wood in the form of a table (on which, moreover, I am now writing), and on which I weighed my gold. A bark table—what I brought on it besides, and a pair of bark stools. On Sunday, when I was as glad of a day of rest as any of the diggers, I read the Church service to myself, and only went out a little in the afternoon when the weather cleared up.

Monday, the 17th.—I was busy all day buying gold, writing letters for the post, and in the evening making up my bags of gold for the Government escort, which was to leave for Melbourne the following morning. I found I had purchased altogether just 600 ounces, for which I paid on an average about 57s. per ounce. The following morning presented a most lively and picturesque scene when the escort was preparing to start. Previously to this week only two drays had been sent down by Government, and each time on horseback; but the success of the diggers had so increased, that there was now gold to the amount of £25 000, and a chaise cart was necessary. The cavalcade consisted of two mounted troopers as the chaise cart, driven by an officer with an armed guard beside him, and six more troopers on horseback behind, four of them, I think, of the native black police. The pretty scene alluded to was when all the was preparing. The hilly, open forest land is in itself park-like, and on a rising ground the Commissioner's establishment is placed, consisting of several tents and two or three gunyas or bark huts, made by the native police after their own fashion. The escort was arranged about ready saddled, and the men themselves, dressed both black and white, and in various costumes, gave life to the picture, while of course some interest was added by the knowledge of the valuable load confided to the care, and in the rugged forest country through which it had to travel. Not a sight of the train as it wound among the trees, and in due time heard that it had safely reached its destination. . . . . My occupation during the remainder of the week was very uniform, but I occasionally took a run or walk among the gold-finders, but did not leave my tent for long at a time, as my companion had now left me. About this part there are chiefly two kinds of diggings—surface digging, which simply consists in getting off a thin layer of earth from the surface of some of the hills to the depth of a few inches, when a bed of gravel is reached; and the deep-digging, which is digging down in hollow places in the streams and between hills, and re-washing the stuffs which exist under the same roots found there to and. Both kinds have proved very profitable to many. As an extreme case, three men, last week, got above 30 lb. weight of gold in less than two days out of a lit le patch of gravel or a few feet square, and not more than six inches deep. And an extreme case of hole-digging, I heard to-day of four men who took seven pint pots of gold out of a hole or fissure on Tuesday last. What a pun pamkin of gold weighs I do not know, but, as a rough guess, I should think this prize would be worth not less than £3000. Of course these are but two extraordinary cases among some thousands of diggers; but, nevertheless, the great number of persons who are getting rich in this district is almost incredible.

THE FATE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The subject of the retention or demolition of the Crystal Palace is occupying considerable public attention.

The following letter relating to the future destination of the Building is of interest

29, Abingdon-street, April 8, 1852.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to the conversation which took place between Sir Charles Fox and myself this afternoon relative to the removal of the Crystal Palace, I have to inform you that, in the event of her Majesty's Government declining to purchase on terms specified—namely, £70 000, I shall be prepared to enter a contract for the purchase of the Building at that sum. The intention of my employers is to re-erect it across a winter garden and a place of general recreation and instruction for the public. In the event of your accepting my offer your solicitors may forward the draft contract to the solicitors of my employers, Messrs. Johnstone, Farquhar, and Leech, of Moorgate-street

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, FRANCIS FULLER.

Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., Spring-gardens.

From a correspondence which has been lately published between Sir Joseph Paxton and Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors, it appears that the amount of money collected on the two last Saturdays as admission fees has been placed by Messrs. Fox and Henderson to a separate account in the bank of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.; where it will remain subject to the claims for expences made by the committee appointed for the preservation of the Building; and the appropriation of the balance is not to be finally decided upon until the fate of the Building is determined. It will be thus seen that the demonstrations in favour of the retention of the Building bring no pecuniary advantage to Messrs. Fox and Henderson.

For the promenade concert on Saturday last, the Woods and Forests refused to permit the introduction of military bands, and the musical entertainment was confined to Mr. Best's performance on the great organ, and comprised a selection of sacred music from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Graun, Bach, Mozart, &c. The performance commenced at three o'clock, with selections from the "Messiah," and finished at five o'clock with Haydn's grand "Hallelujah chorus." There were several thousand persons present.

It was the intention of Messrs. Fox and Henderson to continue these promenade concerts on Saturdays, and at the same time to keep the Building open to the public during the other days of the week; but, from a further correspondence which has taken place between these gentlemen and the authorities at the Board of Works, it appears that the First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings (Lord J Manners) has expressed his strong dissatisfaction at the course hitherto taken by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, and that he declares, in case they persist in what he calls "the application of the Building to its present objectionable uses, or to any other purpose than those specifically mentioned in the Royal warrant, the assistance of a court of competent jurisdiction will be sought to restrain them."

Messrs. Fox and Henderson accordingly, in reply, notified their intention, which they have since carried into effect, of finally closing the doors of the Crystal Palace to the public on Thursday last.

At the meeting on Wednesday last of the general committee for the preservation of the Building, a report of the sub-committee, which was unanimously adopted, set forth that—

Two principal difficulties have existed in the public mind on the question of preserving the Building. The first is the supposition, that, if retained, it must involve a large public expense, for private subscriptions would obviously prove inadequate for an object of such magnitude. The size of the Building, and the necessary cost of maintaining, repairing, and rendering it permanent, greatly magnify the objection, which exists in the mind's of many persons sincerely desirous, on other grounds, that the Building should be preserved. The second objection is, that the non-removal would be a breach of faith with, and would be a hardship upon, the owners of property in the neighbourhood. It is necessary to meet both these objections.

It is proposed that the Building be vested by act of Parliament in trustees, who shall have power of leasing it under certain conditions specified in the act. It is also proposed that the trustees shall be so selected as to give to the country at large the highest guarantee that station can afford that the Building shall be appropriated to no purpose unworthy of the beautiful site upon which it has been erected, or the associations of the Great Exhibition.

Taking it for granted that the first difficulty existing in the public mind may be overcome as has now suggested, it is proposed to meet the second by buying up the lease from property in the neighbourhood said to be injured, and for that purpose, as well as for all other sources of outlay connected with the Building, sufficient capital will be provided under the terms of the lease to be granted by the trustees.

Three modes of appropriating the Crystal Palace may be at present specified with sufficient distinctness to show how it is intended to combine the instruction and recreation of the people with the advancement of the arts, sciences, and manufactures

In the first place, a portion of the space may be allotted to a Winter Garden, embellished with fountains, statuary, geological specimens, and a great variety of other interesting objects

Another portion might be appropriated for the reception of new inventions and a "trade collection," in illustration of the commerce of the country.

Lastly, the Building might contain a gallery of design, for the promotion of taste among manufactures and the public; and lecture-rooms and museums, which would relieve the already overcrowded state of many of our greatest scientific institutions.

It is then added, that—

It is not extravagant to expect that a sufficient sum will be realised to effect the redemption of the loan in a very short period. Any surplus receipts will be applied first in providing for the maintenance and repair of the Building, then in paying interest on the capital expended by the lessees, and the surplus partly to add to the works of art and other objects of attraction which the institution will contain; but the greater part in forming a sinking fund for the benefit of the Building by the trustees for the nation.

You are to be asked for, in carrying out this plan for the preservation of the Crystal Palace, that has already been conceded to the Zoological and Botanical Societies in the Regent's Park.

PROPOSED NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT CORK.

It is proposed to hold, in the course of the ensuing summer, a National Industrial Exhibition for Ireland, at Cork; and the committee for Dublin, who have undertaken to promote the matter, meet from time to time at the Museum of Irish Industry, 5, Stephen's Green East.

The following letter, which was read at the last meeting from Mr Shea, the honorary secretary, to the Executive Committee, shows the present aspect of the scheme:—

April 12, 1852

Dear Sir, Your committee will be gratified to learn that all matters in arrangement is connected with the Exhibition are progressing very satisfactorily.

With the last week local committees have been formed in Waterford, Clonmel, Limerick, and Cork, and we are now in communication with other towns most beneficially for our national undertaking. The interest now excited in every direction is so great, and the applications for space so numerous, that the Executive Committee have to-day decided upon building an additional hall 125 feet long by 80 feet wide, and it appears that every difficulty in the way of this enlargement will be sufficient to meet our requirements. You will, therefore, see the necessity of procuring the application forms for us as speedily as you can, to enable us to decide as to the amount of space we really shall require, and in order that the Dublin contributors should have ample accommodation.

We are also aware how much we are indebted to the exertions of the Dublin committee for the high position our undertaking now holds in public estimation.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, JOHN SHEA. Hon. Secretary.

John C. Deane, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Dublin Committee.

Mr. C. P. Roney, who stated that he was now engaged as agent for some of the principal English companies in organising an extensive system of railway communication between England and Ireland, observed, that in this arrangement the attraction of the Exhibition would be prominently put forward. He felt satisfied, from the measures contemplated, that a great portion of the manufacturing classes of England would have an opportunity of visiting Ireland. Pleasure and utility might be united; and the Cork Exhibition, not less than the attractive scenery of Killarney, &c., tempt many to avail themselves of the summer excursion trains now in progress of organisation. (Hear, hear)

Sir Thomas Deane handed in a subscription of £20 from Thomas Brassey, Esq.—(Hear)—and stated that while in London he took the opportunity of bringing the subject of the Exhibition before several influential persons. He was happy to say that he received the most cordial reception from all. He personally waited on several of his distinguished countrymen, the Irish artists resident in London, and he had the rich treat of viewing their works in their respective studios: he grieved his time would not permit him calling on all—not only extended to Maclise, Fisher, Elmore, Crowley, M'Dowell, Foley, and O'Connor, who promised to send pictures, groups of sculpture, and stained glass. Amongst the numerous encouragers of Irish talents the noble Thomas Brassey, whose name need not grace les for his country's good. Those who were at the Great Exhibition will recollect the beautiful shield presented by his workmen, with the portraits of the engineers, and views of viaducts done by Mr. Brassey, also the sculptured portraits of his children, by their sculptor, Mr. J. E. Jones. Mr. Brassey has consented that this beautiful group should be exhibited at Cork.

The meeting was also addressed by Sir Robert Kane, Hon. J. P. Vereker, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Lentaigne, &c.

A vote of thanks to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, for his donation of £20 towards the expenses of the undertaking, closed the proceedings.

YELLOW FEVER.—INSUFFICIENCY OF QUARANTINE.

The second report of the General Board of Health on quarantine has been presented to Parliament. The subject treated of is yellow fever, and upon it much curious, interesting, and valuable information is supplied. The conclusions come to by the board are as follow:—

1. That yellow fever epidemics break out annu tanneously in different and distant towns, and in different and distant parts of the same town, often under circumstances in which communication with infected persons is impossible.

2. That yellow fever epidemics, though occasionally extending over large tracts of country, are more frequently limited as to the space over which they spread, often not involving the wards of a town, and sometimes not even any considerable district of it

4. That yellow fever epidemics do not spread from district to district by any rule of gradual progression, but often ravage certain localities, while they spare entirely, or visit very lightly, others in the immediate neighbourhood, with which the inhabitants are in constant intercommunication.

5. That yellow fever epidemics, when they invade a district, do not spread from the houses first infected to the next, and thence to the adjoining, and thus extend as from a centre; but, on the contrary, are often strictly confined to particular houses in a street, to particular houses on one side of a street, to particular rooms in the same house, and often even to particular rooms on the same storey.

6. That, in general, when yellow fever breaks out in a family, only one or two individuals are attacked, commonly the attendants on the sick escape; and when several members of a family are successively attacked, or the attendants on the sick suffer, either the epidemic was general in the locality, or the individuals attacked had gone into an infected district

7. That when the yellow fever is prevalent in a locality, the most rigid seclusion in that locality affords no protection from the disease.

8. That, on the other hand, so great is the success attending the removal from an infected locality, and the dispersion of the sick in a healthy district, that by this measure alone the further progress of an epidemic is often arrested at once

9. That such dispersion of the sick is followed by no transmission of the disease, not even when the sick are placed in the wards of an hospital among patients labouring under other maladies.

10 That no one of the preceding facts can be reconciled with any other conclusion than that, whatever may be the exciting cause of yellow fever, it is local and epidemic in its origin; and the evidence of this opinion is therefore cumulative.

11. That the conditions which influence the localisation of yellow fever are known to exist in towns, and, to a great extent, removable, and are precisely the same as the localising causes of cholera and of a l other epidemic diseases.

12. That, as in the case of all other epidemic diseases, in proportion as these localising causes are removed or diminished, yellow fever ceases to appear, or occurs at more distant intervals and in milder forms.

13 That, besides the common external localising causes, there is one constitutional such peculiarity of persons—that is, a predisposition to non-acclimation—that is, the state of the system produced by residence in a cold climate; in other words, European blood exposed to the action of tropical heat; the practical lesson being that the utmost care should be taken to prevent individuals or bodies of men recently arrived within the yellow fever zone from going into a district in which the disease actually exists, or has recently been present.

14. That the means of protection from yellow fever are not quarantine restrictions and sanitary cordons, but sanitary works and operations having for their object the removal and prevention of the several localising conditions, and that these sanitary works are impracticable, the temporary removal, as far as may be possible, of the population from the infected localities.

We deem it our duty to state, in conclusion, that, from the most careful examination which we have been able to make of the mass of evidence submitted to us, from which the foregoing conclusions have been deduced, we have not found a single fact or observation clearly ascertained and authentically recorded opposed to the general tenor of such evidence. We have met with no exception of any kind. We have indeed found the opinions of some authorities, for whom we entertain great respect, not in accordance on some points, but these have reference for the most part to matters of a purely professional and scientific nature. On the great practical question, whether, whatever may be the nature and mode of propagation of yellow fever, quarantine and sanitary cordons can afford any real protection against its introduction and spread, we believe there can be but one unanimity of opinion, in accordance with all the evidence we have submitted, that they cannot. We believe there is the like general agreement in this fact or practical conclusion, that the substitution of sanitary or hygienic precautions for quarantine isolation and restriction would afford more certain and efficient protection.

We have received from recent inquiries much information with reference to the plague of the Levant, the results of which we purpose to state in our third report—results which appear to us to be of great practical value, as showing on the one hand what measures experience has proved to be inefficacious and even mischievous; and, on the other hand, what measures may be resorted to with the best hope of prevention of the outbreak, or arresting the progress of this formidable disease; and thus of superseding the necessity of those onerous restrictions on commerce and international communication which quarantine so universally imposed on account of the plague has hitherto occasioned.

All which we humbly certify to your Majesty. SHAFTESBURY,
EDWIN CHADWICK,
T. SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

Dr. Daniel Wilson has been lately presented with a testimonial, which consisted of an elegant silver tea service and coffee pot, and a silver salver with the following inscription:—"Presented to Daniel Wilson, LL.D His Associates in the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland present this tea service in grateful evidence of their high estimation of his faithful labours as secretary, and their admiration of his varied learning and genius, so successfully devoted to the restoration of the archæology of Scotland."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP MURRAY.—The following names are amongst the last list of subscribers to the monument to the late Dr. Murray:—The Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Carlisle, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Fortescue, Earl St. Germans, Earl of Ellesmere, Earl of Clarendon, and Baron Richards. The subscriptions already received amount to upwards of £1000.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR MANUFACTORY AT MOUNT-MELLICK.

We are indebted to modern chemistry for the knowledge that the sweetness of many vegetable substances is due to the sugar contained in them, and for the art of extracting it from them in its crystallised form. Till the commencement of the century, all the sugar of commerce—then an uniting in Europe to between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, as well as all that was consumed in Asia (probably a much larger quantity), was obtained from the cane, and that was supposed so be the only substance from which art could extract sufficient to supply the wants of mankind. To cultivate it and manufacture sugar for the market of Europe was for many years the principal inducement for continuing and extending the slave trade Two lines of Cowper express at once the latent effect, and the horrors to which it led:—

Has God then given its sweetness to the cane,
Unless his laws be trampled on, in vain?

Soon after the commencement of this century, when the war prevented France and the Continent in general from obtaining colonial produce, some French chemists thought of applying the knowledge they had acquired of the nature of sugar to producing it from vegetables grown in their own country; and being encouraged by Napoleon, as well as by the enormous price of the article, (upwards of 2s. per pound), they succeeded in producing a coarse and weak sugar from beet-root. This occurred about 1810, and from that period the manufacture of sugar from beet has been constantly and extended. Though it was much checked on the return of peace, and the free importation again of sugar from the colonies into Europe, the manufacture had become so important, that the Government of France and some of the Governments of Germany encouraged and protected it by imposing high duties on cane sugar. From that beginning, promoted by being in the centre of all the knowledge of Europe, having at its service all the arts of Europe and an unlimited command of free labour, it has come to rival cane sugar, and beet-root is now one principal source of supplying the wants of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia, and indeed the whole continent of Europe. It has improved agriculture and given employment to a great number of people. In 1836 the whole produce of France was estimated at about 80000 tons, in 1851 at nearly 80,000 tons. The beet-root sugar made in the Zollverein was estimated in 1840 at about 15,000 tons; and in 1851 at about 45,000 tons. Probably, half as much more at least as is made in France and in the Zollverein is made in all the other parts of the Continent, so that the quantity of beet-root sugar made and to be made in Russia 35,000 tons; making a total of beet-root sugar now manufactured in Europe of at least 150,000, and probably 180,000 tons, or nearly one-seventh part of the present consumption of Europe, America, and our colonies. In 1847 his was estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 tons, and as the production has increased considerably since that period, it is now probably not less than 1,100,000 tons.

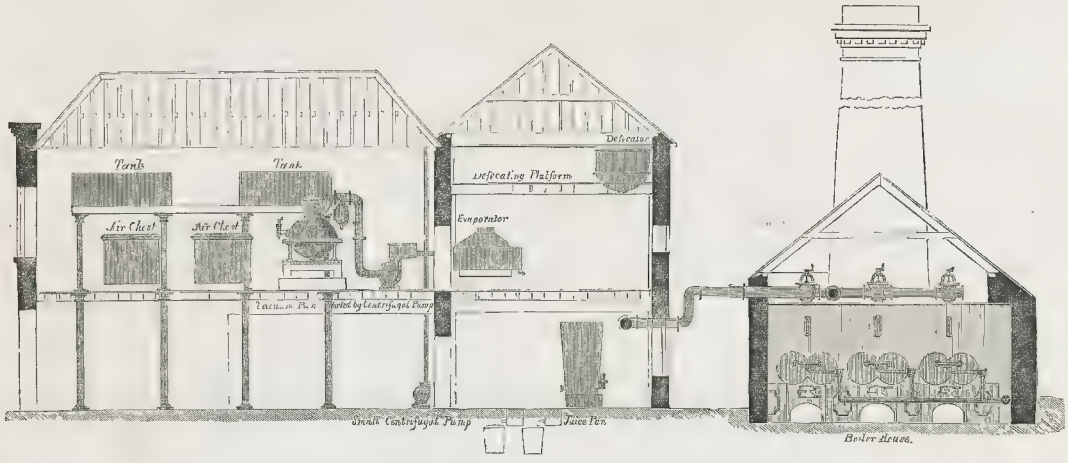
The most extraordinary fact, however, in connexion with the manufacture is, that the price at which beet-root sugar can now be produced enables the manufacturer to compete with sugar made from cane by slave labour without protecting duties, though they are still continued

BEET-ROOT SUGAR FACTORY AT MOUNTMELLICK, QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND.

both in France and Germany. The quantities of sugar made from beet, and the low price at which, by the help of the protecting duties, it is enabled to be sold, are amongst the causes of the great reduction in the price of sugar, by which our community and the whole of Europe benefit, and of which the West India planters bitterly complain. According to a parliamentary return, the average price of Cuban and Brazilian sugar in Europe in 1842-44 (but since then several improvements have been made in the manufacture) was 17s. 5¾d. per cwt., equivalent to £17 6s. 4d. per ton. Mr. Sullivan, the great scientific guide to those who are undertaking to make beet-root sugar in Ireland, in his pamphlet on the subject, puts it down at £21 or £22, which may, perchance, lead his sanguine countrymen into error. It is right to add that Mr. Sullivan's estimates are made from the selling price at Hamburg, where these foreign sugars had a market, and they did not, on account of the high duties, find a market here at the period of the return. At the same time we must state that the present price of Havannah sugars in the London markets varies between 17s. 6d. and 21s. per cwt., in proportion to their fineness; and the price of Brazilian sugars varies between 13s. 6d. and 21s. 6d.: and we are not in a condition to judge of the relative goodness of beet-root and these other sugars, but some of them are very fine.

We may also notice that Mr. Sullivan puts down the rate of freight at too high a figure; and he may be incorrect in other statements which we have no power to verify. He says, "the usual freight from the East Indies and Penang is £5 per ton." Now, the average freight from Calcutta for the eleven years 1841-1851, as stated by Mr. Lindsay, in his work on the Navigation Laws, was £4 10s. 6d.; but the average of the last four years was only £3 7s. 11d.; and £10, which Mr. Sullivan says it sometimes amounts to has not been once reached in the last twenty years. Within the last year, however, freights from Calcutta have been down to 15s.; some of the latest advices speak of them as having risen to £2 2s., which is more likely to be about the average hereafter than £5. This is of great importance to the Irish manufacturer, because sugar can, we believe, be imported from India at a lower price than from any other country. We will not, however, enter further into criticisms that might damp the ardour of those who are engaged in what promises to be a very useful, and, we may hope, profitable enterprise. Not pretending to say exactly at what price cane sugar can now or may hereafter be imported into England, it is a certain fact that beet-root sugar has fairly competed with it on the Continent, where the cost of carriage from the seaboard has hitherto been very considerable: and it is estimated that beet-root sugar can be manufactured in many parts of Europe at a less price than must be given for cane sugar. In Mr. Sullivan's elaborate pamphlet he insists very strongly on the great advantages possessed by Ireland for growing beet; and he estimates the cost of obtaining pure sugar at from £16 17s. to £19 18s. per ton, according to the quantity of sugar in the root. We are afraid that this comparative estimate is too sanguine in favour of Ireland; but certainly enough has been done on the Continent, and there is so much probability of the expense of the manufacture being still further reduced, that the experiment now making in Ireland on a grand scale to manufacture sugar from beet-root, to compete with sugar manufactured from cane in our own colonies and paying equal duties, seems fully warranted. There is at least a probability of success.

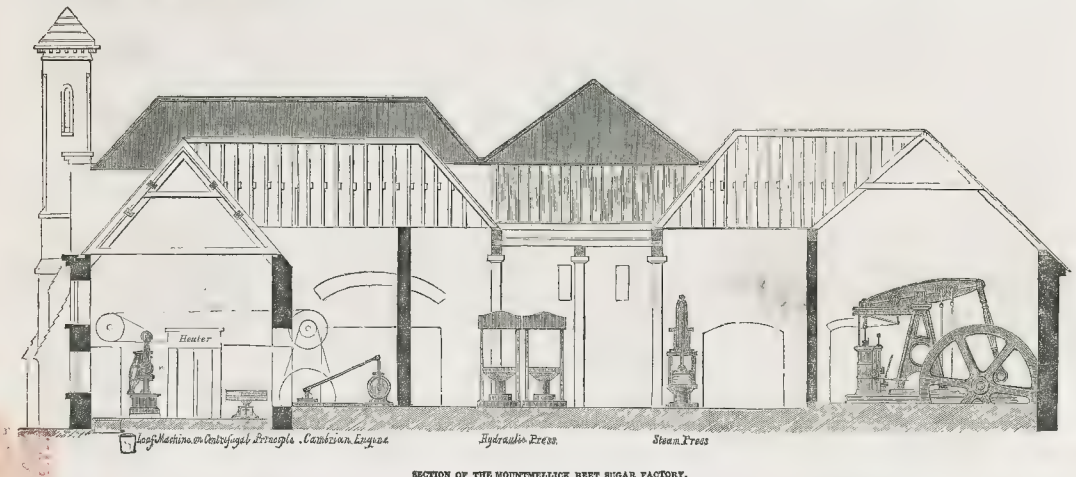
Of all Bonaparte's mighty schemes and conquests, it is singular that none have had such abiding and important results as his temporary prohibitions of trade intended to be only temporary, but to effect the ruin of England. From his Berlin and Milan decrees there has sprung a great manufacture, which is giving a permanent direction to the industry and improvement of Europe, and has done more than all our squadrons on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade, by reducing the price of sugar and rendering slave labour unprofitable by bringing it into competition with free labour. Of such consequences none of the men of 1810 had the most remote conception; and we every day see similar instances, more distinctly proving of nations than of individuals, that the Divinity "points our actions,



SECTION OF THE MOUNTMELLICK BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

rough hew them as we will." Another important truth is made manifest by this great change, viz. that all the supposed advantages of soil and climate are of little importance in creating wealth, compared with industry, knowledge, and skill.

Following the examples, of which we have given a rough and brief sketch, a company has been formed for manufacturing beet-root into sugar in Ireland, and a factory, erected after the designs of Mr. Ashenhurst, of Dublin, covers a large area at the entrance of the town of "Mountmellick," in Queen's County, sixty miles from Dublin, and six miles from Portarlington railway station. In little more than three months the first building has been completed. It is the first step for introducing the manufacture into Ireland. It is erected with a refinery, replete with all the appliances necessary to produce sugar of the first quality by the most approved continental methods, combined with some improvements which will ultimately reduce the cost of manufacture much below that on the Continent. The cost of the building, inclusive of machinery, was £10,000. It has two steam-engines, together of 40-horse power, and employs 160 labourers. In addition, the company's operations afford occupation to a considerable number of labourers in cultivating beet—increasing their resources, and finding a market for the produce of the land. From the superior quality of the root produced, Ireland appears admirably adapted to the growth



SECTION OF THE MOUNTMELLICK BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

THE CHATEAU OF NEUILLY, NEAR PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

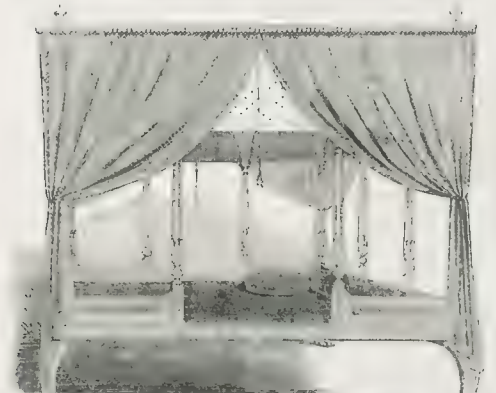
of beet. At present the supply is limited, and the price enhanced by the company's demands. They were not anticipated, and the farmers of the locality were not prepared for them. The company requires 300 tons of beet-root per week, which will soon exhaust all the produce of the neighbourhood. It is feared, therefore, that they will be limited in their operations by wanting the raw material, of which, however, an abundant supply is expected next spring. The average produce is said to be 26 tons per acre, at 16s. per ton, which is 10 tons per acre more than is produced on the Continent. The price, however, is 2s. higher than on the Continent; but the company has made contracts for next season at the continental prices. The results already attained promise ultimate success. The promoters have had the courage to brave popular prejudice, and prove to sceptics, that results effected in continental Europe could be attained in Ireland, where climate and soil are favourable to the object. The company have also erected an auxiliary establishment at Donney-house, Queen's County, for the purpose of cutting and drying the beet-root, by which its saccharine property is retained uninjured for an indefinite period, enabling, which is one of its advantages, the manufacture to be continuously carried on. The maximum strength in saccharine matter of the continental roots is 7 per cent. raw, or 6½ per cent. refined sugar. The trials of the root of Ireland of this year gave 7¼ per cent. in raw sugar. Refined sugar was to be made in the first week of April, although not largely, in consequence of the excellent quality of the grain of the raw sugar.

The cost of manufacturing the sugar from the root on the Continent averages £9 per ton; at Mountmellick the cost has been £7 5s. per ton. This result has been attained by superior machinery and superior arrangements to those of the Continent; and it is reasonable to hope even for further economy in cost of production. The total cost of manufacturing raw sugar on the Continent averages £17 15s. per ton at the present price of roots. At Mountmellick the total cost is £17 per ton. There is no reason, therefore, why the company may not succeed. It is incorporated by Royal charter has a capital of £120,000, with the privilege of extending it to £300,000. The company purpose to erect in the present year six factories more in Ireland, which will be indebted to the company for the successful introduction of a new and important manufacture, suited to her climate and her wants.

The difficulties to be overcome were not merely mechanical: the labourers required instruction in the details of the various processes. The results now attained, after a few weeks' instruction, are full of encouragement. The sugar receives a high character in the markets, planters and brokers admitting that it cannot be distinguished from the best cane sugar—a reputation never before achieved by beet sugar. As the details of making beet sugar will doubtless be interesting, we publish sectional Views of the Factory at Mountmellick. A reference to the ground on plan and the sectional Views will enable the reader to form a pretty clear idea of the different stages of the process through which the beet passes before it becomes sugar; but, in order that the matter may be fully understood, we also give the details of the manufacture, as pursued at Mountmellick, which have been furnished us by the company.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The roots are topped and tailed, re-weighed, and then washed in the cylindrical washing machine, from which they are thrown into the rasping machine, from which they pass at the rate of two half tons per hour, being converted into a soft pulp. This pulp is filled into woollen bags, and receives its first pressing, which is given by a machine like Nasmyth's steam hammer: from thence it is passed to one of a number of powerful hydrostatic presses, capable of exerting a pressure of many hundred tons. All the juices are received into a tank communicating with a *montjuis*, or juice elevator, which by steam pressure raises all the fluid to the third story of the building. Here are four successive coppers called defecators; into one of these the juice is poured, while within is a copper coil or worm heated by steam of sixty degrees to the inch pressure derived from nine different steam generators in another part of the establishment; the heat being applied, a quantity of lime mixed with water is poured in, when a filthy scum rises, while clear juice runs down through the filters, previously filled with charcoal, of which there are twelve in all. After passing through it is raised by another *montjuis* to a large iron tank, and drawn off as required into another range of coppers similar to those above. The juice here loses by evaporation four-fifths of its water, runs again through the filters into another *montjuis*, is again elevated into great iron tanks, and passes into the vacuum pan, where the remaining water is evaporated. It is then run in a soft grainy state into the heater, where it is raised to a higher temperature, and next run into the crystallisers. When sufficiently cold it is passed through a sort of mill, and finally into one of the newly improved centrifugal machines, where the separation of the molasses takes place. This centrifugal machine is self-feeding and self-discharging, and will do more work in an hour than four of the old machines in six hours. The sugar is now perfect. To make loaf or refined sugar, the raw sugar is dissolved and passed through the filters a third time, again boiled in the vacuum pan, and when nearly cold in the crystallisers it is poured into cones, which are put (fifty in number at one time) into a rotatory cage, and by the centrifugal force the molasses is thrown out of them. After the sugar is taken out of the cone, the top and base of the pyramids is finished by rotatory cutting-machines, they are then allowed to stand for a few hours, and packed in blue paper, as seen in the shops. Some operations and some machinery we are not permitted to describe, but the above will give a fair idea of the various processes necessary to convert the root into the crystallised grain or snowy lumps, of which specimens can be seen at almost any brokers in Mincing-lane.



SILVER GILT BEDSTEAD FROM BENARES, PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

SILVER-GILT BEDSTEAD.

This superb silver-gilt Royal Bedstead was forwarded last year by Bâhu Deva Narain Sing Bahadur, of Benares, through Mr. Reade, the Commissioner, as a present to her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It was one of the most superb articles at the Great Exhibition, and was duly noticed in our Journal for the 14th June, under the head of "Indian Collection."

The Bedstead has a canopy consisting of several pieces, ingeniously constructed so as to be portable, and yet perfectly strong when put together. It is an elegant specimen of Oriental taste; the carved work, silver and gilt massive ornament, the curtain brocades and cloth, being all of native workmanship.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Our Portrait of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm represents her in the act of reading one of the 240 letters which, on the average of the year, are daily addressed to her on the subject of emigration. The founder of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, the progress of which we have frequently reported and illustrated (28th February), is at present on a tour through the manufacturing districts for the purpose of explaining her plans and affording interviews to her numerous correspondents among the humbler classes. At Birmingham she held her first *conversazione* on the 8th inst., where a local committee was formed, which included amongst others, L. Chance, Esq., the manufacturer of the glass for the Crystal Palace, whose exertions to promote education among the villages of workpeople employed in his two gigantic manufactories, have been frequently noticed in the reports of the Government Inspectors. We gave Engravings of Mr Chance's glass manufactory in the Illustrated London News of December 21, 1850. But several clergymen declined to join the Birmingham committee, fearing that Mrs. Chisholm's emigration plans were connected with Romish propagandism.

In these times of Papal aggression, when the Roman Church is found

MRS. CHISHOLM.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

linked with enemies of freedom and of free England in every state of Europe, it is not unnatural that many should, at first sight, look with suspicion on the efforts of a Roman Catholic lady of so much talent and energy; but, fortunately, Mrs. Chisholm can appeal, in proof of her tolerant, impartial, unproselytising spirit, to a long life of action. She is the wife of a Captain Archibald Chisholm, late of the Madras army, and the mother of six children, between the ages of twelve months and sixteen years.

In 1838, Captain Chisholm, with his family, successively visited all the Australian colonies on sick leave. On his return to India he left Mrs. Chisholm in Sydney. At that time crowds of friendless young girls were poured into the colony by the bounty emigrant ships; and those not immediately engaged had no home. "Many slept in caves and among the shrubs of the domain, rather than face the contamination of the streets." There were also a great number of unemployed mechanics and labourers supported on Government work, although 100 miles in the interior the demand for labour was at famine wages.

Mrs. Chisholm began by applications to the Governor. Energetically, perseveringly, most annoyingly, she repeated, "Give me house-room for them, and the rations you now give, and I will gratuitously give up my time to protect them and place them in situations."

At length, in the latter part of 1841, Sir George Gipps, the Governor,

gave up part of the immigrant barrack, a low wooden building 14 feet square, infested with rats, for a female home. To protect and control the girls, it was necessary Mrs. Chisholm should live on the premises. In this place she lived two years, except when travelling through the bush. She established a registry-office and a system of written engagement, sent out circulars to the interior, learned where servants were wanted, and endeavoured to send them under the charge of trustworthy people: the girls, fearful, refused to go. She took them herself, and established sixteen branch committees and 66 "homes." Among thriving settlers, who had never had a servant before, she created a new demand for female emigration. The girls married these people's sons; girls she took up the country destitute came to her to engage servants for themselves, *and wrote home for their friends and relations.*

While dealing with the young women she came in contact with their parents and brothers. She extended her system to them. At her own risk she hired steam-boats, lent men money to travel to their situations in the bush, to be repaid by the masters; and out of £1000 so lent, only lost £16. She formed caravans, and with from three to eleven wagons, marched through the bush, trusting to the hospitality of the squatters and settlers to feed her army—often exceeding 200 souls. With a saddle-horse and a light tandem cart, she rode through districts where there were no roads, living men and women in stations and collecting provisions for the remainder. At night she taught the raw emigrants how to make a camp, and cook supper in the open air, and then retired to a covered cart, with a few of the children, to sleep. She was nobly seconded by the settlers.

Between 1841 and 1845, Mrs Chisholm provided for *eleven thousand individuals*, young and old, removed the distress previously crowded into Sydney, and created a new demand for labour which has never since ceased. At the same time she collected upwards of six hundred biographies, showing the progress of the labouring classes, which she named "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales, taken down in their dwellings, by the roadside, and in the ploughed field." Welcomed by and known to all, they invariably related the history of their rise and progress to independence with readiness and truthfulness.

Mrs. Chisholm gave important evidence on colonisation before committees of the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, 1844, and 1846. Her system of *depôts and loans* is still in operation.

In 1846, when on the point of leaving the colony, a committee, which included eight members of the Legislative Council and the principal magistrates and landowners, without distinction of religion or politics, raised a subscription of £130 for a testimonial to Mrs Chisholm, and presented an address, in which, after thanking her for "her zealous exertions on behalf of the emigrant population," they say, "The extraordinary efforts which you have made have been dictated by a spirit of most enlightened benevolence. In the establishment of an emigrants' home, in procuring the advantageous settlement of great numbers of the emigrant population in the interior as servants and occupants of small farms, in the large collection of statistical facts and voluntary information derived from the labouring classes, your exertions have proved of singular benefit to the community." Dr. Lang subscribed to this testimonial.

Mrs. Chisholm accepted the testimonial "to expend it in further promoting emigration, by restoring wives to their husbands, and children to their parents;" and added, "It is my intention, if supported by your co-operation, to attempt more than I have hitherto performed."

At the close of 1846 she landed in England with Captain Chisholm, almost as unknown as when she landed in Sydney among the higher classes; but charged with hundreds of commissions from humble colonists, to forward to them the r parents, their wives, their children—to become, in fact, an unpaid emigration agent on the largest scale.

Between 1846 and 1850 Mrs. Chisholm quietly but energetically pursued her work, fighting bravely against both neglect and detraction: in the latter year she br ught out her well-matured Family Colonisation Loan Society, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. On this self-supporting plan one thousand souls have been enabled to emigrate. That it is a sound plan, is best proved by the fact that the City merchants engaged in the Australian trade, deeply interested in stimulating emigration to those colonies, after serious deliberation, have decided that, in a commercial point of view, their best mode of obtaining value for a large sum they are engaged in raising (upwards of £10,000) will be to expend it on the plan and under the personal direction of Mrs Chisholm. In fact, she is not merely a writer or a talker, although she talks and writes with vigour, humour, and pathos, but an *actual worker*, whose theories of colonisation are all founded on facts within her own experience. In the words of Mr. S. Sidney,* "The distinguishing characteristic of Mrs Chisholm is philanthropy, extending to all classes and to all sects, directed by a degree of common sense that almost amounts to genius, and united with an energy, and an untiring perseverance, that renders nothing she undertakes impossible."

* "Emigrant's Journal," vol. ii. p. 285.

NEUILLY.

As this Royal Palace, the residence of the late King Louis Philippe, will shortly be appropriated to other purposes than the abode of Royalty, the accompanying View, with a brief outline of the place, will, doubtless, prove interesting to our readers.

In accordance with the decree of January 22, confiscating the Orleans property, it appears that on Saturday last the Government agents went to Monceaux, for the purpose of taking possession of the *château* and park. The *concierge* refused to admit them, or to give up the keys; upon which the aid of a commissary of police was called in, and he ordered the doors to be broken open. The *concierge* was then informed that the Government did not wish to displace any of the persons employed on the property, and that he was at liberty to remain; but he replied, with more spirit than prudence, that he did not choose to remain *à titre de voleurs*. On Monday morning the agents proceeded to the Palace, for the purpose of taking possession of it. The particulars of the proceedings are not yet known, beyond the fact that M. Booker, as agent of the Orleans family, had preceded thither, for the purpose of closing the gates against the invaders, and with the determination of resisting to the utmost.

We do not aspire to the clearing up of the aboriginal history of Neuilly; nor can we claim further acquaintance with "Portus de Lugisco, Lulliano, Nulliy, and Neuilly," than the conjectures of the topographers enable us to enjoy. All our reminiscences date within the present century; during which period no spot in the environs of Paris has presented such miraculous changes as Neuilly.

Neuilly is, whatever may be its origin and progress, at the present time a large village in the department of the Seine, only three miles from Paris, north-west of the Arch of Triumph de l'Etoile. One of the most prominent architectural features of the town is the bridge, which was built, under the reign of Louis XV., by the celebrated architect Peyronet, and is considered *hischef-d'œuvre*. It consists of five horizontal arches, with splendid balustrades, the stones of which are rectangles of 35 by 10 feet. From this point the outspread scene of enchanting art and nature which Neuilly presents is one of the most striking. Our illustration shows a portion of the Royal Château and park, the summer residence of the late King Louis Philippe, with St. James's House, the celebrated villa of Pauline, sister to the Emperor Napoleon; though this does not include the elegant *chateau* of "Bagatelle" (the park of which extends to the Bois de Boulogne), the hamlets of Madrid and Sablonville—situated as in oasis in the centre of the sandy and barren plain of Sablons. It will be remembered that Neuilly and St. James's House were, in 1814, transformed into quarters for the Duke of Wellington.

The Park is upwards of 100 acres in extent, and the building is in the Italian style, consisting of only one story. The grounds are laid out in the English style.

WORCESTER AND HEREFORD RAILWAY.—A special meeting of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company was held at Gloucester on Wednesday Mr Potter, a director of the Gr at Western Company, moved, and Mr. Baker, another director, seconded the motion, for opposing the Worcester and Hereford Narrow Gauge Bill, and for subscribing £300 for that purpose. After a long discussion, a poll took place, and resulted in the rejection of Mr. Potter's motion by a majority of 199 votes.

On Sunday last a terrible fire b oke out in the town of Listowell, in the county of Kerry, which was not arrested in its destructive progress until it had consumed no less than 28 houses. The most rapid and fearful excitement creat d by the m.ancholy occurrence are de cribed as extreme. The fire originated in a spirit-shop belonging to a man named Michael Burke. On Monday four cabins w . . . cidentally burnt in Kilkee ny.

W. Rollinson who was left for execution at Bury S. Edmund's on Thursday week . . has had an application made on his behalf at the last moment. His life will be spared in consideration of his extreme old age (83 years), and the r mainder of his wretched existence will be spent in close confinement. Sarah Francis was executed on Saturday last at Lewes, for the murder of her lin band by poison

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 18.—First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 19.—Alphaus. Lord Byron died, 1824.
TUESDAY, 20.—Sun rises 4h 55m, sets 7h 3m.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Ox ord and Cambridge Terms begin.
THURSDAY, 22.—Feilding born, 1799.
FRIDAY, 23 St George. Shakspeare born, 1564; died, 1616.
SATURDAY, 24.—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 24, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
3 45 3 59	4 15 4 30	4 45 5 3	5 15 5 30	5 47 6 0	6 15 6 31	6 43 7 2

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT. IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. It is respectfully announced that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will be given on THURSDAY, APRIL 29, when will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Mdlle Rosa Csrvalli; Count Almaviva, Sig Calzolari, Figaro Sig Ronconi; Basilio, Sig Fraschini; and Don Bartolo, Sig Lablache. With various Extra Attractions in the BALLET DEPARTMENT by Mdlle Guy Stephan, Mdlle Rose, Esper, Lamoureux Allegrini, Parsons, M di Me tos, and M Mathieu. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Box-office, Colonnade Haymarket.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Commencation of Talent.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 19, 1852, the entertainments will commence at Seven o'clock precisely with (for the First Time in London) LE PETIT QUINZE PAVTE SOIT CUVERTE OU PERDUE. Le Comte, M Lafontaine; Le Marquis Mdlle Denain. After which, Second Time) MADEMOISELLE FE LA SEIGLIERE. Le Marquis (Marquise) de Barcouse de Vowert, Mdlle Denain. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 21, will be given (for the Seventh Time) LA MARQUISE DE LA SEIGLIERE. Chez-Mars. At Lafont. After which, Beaumarchais's Comedy of LE BARBIERE DE SEVILLE. Au Le Fresentin Jouile Figaro M Regnier, Rosine Mdlle Lucas. Boxes £2 2s; Pit 7s; Amphitheatre, 5s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1852, will be performed the CORSICAN BROTHERS and the new FAIRY EASTER PIECE. On Tuesday 20 the Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Wednesday 21st Shakspeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Thursday 22d The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 23d The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Saturday 24th The Corsican Brothers, and the New Fairy Easter Piece.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND. On MONDAY, APRIL 19 and every evening during the week, a new Characteristic Addi ess to the Public by Mr Albany Brown. After which, for the 345 night, the Performance of PUNCH AND JUDY. To be followed by (for the first time in this country) A GRAND EQUESTRIAN MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, by an entirely new Troupe of Performers from the Continent of Europe, to be called Mdlle Spezia. To conclude with the Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. Every evening at Eight o'clock. A no-stop entertainment on Wednesday, the 21st and Saturday, the 24th inst at Three o'Clock. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre daily, from 10 even and 5 ver; and of all the principal Librarians.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr W BATTY. On MOND 1, APRIL 19th, and during the Week, the Circus will re-open with a Series of Novelties, the splendour of BONAPARTE IN EGYPT; or, the Battle of Aboukir, producing in its representation almost unrivalled features of the Grand Spectacle, to be followed by [illegible] and the Ballet Divertissement of the Arabian, combining all that is gr ss and renowned in the Equestrian Art. The whole concluding with a laughable Afterpiece—Stage Manager, Mr Le Clercq.—Tickets may be had at the Boxoffice from 11 till 4 daily.

HERR STAUDIGL'S FIRST APPEARANCE this SEASON.—Mdlle SPEYER begs to announce that her SECOND and LAST MORNING CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY, APRIL 22, at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, on which occasion she will perform a selection of Classical and Modern Pianoforte Music and be assisted by Mdlle de Lussan, Herr Staudigl, and Herr Meyerhoff (pupils of Mdlle Speyer), who will for the first time in London, be heard of Mdlle Speyer, 12 Ebury-street, Eaton-square; at Messrs Cramer and Beale's, Regent-street; Chappell and Lee der's, and Cocks', New Bond-street.

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce that on MONDAY, APRIL 26, a MUSICALE will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, 1852, to commence at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Miss Lanza, Madame Bishop, Mdlle Parodi, Mdlle Nissen, Mdlle Marchesi, Signor Ferrari Instrumentalists: Herr Pauer, Mr. Kate Leder, Messrs. W. H. Holmes, J. B. Chatterton, Clementi, Aylward, and Signor Regondi. Conductors: F. Mori and F. Romer. Tickets, 7s each; to be had of Messrs CRAMER and BEALE, and at the principal Music sellers. Reserved Seats, 10s6d, to be had only at Signor and Madame FERRARI'S residence, 35, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

MDLLE PACHIOTTI begs to announce that he will give a GRAND MORNING CONCERT, with full Orchestra, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, APRIL 29, at which he will perform several of his recent Compositions for the Pianoforte, with Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Lucas. Accompanists. Conductor, M Berlin. Further particulars will be duly announced

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take p ace at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, when he will be assisted by Mdlle Parodi, Mr Sims Reeves, Mr Aguilar, with a numerous and efficient Orchestra. Two of Mr Aguilar's latest compositions—a Grand "Allegro Maestoso" for piano, with orchestral accompaniments, entitled "Arabella," will be performed.—Conductor, Mr Benedict. Tickets, 10s 6d.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—The Directors beg to announce that the GRAND (FIRST SYMPHONY, by Beethoven, has been for some time in REHEAR-AL, and it is confidently expected that a performance worthy of this great production will be ready for the Fourth Concert.
WILTERT BEALE, Secretary

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—The THIRD CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, on which occasion MOZART'S and HAYDN'S Symphony in D minor, and MENDELSSOHN'S Overture to the Lustspiel "Le Vassale," by upon 1st, will be given; together with other important works. The celebrated clarinet, Madame Pleyel, will perform at this Concert.—Tickets, 8s, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co's, 201, Regent-street.
WILLERT BEALE, Secretary.

EXETER-HALL.—DANIEL, an Oratorio (sixth chapter), by GEORGE LAKE. FRIDAY, MAY 21. Also Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Miss Lanza, Mr Lockey, and Mr Weiss. Principal violoncello, Mr Lucas. Messrs Lucas, Seymour, Blagrove, Hill, Card, and H Hill, violins, with band and chorus of 800 performers. Organist, Mr Brownsmith, leader, Mr Willy. Tickets, 3s, 5s, and 10s 6d

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—On FRIDAY, April 23, Handel's Sacred Oratorio ELIJAH. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Miss Lanza, Mr Lockey, Mr G Perren. Principal violoncello, Mr Lucas. Messrs Lucas, Seymour, Blagrove, Hill, Card, and H Hill, violins, with band and chorus of 800 performers. Conductor, Mr Benedict. Doors open at half-past 6; commence at half-past 7. Tickets, 3s, 5s, and 10s 6d; central area reserved seats, numbered, 10s 6d. The subscription to the Society is £1 1s per annum, or for reserved seats £2 2s. Offices, 9, Exeter Hall, every day from 10 till 4.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. Prince Albert, Patron.—THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 22.—Doors open at Three.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quintett in D, Mozart; Quartett, B flat, No 6, Beethoven, Trio, D minor, piano. &c Mendelssohn; Solo, pianoforte, Encore Quartett, A minor, Haydn; Finale—Rubini Encore. Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions before the commencement of the present season, to prevent delays at the Concert Rooms. Joachim and Ernst engaged. Tickets, each 10s 6d, to be had of Messrs. Cramer and Co's, 201, Regent-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ebers, Andrews, and all the principal Libraries, and at the box-office of the theatre. ED. Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—BRIGHTON and LONDON.—Dr. DARLING will give his amazing EXPERIMENTS in the NEWBURGH ROOMS, BRIGHTON, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, and at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. he Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens; a fine series of Antelopes having been added to the Hippotamus, Elephant Calf, and other rar animals during the winter 4dm as on 1s; on Mondays, 6d

PANORAMA of the ANCIENT CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, JUST OPENED at BUNFORD'S large ROTUNDA LEICESTER-SQUARE, exhibiting a vast extent of the city and its beautiful scenery, and the magnificent mountain scenery by which it is encircled, so appropriately are the "El Dorado des Fantaisies." The Views of Somerset, ancient Nineveh, and of the Lake of Lucerne are also now open. Admission, in each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half price. Open from ten till dusk.

NEW WEEKLY PERIODICAL
On Saturday, May 1, price Twopence No. I. of
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HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL —Principal, the Rev J A EMERTON, D.D. Oxon.—The Easter Vacation due a this day Great changes are here effected to the Sons and Orphans of the Clergy and Military and Naval Officers.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAN , painted on a scale of unequalled magnificence, the figures and objects of life A grandeur of effect and truthfulness of representation produced by the introduction of Sacred Vocal Music (never at it mixed at any oth r Diorama) sung by a full chorus accompaniment Daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER.

HINDOSTAN.—THE GRAND MOVING DIORAMA from CALCUTTA to the HIMALAYA is now EXHIBITED DAILY, at the A-IATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar Portman Square 's 12 3 and 8 o'clock Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Preceded by Mr Phillips's Musical Entertainment, entitled an Evening with Mr Lewis Hughes, and the whopping by Mr Keeli, a rare and lasting treat of unique fun of talent has been bought together the productions of his unprecedented success in the Literary Gazette

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A Lecture by J. H. PEPPER, on Glyphs and Apollo Fairest Fay, for the prevention of Forgery by the Ancient Process, daily at Two o'clock; and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at Eight o'clock, on the Ghost Illusion. The Grand Revolving Stage has been added to the Ghost every Evening except Saturday at Eight o'clock Lecture on Voltaic Electricity, by Dr H. Bachoffner And a new Series of Dissolving Views. Exhibition of the Miro cope, Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s, to those and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

DIVIDEND OF PROFITS, 1852.
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The next Divi lend or Profit w l be made up to the 30th in stant. Policies issued on the participating scale on or before that date will be entitled to

The Bonus can be applied either to increase the sum insured, or to reduce the future premium or may be received in cash.

Claims paid in thirty days. Claims have been paid by this Company exceeding £1 500,000, from no single instance of dispute or compromise of any kind has occurred for more than twenty-five years.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE SOCIETY for IMPROVING the CONDITION of the IN ANS, held at the residence of the Treasurer, 26 Cavendish-square, London.—Instituted 1842, and rules drawn up by the late Earl of Shaftesbury, President.

Patron—The Right Hon the Earl of Ashley, M P
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N B—A Gold medal is also given to the Pupil in an ordinary number.
These members have compounded for their annual sums for life.
Subscriptions and donations are received by Messrs Twining and Co, bankers, Strand, London.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK. The GREAT BRITAIN steam ship, 2500 tons, 1 spits R R Matthews, Commander of the first Western Ocean Screw Steam ship, will be despatched on SATURDAY MORNING, the 1st May, from the Wellington Dock, Liverpool, direct to New York

RATES OF PASSAGE

After Saloon	"	"	20 guineas
Fore Saloon	"	"	15 guineas
	with a few Middle Berths at	"	12 guineas

including Steward's fee, the abundance of an experienced Surgeon, bedding and all provisions, stores, wines and liquors, of which will be laid in with more than prime

Each passenger in the after saloon will be allowed half a ton, and in the fore saloon a quarter of a ton measurement for baggage, and all above that quantity will be charged accordingly. Freight will be charged on any exceeding these quantities at 60s. An passage money to be paid before luggage can go on board

FREIGHT Fine Goods, 60s per ton measurement, coarse goods, hardware, and weight articles to agreement, without primage or pilotage, and 5 per cent primage if paid here or with the owners in New York, at four dollars eighty cents per pound sterling. Goods intended for any part of America, forward d with care and economy. Cargo received at the south-west corner Wellington Dock up to six o'clock on the evening of Thursday, 29th of April. Parties to call at No 9 Cook, Liverpool, or at the office 1, North John-street, Liverpool.

App ly to Messrs Gibbs, Bright, and Co			George C Fim and Co
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See "Black and White" for Maron and April.

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The Bonus may be taken in reduction of Premium, if preferred

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At a low rate of premium for the whole term of life, continuing the same after the first seven years.

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Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

No entrance fee or other charge beyond the policy stamp

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A policy may be effected for as small a sum as £50, and progressively increased up to £50, without the necessity of a new p licy.

Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of policies, or any other satisfactory arrangement will be made for the convenience of the assured

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C C C—The address is Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
A SUBSCRIBER, Winchester—Apply a Horse and Co. 13, Newgate-street.
M. J. No 8—We have no rule for the composition of Vandyke brown; and cannot recommend any correspondent to mix sulfate yellow, crimson lake, and indigo in the desired tint.
W H B, Gloucester—The Guardian Office, Lombard-street.
D P C—The 5-d may be heard of at Messrs Batt and Co, sadlemen, Strand.
H B F Mr Braham was born March 20 1777.
E H, Gracechurch-street, does not state which medal he has received.
R Q—A widower having a daughter, marries a widow who has a son. Can the son legally marry the daughter? Most certainly.
A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER—There seems no reason why an M P should use a cockade.
AMULET—"The comb e treasure" is an arms is part of the bearings, and must be borne by all the descendants entitled to the original coat.
M S F, Gillingham—"Music hath charms," &c, is from Congreve's "Mourning Bride."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

ON THE FIRST OF NEXT MONTH WILL BE PUBLISHED
A MAY NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
THREE SHEETS,
ONE SHILLING!

*** The Illustrations of the Picture Exhibitions will be resumed next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

ONCE upon a time, in the early days of the French Revolution, the daring spirits who were associated with or preceded Robespierre in the government of France took it upon themselves to abolish religion. Louis Napoleon, having entered into an alliance with the Jesuits will not, it is presumed, go so far as the terrorists; but, although he be gracious, y pleased to exempt religion and its observances from his decrees, he has made an onset against education; and more especially against those two important branches of it, the study of moral philosophy and the study of history. By a decree in the *Moniteur* of Monday last, M. Bonaparte regulates, "in a definitive manner," the plan of study which is in future to be observed in all the colleges connected with the University of France, with the view, as this astounding lawgiver himself explains, "of modifying the methods of education, which have up to the present day produced so many sterile and dangerous minds." The main features of the project, into the details of which we need not enter in this place, are threefold, and may be summed up in few words. History and philosophy are no longer to be taught in the public seminaries of France, but religion, or that form of doctrine which the Jesuits and the Ultramontanes please to designate as religion, is to be compulsory upon all students. As a proof that the President is in earnest, he has removed from their professorships in the university two illustrious men, Messrs. Michelet and Quinet, whose names are known and respected all over Europe. A third gentleman, M. Mickiewicz, who enjoys a reputation only second to that of his celebrated colleagues, is included in the same interdict. Victor Cousin, more illustrious than either, had already been condemned to penury by being deprived of his professorship. And why is M. Bonaparte so angry with philosophy and history? Philosophy teaches, that, for every wrong committed by a man upon his fellows, there is an inevitable retribution. History proves the truth of philosophy by countless instances from the experience of every nation under the sun. And perhaps it is for these reasons that philosophy and history are to be interdicted in France. We thought, some weeks ago, that the President had reached the climax of his daring; but these last decrees have proved that there are still dizzier heights to which he will dare to climb, before the culmination of that "star of destiny on which he places so much reliance. The upper and middle and all the best men of the working-classes hold up their hands in amazement at these acts. The ignorant say nothing, and the monks rejoice. What the last-mentioned body of men think of their ally is known but to themselves; yet it must strike even them as being fortunate, that, like Robespierre, the President has condescended to patronise religion. Who knows what he might have done, had he taken the Jesuits against the Roman Catholic priesthood of France and their teachings as he has against philosophy and history? In the meantime, the "Prince President" will not attempt to destroy *all* the intellect of France; he has graciously been pleased to allow grammar, logic, and arithmetic to be taught. But, as history and philosophy are so distasteful to him, he will perhaps try to prevent their dissemination by the press as well as by the professorial chair? If he do not, his last decrees, mighty as they are, will not answer his purpose.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been enjoying the delightful weather of the past week at Windsor. The Queen, generally accompanied by the illustrious visitors who have been sharing the Royal hospitality, has taken daily drives in the Park and neighbourhood of the Royal demesne; and on Monday and Thursday her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, took equestrian exercise.

On Monday the Duc and Duchess d'Aumale and the Princess Salerno visited the Queen and the Prince from Claremont. In the evening their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, with the Count d'Eu and the Duke d'Alençon, arrived at the Castle on Thursday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has joined the Royal dinner party at Windsor during the week.

In addition to the State Ball and State Concert on the 5th and 10th proximo respectively, which we announced last week, her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of holding two Drawing-rooms more during the present season, and a third Levee on Wednesday next, the 21st inst. The Drawingrooms will take place respectively on the 7th of April and the 13th of May—the latter in celebration of her Majesty's birthday

It is expected, will is expected, will return to Buckingham Palace on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Earl Talbot has relieved the Earl of Verulam in the duties of Lord-in-Waiting, and Capt. the Hon J. Denman, R.N., has succeeded Col. the Hon. A. Hood in those of Groom-in-Waiting.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower have left Staffo d House for Trentham Hall, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford e Marquis and Marchioness of Clidara, and a family circle, have also arrived. Their Graces return to London on Monday next. The marriage of Lady Constance Leveson Gower with the Earl Grosvenor, eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster, will take place in the Chapel Royal on the 24th inst.

The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye. His Grace will co plete his 83d year on the 1st of May.

The Earl and Countess of Derby left town on Monday afternoon, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood

The Earl and Countess Howe and family have arrived at Curzon House from Gopsal

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Broadlands.

We are sorry to learn that Lord Truro has been suffering from indisposition during the past few days.

Lady Macdonald gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, at the family residence in Green-street.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The civic hospitality of London was exemplified with more than usual magnificence and sumptuousness on Monday last, when 250 of the nobility and the distinguished classes—including the Prime Minister and several of the members of her Majesty's Government, representative Ministers of foreign states, &c.—assembled to do honour to the Lord Mayor's Banquet in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House.

The display of gold and silver plate was in the highest degree costly and brilliant; and the banquet itself, supplied by Messrs. Staples, of Fish-street-hill, comprised the richest wines and the most costly delicacies of the season.

In the absence of the Lady Mayoress, who was indisposed, Miss Hunter sat on the left of the Lord Mayor, and Lady Palmerston on the right hand of his lordship. At the head tables were also the Earl of Derby, the American Minister and lady; the Danish, Turkish, and Belgian Ministers, the Bishop of Manchester, the Solicitor-General, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Chichester, Earl of Albemarle, and Marquis of Salisbury. Among the general company were the following:—Madame Musacchio, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Right Hon. the Judge-Advocate-General and Charitor Baron of the Exchequer, Lord and Lady Colchester, Mrs. Walpole, Right Hon. Cecil Forrester and Mrs. Paley, Lord George Lennox; Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., General Sir Archibald and Lady Maclaine, the Hon. Col. Wilbraham, and the Hon. Mr. Talbot.

M. Laurent's band was in attendance, and several vocalists, by whom the intervals between the toasts were filled up with some well-selected operatic and social music.

The time-honoured ceremonial of the loving cup was given with all due solemnity by Mr. Harker, the city cook, and was duly handed round the company, to the amusement and surprise of such of the foreign guests as were not acquainted with the national formula.

The usual royal and complementary toasts having been honoured,

The Earl of Derby, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," observed, in reference to his late entry upon office:—"I am not insensible to the difficulties under which we have assumed the present position, at the commencement of a Parliamentary session, with so little leisure to mature measures to be submitted to that Parliament. But I believe that our friends, and even our opponents, will do us credit for having performed our duty, by not shrinking from responsibility, and thus encountering a ministerial crisis at the commencement of a session of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I do not presume to speak here of any political courses of action, but of this I hope to see indications—and I hope I am not mistaken. In this metropolis, that we are not looked upon as a set of reckless and careless men, likely to neglect great national interests or great moral or social obligations. (Cheers.) A change of government so complete as that which has recently taken place, could have been considered in some parts of the world almost a revolution; but in this country it may take place not only without disturbance of public affairs, but without ruffling the serene aspect of society, and without disturbing for a single moment the personal friendship even of political opponents. (Loud cheers.) And to what is this to be attributed? Is it to any merit in man? No; but to the institutions of the country itself."

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six Directors in the room of Henry Alexander, Esq., Lieutenant-General James Caulfield C.B., the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., and John Shepherd, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and divered to the scrutineers, who reported that the following had fallen on William Butterworth Bayley, E q., Russ l Ellice, Esq., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., Ross Donally Mangles, Esq., M.P., John Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Major John Arthur Moor. A Court of Directors was also held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to John Shepherd, Esq., chairman, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The committee recently appointed by this society, for the purpose of corresponding with and of promoting the objects of the society, in the colonies, has received the following letter from the Colonial office:—"Downing-street, April 3.—Sir,—In answer to your letter, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to suggest to you, for the information of the council of the Society of Arts, that he considers the advantages likely to result from a more general diffusion of the objects of the society throughout the British colonies to be very great. Therefore, the wishes of the council, Sir John Pakington will be happy to forward copies of your letter and the enclosure to the governors of the respective colonies, if you will be good enough to send me the printed copies of the same, which did not accompany your communication. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. HILL.—To G. Wood, Esq."

TONBRIDGE-PLACE RAGGED AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this useful undertaking was held on Monday evening, in the school-room, Tonbridge-place, New-road, the Rev. J. Woodward in the chair. The report, which was highly satisfactory, stated that the present number in the boys' school was 209; girls' ditto, 343; total, 552. The number of boys in the branch school at Agar Town, at the present time is 172, and that of the girls 188, making a total of 360. The teachers, who give their time and attention gratuitously, and to which great praise is due, were stated to be 30 in number. The Sunday evening ragged school at Agar Town had been of great service in this neighbourhood, and a marked change had lately come over the conduct of the children, which at one time was very unruly. The average attendance at this school was 43 girls and 53 boys, making a total of 96

SPITAL SERMON.—On Easter Monday the boys of Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School), according to annual custom, proceeded to the Mansion-house, where they were regaled with a plentiful supply of cakes and ale, with 6d. each by the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, with the sheriffs and aldermen on ward, then accompanied them to Christ Church, Newgate street, where the Spital sermon was preached before the Governors of the Institution. On Tuesday, at the same place, the Lord Mayor's chaplain preached, after which an entertainment was given at the Mansion House.

ROYAL ASYLUM.—The annual festival.—On Sunday morning the Rev. J. V. Povah preached at the church of St. Agnes, St. Anne's-san, Aldersgate-street, in behalf of the funds of the Royal Society of St. Anne's. The Mayor and aldermen were present, and the earnest appeal of the rev. gentleman was responded to by a co lection of £40.

THE MILITIA BILL.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone, held on Tuesday at the Princes' Concert-room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, resolutions against the proposed Militia Bill were unanimously agreed to. There were about 300 persons in the body of the room, and on the platform were Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bell, M.P.; the Rev. Messrs. J Neller, C. Vardy, J. C. Galloway, &c. Mr. J. A. N cholay presided on the occasion.

FISTULA INFIRMARY.—The annual meeting of the governors of this charitable institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday: Sir J. L. Lushington presiding. The report of the committee stated that the building fund now amounted to a sum (about £2000) which would justify the commencement of the new hospital for in-patients, to contain 50 beds; and which they recommend should be called St. Mark's Hospital, the present name of the society having proved injurious to its progress. The surgeon's report stated that, during the past year, 563 patients had been admitted to the benefits of the institution, when 322 had been discharged, and 132 materially relieved, 11 were discharged incurable, and 79 still remained on the books. The receipts for the year were £2077 13s 9d., and the expenditure £1971 12s 7d. The report was adopted; and some formal business having been transac ed, the meeting separated.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary festival of this society was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, R.N., in the chair. The usual toasts having been drunk, the amount of subscriptions was announced to be about £940. From the report it appears that "the resources and present condition of the charity have greatly improved. This institution extends to the objects of its parental care, food, clothing, and instruction, with appointments in the merchant service, or other suitable position in life, when they leave the asylum."

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—On Saturday last another party of female emigrants, fifty in number, making a total of about 850 who have been sent out by this institution, sailed from Gravesend on board the *Free Trade*, for Sydney. The emigrants arrived at the London station of the Blackwall Railway from the "Home" in Hatton-garden at half-past nine o'clock, where they were met by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Mrs Herbert, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, late Bishop Designate of Lyttelton, Mr. H. Herbert, M.P., &c. The preparations for the emigrants were most comfortable, and comprised a number of ingenious devices for increasing their accommodation. The young women being assembled, each received their testimonials and a letter of instruction and advice from Mrs. Herbert, who requested them to write to inform her of their future welfare. Mr. Sydney Herbert addressed them in a very feeling and affectionate tone, inculcating the great importance of maintaining at all times the strictest principles of religion, morality, and industry. The emigrants departed in the highest spirits

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire broke out upon the extensive warehouses and stores belonging to Mr. Moggridge, corn factor and seed merchant, in Tottenham-court-road, which in a very short time destroyed the whole of the building, which consisted of 2100 feet in length. The stock consumed was valued at several thousand pounds more. The engines, however, soon arrived. The horses were all saved, but a number of goats and fowls perished in the flames.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest in the Gray's-inn lane Workhouse, on Robert Thompson, aged 72. Deceased was a native of Ayrshire, and served in the Peninsula and Waterloo fifty years. On one occasion he was a whole day engaged at a bastion, under the personal inspection of "the Duke." Although his breast was adorned by clasps and medals, he had not a farthing pension. He claimed the honour of inventing the Archimedian screw and other contrivances. Latterly his only support w s derived from the Scotch Hospital and chance charity. On Monday morning his landlord, not having seen him for several days, forced open his door, and found him lying dead and partially decomposed on a bundle of rags which formed his bed. Near him lay a phial containing some laudanum, and 2s 7d. was found upon his person. In his room were 200 pairs of old boots and heaps of bones he had collected. He had not a friend to own him. Mr. Whitfield, surgeon, opened the body, and found that he died of disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

From the usual annual report of the Royal Hospitals of the City of London, made to the Lord Mayor on Monday, it appears that—

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL has put forth apprentices, and discharged, during the past year, 232, eight of whom, being instructed in mail engines and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships out of the Mathematical School founded by King Charles II. Children deceased during the year, 14; children now under the care and charge of the hospital in London and at Hertford, 1353; to be admitted on presentation granted to this time, 152: total, 1534. The support of this hospital materially depends upon benefactions and bequests.

IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, the patients admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year were 5957 in-patients, and 79,701 medical and surgical cases, including casualties, most of whom were poor, sick, and lame persons, and many of them being destitute of aid relief have been supplied with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their several places of habitation, amounting together to 53,638: died, 444; remaining under cure—in-patients, 573; out-patients, 2538. This being the most ancient hospital in the metropolis, and having escaped the great fire of 1666, the building by length of time became so ruinous that in the year 1729 great part was necessarily taken down.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL had admitted, cured and discharged, within the same period, of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 4369 in-patients, and 48,402 medical and surgical patients, including casualties, some of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accommodate and support them in their journeys to their several habitations: total, 52,864. Died after much labours in their sickness, 228; remaining under care—in-patients, 466; out-patients, 1485. So that there have been during the past year, of poor miserable objects under the care of the said hospital, and destitute of other proper care, in all, 55,043

The report of BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL stated that there were received into the hospital during the last year, under commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of the City, as criminal or disorderly persons who have been kept to hard labour or received correction, 592; apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for confinement, 17; received into the hospital sundry poor persons who had been found wandering abroad and begging in the City, 403: total, 1012.

IN THE HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS OF BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL there were remaining at Christmas, 1850, 219; admitted in 1851, 115; discharged in 1851, 99; remaining at Christmas, 1851, 125.

IN BETHLEM HOSPITAL there were in Jan. 1, 1851, 198 curable, 73 incurable, and 105 criminal lunatics. There were 286 curable, 6 incurable, and 103 criminal lunatics admitted during the year. 125 were discharged cured during the year, 102 uncured, and 363 remained in the institution.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the company was held on Thursday at the London-tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. A. Colvin in the chair. The balance-sheet showed that the receipts for the first half-year had been £566,284, and the expenditure £369,298, leaving a surplus of £196,985. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said that, notwithstanding the unfortunate loss of the *Amazon*, the prospects of the company were very satisfactory. Mr T. Baring, M.P., seconded the motion, which, after considerable discussion, was carried. The chairman proposed that a dividend of £3 per share be paid on the stock of the company, which was carried, and the meeting closed.

MATRICIDE.—APPALLING AFFAIR.—On Saturday afternoon one of the most melancholy and appalling crimes we have ever had the misfortune to record was committed by a young man of the name of Thomas Wheeler, aged 28, upon his mother, Elizabeth Wheeler, widow, aged about 50 years, occupying apartments in the house No. 1, Durham place, Kennington-road, and immediately facing Bethlehem Hospital. The unfortunate man, it appears, had been an inmate of Bedlam for eleven months, and for about seven months he was confined in a lunatic asylum at Wandsworth, from each of which places he was received out of mistaken affection by the mother, although he was pronounced by the several authorities of those asylums as unsound and dangerous. Some years ago he was in Brazil, and had a sun-stroke as he was crossing the line, which proved the commencement of a deficiency manifested that he was allowed to go at large, particularly as the dangerous tendencies of his insanity were apparent to every person around him. The dreadful facts we shall now briefly relate. Shortly before one o'clock on Saturday morning, while Mrs. Wheeler was in the act of leaving her apartment with a saucepan of greens in her hand, which she was about to prepare for dinner, her son suddenly rushed forward from behind the door and had an axe held by her son. He then knelt upon her, and with the aid of an axe and a knife severed her head from the body. While perpetrating the bloody operation the murderer had placed a pillow under the knees to prevent the blood spirting over him. It is supposed that he then deliberately washed his hands, for when he was apprehended there was no stain perceptible upon his person. Mrs Dean, a lodger, and wife of the landlord of the house, having had her attention excited by the heavy fall of the body, hastened up stairs to the apartments occupied by the Wheelers, when she observed the unfortunate maniac making a hasty retreat over the adjoining building, carrying in his hand a knife and a chisel. On entering the room she ascertained the frightful tragedy that had taken place, when she instantly informed her husband, who pursued the murderer up Kennington-lane. On meeting police constable Lockyer, No 135, the latter immediately secured him. He was thereupon brought before Mr. Norton, the magistrate, at the Lambeth Police Office, when an examination was entered upon, in the course of which the prisoner fully admitted the fact of which he was accused. He occasionally looked with a round him, and appeared to be either unconscious or indifferent to the position in which he was placed. He was dressed in a black frock coat, black waistcoat, and dark woollen trousers, and was in the act of pocketing a clasp knife rather than tied round his neck. His is described as a well made man, with large black eyes, regular features, and an intelligent countenance. It is stated that he had once a salary of £300 a year, and that he can converse in four different languages. Latterly, however, his mother was obliged to support him, with the assistance which she received from her friends. She is described as having been a beautiful woman, and stood in the 5 ft 10 inches high. From the evidence before the magistrates, it appears that the prisoner was, for some days before the fatal occurrence, observed going about the house with a flat iron in his hand, muttering something to himself in a most excited and incoherent manner, and that his mother expressed fears respecting him to a Mrs. Philips (another lodger in the house) about ten o'clock the same morning, and said that she should send him to the workhouse on the following Monday. This threat appears to have aggravated the mental disease of the prisoner, as he observed to Mr. Norton, the magistrate, "The fact is that she has threatened to send me to the workhouse for a month or three of them, and she said she would have me charged with, and I suppose they cannot draw people away in the most gentle manner." He is now confined in Horsemonger-lane gaol. On Tuesday the coroner's inquest, after hearing evidence of which the above is a report, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the unfortunate young man.

On Good Friday morning, a basket-maker of the name of Spankhurst, of Barking, in Essex, with its two sons, were found drowned in a small piece of water near the Thames, under the high bridge adjoining Barrens Rims. From the coroner's inquest it appears that the unhappy man in a fit of despair had drowned his two children, aged respectively ten and six years, and then committed suicide.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births in the metropolis for the week ending on last Saturday were—Boys, 737; girls, 723: total, 1460 children. The deaths registered during the same period were 1051, showing an improvement when compared with the returns for the previous four weeks, in which severally the mortality rose above 1200. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842 51, the average was 938, which, if corrected for increase of population, would be 1000. The table of fatal ni cases still shows 235 deaths caused by diseases of the organs of respiration, or nearly one fourth of the total number, and that the mortality under that head has not undergone any considerable reduction. The corrected average of this c ss is only 178. It appears, too, on a comparison with the previous week, that pneumonia continues as fatal, while bronchitis, which greatly exceeded the average, maintains about the same amount. The number of deaths ascribed to phthisis is now less; it has decreased from 141 in the previous week to 146 in the last, which is about the average. In the epidemic class of diseases there appears some tendency to increase. Small-pox was fatal to 59 children and 18 adults; scarlatina, to 39 persons; 11 children were carried off by measles; 47 by hooping cough, and 8 by croup; 4 persons died of influenza; 44 of typhus, &c.; 2 of remittent fever; 2 of rheumatic fever; and 7 of erysipelas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day of the week except Monday; the mean of the week was 30 013. The mean temperature of the week was 44 deg., which is rather below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature of Sunday was 39°5, about 5 degrees below the average; rose to 47°3 on Monday, women in 2 4° above it; fell to 42°3° on Wednesday, and rose again to 45°3° on Saturday. The wind was generally in the north-east.

On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, a letter was read from Professor Wilson, announcing his resignation of the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, in consequence of ill health.

Yesterday week a severe accident occurred to Captain White, the master of the Cheshire fox-hounds, at the kennels. The gallant master was in the act of mounting a spirited horse, in order to accompany the pack on an airing excursion, when the animal jumped aside, and the captain fell to the ground, the horse, afterwards, in his capering, treading on the master's leg. He was immediately conveyed home and put to bed. The injury, though serious, we are happy to say is not dangerous.

The incendiary fires in the New Forest have recommenced, notwithstanding the apprehension of two or three parties who have been concerned in setting fire to parts of the forest, and their committal to gaol, to be tried at the assizes. The principal cause of the incendiarism has been owing to the authorities "driving the forest," as it is called; that is, driving all the cattle found in the forest to a central point, and impounding them. This is the most obnoxious proceeding that can be taken against the New Foresters.

The appeal of M. Chavoix, ex representative, against the sentence pronounced against him for killing M. Paul Dupont in a duel, came on a few days back, before the Tribunal of Bordeaux. The former sentence was confirmed, with this difference, that the damages granted to the three daughters of the deceased have been reduced from 30,000 francs to 12,000 francs.

SKETCHES IN BIRMAH.

MARTABAN, ON THE SALAEEN RIVER.

WE continue our Sketches of the seat of the war in Birmah, with a view of Martabac, a town situated immediately opposite Moulmein, on the right or north bank of the Martaban or Salaeen River. It belongs to the Burmese; and, from its vicinity to our capital, it was expected to be the spot from which they would attempt an attack upon our provinces, before reinforcements arrived from Calcutta and Madras. In 1841, when a war was almost daily expected with the King of Ava, a force was collected at Rangoon of 80,000 Burmans (distant from Martaban only 70 miles), and an attack on Moulmein was in hourly expectation. At that period, however, we had a very respectable force stationed at Moulmein, consisting of 3 European regiments, 2 native corps, artillery, 2 frigates, and several steamers; and, no doubt, the Burmese considered our reception would have been rather too warm for them. Now, however, things are somewhat altered; for it is believed that at the time the late affairs at Rangoon took place there were only about 1500 men stationed at Moulmein, all of whom were native troops; and although a wing of the 18th Royal Irish, with a troop of artillery, were immediately despatched from Calcutta, yet it was doubtful whether they would arrive in time to prevent an attack upon Moulmein.

Next are two curious scenes, characteristic of the religious observances of the Burmese.

First is the interior of a large Natural Cavern, filled by the Burmese with their gods, many of which are sculptured out of the alabaster and marble. They vary in all sorts of hideous shapes and forms: some of them are of enormous magnitude, being from 30 to 40 feet in height. From the roof hang the most beautiful stalactites; and what with the dim light, the hideous and grim expression of the countenances of the deities, and the gloom of the huge cavern, the scene is one that is not easily effaced from the memory. The cavern extends completely through the rock, so that the visitor can enter at one end and pass out at the other.

NATURAL CAVERN, WITH BURMESE IDOLS.

The building in the third View is a Koun, or Burmese Monastery, in which the priests and their dependants reside. It is built of teak wood; the upper portions are carved in a very beautiful and elaborate manner. It consists chiefly of two portions; that on the left of the Engraving being appropriated for the private apartments of the priests while that on the right is used as a kind of reception-room, wherein the priests hold discourse with their flock. As usual, the building is raised about five feet from the ground, upon strong posts; and surrounding it, in this instance, are numerous trees, chiefly that of the jack-fruit, affording agreeable shade during the heat of the day. The Burmese priests resemble in a very remarkable manner in many of their religious observances and ceremonies the monks of the Roman Catholic persuasion: thus

KOUN, OR BURMESE MONASTERY.

"Assistance" (Captain Belcher, Commodore). "North Star" (Captain Pullen) Resolute" (Captain Kellett).

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION, SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

both live in communities apart from the laity, both take the vow of celibacy, shave the crowns of their heads, wear a loose flowing robe of a peculiar colour, and use beads, which they count or tell at the time of their devotions. The attendants of the Burmese priests are usually young boys; one of their most important occupations being to collect daily for their masters tribute in the shape of food, as the priests subsist solely by voluntary contributions.

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC SEARCHING SQUADRON.

Assistance ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60 Captain Sir E Belcher
Resolute ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60 Captain Kellett, C B
North Star	..	..	..	..	..	3	46 Commander Pullen
Pioneer (screw)	..	..	..	..	..	1	30 40 h.p. Commander M'Clintock
Intrepid (screw	..	..	..	..	..	1	30 40 h.p. Lieut. Osborn

This Expedition, which has been despatched in search of Sir John Franklin, has been fitted out with all the accessories of scientific discovery and experience. Whilst the vessels lay at Woolwich, hundreds of visitors went on board. Among others were a number of ladies with presents for the gallant captain and the officers of the *Resolute*, consisting of silk flags, various kinds of knitted comforters, elegantly worked and embroidered caps, sofa covers, and many other articles

Mr. Hay, lecturer on chemistry at Portsmouth Dockyard, has instructed, at Woolwich, the four bombardiers of the Royal Marine Artillery attached to the Expedition, in the mode of adjusting the plates, covering and attaching the copper wires, and manipulating the sulphuric acid used in galvanic batteries; it being intended to take to the Arctic Regions a number of tubes charged with 20 lb. of gunpowder each, to be used in bursting the ice, in order to force a passage up Wellington Channel with the steamers of the Expedition. The cases will be discharged from a galvanic battery, the parties operating being at a safe distance on board the vessels, as long coils of wire will be supplied, covered with gutta percha. Mr. Hay, after instructing the Bombardiers, gave lectures on the galvanic battery, and the uses to which it may be applied, in the presence of the whole of the officers of the Expedition. The chain cable testing house was placed at Mr. Hay's disposal for the facility of carrying on his instructions, and a battery was prepared.

Mr. George Shepherd, C.E., has examined and got repaired all the gas apparatus connected with the balloons for distributing messages in the Arctic Regions, and also supplied a number of new balloons and the means of inflating them with gas, to be used by the present Expedition. The balloons are made on this occasion to float on the water, should they come down at sea. The messages are to be printed on satin of various colours, and on papers of all colours; and about 500,000 of them will be printed on both sides, leaving room to fill in in writing the latitude and longitude of the vessels at the time they are sent up. Some of these messages may be met with by the parties under Captain Collinson, engaged in the Behring Straits expedition. The following is a copy of the messages which will be despatched from the *Resolute*:—

Despatched by a balloon from her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, Captain Kellett, in lat. N., long. W

To Sir John Franklin.

On the other side—

Provisions left at Intending to winter at

Steering for

In the vicinity.

A new feature is to be introduced in the vessels of Capt. Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition, Mr. Greener having been ordered to supply several of his harpoon guns, with a view to enable the officers and men to kill whales and other large fish in the Arctic Regions, for the purpose of using their oil as fuel. These means, with the addition of Minié rifles for killing birds or deer, will enable the enterprising voyagers to obtain resources hitherto unavailable by any of the previous expeditions.

On Wednesday the greatest activity was displayed at Woolwich Dockyard to complete the stores required for the vessels of the Expedition. The *Monkey* steam-vessel, Second Master Sallenger, was to tow the *Assistance*; the *Zephyr* steam-vessel, the *Resolute*; and the *Adder* steam-vessel, the *North Star*, to Greenhithe, where they will have their compasses adjusted. The *Intrepid* screw steam-vessel and the *Pioneer* screw steam-vessel were each to proceed to Greenhithe at the same time.

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., Hydrographer at the Admiralty visited Captain Belcher at an early hour, and remained a long time to witness several experiments made to show the officers the mode of inflating balloons, and the bombardiers of the Marine Artillery the application of the galvanic battery for blowing up the ice. Capt. C. B. Hamilton, Capt. Reynolds, R.N., and the officers studying steam were present in the afternoon, while Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Charles Button, operative chemist, inflated several pilot and a large-sized balloon; the latter, when it was allowed to ascend, having several thousands of printed coloured papers attached to a slow match, and a number of papers not printed attached with a quick match: many of the latter fell, as was intended, before the balloon passed over the dockyard in a south-west direction, the wind at the time being moderate from the N.E. The other printed with papers attached to the slow match are intended to fall in various parts of the country. The generation of the gas in four casks was perfect; and the balloon ascended to a great height before it was lost to the view of the spectators and numerous visitors to the yard, who had assembled on the dockyard battalion parade ground to witness the proceedings. During the time the inflation of balloons was taking place, a number of slips of satin were printed at the printing press supplied for the use of the Expedition. Rear-Ad-

"Intrepid" (Commander M'Clintock), Tender to "Resolute." "Pioneer" (Lieut.-Commander Osborn), Tender to "Assistance."

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

miral Sir Francis Beaufort. Captain Sir Edward Belcher, and Captain Kellett, after witnessing the ascent of the balloon, proceeded to the chain-testing room, where the galvanic batteries (six in number) were stationed; and the boundaries of the Marine Artillery having prepared, under the direction of Mr Hay, two tin cases, one charged with two pounds, and the other with two pounds and a half weight of powder, one of the cases was placed under an empty tar barrel on the parade ground, and a copper wire, covered with gutta percha, made to communicate with the powder. Sir Edward Belcher held one wire at the entrance to the testing room; while the other wire, covered in a similar manner with gutta percha, and attached to the galvanic battery, was placed in contact, and the explosion of the barrel was instantaneous, the pieces flying high into the air and spreading in all directions, without leaving a vestige of them near the spot where the barrel had been placed. Another tar barrel was subsequently exploded by a young lady firing the charge from the galvanic battery.

The squadron (except the *North Star*) left Woolwich on Thursday morning for Greenhithe, where they will be joined by the *North Star*, and in a few days leave on the voyage. We do not here describe the several vessels, as the details of them were given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 11, 1850, when the *North Star* was described in our Journal for May 26, 1849. The equipment is complete in every fully provisioned for three years; and, independently of the supply, the *North Star* carries out an additional stock of provisions, and will remain at the entrance to Wellington Channel. With this reserve and the additional quantity of provisions left by Sir James Ross at Port Leopold, the present Expedition may remain out five or six years without difficulty.

The greatest exertion will be made to get to the back of 55 deg. should it be still found to bar the entrances to Well nton Channel; and gunpowder is to be employed for blasting purposes. Sledges of the most improved construction are also provided. In short, every means has been adopted to accomplish the great object in view; and Sir Edward Belcher will not, we believe, spare any power placed at his disposal, or return home until he shall be actually compelled, by want of provisions or other unavoidable calamity, to do so.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

An extensive correspondence with the various parties concerned has been published by the Admiralty, relative to a statement made by a merchant captain at Tynemouth, in conversation with an officer of one of her Majesty's ships, that two three-masted vessels had been seen on an iceberg off Newfoundland in April, 1851, by the brig *Renovation*, of North Shields, when on her voyage to Quebec. This statement having been accompanied with a surmise as to the possibility of the ice-bound vessels being Sir John Franklin's ships, the Lords of the Admiralty, notwithstanding the improbability of a story of such extreme import having so long unrevealed, have instituted the strictest inquiries into the matter; and the correspondence all goes to show that there were vessels seen in the situation mentioned at the time, but there is no ground shown for supposing them to be Sir J. Franklin's ships. There is one missing link, however, wanting in the chain of correspondence, viz. the testimony of the captain of the *Renovation*, who is now on his voyage in that vessel to Venice, on his arrival at which port he will be closely interrogated.

Letters have also been written to the collectors of Customs in all the whaling ports in England and Scotland, in order to ascertain if any whalers answering to the description here given were missing in 1850 or 1851.

Subjoined are the letters which embody the statement

Her Majesty's ship *Sampson*, Portsmouth, March 20, 1852

Sir,—After mature deliberation, I am of opinion that it may be desirable to acquaint their Lordships with the following particulars in reference to Sir John Franklin's ships:

About the beginning of the present month I was in company with a merchant captain of the name of Storey, who is a native of Tynemouth, and at present residing there; we were talking about ice, &c., when he made the following statement, which I give in his own words:

"In reference to icebergs, I know a captain at present in Shields harbour, who told me that when proceeding to North America in the spring of 1851, the mate, who had the morning watch reported an object in sight ahead of his ship. On a near approach to the ice under the water it could be observed sheering out to a considerable distance at the lee side, thus acting like a vane in keeping that part to leeward; on passing so close prudence would allow, the ice-bound vessels were observed close to the berg, but out of the berg; they were regularly moored, with their topsail yards and topgallantmasts down. No human beings could be seen"

I inquired why all this had not been made public long since? He gave me to understand that the captain alluded to had contented himself with speaking to his friends about it, but was now afraid of the shame which would attend its publicity after so long a time had elapsed.

I earnestly requested him to seek an interview with him, for the purpose of ascertaining if I could be allowed to take down his deposition in writing

On seeing Captain Storey next day, he informed me that the captain had sailed; but I am privately of opinion that the captain hesitated to risk the exposure which he feared might await him, although I told Captain S orey to inform him that I would take care to explain away his long silence on the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

JAMES M. SHORE, Second Master.

The Hon. the Secretary of the Admiralty.

P S. Supposing them to be Sir J. Franklin's ships, the fact of no human beings being seen may, I think, easily be accounted for The catastrophe of an iceberg breaking away from the place where it had formed would, no doubt, be sufficient to cause the crews to rush on foot to the nearest safe point; the ships driving away with the berg in the interval would leave no means of rejoining them.

J. M. S.

P P.S. The name of the captain and other particulars, no doubt, will be supplied by Captain Storey, Tynemouth, Northumberland, should an official letter be written to him on the subject, provided he has not sailed.

Sunderland, March 28, 1852.

Sir,—In reply to your confidential letter of the 26th instant, directing me to make minute inquiries respecting two ships having been seen, in the spring of 1851, drifting with the iceberg off North America, ascertaining, as far as possible, the credibility of Mr. Storey's statement on the subject, and to report thereon, for their Lordships' information,

I beg leave to inform you that I immediately proceeded to Tynemouth, and saw Mr. Storey, who states that he left Bristol for Quebec, as master of the brig *Agnes*, on April 5, 1851, crossed the banks of Newfoundland about the 20th, arriving at Quebec on May 9th. Here he met Mr. Edward Coward, the master of the brig *Renovation*, and as both their vessels belonged to the same owners, the Youngs, of Shields, and were both ready at the same time for their voyage home, they frequently met at the Custom-house, when they entered into conversation respecting their outward bound passage, and were of opinion that they had crossed the Banks about the same time, namely, the 20th of April. Mr. Storey then proceeded to state—"I (Captain Coward) also related as follows, as near as I can recollect. "When near the edge of the bank, in lat. 45, lon. 30 W, wind N E, fresh breeze and clear weather, as much as I could carry forestmast standing-sail, felt the vessel to take the ground, which was large, and held her attached to it, in which there were two three-masted ships, having their masts struck, and yards down, and all made snug. To all appearance they had passed the winter together in the ice. At about five o'clock in the morning, when within one mile of them, the mate called me to see the berg and ships. By the time I got up, dressed, and on deck, my ship was abreast of them. Took spying-glass and carefully examined them, which were held by one on board, but could see no one. At the time I did not think of Sir John Franklin's missing ships. Anxiety to get ahead out of the danger whilst the weather was clear from fogs, and the ice far passed before I could make up my mind, caused me not to reduce sail, and examine them more accurately. I am since of opinion they might possibly be the missing ships."

The above can be depended on as a faithful report of Mr. Storey's statement to me of what (as far as his recollection serves him) Captain Coward related to him. And in answer to a query of mine, whether any one was present besides himself when this conversation took place, he replied, "Yes, a Mr. Clough, the master of a ship I do not now recollect the name of, but he is now with the same ship, either at Portland or Weymouth, having gone there with a cargo of Canada timber, on Government account, for the break water constructing at the island." and who, he thinks, might corroborate the statement, if required by their Lordships. In concluding what Mr Storey knows on this subject, I beg to remark, from what I can understand, and from my own observation respecting him, that he appears a straightforward, plain-spoken seaman, and a most unlikely sort of a person to circulate an untruth.

Having further ascertained that the wife and a brother of Captain Coward's were now residing at Shields, I then proceeded there, and saw Mrs. Coward, an intelligent young person, and on my asking her if she had ever heard her husband relate anything about meeting ships beset in the ice? she replied, "Yes; that only the last two or three months he had mentioned to me in the course of conversation with her, that he had passed two ships embedded in a very large iceberg, near each other, the one upright in the ice, the other with a slight inclination, and with their masts and yards down, and that he was then carried by the current to the leeward of them, which he could not account for." I then asked her husband relate anything about meeting ships beset in the ice? she replied, "Yes; that only the last two or three months he had mentioned to me in the course of conversation with her, that he had passed two ships embedded in a very large iceberg, near each other, the one upright in the ice, the other with a slight inclination, and with their masts and yards down, and that he was then carried by the current to the leeward of them, which he could not account for." She further informed me that her husband still commands the *Renovation*, and sailed from Shields last Thursday, the 18th inst., fortnight, for Venice, on that he left his address, which I forward [Captain E. Coward, brig *Renovation*, Marco Trevisanato, Esq., merchant, Venice.] On my asking if any of the officers and crew of the *Renovation*, who were with him at the time of seeing the ships in the ice, were at present in Shields, she replied, "that the same crew were with him now; but that the mate, a Mr. Robert Simpson, is now master of the *British Queen*, and that he sailed from Shields last Monday, the 22nd instant, for Limerick, to take emigrants to America, and where, in a few days, he will probably arrive." I beg, therefore, permission to suggest that Mr. Simpson may possibly be the mate spoken of in Captain Coward's account of the ships, and he probably may be enabled to confirm or otherwise the statement of his late captain; or, at all events, he must have heard of the circumstance, or known what was entered in the ship's log-book on the occasion His address I have also ascertained, which I transmit. [Captain R. Simpson, *British Queen*, Mr. Orilly, Quay, Limerick.]

The brother of Captain Coward, now residing at Shields, I did not see, as he was at Newcastle when I called. He is a surgeon in reputable practice.

I have thus endeavoured to trace out connecting links which may lead to other chains of evidence, respecting ships having been seen drifting on an iceberg off the banks of Newfoundland in April last year, which I hope may prove satisfactory.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

HENRY C. HAWKINS,
Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Weymouth, March 30, 1852.

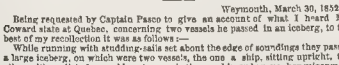
Being requested by Captain Pasco to give an account of what I heard Mr. Coward state at Quebec, concerning two vessels he passed in an iceberg, to the best of my recollection it was as follows:—

While running with standing-sails set about the edge of soundings they passed a large iceberg, on which were two vessels, the one a ship, sitting upright, the other with a list, he could not say whether a ship or barque, her mizenmast being gone. He also stated to me that he mentioned it at the Custom-house upon arrival at Quebec, and expressed his regret to me at not being able to attempt to board them, being ill at the time, but there were other vessels in his track, but not in sight at the time.

I left Shields April 9, 1851, arrived at Quebec May 18, and left June 19, 1851.

GEORGE CLEGH, Master Barque *Pearl*

Accompanying is a copy of the Sketch received by the Admiralty from Mr. Simpson, who was the mate of the *Renovation*, and who saw the vessels and reported them to Captain Coward.



1 Largest ship, about 500 tons; three lower masts and bowsprit standing; fifty yards from the edge of the ice.
2 Smaller ship about 350 tons, lower and topsail yards across topmast on end: both ships close together.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Viscount Hardinge, the Master-General of the Ordnance, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and Captain the Hon. A. Hardinge are at present engaged in visiting the Channel Islands, for the purpose of making an official inspection of their fortifications, with a view of ascertaining how far they would protect the English coast from an invading force.

Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Bart., who was formerly president of the Royal Naval School, and by whose exertions the present handsome building at New cross was materially promoted, has given £1000 (Three-and-a Quarter per Cents), the interest of which is to be applied to the board and education of a son of a post-captain, to be selected by the committee of the Society with the proviso, that the first ten years' dividends be paid to the secretary, Mr. Alfred Eames, in whose favour Sir Charles Ogle has made this exception "as a mark of his personal respect, and in testimony of that gentleman's long services, and his great utility in advancing the prosperity of the school"

Major-General James Campbell, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 95th Regiment, has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-General Wyvyard, in command of the troops serving in the South Wales

Commodore Martin hoisted his pendant on board the *Prince Regent*, at Spithead, on Monday, exchanging the customary salutes with the Commander-in-Chief. The *Vixen* steam-sloop, Commander Barrard, flying for the Brazilian station, went out of harbour to Spithead on he same day.

It is now officially decided, that the 6th Dragoon Guards (to be equipped and armed as Light Dragoons) are to proceed this year to Bengal, there to relieve the Light Dragoons, which are to return home. The 6th Dragoon Guards will, however, remain at Dublin for several months; they will afterwards be brought over to Canterbury to prepare for embarkation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dodgin, who is at present the commandant of the *depôt* at Kinsale, in Ireland, will shortly embark for the Cape, to take his late gallant and courageous brother's place, at the head of the 74th.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday evening, accompanied by his private secretary, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, Captain Milne, and Sir Baldwin Walker, &c.

The *Retribution* steam-frigate arrived at Devonport on Monday, bringing Mr. Stafford, the Secretary of the Admiralty, and Mr. Grant, as an official visit. The object of this visit is understood to be to enable the new secretary to visit the dockyard and the various establishments under the direction of the Admiralty, with a view to enable him to make himself acquainted with the locality and other matters on which information is necessary to his office.

Commander Corbett, R.N., one of the heroes of Lagos, son of U. Corbett, Esq., of Aston Hall, Shropshire, having returned home on Saturday last, the inhabitants of Oswestry assembled to congratulate the gallant officer on a most enthusiastic reception. A public dinner took place in honour of the event in Sheffield, the town being gaily decorated with triumphal arches.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—On Wednesday last in practice with the new pattern rifle musket continues unabated. Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., was amongst the officers present in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the purpose of witnessing the range at which the firing took place on Monday. Detachments of non-commissioned officers and two non-commissioned officers, from each of the following regiments are at present receiving instruction in the use of the new arm, under the superintendence of Major Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, in addition to the detachments from the regiments previously named:—Grenadier Guards, 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions; Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion; Scots Fusilier Guards, 2d battalion; and two sergeants from the East India Company's Warley Barracks. On one of the days of last week, Mr Lancaster, junior, had some private practice with his elliptical-barrelled gun; and Colonel Dundas, C.B., fired twenty rounds from it at 800 yards range, and out of that number hit the target eighteen times. Colonel Wylde, C.B., Royal Artillery, was present to witness the firing.

STEAM COLLIERS.—Several influential men interested in the coal trade have formed a large company in London to build iron screw colliers, to enable them to compete with the railways. These vessels are to run between Newcastle and London, and it is expected will supersede the present sailing colliers. Messrs. Grantham and Bury are appointed engineers to the company, and have already designed two similar vessels, now building at Messrs. Vernon's, of Liverpool, for a private party at Hartlepool.

CAUTIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.—The *Lancet* notices two modes of administering chloroform—the dangerous and the safe. One consists in giving a small quantity of it to the patient in a very short time with hardly any admixture of atmospheric air. Patients are in this manner quickly rendered insensible. This method is dangerous; and though but comparatively few accidents have occurred, they have struck such terror into practitioners and members of the community, that this mode should never be followed. Chloroform should first be inhaled with a large quantity of atmospheric air; respiration is allowed to go on for some time before the chloroform is then gradually inhaled in a more concentrated form, and left off as soon as any unpleasant symptoms occur. Eight or ten minutes, and from three to five drachms of chloroform, is the most that should be used in ordinary cases; but this loss of time and chloroform is made up by the absence of danger. Operations of the most delicate kind can thus be carried on for a whole hour, as much as three ounces or more of chloroform are consumed, and no accident occurs.

SUTTEE REVIVED.—The night of the 1st of this year (says the *Calcutta Englishman*) witnessed one of those fearful tragedies to the suppression of which the philanthropists both in England and India proudly point as one of Lord William Bentinck's crowning acts in the cause of humanity. The following is pretty near the truth:—The Rajah died at Pachete, on the 1st of January, at about four P.M.; a wild cry was raised by the women of the zenana that the Rajah was dead; this was soon silenced, and a guard placed at more distance round the rajbarry. On the death of the Rajah being made known to the heir, he proceeded to the apartments of his mother, received the news, and was told to enjoy his dignity, for that her mind was made up. The present Rajah left his mother and saw her no more. A pile was hurried y made within the precincts of the rajbarry. At about ten o'clock a procession of smoke told that the horrid custom of that house was being carried out. The rance walked seven times round the pyre, and then threw herself from some blocks of wood into the flames, which had been placed for that purpose. After a few convulsive struggles to escape, her ashes mingled with those of her idiotic husband, who detested her in life. The faces of sensing a long procession to Gotee, said to contain the body of the Rajah and his wife, was then carried out. The sick ranee was to have proceeded to Juggernauth, and there die; but the suttee having got wind, the latter part could not be carried out, and it became necessary to persuade the widow to burn herself. She was done in the person of Nutrat Kebes, to the no small profit of the subordinate official.

A French paper states that the mackerel fishery has never been so productive as it has been this year. During the last ten days the value of that fish brought into the port of Ecamp alone was 200,000 francs.

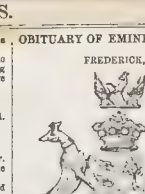
A letter from Christiania states that an engineer in that place has just invented a mach ne for cutting through the ice It is worked by steam, and is in the form of a locomotive engine, with six cogged wheels. It runs a million four saws which make deep incisions in the ice; and as the cuts are made the men follow and break up the ice with heavy hatchets. It is by means of this invention that the ice in that port has been broken, and a free passage opened for several vessels to proceed to sea

On Sunday last was presented to William Kaye, Esq., of Broughton, Manchester, by his lady, the extraordinary number of three daughters, who, with Mrs. Kaye, are doing well

His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein is at present staying at Exmouth, where he has taken a house for a short time.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

FREDERICK, FOURTH LORD RENDLESHAM.



FREDERICK LORD RENDLESHAM, who succeeded to the title at the decease of his twin-brother, 13th September, 1839, was born the 6th January, 1798, and had consequently completed his 54th year. His father, Peter Isaac, the first Peer, was eldest son of Peter Thellusson the rich merchant of London, the singular devise of whose vast property led to so much litigation and learned discussion, and gave rise to a special act of Parliament to interdict, in future, similar testamentary bequests. By the death of Lord Rendlesham, one life, we believe, only remains, that of Mr. Charles Thellusson intervening, before the vast accumulated fund will become divisable.

Lord Rendlesham was an Irish Peer, and sat in the House of Commons as member for East Suffolk. He married, 5th June, 1838, Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir George B Prescott, Bart., and relict of James Duff, Esq., by whom, who died 31st December, 1840, he leaves one son, Frederick William Brook, present Peer, born at Florence, 9th February, 1840, and one daughter, Anne Blanche.

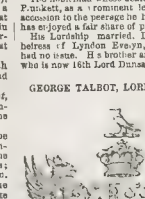
RANDAL EDWARD, 15TH LORD DUNSANY.

INTELLIGENCE reached town last week of the death of this nobleman, at Dunsany Castle, county of Meath, on the 7th instant His Lordship was born September 4th, 1834, the eldest son of Edward, 14th Baron, by Charlotte Louisa, his wife, third daughter of Nicholas, 1st Lord Cloncurry. His grandfather, Randal Plunkett, claimed in 1791, and was allowed, his seat in Parliament, which had not been taken by his immediate predecessors, in consequence of the outlawry of the 11th Lord, who had adhered to the cause of King James II The Plunketts of Dunsany and the Plunkets Earls of Fingall de cend from a common ancestor. Sir Christopher Plunkett, Deputy-Governor of Ireland under Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.

The nobleman whose death we record was formerly known, when Mr Randal Plunkett, as a prominent leader of the Protestant party in Ireland. Since his accession to the peerage he has been a constant resident on his Irish estate, and has enjoyed a fair share of popularity. He was one of the representative Peers.

His Lordship married, December 29, 1838, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Lyndon Evelyn, Esq., of Kenchams Court, county Hereford, but had no issue. His brother and heir is the Hon. Edward Plunkett, Captain R N., who is now 16th Lord Dunsany.

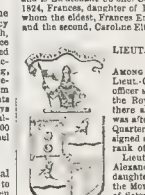
GEORGE TALBOT, LORD DYNEVOR, LORD-LIEUTENANT OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.



His Lordship, who died at his seat, Barrington Park Oxfordshire, on the 8th inst., aged eighty-six was elder son of George Rice, Esq., of Newton, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, a descendant of the famed Sir Eidur Ddu, Knight of the Sepulchre, temp Edward Cœur de Lion, and thus, paternally, representend one of the most eminent of the Welsh families. The Pe rage he inherited from his mother Cecil Baroness Dynevor in her own right. The title was originally conferred on her Ladyship's father, William first Earl Talbot, who, having no surviving male issue, obtained a Peerage, with limitation to his daughter and her male descendants

Lord Dynevor was born 13th October, 1765, and married, 26th October, 1791, Frances, daughter of Thomas Viscount Bulkeley, by whom he leaves six daughters, all unmarried, and one surviving son, the Hon. George Rice Rice Trevor (now fourth Lord Dynevor), who has long represented Carmarthenshire, in Parliament, and is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the County Militia. He married in 1824, Frances, daughter of Lord Charles Fitzroy, and has four daughters, of whom the eldest, Frances Emily, is married to Edward Fitzhoot Wingfield, Esq., and the second, Caroline Elizabeth Anne, to Thomas Bateson, Esq.

LIEUT. COLONEL ALEXANDER SETON, OF MOUNIE, CO. ABERDEEN



AMONG the ill-fated passengers lost in the *Birkenhead* was Lieut.-Colonel Seton, of the 74th Highlanders This gallant officer studied his profession at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and received there a certificate of qualification of the highest class. He was afterwards employed on the staff as Assistant Deputy Quarter-master-General at Dublin, an appointment he resigned as a necessary consequence of his promotion to the rank of Major, by purchase, in May, 1850.

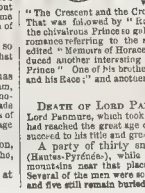
Lieutenant Colonel Seton was son and heir of the late Alexander Seton, Esq., of Mounie, by Janet Skene his wife, daughter of the Rev. Skene Ogilvy, D.D., and represented the Mounie branch of the old and eminent Scottish House of Seton of Pitmedden.

HENRY JOHN HENLEY, ESQ., OF LEIGH HOUSE, CO. SOMERSET.

THE decease of Captain Henley, late of the 14th Regiment of Foot, took place on the 2d inst., at his marine residence, at Brighton. He was Lord of the Manor of Colway, in Dorsetshire, and possessed the old family seat of Leigh House, co. Somerset, where his ancestors had been seated for nearly three centuries. His father, the late Henry Hoste Henley, Esq., of Leigh, served the office of High Sheriff of Somersetshire; and his great-grandfather, Henry Holt Henley, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Pipe, was Recorder and M.P. for Lyme Regis

Captain Henley was born 29th May, 1789, and had, consequently, nearly completed his 63d year. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Crosier, Esq., of Grove House, Camberwell, and has left by her one son, Henry Jacob Henley.

ELIOT B. G. WARBURTON, ESQ.



THE gifted author of "The Crescent and the Cross," whose melancholy death on board the ill-fated *Amazon* has caused much deep regret, was eldest son of the late Major George Warburton, of Aughrim, county Galway, formerly Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, by Anna Maria wife, sister of Colonel Acton, of Wes.aston, M.P. for the county of Wicklow His family was a branch of that of Warburton of Garryhinch, in the Queen's County, itself a scion of the old Cheshire House of Warburton of Warburton and Arley. Mr. Eliot Warburton married, a few years since, Anne Georgina, daughter of the late Edward Grove, Esq., of Shenstone Park, county Stafford, niece of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart., and cousin germain of Adelaide Lady E Bulwer, first wife of the present Sir John Russell. By this lady he leaves issue. Mr. Warburton's first known literary effort was his popular and captivating work on the Eastern Archipelago, which ran already through eight editions. That was followed by "Rupert and the Cavaliers," a brilliant history of the chivalrous Prince so gallantly distinguished in our great civil war; and by a romance referring to the same stirring period. Shortly after Mr. Warburton edited "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries," and finally produced another interesting novel under the title of "Darien; or, the Merchant Prince" One of his brothers, Mr. Acton Warburton, is the author of "Hochelaga and his Race;" and another, of the well-known work on Canada, "Hochelaga."

DEATH OF LORD PANMURE.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Panmure, which took place at Brechin Castle, on Tuesday. His Lordship had reached the great age of 82. By his death, Mr. Fox Maule, will succeed to his title and great estates.

A party of thirty smugglers, belonging to the village of Gavernie (Hautes-Pyrénées), while passing, a few days since, through a defile in the mountains near that place, were suddenly overwhelmed by an avalanche Several of the men were soon dug out, seriously injured. Two were found dead, and five still remain buried under the snow.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

At the parish church of Rochdale, a few days ago, the somewhat unusual circumstance occurred of baptism being performed by immersion. The rite was administered by the Rev. Dr. Burnet, the recipient being a young lady about sixteen years of age. A large stone font, weighing several tons, and which is usually kept beneath the tower, was made avail able on the occasion.

Two of the valuable species of shark, called Sun Fish, were captured during the preceding week in the neighbourhood of the Isles of Arran, by a Clachdash fisherman. The fish is rarely found on the coast of Ireland before the month of May.

There are now three projects in the field for the purpose of establishing a submarine telegraph between England and Ireland, two of them being in connexion with the Electric Telegraph Company, who have a choice of routes, the one about 84 miles between Holyhead and Kingstown, and another of 21 miles between Portpatrick on the coast of Scotland and Donaghadee. The latter will require 44 miles less of wire than any other route, and will consequently be carried out at half the time and cost, and be completed, it is expected, before June.

The directors of the Paris and Lyons Railway Company are negotiating a loan of eighty millions francs. A call of £10 10s. is required to pay off the liabilities of the Universal Gas Light Company.

A recumbent statue and tomb of the late Earl of Powis, intended to be placed in St. Mary's Church, at Welchpool, has just been completed by Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, after a very elegant design by Mr. G G. Scot , the eminent architect. It is sculptured in alabaster, of which material it contains about three tons.

The *Perthshire Advertiser* states that they have good authority for saying that the Duke of Atholl expressly intimated to Lord Derby, that the acceptance of the office of Minister of the Robes by her Grace the Duchess must not be understood as binding him to the Protectionist policy of the Government. His Grace, in short, will vote against the Ministry on this point, if ever they bring it to a vote.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has presented the princely donation of £10,000 to Queen's College, Birmingham (in addition to his former be efaction), to establish a theological department. A special meeting of the council was held on Thursday week, to receive the communication.

It appears from the evidence before the committee of the House of Commons now sitting on the water supply of the metropolis, that the immense volume of fresh water derived from the area of the drainage of the Thames which comes over Teddington lock, and mixes with the water below, is calculated at 800,000,000 gallons a day, or about 16 square miles of water 90 feet deep.

The gardeners of Dresden, at a ball recently given by them, presented the ladies assembled with fans made of natural flowers, which, by a very simple species of mechanism, opened and closed like ordinary fans.

A recent decree of the prefect of police in Paris regulates the size of the bills of each theatre in a character of the type, and the colour of the paper, and fixes the order in which the bills of the different theatres shall be stuck up on the wall s

On Easter Monday, Messrs. Hughes and Stack, churchwardens of the parish of St Mary-le-Strand, distributed the annual Easter gifts or 8s 4d. each to twenty poor widows of the parish as left by will in the year 1686 by a lady named Elizabeth Jennings. A second distribution of small sums of money from the churchwardens' fund took place to poor parishioners. Most of the recipients were far advanced in years, and some poor old men liberally assisted in contributing towards that fund which they this day received a portion of.

A numerous body of Christian Ministers have signed an address, which has been extensively circulated in favour of an extensive system of Parliamentary reform and in support of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association under the presidency of Sir Joshua Walmsley.

By order of the House of Lords, a paper has just been printed, containing a report, by Sir Chas. Trevelyan, to the Treasury, on the Commissariat Armnities Act; under which it appears that, from 1846 to 1849, £4 845 062 was advanced to Ireland. The free gifts, for the relief of distress, amounted to £1,466,876, while the sums to be repaid were £3 712 388 ; in addit n to which there was £1,122,707 for building workhouses. The document has reference to the repayment of a nuities extending over a period of forty years.

The library of the late eminent Dr. Augustus Neander, celebrated throughout Germany for its completeness in theological works, has just been published on behalf of the senate of the University of Rochester, in the state of New York

The Earl and Countess of Derby have subscribed £30 in aid of the Leicester square Soup Kitchen and Hospice.

It is stated that Lieut.-Gen. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence will be appointed to succeed Lieut.-Gen Sir John Grey, K.C.B , as Commander-in-Chief of the troops serving in the Presidency of Bombay.

On the evening of Easter Monday, the Rev. Albert Alston, curate of St George's, Hanover-square, under the Rev. Dr Howarth, entertained a large party of the parents and friends of the district with his superintendents, at the School-room No 1, South-street. After a most bountiful supply of tea and cake, a grand selection of sacred music was played by Miss Cragg, upon an organ erected for the purpose ; and several anthems, glees, and madrigals were sung by ladies and gentlemen, under the conductorship of Mr. Sykes, the singing-master of St James's.

The Electric Telegraph Company have just completed their through range of wire 148 miles from London to Bristol. Several hundred men are now employed upon the line remaining to be completed between Bristol and Exeter, of about seventy three miles, and which it is expected will be finished by June, and so complete, with the exception of minor communications, the telegraphic network of the country.

An electric telegraph communication now exists between Havre and Liverpool. The first despatch was received on Thursday week. It came by way of Calais, and occupied ten minutes in being transmitted from that port to Havre.

On Easter Monday and Tuesday the usual annual meetings were held in the different parishes of the metropolis, for the election of church-wardens and other parochial officers, and for the transaction of the other ordinary vestry business.

At a meeting of the council of the Medical Benevolent College, held at the Hanover square Rooms, on the 6th inst. Dr. Watson was unanimously elected vice-president of the college; the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, vicar of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the Rev. H. Glossop, vicar of Isleworth, were also elected life governors of the institution, both these gentlemen having in their respective districts kindly preached in aid of the funds of the college.

The execution of John Keene, a labourer, aged twenty, for the murder of an illegitimate child of his wife's, by throwing it down a well upwards of one hundred feet in depth, took place on Tuesday morning, on the top of Horsemonger lane Gaol.

By a convention just entered into for a period of seven years, between this country and Belgium, it is guaranteed that British subjects shall enjoy, in regard to fishery along the coast of the kingdom of Belgium, the treatment of the most favoured foreign nation, and that Belgian subjects shall enjoy the same reciprocal rights in regard to fishery along the coasts of the United Kingdom.

On Sunday afternoon, two privates of the 4th Light Dragoons, stationed in the neighbourhood, were drowned in the river Thames, off Isleworth Church. Five of the men in the same regiment hired a boat, for the purpose of rowing up and down the river. After some time, one of them, in order to rock the boat, the effect of which was that it capsized, and they were all precipitated into the water. It further appears that Mary Lowe, the daughter of the summoning officer, to whom Irving, one of the deceased, was betrothed, was so affected by the news of his death, that she sank under it, and died on Monday.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, M.P., has given £50, in addition to his munificent donation of £500, in aid of the funds of the City Branch Soup Kitchen, near Smithfield.

On or about the 20th ult., about 200 of monetal relics were found at Weston, near Norwich. They are in silver, and have on one side the rude figure of a cross, in other side some characters resembling the above and below the horse, and some letters are also visible at the bottom. The weight of each averages 17 grains. These coins are certainly of a very rare type. Neither Hawkins nor Ruding notice any such.

The estate of Richael and Glaschorrie, in the parish of Blair Athol, which was sold the other day for £8000 to Richard Heaming, Esq., Worcestershire, was bought by Captain Beaumont, after upwards of twenty years of litigation, for £50.0. The tide in vance since that time is so g rowing to the ground shooting, which is now one of the best in Athol.

The first portion of the model dwellings for the people of the middle classes in the city, recently erected at the top of new Victoria-street, Westminster, have been completed and are partially tenanted. So far has the experiment answered, that several houses more in Ashley-street are to be built for the same purpose, as well as the upper portions of those begun at the Vauxhall-road end of the street.

On the 2d of March Calcutta was visited by the first nor'wester of the season—a furious storm of wind, thunder, hail, and rain. The electric fluid passed in large quantities along the wires of the telegraph, detonating in loud explosions at the stations; but, beyond for a short time interrupting the communication and endangering the attendants, it did no harm.

The *Austrian Lloyd's* states that the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at Vienna, was about to proceed to Prague, to be present at the execution, in the cathedral of that city, of a grand musical mass which he had composed.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas are still in Paris, where they are to remain guests of the Prince at the Elysée.

On Good Friday morning, shortly before one o'clock, there was observable a sublime atmospheric phenomenon. The sun presented to the south-eastern quarter an appearance of sheets of flame of various hues; first a light lemon tint, then changing to deep orange, after which they changed to a deep vermilion.

Ensign Metford, 6th Regiment, who was unfortunately lost in the *Birkenhead*, was married last Christmas, a few days only before embarking at Cork for the Cape, to Maria, daug ter of Dr. Faulkner, Esq., Newark, and niece of the late Dr. Sadleir, Provost of Trinity College. The lady, fortunately, did not accompany her husband.

The Treasury have agreed to ask Parliament for a grant of £26,000, for the erection of a new Custom-house in Belfast.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J M, of Venice—Your games at Venice have duly reached us. Accept our best thanks for them, and the accom. of One s polite on the Continent which accompanies them

F F Winchester Mechanics' Institution ! For every Pawn a player advances to the eighth square he can demand a Queen, whether he has lost his first Queen or not. 2. A Piece can give check, although being "pinned," as it is technically termed, it may be unable to capture

C H S B S—Your route looks decidedly shorter than Salvo's. Such positions, however, but it repay the time and trouble their solution demands

C M S, of Dundee—The first is impracticable; the second too easy

R K, of Ashford—No 2 has two solutions

COLOMBA—The last is correct, but too obvious. Try again

J C W—It shall have an early place

R K, of Ashford—Problem No 428 cannot be solved as you suggest, as a moment's considera- tion would prove to you. What is to prevent Black, at his 4th move, p aying K to Q 8 5th? R D K—Enigma 728 is perfectly correct. Try it once more.

W L A The game with M de Rivas is very smart and lively. Have you any other games with the same pressing antagonist?

J B K In such a case Black must Castle, as it is quite evident he did not move his King merely to subjugate

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 428 by Colonna, Sigma, Beh. Omicron

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 429, by R K, of Ash ord; R D M, St Edmund, Dodo, Johannes et Heroicus, Dorvon

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, Colonna, St Edmund, R R, of Ashford; R D M, are correct

* * We have to thank Mr. Löwenthal for a collection of highly interesting games, played during his recent tour with the best players of Oxford, Cambridge, Reading, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Halifax, Sheffield, Cargrave, Edinburgh, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 428.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B 6th	P to Q R 4th (best)	4. B to K 7th (ch)	K moves.
2. K to Q 5th	P to K B 4th	5. P mates	
3. P to Q B 4th	K moves		

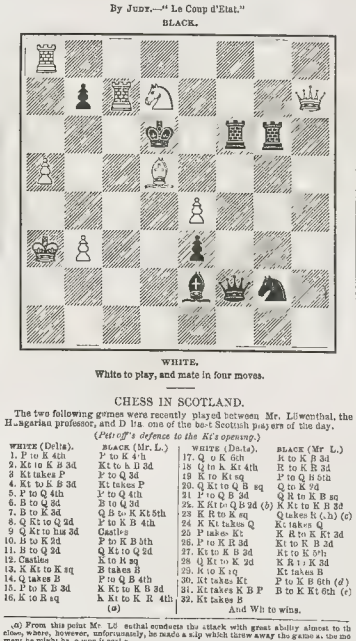
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 429.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P (dis ch)	K to K B 4th	4. P to B 5 4th (ch)	K to K B 3 (best)
2. P to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 5th (best)	5. R to Q 6 h (dis ch)	K to K Kt 3d
3. R to Q 4th (ch)	K to K 4th (best)	6. P to K B 5th	Mate

PROBLEM No. 430.

By Judy.—"Le Coup d'Etat."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following games were recently played between Mr. Löwenthal, the Hungarian professor, and D ns one of the best Scottish players of the day.

(Petroff's defence to the K's opening.)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K 6th	R to K B 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to h 3 3d	18. Q to K 4th	R to K R 3d
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3d	19. K to Kt sq	P to Q B 5th
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt takes P	20. Q Kt to Q B sq	Q to K 2d
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. P to Q B 3d	Q R to K B sq
6. B to Q 3d	B to Q 3d	22. K Kt to Q B 2d (b)	K Kt to K B 3d
7. B to B 3d	Q B 5 c. K Kt 5th	23. K R to K sq	Q takes K (ch) (c)
8. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to K B 4th	24. K takes Q	P takes K
9. Q Kt to h 3d	Castles	25. P takes Kt	K R to K Kt 3d
10. K to Kt 2d	P to K B 5th	26. P to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d
11. B to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	27. Kt to K 5th	R to K R 5th
12. Castles	Kt to K sq	28. Q Kt to K 2d	K R to K 3d
13. K Kt to K sq	B takes B	29. K to K sq	Kt takes B
14. Q takes B	P to Q B 4th	30. Kt takes Kt	P to K B 6th (d)
15. P to K B 3d	K Kt to K 5 3d	31. Kt takes K B P	B to K Kt 6th (e)
16. K to R sq	K Kt to K R 4th (a)	32. Kt takes B	

And Wh to wins.

(a) From this point Mr. Löwenthal conducts the attack with great ability almost to th closo, where, however, unfortunately, he made a slip which threw away the game, the mo ment he might ha e won it easily

(b) White's forces are under such constraint that he can move none of them to advan age.

(c) He might also have played Kt or B to K 6th.

(d) An evident oversight. By first playing R takes Kt, the game was his own, for suppose.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
31.	R takes K Kt	33. K w B sq	P takes K
32. P takes R	B to K Kt 6th	34. K takes B	P to K 8th, &c

(e) This error cost White a Pawn, and the advantage thus obtained enabled his opponent in the end to win the game

(f) Threatening mate

(g) We should have preferred playing Q to K 5th because we do not see how, without some ruinous sacrifice, White could in that case have avoided the immediate loss of the game

(h) He might apparently have played with advantage Kt to Kt 3d (eh) before taking the Bishop.

(i) Advancing this Pawn was not at all a judicious step

INSTRUCTIVE GAME BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

(Evans Puma.)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. K R to K Kt 3d	K to R 2d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	26. K to K 2d	P to K B 3d
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	27. K R to K B 3d	P to K R 4th
4. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 2d	28. Kt to K B 3d	P to K R 5 h (e)
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	29. Kt takes K R P	Kt takes K R P
6. P to K R 3d	P to K R 3d	30. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
7. P to Q 4 h	K B to Q Kt 3d	31. Q R to K B 4th	K to Kt 2d
8. P to Q B 4th	P to Q K 3d	32. Q R to K 4th	R to K R sq
9. Kt to K Kt 2d (a)	P takes P	33. Q R to K 4 4th	R to K R 3d
10. P takes P	B takes Q P	34. Kt to Q 6th	Q R to K R sq
11. B to Q 5th	B to Q R 3d	35. Q R to K B 3d	B takes Kt
12. P to R sq	B to K B 3d	36. P takes B	Q R to K B sq
13. Kt to Q B 3d	Castles	37. K R to K 6th	R to K R 4th
14. P to K R 4th	K R to Q Kt 5th	38. Q R to Q B 3d	R to K B 3d
15. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K R 4th (d)	39. Q R to Q 3d	R to K 4th
16. R to K B 2d	Q Kt takes B	40. Q R to K R 3d (ch)	K to R 3d
17. Q takes Kt	Q to K R 5th	4 . Q R to Q 3d	R takes K R
18. Kt to K B sq	P to K B 3d	42. P takes R	R to K 2d
19. K R to Q 3d	Q to K B 7th (e)	43. R to Q Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d
20. R to K 3d	B takes B (d)	44. R to Q B 3d	R to K 4th
21. Kt takes B	Kt takes K P	45. R to K 3d	K to B 4th
22. Q to Q 2d	Q takes Q	46. R to K B 3d (ch)	K takes P
23. Kt takes Q	B to K 3d	47. P to K R 4th	R to K Kt 2d (ch)
24. Q R to K B sq	Q R to K 2d	48. K to Q 4th	P to K B 4th

And after a gallant struggle for some time longer, Delta surrendered.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 730.—By C. M. J., of Birmingham.

White: K at Q Kt sq, B at Q R 5th, Kt at K R 3d; P s at Q 2d, Q B 2d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 4th

Black: K at Q R 6th; P s at K 7th, Q 3d and 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 731.—By the same Author.

White. K at Q R 8th, B at K B 5th, Kts at Q 6th and Q R 3d; P s at K Kt 8th, K B 2d, and Q h 4th.

Black: K at Q 5th, P s at K Kt 2d and K 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 732.—By Mr. Bigland.

White: K at Q 2d, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at Q 6th; P s at K 4th, Q 5th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q 5th, P s at Q 3d and 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square; Mr George Finch in the chair. The Rev. M. Thomas, the secretary, detailed the operations of the society in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and other colonies and dependencies of the British Crown. The meeting was addressed by the Right Rev Bishop Carr, who bore testimony to the successful exertions of the society in the diocese of Bombay, over which, until recently, he presided; and also by the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., rector of St Giles's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. G Sisk, LL B., archdeacon of Lichfield, and minister of Christ Chapel, Maida-hill; the Rev. J. W. Reeve, M.A , minister of Portman Chapel; the Rev. J. E. White, M.A , minister of Pitzroy Chapel; Rear-Admiral Harcourt; and other clergymen and gentlemen. Several resolutions were agreed to, affirming the great usefulness of the society, and pledging the meeting to a renewal of the support hitherto afforded to it.

OXFORD.—Intelligence has reached the University that the Visitor of Lincoln College, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, has pronounced judgment in the appeal touching the election to the rectorship of that college. His Lordship's decision is in favour of the Rev James Thompson, B.D., formerly fellow of that society and rector of Cuddington, in Buckinghamshire, now rector of Lincoln College.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—During the past week the four additional lancet windows of the Lady's Chapel, in this venerable cathedral, have been filled with coloured glass, and the whole of the east end may now be considered as complete.

HOGESETH CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new north transept to this church was laid on Saturday last by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Knollis, the Rev. A. Pott, his Lordship's chaplain, and several other clergymen

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place :—*Prebendary:* The Rev. T. Wright Whitaker, to Lichfield Cathedral. *Canonry:* The Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, to Oakeldwick, in York Cath dral. *Rectories:* The Rev. Jackson Porter, to Oddingly, Worcestershire; the Rev T Fenton, to Waterfall and incumbency of Caldon, Staffordshire; the Rev. J. Jones Reynolds, to Holy Trinity, with St Peter's, Shaftesbury, Dorset; the Rev. A. Rogers Taylor to St. Michael Caerhays, Cornwall; the Rev. R Watts, to Nailstone, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Seymour Walpole, to Farndon cum-Balderston. Notts; the Rev. E B. Wigley, to Gallington, Cumberland; the Rev C Fawcett, to Somerford Keynes, near Cricklade; the Rev. W. Bryans, to Tarvin, with Duddon, Cheshire; the Rev. T Gurney, to Lilbourne, Northamptonshire; the Rev. Barton Logge, to St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. R. H Davies, curate of Lavenham, Suffolk, from the parishioners. Rev Frederick Charles Finch, upon his leaving the curacy of St And ew, Rochester, Dudley, from the new h lders and others connected with the district; Rev. Charles Lee, curate of All Saints, Derby, from the teachers of the Sunday School, on his resignation; Rev. Charles Mackenzie, from the congregation of St. Thomas's, Colchester, on his resignation of the lectureship; the Rev R West, on the occasion of his leaving Walton-le Dale, near Preston, from the congregation; Rev H. G. Robinson, of Holy Trinity, Preston, on his leaving, from the churchwardens and congregation

The foundation-stone of a new church, to replace the dilapidated old one, was laid at Gayton, Warwickshire, on Thursday week, by Miss Bolton King. E D King, Esq., is a donor of £500 to the building fund. The service on the ground was read by the Rev. T. Lee, vicar, and the Rev R. Churchill, curate of Gayton. The edifice will be in the early English style and will consist of nave, chancel, and north aisle, and engaged tower, with spire, and will be built of stone

A new church has been erected at Wonlwich, and is to be consecrated by the Bishop of London on Wednesday, the 28th instant. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and the Rev W. Duncan Long, M.A., late min ster of St. Bartholomew's Church Barbican, is the incumbent to the new district.

A very handsome altar cloth made of crimson Utrecht velvet, with the sacred monogram, cross, and glories, richly embroidered in gold-coloured silk, has recently been presented to Christ Church, Accrington, by the lady of Robert Hargreaves, Esq., of Bank House

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday being the first day of Term, the Equity and Common Law Courts were opened. The Judges did not go in state to their various Courts, and there was no ceremony observed on the occasion. There was but a very thin attendance of the members of the bar in any of the Courts.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (CRIMINAL JURISDICTION).—There is a bill in the House of Commons to abolish the criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in certa n cases. The act of 5 and 6 Edward 6, c. 4, and other statutes against quarrelling and fighting in churches and churchyards, as recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are to be repealed. Further, it is proposed to enact that after the passing of the measure no suit or proceeding shall be commenced or heard in any ecclesiastical court in England or Wales for defamation, or for quarrelling, chiding, or brawling by words only in any church or churchyard, or for using or laying violent hands upon any weapon, or for drawing any weapon with intent to strike another in any church or churchyard."

At Bow-street police office, on Saturday, Eliza Hunt was ordered to be sent to a lunatic asylum, in consequence of having been heard to say that she wanted the life of the Queen, and would have it by some means, while she was walking in front of Buckingham Palace on the previous Thursday. She had a large knife concealed in her bosom

In the Lambeth police-court, on Monday, *Ann Lambert*, a decent-looking woman, who has been frequently brought before the magistrates for a similar offence, was charged with disturbing the congregation at the Independent Chapel, in the York-road, Lambeth. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, observed that she would not again trouble the congregation of the Chapel in question, and that her attention should be directed towards Cardinal Wiseman Her friends promised to look closely to her, and on this promise she was discharged.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—By a notice dated April 2, it is stated, that on and after Tuesday, the 6th instant, an afternoon mail will be made up at the office for Watford and Berkhampstead, to be despatched by the train which leaves the Euston-square station at 5.0 P.M (Sundays excepted). Letters for this despatch must be posted at the receiving offices in London before two P.M.; at the branch offices in Lombard-street, Borough, Charing-cross, and Old Cavendish-street, before three P.M.; and at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, before 3.30 P.M.; and they will be delivered in Watford and Berkhampstead respectively in time for reply by the London mail which leaves those places in the evening.—— A second notice states, that, in addition to the ports mentioned in the 3d instant, instructions No. 9 of this year, as included in the scheme of the Pacific mail-packets, arrangements have been made for serving once a month, by means of a branch contract packet, the ports of Guayaquil, Lambayeque, Islanchico, and Santa Blanche. This branch packet will be fitted to meet West India mail packet leaving Southampton on the 2d of each month; but letters for the above-named ports will also be forwarded as far as Panama by the packet leaving Southampton on the 17th of each month.

THE STEARIC CANDLE MANUFACTURE.—This was the subject of the third extra Great Exhibition Lecture, recently delivered at the Society of Arts, by Mr. G. F. Wilson, the managing director of Price's Patent Candle Company, gave a most interesting *précis* of the economy of the above establishment, where in upwards of 900 hands are employed, and during the past winter £7000 worth of candles were made weekly. To Chevreul we owe the chemistry of candle-making; every fat was tried, but stearine was a very aboriginal acid. In 1813 he showed the importance of salting free the fatty acid from its comparatively undistinguishable base, which discovery is the basis of the art of steam candle-making. Mr. Wilson briefly illustrated Chevreul's valuable labours, and then showed the merit of the English makers in the practical application of the science, especially as regards its cheapness, and perfection of manufacture by skilful machinery. The several stages of the palm oil trade, from Old Calabar to Belmont, Vauxhall, were a se ries tively illustrated. Mr. Wilson then adverted to the mode in which the stearic candle trade was represented at the Great Exhibition, as also mentioned a fine specimen from Stockholm, and the beautiful paraffine candles in the French department. Altogether, this lecture is a valuable illustration of scientific manufacture.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Died at Lewisham, Kent, on the 8th instant, Ann Scally, aged 103 years. From early years she was an actress of the theatrical profession, and acted at various theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland. She was in the same company with the late Edmund Kean, and also with James Sheridan Knowles, during the brief career as an actor; and was her proudest boast, that she had still a place in *Alcids* to the *Jane Shore* of Mrs Siddons. About the age of 60 he lost her hearing, and was obliged to re inquish the stage; and since was residing in the same house as Mr. E. Owen, serving her destitute situation, took her from compassion into his family, and from last time to the hour of her death she has been solely dependant on that gentleman's bounty. She retained all her mental faculties to the last, and confined to her bed three days previous to her decease She was buried at Sydenham on Good Friday: it was somewhat singular that though she was twice married she never had occasion to change her maiden name, both husbands bearing the name of Scally.

The *Ascent* of Nice, of the 4th, states that Dr. Lefèvre, a French physician now at Nice, has discovered an immense stratum of fossil animals in the Grotto of the Lazzarotto, as it is called, situated within the grotto of Montaburon. Dr. Le evre intends continuing his excavations on a large scale.

We see by the German papers, that an exhibition of Silesian art and manufactures is about to be got up in Breslau, in a house on the plan of the Crystal Palace.

It is stated, that a shock of an earthquake was felt on Thursday morning, the 1st of April, at half-past five o'clock, in Winsomebe, Axbridge, which caused the plaster of the ceilings in some of the houses to crack, the bells to ring, and the clocks to strike.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO DR. CONOLLY.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CONOLLY.

THE eminent services of Dr. Conolly, in the amelioration of the treatment of the insane, have recently been distinguished by the presentation of a Testimonial, which took place at Willis's Rooms, on March 31; the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. With the name of Dr. Conolly, physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, is associated the most successful efforts of more enlightened times to substitute kindness and occupation for cruelty and neglect in the treatment of persons labouring under mental disease; and it would be difficult to point to any instance in which the distinction of a public testimonial has been more honourably earned. At the presentation, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the name of the meeting and of the subscribers, requested Dr. Conolly to accept the Testimonial as a record of esteem, respect, and gratitude. Dr. Conolly was cordially received on rising to return thanks, which he expressed in graceful terms. He then gave a most interesting narrative of circumstances connected with the past and present systems of treatment for the insane; and concluded with an assurance, that, although approaching the last arch of the mysterious bridge of life, he was still determined to continue his exertions in the path he had chosen for himself. Votes of thanks were passed to the committee of management, to the treasurer (Sir James Clark), to the secretaries (Dr. Forbes and Mr. Frankum), and to the chairman; and the noble Earl, in acknowledgment, having earnestly directed attention to the extension of the system to classes above the extremely poor, who did not yet possess its advantages, the proceedings, which were of a most agreeable character, terminated.

The Testimonial consists of—1. A three-quarter length portrait, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, P.R.S.A., R.A. 2. An Engraving of the Portrait, in mezzotinto, by W. Walker, Esq., presented to the subscribers. 3. A piece of Plate, consisting of groups of figures placed on and around a pedestal, which also bears the inscription; the figures being intended to shadow forth the labours on account of which the Testimonial is presented. On the summit, the God or Genius of the Healing Art is represented in a standing posture, as meditating and directing the improved treatment of the insane, with Mercy on his right hand and Science on his left. Some of the evils to be remedied, the mode of relieving them, and the results, are illustrated by the groups of figures around the pedestal and in the reliefs on its base.

The groups exhibit 1. A male and emale figure, representing Melancholy and Raving Madness, under restraint. 2. A patient relieved from restraint, in a state of partial recovery, with the implements of coercion thrown on the ground. 3. The same patient restored to reason and surrounded by his family, to whom he is gratefully indicating the sources of his restoration in the group above.

The two reliefs inserted into the ebony base exhibit, in contrast, the past and present modes of treating the insane.

The following is the inscription on the plate: -

This Testimonial, commemorative of his strenuous, persevering, and successful labours to improve the treatment and ameliorate the condition of the Insane, is (together with a Portrait of himself) presented by his admiring and grateful contemporaries to John Conolly, M.D., Physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, A.D. 1852.

The plate has been admirably executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, from designs modelled by their eminent artist, Mr. Alfred Brown.

ROMAN PAVEMENT DISCOVERED IN CANNON-STREET.

1. AMPHORA, OR WINE VESSEL.
2. BLACK CINERARY URN
3 & 4. VESSELS OF STONE COLOURED WARE.
5. MORTAR, STUDDED WITH QUARTZ, WITH POTTER'S NAME.
6. BLACK URN, DIAMOND PATTERN.
7. SMALL SAMIAN VESSEL.
8. EARTHEN LAMP.
9. SMALL VESSEL, USED PROBABLY FOR BALSAMS OR OTHER FUNERAL OFFERINGS.

ROMAN VESSELS FOUND IN CANNON-STREET.

ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED IN CANNON-STREET, CITY.

ON Saturday week the workmen employed upon the foundations for the new line of street, at a little distance east of Basing-lane, at the depth of 12 feet 6 inches below the surface, came upon a Roman tesselated pavement, a space of which comprising about 27 feet was exposed. This pavement, which is composed of the common red tesseræ, without pattern, is embedded in a thin layer of cement and pounded brick, underneath which is a thick stratum of coarse sand cement. A cutting contiguous to the site of the pavement exhibits a section of chalk foundation, with layers of Roman tile, over which, supporting part of a brick building now in course of demolition, are the remains of a strong chalk wall, about 10 feet high and 4 feet in thickness. About 18 feet from the Roman pavement is a circular shaft, similar to that discovered near Billingsgate in connexion with Roman pavements and other remains on the site of the present Coal Exchange. This shaft is composed of chalk, and lined with hard stone. A chalk-built vault had been demolished by the workmen before the writer had an opportunity of examining it. Fragments of the fine red pottery called Samian ware, some of them bearing an elegant pattern, were found at a depth of nearly twenty feet, in other parts of the excavation, and in the face of the cutting, about four feet below the pavement, the writer picked out bits of the same kind of pottery, and fragments from a large mass of carbonised wood imbedded in the clay, and seemingly one of the piles which had served to support the Roman edifice formerly occupying the spot, in like manner with those discovered near Billingsgate. It is worthy of remark that the site of these discoveries is, as nearly as can be ascertained, that formerly occupied by the fortress of Tower Royal, being just about the same distance east of Queen-street as the line once known as Tower Royal-street, so designated to mark the locality of the ancient Royal fortress; and it seems not improbable that the chalk superstructure above described may have appertained to the walls of this edifice.

Stowe places Tower Royal in the parish of St. Michael; but it appears, according to a grant thereof by Richard III. to the Duke of Norfolk, to have been in St. Thomas's parish. This is quoted by Maitland from an old Ledger-book, which states "that the King granted unto John Duke of Norfolk messuagium cum pertinenciis, voc. le tower, infra paroch. Sancti Thomæ Lond." It is not clearly known when Tower Royal was erected; but it appears to have been a residence of the Kings of England at a very early period. According to Stowe, it was inhabited by Stephen, but by the time of Edward I it had been discastled, and was at that time held as a tenement by one Simon Beawmes. It acquired the title of Inn Royal in the time of Edward III., who made it his residence. It was bestowed by the King on the College of St. Stephen, Westminster; but it reverted to the Crown, and was called the Queen's Wardrobe in the time of Richard II., when it appears to have been a place of strength; for when the followers of Wat Tyler had obtained possession of the Tower of London, it afforded shelter to the Princess Joan, the King's mother; and here took place the interview between Joan and her Royal son, when, by presence of mind and firmness, ill-ratified by his succeeding career, he had suppressed a rebellion that imminently menaced his crown and heritage. Leon III., King of Armenia, when expelled his kingdom by the Turks, was lodged and entertained with great generosity in Tower Royal by Richard II., in 1386. This place was afterwards used as stabling for the King's horses, and subsided into mean tenements, which succumbed to the great fire of 1666.

A Correspondent, who has watched the excavations from the first, and has collected a very interesting series of fragments and other matters, shewing this to be the site of a Roman villa, has favoured us with the accompanying Sketches of a few of the articles found.

In seeking for firm foundation, a trench was cut for the frontage in Cannon-street, length 142 feet, width 7 feet 6 inches, and from 7 to 9 feet deep, and from 18 to 20 feet from the pavement. The earth from the trench was highly impregnated with animal and vegetable matter, moist and very black. Throughout the whole distance of the cutting was a vast and almost continuous number of piles, some supporting walls of Roman masonry, consisting of unhewn pieces of chalk, cemented by firm mortar, and covered with the usual building tiles or bricks. The soil was interspersed with horns, bones, teeth, and tusks of boars, oxen, goats, and other animals; also, oyster, mussel, and cockle shells, besides a quantity of fragments of flanged tiles, scored flue tiles, amphoræ, mortaria, urns of various colours and shapes, glass vessels and Samian pottery of various descriptions.

At the bottom of a cross trench, dug on the above day, was found a human skeleton, lying east and west, 6 feet below the chalk, and about 100 feet east of the pavement.

DIPLOMATIC CONSIGNMENTS.—The authorities having considered the practice under existing regulations with respect to officers accompanying to the place of destination articles directed to be delivered duty free for ambassadors or other privileged persons, these regulations, which have reference to certain regulations of the Excise, since repealed, have been rescinded, and directions have been issued, that in future only spirits, tobacco, and wine, delivered duty free for ambassadors or other privileged persons, be accompanied to their place of destination by an officer of the Crown, all other articles being at once delivered under proper authority to the parties duly authorised to receive them.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE POET MOORE.—It is stated that the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Shelburne, Mr. Longman, Mr. Murray, and some other gentlemen are about to form a committee in London to collect subscriptions, and to co-operate with the general committee in Dublin in reference to the proposed testimonial to the late poet Thomas Moore. In the subscription list already published in Dublin there appear the following names; viz. Lord Eglinton, £25; Lord Charlemont, £50; the Lord Chief Baron, £20; the Lord Mayor, £10; Lord Talbot de Malahide, £10; the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, £10; Sir Thomas Esmonde, £10. Several private persons have subscribed £5 each, and Mr. William Henry Curran, son of the celebrated Curran, has put down his name for £20.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE tragedy of "King John," with its magnificent appointments, still continues to prove attractive. The character of the hero, notwithstanding his crimes, commands sympathy, for the mind habitually recognises in him the majesty of England and of the age in which he lived, rather than the mere individual. He is a grand impersonation of the state. His weakness, his guilt, his religious vacillation, all typify "the condition of England question," as mooted in his time; his person is but, as it were, the plane on which move mighty public interests. An unsettled state of power and opinion—a struggle for progress, and an uncertainty as to its direction—a rude state of law, in which private vengeance had not yet assumed the disguise of public justice—and the tottering condition of authority, wherein well nigh

All form was formless; order, orderless—

these are the national marks which present *John* to us as a representative personage, bearing the yoke of his time, and vicariously suffering its evil as his own.

To us this picture of regal sin and suffering has a deep meaning, and moves the reflective soul to intense emotion. Shakespeare, in his *rifacamento* of the old play, evidently felt all this; and added to the natural pathos of the story by the exquisite snatches of poetry with which he adorned the original meagre dialogue. The subject was worth his writing up, and he performed the task *con amore*. Witness the fine touches which he has thrown over the prison scene between *Hubert* and *Arthur*, to which this week we have devoted our Illustration. Even the conceits with which this colloquy is overrun only serve to set forth the innocence of childhood in a more affecting manner. Perhaps the character of the Prince was never more beautifully interpreted than by Miss Kate Terry, whose exquisite acting at Windsor Castle in the part much pleased her Majesty. Of Mr. Ryder's *Hubert*, with its rough pity and manly devotedness, we have said sufficient on a former occasion. To those who have witnessed the performance, our Illustration will prove pleasingly suggestive, and they will value it as a record of an excellent example of really fine, natural, and powerfully pathetic acting, in one of the most distinguished of Shakspeare's situations, marked with some of his best points, and irresistibly commanding the sympathies that are strongest in the noblest. Such dramas are calculated to make the spectator brave and good.

SCENE FROM "KING JOHN," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

CURIOSITIES.

BLACK JACKS.

THESE four "Black Jacks," such as our ancestors used when "merry in the hall," are the property of the Rev. W. Brooke Kempson, rector of Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire, and are believed to have descended as an heirloom from his ancestor, Thomas Kempson, of Sardon, in Warwickshire, which estate was purchased by him from the Commissioners of the Commonwealth, about 1658.

The Black Jacks are of three sizes, on quart, one pint, and two half-pints; made of strong black leather, lined with pewter: they have deep silver rims, and silver shields bearing the family crest of the Chamois, from a form of which word, "Chamoison," the name is supposed to be derived. There are but few sets of these drinking-vessels in existence.

BLACK JACKS.

EASTER PIECES.

The subjects of these seasonable dramas hunt this year in couples. At the Lyceum and the Adelphi we have varying versions of the "Dame de la Halle" of MM. Michel, Masson, and Co.,—the first in eight acts, the last in three; and at the Haymarket and the Olympic, the burlesques treat the argument of "Les Frères Corses" according to a more or less "fair" and "liberal" principle of adaptation and imitation. Other theatres, however, are more independent in their topics, and select, as usual, from elfin lore, the tale best suited to their taste, their means, and the calibres of their histrionic staff. Of these novelties the most important is certainly that at the

LYCEUM.

The version of the "Dame de la Halle" here takes the title of "A Chain of Events," in eight acts, and has been manipulated for the occasion by Messrs. Slingsby Laurence and Charles Mathews, who have not only altered but extended the original, partly for the purpose of writing up a character for Miss Julia St. George in that of *Javotte*. This perhaps was expedient, on account of Miss Laura Keene being engaged to personate the heroine *Thérèse*. The period of the play occupies five years, from 1761 to 1765, and is thus abundantly supplied with the elements of the old *répume*—the agencies of the Court and the Bastile being of course not omitted. The eight acts are, in fact, eight *tableaux*, or set scenes, each converging by means of dialogue and action to a picturesque *dénouement*. These are more or less skilfully wrought up to the desired point; but the process in one or two is rather slow, and much would be gained by the excision of superfluous dialogue. The situations and action might be introduced in fewer words. The story, from its extent, admits of episodal treatment, which might be carried on to an indefinite length, so flexile in structure are dramas of this class. The catastrophe was transparent from the end of the third act; but was delayed by the introduction of the episodes alluded to, the sensation of variety being boldly substituted for that of curiosity. To this no legitimate exception can be taken, since expectation is, after all, the true dramatic law, the losing sight of which is the ruin of so many dramatic experiments. The *mise en scène* is full of ingenious contrivances, such as people arriving in sedan chairs and other vehicles, carriages with real horses, fountains with real water, and a shipwreck in a stormful sea, admirably managed with an effect of reality equally astonishing and appalling. The scenery has been painted by Mr. Beverley in his most beautiful style, and produces the effect of the most perfect reality. The first, representing a street in Paris, introduces us to *Père Bonneau*, a waterman (Mr. Frank Matthews), and several of the more important personages of the drama, particularly to *Gaspard Lavisé* (Mr. C. Mathews), on whom the intrigue of the plot depends. His great desire is to secure the will of the *Marquis de Mercy* (Mr. H. Horncastle), bequeathing his title and fortune to an unknown son; which will he knows to be in the house of the *Marquis*, then compelled to fly from Paris. In order to this, the *Marquis* disguises himself as *Père Bonneau*; but just as he is about to escape, a fire breaks out in the street, and he is compelled by the mob to serve in his apparent vocation, and help as a waterman to extinguish the flames. The effort costs him his life. Meanwhile the clever rogue has secured the will, now become doubly valuable by the death of the testator. The subordinate interests of the scene relate to the introduction of the girl *Javotte* to the fellowship of the market, an incident which crowds the stage with the market people belonging to the *Halle*, the great fish-market of Paris, the foremost portraits being that of *Madeleine Rochard* (Mrs. Frank Matthews), and that of the Syndic of the Market, *Alcide le Fort* (Mr. Roxby), in love with *Thérèse*, whom he believes to be a widow, her absent husband not having been heard of for years. To this husband it is, resident at St. Domingo, that *Gaspard* proceeds with the will; and who, having been a foundling, is really made to believe that he was the son of the Marquis. On their voyage to France, they encounter a storm at sea, in which the latter, *Georges Michel* (Mr. Belton), is saved by *Gaspard*. This storm constitutes the second act, equally brief and effective.

The third act presents divers incidents in *Thérèse's* shop, an establishment raised by her own industry, and a sum of 3000 francs transmitted by her husband in the only communication she had received from him. These incidents complete the episode of *Javotte's* admission to the fellowship of the market, and present *Therese* herself in an interesting situation, having received an official document, forged, of course, by *Gaspard*, certifying the death of *Georges Michel*. In her distress she is supported by the sympathy of *Marie Bonneau* (Madame Ventris). Much care is bestowed on the delineation of *Madame Bonneau*. Smitten with a passion for lotteries, *Madame* has abstracted from its hiding-place every *rouleau* of two hundred secreted in a bag by her husband—a sum entrusted by the *Marquis* to *Bonneau* just previous to his unfortunate death, to be delivered to his son whenever he should appear. The arrival of that supposed son has now taken place, and *Bonneau* determines to pay over the money. The fourth act, in *Bonneau's* house, leads to the discovery of his loss, and the culprit in his wife. In the fifth act he proceeds to the *Marquis de Mercy's*, and explains the circumstances of his defalcation to the supposed heir, by whom he is readily excused; *Thérèse*, too, who has caught a glimpse of the new *Marquis* and recognised him for her husband, follows to present a *bouquet* in the name

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF THE "QUEEN OF THE MARKET," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the ladies of the Halle, and thus secures an interview, in which a full confession is made. But *Gaspard's* contrivances prevent a happy issue. The aristocratic *Countess de Meloy* insists on the marriage of her supposed son to a great and noble heiress, and *Gaspard* insists on the repudiation of the market-wife. In the sixth act it becomes necessary that these two parties should proceed to extremities; and after many endeavouring to induce the heroine to compromise her rights, they accuse her to the authorities of some crime which confines her at once to the Bastile. The act concludes with the carriage arriving that bears her away to prison. In the seventh act, which occurs in the Market of the Innocents, with the fountain by moonlight, during a holiday *fête*, *Thérèse* is rescued by the strong and brave Syndic. Her (the actress's) part in the concluding scene is prosecuted and a ballet, in which Miss Rosina Wright accomplishes a terpsichorean triumph. *Alcide*, having borne off the lady from the officers of the Bastile, brings her to the illuminated Saloon of the Fleur-de-Lys, and restores her to her friends. *Georges Medel* seeks the same place, determined on doing *justice* to *Thérèse*, to whom he has always been faithful. *Gaspard* seeks to prevent him by implicating his dupe in his own felonious crimes; but the timely production of the true heir defeats all his schemes. *Gaspard*, in rage, attempts to commit suicide by throwing himself from the balcony of the Fleur-de-Lys into the courtyard of the Palais Royal, and is fired at by the gendarmes.

The acting throughout of this interesting drama was exceedingly effective. The first place must be given to Mr and Mrs. C. Mathews—to him for the coolness of his assumption, and to her for the pathos with which she invested her part. Mrs. the Yeatres more than ever deeply touched the feelings. Miss L. Keene was successful in *Thérèse*, and Julia St George as Alcide was desirable in *Janette* Rosby in *Alcide* was capital; and nothing could be better than Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews in their highly characteristic parts. When such refreshments as are needful shall have been made in the third act, fourth act, there can be no doubt that this long and elaborate drama will be most highly popular.

ADELPHI.

In characterising the same piece here, it cannot be necessary to go into the same detail. Suffice it to say, that the title adopted is "The Queen of the Market," and the names of the characters differ. The heroine of *Bilboa Lafort* also, was most amusingly exaggerated by Paul Bedford. The public will no doubt be enri ns to compare the different effect of the same piece at such disproportionate lengths as eight acts and the ne; moreover, as each version is good, we may predict a considerable run for both.

On Wednesday, another addition was made to the Easter attractions, one of a peculiar structure, and designed to illustrate the versatility of Miss Woolgar. The author has resorted to a tale of Machiavelli, and has confided to the actress the mission that the former had entrusted to the fiend Belfegor. The title of the piece is "Mephistopheles," and summons up associations with the genius of Goethe and his wonderful "Faust." There is much of the spirit in this drama. The infernal powers are much distressed to learn whether matrimonial squabbles are the fun of husband or wife. To ascertain the fact *Mephistopheles* proceeds to effect his incarnation in both characters—the first a dozing bear, and the other a meek and piously-educated lady; the former he converts into a brute, the latter into a fashionable termagant. The moral, we suppose, is, that the fault in question is sometimes the man's and sometimes the woman's. No very satisfactory conclusion this, but eminently practical. In it, however, we may recognise the Mephistophelian principle—the Gentleman sarcasm. The dramatic ground, however, is as conventional as the moral one is amiable. The various of assumptions, altogether five, realised by Miss Woolgar with the most artistic facility, demonstrates beyond all doubt the comprehensiveness of her powers. The whole action is confined to one actress; and the charm of the performance lies in the apparent complet ness of the entire work. As an elegant *vaudeville* it merits the success it achieved. The piece is written by Mr. R. B. Brough, one of the Brothers Brough, whose productions we have on many occasions had the pleasure of commending

HAYMARKET.

"O Gemini, Brothers of Course," is the name of the burlesque produced here, a successful experiment of its class. There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the horrible easily converts into the droll. The "two members of the Amalgamated Society of Dramatic Authors" have shown a majesty for accomplishing that is fearful, and have managed their burlesque rhyming with great skill. The mind of the spectator, however, must be directed to the original, in order fully to appreciate the allusions. Mr. Buckstone performed the "twin brothers," and was received with roars of laughter. Opera also will have found an element in which he much revel. In most instances he brought out the wit of the text fairly: it was only twice or thrice that he descended to personal mimicry of the manner of Parisbina. Mrs. L. S. Buckingham, as *Château-Reynaud*, was a superb imitation of Wigan. Miss Cubitt, as *Emilie*, a bonnet-maker, and fair cause of the ghostly disturbance, was pretty and interesting. The concluding scene of "The Opera" does also well set, and the grouping was admirable. Mr. and Miss Mitchenson were the principal couple, and danced grotesquely enough. The piece was, as we have said, successful, but, in our opinion, should no doubt be curtailed of its fair "few." A bold experiment is needed at this house, as a stimulus to its future prosperity.

OLYMPIC.

"The Camberwell Brothers; or, the Mys erious Milkman," at this theatre, is by Mr. C. Selby. Cow-lane, Camberwell, is the scene of operation. *Punky Franky* (Mr. Compton), separated by the surgeons from his twin brother, has seed-and-eight of his absent *confrère's* characteristics. *Fighting Franky* is about to have his head quinched; and the fact is revealed by a mystic sensation and a "photographic phantom." The Marionettes come in for their share of the burlesque; and Mr. Albany Brown exclaims during the *entr'acte* cremation scene, "Oh, liars! A *bad mariage* at Cremorne substitutes the opera at Paris, where Mr. Compton appears as *Fighting Franky*, quarreling with an Irishman about a Frenchwoman. His heart, however, finds him, when *Franky* comes to life and punishes his opponent. Mr. Compton was very happy in his impersonation; and the getting-up of the piece was liberal and handsome.

PRINCESS'.

Here "The Corsican Brothers" reappeared in their own proper shape; and the public most warmly gratulated Mr. Kean on his return to the stage and recovery from severe indisposition. A fairy tale succeeded the drama, concerted from seven magazine stories. A fairy tale succeeded the drama, concerted from seven magazine stories. By Mr Tom Taylor, and entitled "Witikind and his Brothers; or, the Seven Swan Princes and the Fair Heluosine." The original of the tale may be found in Grimm's collection, under the title of "Die Sieben Schwäne." It is closely followed by Mr. Taylor, who has depended on polish and elegant wit rather for success. The story presents us with *Mundragore*, a sorceress, as the stepmother of the young princess, *Heluosine*, banished from her father's palace into the forest of Arden, and there disfigured by an enchanted wash, administered by the witch-wife, her brothers being likewise transformed into swans by day, though restored nightly to human shape *Ulf*, the honest foster brother, presents the disfigured *Heluosine* when a second time driven from home; and they, with the seven swan princes, journey to the realm of Avalon, and find friends in the Royal family of that kingdom, consisting of seven sisters and a brother. *Mundragore's* vengeance, however, follows the party. Having transformed her husband into an owl, which she carries about with her confined in a cage, she arrives in Avalon, and subjects them to many troubles; all of which are, of course, ultimately surmounted, and in the end *Heluosine* and *Ulf* are united in happy wedlock. The dresses and decorations are superb; the dances introduced, graceful and judicious; and the music, by Mr. Robert Siede, original and pleasing. Altogether, this piece commends itself by its elegance and novelty.

MARYLEBONE.

This theatre opened on Easter Monday, under the management of Mr. George Bolton, with Shakespeare's play of "The Tempest," *Prospero* being performed by Mr Cowlin, *Miranda* by a Miss Grosvenor, and *Ariel* by a Miss Lavine. The scenery and appointments were new, and the acting very creditable to the company. The Annual National Ballet Divertissement," in which Europe, Asia, Africa, and America dance *pas seuls*, while *Britannia* looks on, until the end, when she achieves her triumph and all pay her homage. We may now watch the proceedings of this theatre.

PUNCH'S PLATHOUSE.

"A Village Tale," by C. Reade, Esq., is the title of the Easter novelty produced here. Farmers, rogues, and agricultural seductions are the persons and the plots involved in a drama devoted to the illustrati n of pastoral innocence and simplicity. Poor *Rachel*, the victim, was touchingly personified by Miss Maskell. The other parts were ably filled, and the piece was successful.

SURREY.

The burlesque at this theatre is by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, "The Three Perils of Man; or, the Knights of the Round Table." The subject is denoted in the title. King Arthur and his knigh s form the basis of the interest; the particular point of it concerning *La Belle Isande* and *Sir Tristram*, who must die from poisoned, and immures her in Castle Dolorus, whence she is rescued by *Sir Lionel Merlin*, the enchanter, *Morgana La Fay*, and a Welsh fairy, with their sanctimonious eyes and spirits, form the supernatural machinery. Parodies and puns, as usual, are the staples of the scenes and speeches. This piece Miss Harland personified *Sir Lionel*. The other characters were well filled, and the production was eminently successful.

ASTLEY'S.

Some French dramatist has supplied the original of the Easter piece, "Bonaparte in Egypt," produced here last Monday. It is of a highly picturesque character, and presents the action in a light that reveals to Gallic ambition. In the course of the piece *Napoleon* appears on a white charger, and the *tableaux* are uniformly excellent. The defeat of the Mamelukes at Aboukir is the last of these, and which is, perhaps, as finely grouped as may be, and brought down the curtain with applause.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

The production of "Aladdin" is likely to add to the reputation of the distinguished manager; the cost nesse of the scenimes, and the Chinese propriety of the figures, evince the utmost liberality. The processions and the appearances through the stage in sheets of flame of the *Genius of the Ring*, the *Spirit of the Lamp*, and the magic lan ern have never been more managed by living artists; while the dancing, especially of a figure with two flags, which he is con inually throwing into the air and shifting from the right hand to the left and vice versâ the flags crossing and re crossing each other without any apparent connexion, is really marvellous; as are also the evolutions of a figure with a hoop and two flags. Mr. A. Bany Brown, also, is provided with a new introduction, the piece of which is the production of a new humorist, and during the rehearsal of his drama. This is no wooden-headed affair, but a smart satire, brilliantly touched off in the approved style of "the fast school."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini composed the "Italiana in Algieri" for the San Benedetto in Venice in 1813, just after his successful production of "Tancredi" for the Fenice, in the same city and year. The libretto, by Angelo Anelli, has been ineffective on the stage, and the original music has long been laid aside. It was written for the following year. In 1818, "Il Barbiere" was the first of Rossini's operas heard in this country at the King's Theatre; and in 1819, on the opening night of the season (January 7th), "L'Italiana in Algieri" was produced, and given six consecutive nights with the greatest success. It was received during Ebers' management, in 1825; but it has not been played since that period until it was done at the Royal Italian Opera, in 1847, with Mad. Alboni, Sontag, and Marini: the work, however, failed to make much impression, principally owing to the absurdity of the libretto for an English audience, who do not seem to comprehend the buffoonery of broad Italian farce. The plot consists of the efforts of *Isabella*, *Taddeo*, and *Lindoro*, three Christian prisoners in Algiers, to mystify the Bey *Mustapha*, and thus effect their escape, which they accomplish, through the stolidity of the *Bey*, by enrolling him in the supposed secret of the Pappataci, who are the believers in the following tenets, as translated by Mr. Bunn:—"Pappatacci, who are the believers of all the fair. The cats, at Sunday's revival sounded Mdlle Angri, her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, as *Isabella* Mdlle Fuller as *Elvira*, the wife of the Bey, Signor Ferranti *Taddeo*, Signor Belletti *Mustapha*, and Signor Calzolari *Lindoro*, the lover of *Isabella*. That Rossini is the greatest of musical wags is exemplified in this opera, from the first bar of the lively overture to the finale. The monumental crash, first bar of the lively overture to the finale. The monumental crash, is a series of well-timed and practical jokes, thoroughly illustrative of the comical incidents of the drama; and wherever a serious situation arrives, which is but rarely, his music becomes dignified and imposing. There are few airs which can be pompously, for example, in the "Cessa alla patria." for profound pathos and patriotic fervour. It was quite a treat to listen again to the charming themes and in-pring strains in the "Italiana." The music and interest never flag; it is ever flowing with the most delicious melody, whilst the individuality of each character is preserved with consummate skill. The overture was rapturously re-demanded; the passages for the double-basses and for the flute did not escape the attention of the audience, as also the remarkable chords in the concluding movement, reminding the hearer of our National Anthem. The lovely clarionet obligato in the symphony of the tenor air is a gem of orchestration; indeed, the accompaniments throughout abound replete with fancy and imagination.

The opera was, as regards the principals, remarkably well executed, the music being precisely suited to the "speciality" of each artiste. Now that Alboni has abandoned contralto parts, Mdlle. Angri's supremacy in them is unquestionable. Her voice is exqu-sitely rich and sympathetic, and her style is more sustained and refined. In the "Pensa alla patria" she created quite a sensation by her superb compass of voice and astonishing vocal volubility, executing the most intricate divisions with the utmost precision and finish. Signor Belletti's drollerus as *Taddeo* were diverting. Belletti had a hearty reception on his return from the *troupe* in America with Jenny Lind (Mdme. Otto Goldschmidt). There are few basses who can sing in these days the florid passages of *Mustapha's* part, but Belletti compassed them with surprising facility. Equally astonishing was the articulation of Calzolari in the rapid divisions in *Lindoro's* music. He gave the opening air, "Languir per una bella," with refined feeling and taste, and by his entire assumption of the character fully confirmed the title he has attained of being the first Italian tenor."

We do not join in the notion that the "Italiana in Algieri," the "Turco in Italia," and the "Cenerentola" ought to be shelved because "Il Barbiere" is the composer's masterpiece; for cancelling these works would be the first step in the secondency, but more care must be taken with the drilling of the chorus-singers.

Mdlle. Cruvelli will reappear this evening as "Norma," supported by the great Labiache as *Orovso*, and the pleasing tenor Gardoni as *Pollio*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "William Tell" was given for the third time on Tuesday. Herr Ander's *Arnoldo* at the most is but a *succès d'estime*, as the French would say. It seems curious that the tenor, who is the idol of the Viennese public, should have such little impression here, but the fact is susceptible of ea-y explanation. Whilst Germany boasts of the finest bass voices, there is a great dearth of tenors, and those which the country produces are remarkable for a peculiarity in that sympathetic quality which is the characteristic of the Italian tenors. The quality of the Teutonic tenor, Ander, is a type of that to be found everywhere on the Rhine and the Danube —woodeny, harsh, nasal, guttural, and with one register only. Besides, acting is as thoroughly German as his singing; his action is angular, and the peculiarly *Mephistopheles* aspect which he presents, reminds one of Her ch'famous outlines. Herr Ander must, therefore, be judged from a totally different point of view and, doubtless, from this standpoint, he is certain of a first-rate artist, whose popu arity in his own theatres can be readily accounted for. At Covent Garden he sings in a strange language, with a stage *entourage* having little consideration—he may add, generosity—for any artists not from the sunny south, and in a much larger arena than he has been accustomed to, and hence his comparative failure. He had, however, his superb moments, during which his energy and artistic intelligence enabled him to command the applause of his auditory, particularly in the celebrated trio in which *Arnoldo* is made acquainted with the cruel execution of his father, *Melchtal*, by *Gessler's* orders.

The c.aracter of *William Tell* comes under the denomination of "ingrateful," but Ronconi's genius gives vitality and prominency to its most minute details; he made it also, as it were, his own, so low was he in the knowledge of the audience. Tell's apple, nothing could be finer than his acting and singing, particularly in the prayer ter the protection or his only child. Marini's *Walter*, Tagliafico's *Gessler*, Polonini's *Melchtal*, Vialetti's *Rodolphi*, Stigelli's *Leuthold*, Mdlle. Lotti's *Edwige*, Polonini's *Melchtal*, Stigelli's *Rodolphi*, Vialetti's *Leuthold*, Mdlle. Lotti's *Edwige*, Mdlle. Bellini's *Jemmy*, and Mdme Caste lan's *Matilde*, completed this strong cast.

We shall notice the production of Donizetti's four-act opera "I Martiri" in our next impression.

DRURY-LANE.

Meyerbeer's "Robert the Devil" was presented on Monday, sustained by Madame E. Garcia, Mr. Gardoni, Mr. Fedor, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Drayton. The opera was followed by a divertissement, "Une Fête Napolitaine," in which the dancing of Mdlles Antonie and Adèle and Miss A. Payne was greatly applauded, and a Polka une la pas de Mr. Marshall, was re-demanded.

Balfe's "Bohe mian Girl" was given on Tuesday, with Mrs Sims Reeves, Miss R I sace Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr W. tworth, Mr. Meyers, and Mr. Drayton.

The *début* of Madame Fa cci in Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be noticed in our next impression. The lessee has a strong operatic company; and with the introduction of reduced prices (the half price belr g abolished), he has a fair prospect of reaping the benefit of his unceasing exertions.

ST JAMES'S

The comedy of "Mademoiselle de la Seigliere," as we had already announced, was produced on Monday; the *Marquis* being performed by Regnier, who, it seems too, is also the author of the piece, the translation of which is by no means beyond praise. Mdme Marquet, the new actress, will become a great favourite; beautiful in form and graceful in action. The house was well attended, and all went off with a sparkling grace that induced the impression of decided success.

"ASCENT OF MONT BLANC," EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

During the past holiday week, Mr. Albert Smith has given his popular "Ascent of Mont Blanc" every day, which, however, has been insufficient for the public demand: the interest of the narrative is unflagging, and the attractiveness of Mr Beverley's scenic illustrations unabated. We understand that her Majesty and the Royal family have graciously signified their intention to be present on Monday next, when the entertainment will be repeated, and Mr. Albert Smith's privately printed edition of his narrative of his ascent of Mont Blanc, and that he has been honoured with the Royal thanks for forwarding the same.

CUSTOMS.—It is said that a strict investigation is about to take place in regard to foreigners in London and at the out-ports acting as customs agents without being duly qualified. It having become known that persons calling themselves merchants and agents of foreign houses have in numerous instances violated the law by engaging in the business of customs agents; such an infringement of the law being to the manifest injury of the legitimate representatives of the revenue, who have given bond to a large amount for their probity, and to the fidelity to the interests of the Crown, in case of any flagrant departure from honesty upon the part of those who have given no such security.

During the week there has been an immense influx of Germans into Liverpool, en route for America. Mr. Saloi, the head of the Mennonists emigration establishment, has himself superintended the shipment of 1200. This immense number was received and quartered in his establishment in Moorfields and Vulcan-street within the last few days. About 100 are destined for New Orleans, a few for Canada, and the remainder for the States.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The interest excited by the second concert appears to have been very great at Exeter Hall. The room was crowded to overflowing in every part, and we never re collect to have witnes ed a greater number of musical celebrities, native and foreign, collected than on this occasion. The execution of the colossal Choral symphony of Beethoven, and of the two overtures—Cherubini's 'Anacreon' and Mozart's 'Il Flauto Magico'—was unexceptionable. Berlioz, as a conductor, must be placed in the first rank of our festival ge erals. The rush of his violins in the 'Anacreon' at the close g ve a perfect idea of the assemblage, but M Berlioz refused the encore of his novelties in the programme were not a together successful. The pianoforte concerto in F minor, played with care and spirit by M. Bellet, would have fared better, perhaps, if the performance had not been directed by the composer himself, Dr. Wylde, whose inexperience nearly swamped the first movement. The composition can scarcely be judged, as the *tutti* were so contracted, but the pianoforte passages, here and there, in the slow movement, exhibit some poetry, if not original imagery, but in form the concerto is too patchy, fragmentary, and incoherent. The composer, who is yet young in his career, received very kind tokens of encouragement from his audience. The new operatic masque, by our truly distinguished composer, Edward Loder, disappointed our expectations, and, we may add, those of his general admirers, although there must be taken into account must be taken into account as merely the last piece in the scheme, and that the interpretation was not so perfect as it ought to have been. Mrs. Sims Reeves sang the music of "Enchanta," Miss Dolby, "Calypso," Mr. Sims Reeves, "Telemachus," and Mr. Weiss, "Mentor." Any details of the march of the action of the masque would be quite superfluous: all the world knows Fénélon's "Telemachus." The most remarkable items are the choral—"Come, come, come"—"In yon sky," of nymphs and fauns; the storm, "Anchors! oh what fools be here!" and the finale, "Flash your torches!"—the two latter being full of point and character. The soloists, "Hymen chasing love," so charmingly sung by Miss Dolby, is an elegant composition.

Herr Reichardt sang the tenor air from Gllick's "Iphigenia," and a *barbaitod* or serenade by Gumbert, a Viennese composer, like a thoroughly-trained artist; and the latter was re-demanded, the chorus accompaniment, in his true used to Auber in "Haydée," being prolonged notes, sustained pianissimo. The fragment, "The Song of the Cherubims," from the Greek service in the Imperial chapel of St. Petersburg, a best very nicely done, afforded but a faint notion of the sublime effect of the original, the Russian choir, composed of thirty singers, the "double basses" in which are quite marvellous. Bortniank, the composer of this gem, was born in 1751, and died in 1826. He had a vivid perception of devotional feeling in this very fine work of his church, in which no instruments of any kind are allowed, the whole being sung without accompaniment.

The third concert will take place on the 24th inst, when Berlioz's splendid dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," will be repeated, and Madame Pasqui, the famed *pianiste*, will perform.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. Neate gave his fifth quartet and pianoforte *soirée* on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne street Rooms, assisted by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti

Haydn's "Creation" was performed last night at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction Mdme. Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes were the chief vocalists

On Monday next will be the third Philharmonic Concert. On Tuesday, the first classical meeting of the Musical Union, and Mr Bilet's pianoforte *soirée*. On Wednesday will be the fourth of Mr. Hullah's monthly concerts, the fourth of the London Wednesday Concerts, the second meeting of the Beethoven Quartett Society, and the meeting of Salaman's Choral Society. On Thursday will be Mdlle Spyer's *soirée musicale*, and on Saturday will be the second of the Royal Academy Concerts.

Amongst the musical arrivals are Grisi, Lablache, Mario, Gardoni, Mdlle. Ilma de Murzka, a pianist from Vienna; Mdlle. Clauss, the pianist from Paris; Messrs. Mullenhaer, the violinists; Herr Laub, the violinist; Mdme. Sophie Cruvelli, Mdme. Pleyel, the pianist; M. Blumenthal, the pianist, &c. Ernst and Vieuxtemps are expected in the course of the season.

Mdlle. Monti, who created such a sensation last season, at Her Majesty's Theatre, as the dumb *Fenella*, recently died in Milan, from apoplexy.

Halévy's "Juif Errant" has been postponed at the Grand Opera in Paris until next year. Meyerbeer has been elected honorary member of the Academy Sophia, at Prague. Mdme. Persiani, Signori Tamburini, Fozzolini, and Rossi, have been performing at Konigsberg

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A conference was held, on Wednesday, at Stra-deen House, Knightsbridge, between Lord Campbell, the Dean of St. Pauls, and Mr. Grote, as referees, and the chief members of the Book Trade, on the one hand, and opponents, Messrs. Bickers and Bush, Mr. John Chapman, and Mr Bentley, were invited to attend, but neglected to avail themselves of the invitation. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Murray. The business was then opened by Lord Campbell, who read the letters inviting the conference, and also letters from Mr. Bickers and Mr. Chapman, declining to be present.

Mr Longman then, as chairman of the association, opened the case on the part of the booksellers. He commenced by asserting, as first principles, that a fixed price for all books was most desirable, leading to a uniform practice throughout the kingdom, and tending to the benefit of both the public and of the retailers of books. He showed, next, that it was a peculiar advantage possessed by the manufacturers of books, that the whole edition of each work being disposed of, a fixed price became easy and natural. He then traced back the history of associations like the present to the year 1812, or even an earlier date. He showed the success which had attended those associations, and ended by asserting that the very prices of many of the book involved, so far as it was possible, the maintenance of that price. Without this it was useless to fix the price at all. If not maintained, the fixed price became a nullity, a dedusion, and almost a fraud.

Mr. Bain followed on the same side, and showed, by his own experience, the necessity of encouraging and supporting a large body of retailers in all parts of the kingdom, which could be in no sense the case if the present profits largely reduced. Without such a body of retailers, the new works of unknown authors would scarcely ever become known to the public. Were this case exterminated, it would be impossible for publishers to venture on any works except those of known and established authors. In the way the rising talent of the literary world would be almost wholly suppressed.

Mr. Douglas, secretary of the Edinburgh Association, stated that that association included 172 out of the whole number of 179 booksellers found in Edinburgh and Glasgow; and that in all Scotland there were not six dissentients from the principles of the association.

Mr Parker, of Oxford, stated, that the booksellers of that town were unanimous in their support of the association. He added, that the German booksellers maintained a similar association; and read a letter from Mr. Freund in support of its principles, and another from Mr. Tauchnitz, of Leipsic, to the same effect. Mr. Tauchnitz then thanked Lord Campbell and the other referees, for the patient hearing they had given, and left in their hands the following "brief view of the case:"

"A fixed price for all books, settled by the author and publisher, is des rable for the sake of the public, is essential to the respectability of the trade, and is conducive to the general interest of literature.

"A fixed price for books being fixed ought to be maintained. Its maintenance, by all means not illegal or immoral, is right and proper.

"The only means employed by the trade consist in a refusal to deal with parties who set aside this fixed price. Such refusal cannot be shown to be either illegal or immoral Therefore no reason exists why external influence should be used to overrule that system which the trade have adopted with a l but absolute unanimity for the regulation of their own affairs."

Lord Campbell, receiving the various papers and letters which were handed to him, expressed his regret at the absence of the dissentients. He desired that they should once more be invited to attend, but was unable to fix an earlier period for the conclusion of the subject than the Monday or Tuesday in Whitsun we k

The deputation then withdrew.

COLUMN OF LIGHT.—(From a Correspondent.)—In the neighbourhood of Doncaster, on Sunday evening, after the setting of the sun, there appeared a vertical column of light, at, or nearly at, the point at which the sun descended below the horizon. Its altitude was about 10 degrees, its breadth, about three degrees; the colour of the light the same as that of the golden reflection of the setting sun, and deeper where clouds intersected the column. Its duration was short, and it disappeared with the reflection in the heavens left by the sun, or before the latter had faded away. It reappeared on Monday night, but was far less brilliant, and its position a few degrees more southward

Letters from Vich, in Catalonia, state that the sanguinary bandit, El Son, who has for many years been the terror of the mountainous districts, has been captured, with one of his accomplices, and the hostess of the tavern who had secreted him. Bon had already made himself wealthy by kidnapping and ransoming wealthy farmers, and might, it he had lived, have regarded himself as a gentleman; but his thirst for old and love of adventure kept him in his old haun's til he was taken.

On Tuesday night Messrs. Cooper and Brothers' manufactory for patent tallow candles, at Manchester, being a building three stories in height, was destroyed by fire. The damage in stock is estimated at £6000, and to the building at £150 or £2000 The stock, however, is insured to the extent of £4000, and the building is fully insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as there had been no light in the room where it commenced throughout the day.

At the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts held on Wednesday evening—Mr. Apsley Pellatt presiding—Professor George Shaw, of Queen's College, Birmingham, delivered an interesting lecture on the manufacture of glass, being the 17th lecture illustrative of the Great Exhibition.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, the Solicitor General Sir Fitzroy Kelly was elected for Harwich, without opposition.

Aylesbury.—A numerous and influential meeting of the liberal voters of Aylesbury has resolved to ask Dr Layard to come forward as a candidate at the next e ection, in the room of Mr. Bethell.

Bewdley.—It is understood that the sitting member, Lord Mandeville, does not offer himself again, but will be a candidate for Hunt ngdonshire.

Bury.—Mr. Frederick Peel addressed his friends, for the second time, in the Town-hall, Bury, on Monday evening. The address was by ticket, and there was a crowded assembly. The hon. gentleman having expressed himself strongly in favour of Free Trade, proceeded to reply to a question put to him in reference to the College of Maynooth. The grant to Maynooth had been conver ted into a permanent provision in 1845, and he thought it would not be withdrawn, even if it was thought a vicious vote, without a breach of faith to all who had undertaken certain duties and responsibilities in dependence upon it. Besides, a considerable change had taken place in the present state of opposition to the Government, and with the Roman Catholic priests so dependent upon their people for their world y sub-istence, having a union with them in a common cau e, and these latter so determined to the established Government or the Protestant Church. It should be the aim to raise the character of the priest-, by giving them education in their own country, rather than by forcing them to seek it abroad, so that their actions might be in accord, if not in unison with ours and principles. He declared himself against the ballot, but in favour of some means which should put a stop to corruption and undue action at elections, and concluded with an eloquent peroration in favour of the preservation of our present institutions, in the use of which England had attained her present glorious state. A resolu ion approving of Mr. Peel as a candidate was then carried without a dissentient voice, and the meeting broke up.

Cashel.—Sir Timothy O'Brien has published his address to his present constituents, the electors of Cashel.

Cockermouth.—General Wyndham will contest this borough at the ensuing election as a " Free-trade supporter of Lord Derby "

Coleraine.—In compliance with a requisition from a body of the Coleraine electors, Lord Naas has signified his intention of presenting himself, for the second time, as a candidate for that borough, after the dissolution of Parliament.

Cumberland (East Division).—Mr. Marshall and G. H. Head, Esq., of Kirkoswald, have come forward to oo in the field

Evesham.—Lord Marcus Hill, contrary to everybody's expectations, has announced his intention of retiring from Parliamentary life. Mr Grenville C. L. Berkeley, of Cheltenham, has issued an address to the e-electors. Both he and Sir H Willoughby, the Protectionist member, are in town

Devon (North) —The Devon and Exeter Protection Society have threatened the co-operation of this district with a second Protection candidate, in opposition to Mr. George Stuck ey Buck, son of the present member (L. W. Buck, Esq.), in opposition to Sir Thomas Acland, who has confessed himself staunch to Free-trade principles. Mr. G. S Buck has, however, declined the stand.

Dronfield Borough.—Mr. T. M Cantwell, solicitor, of Dublin, has addressed the electors of this borough. He declares himself a firm opponent of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and an advocate for a repeal of the Union.

Dundalk.—Mr. Bowyer, an English Roman Catholic barrister, is announced as a candidate for this borough.

Edinburgh.—Sir William Gibson Craig has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of this city.

Essex (North).—A requisition is in course of signature to H. J. Conyers, Esq., of Copt Hall, Epping, to allow himself to be put in nomination for this division of the county, in opposition to Major Beresford.

Evesham.—A rumour is current that Mr. Hobhouse, M.P. for Lincoln, is to be a candidate for Free-trade and Libera principles. Sir Henry Willoughby is expected to visit Evesham in a few days.

Finsbury.—The electors of the borough of Finsbury have resolved to present the following requisition to Mr. James Wyld, M.P. for Bodmin, which has already received several hundred signatures:—" To James Wyld, Esq., M.P., Park-villa, Regent's-park. We, the undersigned, duly qualified electors of the borough of Finsbury, respectfully request you to become a candidate at the next date to represent us in the Imperial Parliament at the ensuing election, and we pledge ourse-ves to give you our undivided support and interest."

Galway.—A local paper states that Lord Dunkellin has resolved to relinquish his intended contest for the representation of that county.

Gateshead.—This borough has been actively canvassed by Messrs. Mutt, Walters, and Liddell.

Glasgow.—Mr. Macgregor has addressed the electors. He concludes as follows:—" Considering the strife and the expenses of a doubtful election, and however great the honour it would be to be no longer your representative, I deem it just to you, and as a common-sense decision on my part, not to ask you again to e ect me, unless so full a manifestation shall be made by yourselves, that there may be no room to apprehend a defeat." His strong-y recommends his colleague, Mr. Hastie

Greenock.—At a meeting of the electors of Greenock lately held, resolutions were passed declaring confidence in Lord Melgund. The Lordship was present, and a committee was appointed for conducting his canvass.

South Hants.—The Conservatives have resolved to send a requisition to Lord Henry Scott, entreating him to come forward as candidate for South Hants, and there is every reason to believe his Lordship will comply with such a requisition, and stand as a colleague with Mr. Compton in contesting the county.

Hereford.—Yesterday, to come forward as candidate for Soho. It was highly satisfactory to h.s friends; indeed, his course through the towns has been mostly one of triumph, the horses having been taken from his carriage, and himself and friends drawn into the town amidst the enthusiastic applause of the people. Mr. Booker continued his canvass in Passion-week; and, after what is described to have been a successful canvass at Ledbury, dined with a party of Protectionists, and addressed them in a speech of some length on the possible restoration of Protection.

Lambeth.—An address has been extensively circulated by a large body of the electors of Lambeth, inviting the co-operation of all Free-traders in the borough, to secure the re-election of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt and W. Williams, Esq.

Louth.—The electors of the county of Louth have, in meeting assembled, declared their sense of their present representatives, Messrs Bellew and Fortescue, have forfeited the confidence of the constituency. The Tenant League will make an effort there to provide seats for their hangers on.

Northumberland.—It is generally understood that Sir G. Grey's return for North Northumberland will be unopposed, and that Lord Ossulton will retire to make room for Lord Lovaine.

Norwich.—Mr. Wyatt, M.P., the Hon. Edward Smith, and Mr. Gisborne, have severally issued an address as candidates at the approaching election for this borough. They all profess to be Free-traders and Reformers, but Mr Gisborne is the only candidate that addresses the ballot.

Nottinghamshire (North).—The *Nottingham Journal* says that Lord Robert Clinton is prosecuting his canvass with so much success that his return for the division is almost certain.

Nottinghamshire (South).—Lord Newark's address appeared on Saturday last. He declares his determination to support the Derby Ministry.

Orkney.—Mr. Traill Dennison, M.P. for Norwich, has just issued an address to the electors of this place, in which he says: "I am not prepared to vote for any measure calculated to create more class interests, at the expense of the general welfare of the community, or to disturb the present great source of revenue under which agriculture is now suffering. I am satisfied that the evil may be greatly lessened, if not removed, without the necessity of re imposing a tax upon the people's food."

Preston.—Various communications have passed between Henry Rakes, Esq., of Chester, and the committee of the Preston Conservative Association and Registration Society, with a view to the introduction to the constituency of Preston of Conservatism. Mr. Charles Rakes is son of the venerable Commissioner Rakes, of Chester, and is himself registrar of that diocese. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Derby at the last general election.

Reading.—Mr. Stanford, M.P., in his address to his constituents, states his intention to contest the borough on the dissolution of Parliament.

Rose (New).—Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper, in Dublin, and Sir Thomas Redington, the late Under-Secretary for Ireland, are the rival candidates for the representation of this borough. Sir Thomas Redington, though professing the Roman Catholic religion, is opposed by the Catholic Defence Association, on the ground of being a member of that Government that passed the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

Shaftesbury.—Three candidates are in the field for this borough; viz. Mr. Tomline, Mr. E. H. Baldock, and Mr. Heathcote. Mr. Tomline, in offering himself again, addresses the electors as a determined Free-trader. Mr. Baldock pronounces in favour of Protection.

Staffordshire (North) —Mr. Adderley and Mr. Smith Child have issued addresses. Both candidates appear to consider that the question of direct protection to agriculture is already virtually decided, and that it would be injurious to that interest to attempt its revival. They are nevertheless supporters of the present Ministry. Mr. Adderley, in his address, states that his attention to the subject of colonization was recently called by Lord Derby in his offer of the Secretaryship of the Board of Control to his Government.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—The friends of Alderman Copeland and Mr. Ricardo have been busily engaged in canvassing the electors in the various districts. Both parties speak with confidence of success.

Sunderland.—On Tuesday forenoon, Mr. George Hudson, M.P., arrived from London, and met the elec ors in the Committee-rooms, high-street. In his address to them, the hon. gentleman, while condemning the hasty manner in which the Corn laws were repea ed, which repea., he contended, had cost great misery upon important interests in this country, and that he now found he was placed in the unwilling and painful position to turn more than he himself A though he did not think the Navigation laws could be reimposed, he thought that burdens such as light dues and the duty on timber should be removed from the shipping interest. He then proceeded to notice the other great questions at issue, and said he was opposed to the ballot and to a repeal of the Maynooth grant

Tavistock.—Mr. George Byng has addressed the electors, and declared himself in favour of Free Trade and progressive reform. He is opposed by Mr. Samuel Carter.

Waterford.—Mr. William Conlngham, of London, is one of the candidates for Waterford. He is spoken of as a " determined opponent of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," whence it is to be inferred that he will come recommended by the Defence Association. Mr. Carew O'Dwyar has already taken the field.

NATIONAL SPORTS

The York Spring meeting—wanting a " Dutchman and Voltigeur" match to make it genera ly attractive—comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday next, with only an average list; the "pub c money," however, is contributed so liberally, and the north-country folk are so devoted to the sport, that we may look for sufficiency of racing and a good attendance. Two days at Maton, immediately following York and a minor affair on Tuesday at Leamington, which is certain of will do his own account to complete the English "cir cle" for the week. The Carnarvon April Meeting commences on Tuesday, and the Lenninster and Bedwelty (Wales) Steeplechases on Thursday. The only coursing fixture is the county of Cork on Tuesday.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CLARET 2 to 1 on Arbiter.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Homebrewed	7 to 1 agst Middleton

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble	17 to 1 agst Uralo	33 to 1 agst Kingston	
3 to 1 ——— Ld the Hurry (t)	16 to 1 ——— Alger	25 to 1 ——— Phantom	
13 to 1 ——— Caverthrone	20 to 1 ——— Ascrea	40 to 1 ——— K. of Trumps (t)	
13 to 1 ——— Alfred the Great	25 to 1 ——— Homebrewed (t)	100 to 1 ——— Lapidist	

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING —Monday.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added by the Jockey Club.—Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes (Wells), 1. Captain Delme's The Little Savage (Harsing), 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Exeter (F. Butler), 1. Mr. R. H. Nevill's Telescope (Pettit), 2.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Hesperus (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Payne's Wingmund (Fairman).

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each.—The Duke of Bedford's ch c Hugo walked over.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.—Lord Ribbledale's Livermere walked over.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of £50.—Mr. Greville's Caribou (Flatman), 1. Captain Lo dsborough's Choppins (Stevens), 2.

Plate of £50.—Mr. Wyndham's Sabra, 1.—Duke of Richmond's b f by Lanercost out of Estelle (Flatman), 1. Duke of Bedford's Gossip (F. Butler), 2.

Tuesday's Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each.—Lord Ribbledale's The Nabob (Jeffery), 1. Mr. F. Parr's Wee Jeanie (Charlton), 2.

Newmarket Handicap of 25 sovs each, with 200 added —Sir R. Pigot's Father Thames (Cowley), 1. Duke of Richmond's Officious (Flatman), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Subscription Plate of £50.—Mr. F. Parr's Samia (Hiett), 1. Capt. Delme's The Little Savage (Charlton), 2.

Column Stakes of 50 sovs each. Mr. Batson's Kalidida (Sly), 1. General Anson's Dynamis (Charlton), 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Delamere's Harrier (Charlton), 1. Mr. Barnes's Neck-ace (Fairman), 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate of £70.—Peacock, 1. Sir Antonio, 2.

Handicap Plate of £50.—Sabra, 1. Sagacity, 2.

Handicap Plate of £50 sovs.—Alcoran, 1. Stockwell, 2.

Sweepstakes (Optional Sellers).—Mr. Keyling, 1. Foobabers, 2.

Subscription Plate of £50. Bridesmaid, 1. Od Lad, 2.

Claret Stakes —Mountain Deer, 1. Arioso, 2.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs. each.—Mr. E. Johnson's Jack of Acomb (Mr. Gregson), 1. Mr Baker's Kilderby (Owner), 2.

Ladies' Plate of 10 sovs.—Mr. E. Johnson nd Child of the Mist (Arkle), 1. Mr. Hudson's Gray (J. Simpson), 2.

Welter Stakes of 2 sovs. each, and 15 added.—Capt. Wood nd Miss Wood (Owner), 1. Mr. Gregson's Count Borowlaski (Owner), 2.

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES. Monday.

The Free Handicap of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. D'Arcy's Gulnare, 1. Mr. Blank's Paymaster, 2.

The Birmingham Grand Midland Steeplechase Handicap of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. S. Lucy's Tipperary Boy, 1. Captain F. R. Forster's Cæsar, 2.

FOX HUNTING IN WARWICKSHIRE.—Negotiations which have recently been pending between Mr. K. J. Barnard, master of the Warwickshire hounds, and the inhabitants of Leamington, have terminated in Mr. Barnard consenting, during the next season, to hunt the North Warwickshire country twice a week, and the South Warwickshire three days a week, with meets in every respect advantageous to the town of Leamington.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the demand for money for commercial purposes has steadily increased, rather an extensive business has been transacted at the Consol Market this week, and prices have advanced almost daily. This state of things must, of course, be chiefly attributed to the immense amount of surplus cash at the time seeking employment, the pacific nature of our foreign advices, and the certain prospect of large additions being made from time to time to the stock of bullion in the Bank of England. With the exception of those at New York, the foreign exchanges continue favourable to the exportation of bills upon London on most of the Bourses, hence, it is possible that balances will be remitted in the shape of bullion. With reference to the productiveness of the Australian gold mines, we perceive this week another large consignment for the purpose of purchasing gold on the spot. This association, called the "Gold Importation Company," is calculated to be of much service to the miners; and there is every reasonable prospect of a good return upon the capital invested.

The Consol Account has passed off extremely well. The highest price of Consols, during the period it was open, was 99⅜; the lowest, 99⅛—showing an extreme fluctuation of ¼ per cent. The *Bulls* have, therefore, settled good profits. Money on "call" is now worth only ½ per cent. The rates of discount on first-class paper are ¾ to 2½ ; treasury bills, warrants, &c., 3 to 5 ; other bills and securities, 5½ to 7 per cent. per annum. The Bank rate still continues at 2½ per cent. Upon first-rate securities; advances are made upon stock at 1½. On Monday the Three per Cent. Consols were done at 99⅜ ; on the following day they advanced to 99⅝ ; but, on Wednesday, the market received a slight check, arising from numerous sales of Stock on the part of those who had merely purchased for the dividends, the Three per Cents left off at 99⅜. About £240,000 was taken in the shape of specie, and £100,000 withdrawn from the market on Thursday. The transactions in Consols, on Thursday, were large, and much firmness was given to the market by the arrival of 200 000 dollars in gold by the *Eagle*. The fluctuations in the value of the Consol was very small on that day, the price for Account, in the first instance, having been done at 99⅝, to 99⅜, and afterwards at 99⅝ and 99⅜. Yester

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 555.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852. [SIXPENCE

FREE TRADE IN LITERATURE.

THE world of Literature, like that of politics, has its great parties and its great questions. The Republic of letters, like other republics, is apt to be filled with strife and jealousy and attempts at misgovernment. It is the common fate of every arena in which men work and struggle. Unfortunately for literature, it has its autocrats, or men who attempt to become so; and still more unfortunately for its interests, the State has judged it expedient to legislate as if literature were the born and sworn foe of good government—a thing to be taxed and worried and oppressed; or, at the very least, to be held aloof and regarded with a mistrustful and unfriendly eye. The consequence is, that, although literature is a power in the realm, the rewards of its professors are by no means commensurate with the intellectual qualities which they display—that the prizes which fall to their lot are few—that the blanks which meet them during and at the close of their career are many; and that, considered even under its most favourable aspects, the condition of the man of letters in this the foremost country of all the world is not such as to be satisfactory to the intellectual toilers, or creditable to a nation that is so proud of its literature, and has so much reason to be so, as England.

Within the last few years it is evident to every observer, that a great revolution has been in progress in the mere trade or business of book writing and bookselling. Books have been made cheaper. The great principle of Free Trade has been at work for the advantage of the reading public. Standard books of the last century, and of an earlier date, in which there is no copyright, and for which there is, consequently, no author's fee to pay, have been reprinted at the lowest possible cost; and the publisher has contented himself with the moderate profit which the fair and open competition of his fellow-publishers has allowed him. Cheap books and cheap periodicals have multiplied; and the Rail, that has operated such great social changes in other respects, has had its due share of influence in the old and respectable trade of literature. Having cheap bread and cheap travelling, the public has demanded cheap amusement and cheap instruction; and many booksellers able to "read the signs of the times" have endeavoured to meet the demand. Were the race of authors utterly extinct, it is likely enough that mere reprints would become quite as cheap as the public interest requires, and that books, like other commodities, would sell at such prices as the cost of production, the fair percentage upon capital, and the taxes levied by the Government would allow.

But the public has a fancy for new works as well as for old ones, and in the production and distribution of new books the principles of Free Trade have not yet been allowed their due scope. A great controversy has arisen among the booksellers upon the question of price; and in this controversy, the booksellers, who stand up for the old and dear rate, take the Protectionist ground, and insist upon the advantages of famine prices for books—not, they would have us believe, in the interest of their own tills, but in the higher interests of literature itself. The dispute has at length been brought, with a view to arbitration, under the notice of Lord Campbell—a great judge, and by no means a contemptible author; and one of the complaining parties, the advocates of the old prices, have been formally heard before him. Under these circumstances, and in the interest of authors as well as in that of the public, we desire to say a few words upon a part of the subject which the great booksellers have not touched upon.

In the first place the public should consider the position of the author, who, having some instruction to give, or some amusement to afford, comes before it, not by the spoken words of the theatre, the platform, or the pulpit, but by the printed words of the book. If it be his first attempt of the kind, the difficulties that stare him in the face are enormous. First and foremost of his enemies is the Government. The material which he uses is paper: Upon that paper the State levies a considerable Excise-duty; and if he print five hundred copies of his work, and only sell a dozen, the duty must be paid upon the whole. If his book be on a subject not immediately likely to attract attention—if he do not strive for popularity, but if in the cause of truth he runs counter to the popular notion or prejudice—the chances are that his venture will remain almost entirely on his hands. Happier, far, is the trader who brings wine or tobacco into the country. He may allow his commodity to remain in bond, and only pay the inexorable Government the duty as he finds a market for any portion of it; but the author must pay on the whole venture at once. This is but the first of the taxes that press upon him. A book has no chance of sale unless it be known, and it cannot be known unless a certain expenditure be incurred for advertisements. Again the Government lays its heavy hand upon him; and, after all, he may, when a few years have elapsed, and his book is dead, have to dispose of his unsold copies to the cheesemonger or the trunkmaker.

But the State is by no means the worst enemy of the young or new author. A far more formidable foe rises up in the person of the publisher. We will take a common case. The author—unknown, as he may be—goes to the publisher with his manuscript. If he be a rich man, as well as an author, there is no great difficulty: the publisher will bring out his book for a certain sum, which the author will pay—and lose;—like the money wagered on the wrong horse, and there will be an end. But what will the publisher charge him? and what percentage of the price at which the book will be published will go into the winning side of the author's account? In the first place, the publisher will strike off a little more than 33 per cent. for allowance to the retail trade (25 per cent., and thirteen books to the dozen); in the next place, he will charge 10 per cent. for publisher's commission; and in the next he will pocket his percentage or profit on the printing, the binding, and the advertising. Conscience or want of conscience is the only meter of these items. It will be seen that these charges, in addition to those which the Government levies upon the author in the way of paper and advertisement duty, very greatly augment the price of the new book. It will scarcely, we think, be denied, that, as

A BLACK CAMP" OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

far as the public is interested in having access to the productions of new and rising genius, these are drawbacks; and that the tendency of such a complication of bad systems, fiscal and trading, is to injure literature, and to depress and repress literary men.

In the case, however, of an author who by the aid of time and the strength of his genius has conquered these difficulties, and can go to the publisher with his MS., and be certain of receiving a handsome sum for the copyright, the question again arises, whether the bookselling system, as placed before Lord Campbell by the magnates of the Row and of Albemarle-street, accords with the interests of authors or of the public, or, in the long run, of the great booksellers themselves? We say nothing of the Government taxes in this instance. They remain an evil, as before, and will probably be remedied by this or some other Administration. The question on which we desire to dwell is that raised by the booksellers themselves, and on over which Parliaments and Government have no control. The question resolves itself into these.—Is the percentage of 33½ per cent. allowed to the retail trade not an enormous one? and if retail traders are contented to abate a portion of it, and to take only 10 or 12 per cent., giving the public the benefit of the reduction, have the great publishing houses any reason to complain, or any right to enter into a trade association to defeat the intention and keep up the price of the commodity?

The author can certainly gain nothing by the increased price, and we should think that the wholesale publisher can as certainly lose nothing by the diminished one. If the publisher gives an author £1000 for his copyright, and issues the work to the public at the nominal price of £1, and to the retail trade at 14s., it cannot injure him if the retail trade should push the market by being contented with 16s. This, however, the publishers will not allow. They refuse to supply any such retail trader with copies at the trade price; and hence the hubbub of the last few weeks, and hence the controversy which has lasted with more or less violence and virulence for the last eight or ten years, if not for a longer period.

It seems to us—with all deference to such experienced publishers as have whispered their one-sided arguments in the ear of Lord Campbell—that their case is a bad one, and that common sense and fair play repudiate them. If to sell the whole issue of a book to the retail trade at a reduction of 33½ per cent. remunerates both them and the author, it is a question for the retail trade—and for them only—to decide whether it will not make an abatement for the sake of a more extensive or more rapid market. The public have an undoubted right to complain of the attempt to bolster up the price artificially; and we think that authors, equally with, if not more than, the public, have a right to complain of a system which tends to diminish the number of their readers.

In conclusion, we would remind the "trade," that the retail booksellers are not now the only distributors of literature. Books of a certain weight can be sent to any part of the country by means of the Post-office for sixpence per copy, and of a greater weight for one shilling. These sums are considerably less than the trade percentage of 33½ per cent upon books published at three shillings and upwards. Let the great publishers take care, or they will lose the position they have got. New agencies in the book trade will indubitably arise, if they persist in their present course. Publishing firms will be established to supply the public with good books at a natural and not at an artificial price, and the Post-office will perform the functions of the book distributor. However such a system might operate upon the fortunes of Albemarle-street or the Row, and upon the retail trade in general, we cannot anticipate that anything but benefit to the public and to the authors of good books would be the result. Free Trade is as good for books as it is for bread; and we live in a time when such questions begin to be thoroughly understood, in spite of all the efforts that the friends of monopoly and exclusive privileges may make to confuse them.

Since the above was written, we have been informed, on authority on which we place every reliance, that the Government has resolved not to countenance the wholesale booksellers in their attempts to regulate and control the retail trade. If our information be correct, Messrs. Longman have received notice that they are to supply all the Government works published at their establishment to the retail trade, whether the applicants be or be not members of the trade association for keeping up the price. This is, if true—and we have no doubt of the fact—an important concession, not the less suggestive as coming from a Government that is alleged to be a Protectionist one.

"A BLACK CAMP" IN NEW SOUTH WALES,

AFTER THE ANNUAL GIFT OF BLANKETS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

THE Blacks of Australia are, with the exception of the Boojamen, the lowest and most irreclaimable of the native tribes with which we are acquainted. After strenuous efforts, commencing sixty-four years since, they are now exactly what they were when first discovered. They speak a little English, some have even been taught to read and write well; but, although occasional instances of affection and fidelity are found among them, just as we meet with tame foxes and pheasants, they are as a race truly irreclaimable.

The Illustration on the preceding page represents the Camp of a party of New South Wales Blacks after they have received the annual gift of blankets which it is usual to present to them on her Majesty's birthday. The tent-shaped erection in the centre, in the nearest approach to a dwelling at which the Blacks of this region have arrived. It is formed of a few branches of wood, covered with sheets of the bark of the gum tree, which they strip off with remarkable ingenuity. The men are armed with spears, or the boomerang, a curious weapon which throws at an enemy or game flies in an eccentric direction, returning if required after striking to the feet of the thrower. This was long considered to be peculiar to Australia, until the discoveries at Nineveh proved that it was known to Nimrod and the Assyrians. The club, in native language a nullanullah, is equally employed in smashing out the brains of a fallen enemy and correcting a lazy or refractory wife. Bows and arrows are unknown to them.

These Blacks, with the exception of blankets from the Government, still continue to manufacture very warm and beautiful cloaks of opossum skin, which they wear with the hair side inwards, the other side ornamented with geometrical patterns drawn with wonderful accuracy. The opossum is the Black what the reindeer is to the Lapander: the flesh is their food, the sinews make thread, and the skins are used not only for cloaks but for buckets or water-bags used in crossing deserts.

The Correspondent who has favoured us with the preceding Sketch appends the following well-timed reflections:—"The mysterious and wonderful arrangements of Divine Providence are brought forcibly to our minds on viewing the modes of life of this peculiar people, existing without a wish beyond hunting the forests, and living precariously on food which they obtain by climbing the immense gum trees, wholly ignorant that at their roots the most precious metals has been concealed for thousands of years; generation after generation of aborigines has passed away, unconscious of the riches concealed beneath the surface of their native hunting-grounds, perchance sufficient to have made them the most powerful race under the sun."

Some fine specimens of gold from Australia have, we learn, been transmitted by Mr. Rucker Cook to the British Museum and the Museum of the Geological Society, where they have attracted much attention.

THE RIGHT OF BENIN.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the announcement, that, on the 11th of February last, Commodore Henry William Bruce, commander in chief of her Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa, issued a notification of the raising of the blockade of certain ports and places in the Bight of Benin. The notification states that the kings and chiefs of Bonk house, Elmina, Chica, Adaffie, Fishow, Porto Seguro, Gomulatu, Little Popoe, Aglowy, Great Popoe, Porto Novo, and Lagos, having entered into engagements with her Britannic Majesty's Government for the complete abolition of the traffic in slaves, their sea-coasts and ports are to be exempt from the operations of the blockade established on the 6th of December last, and to be considered free as heretofore for the purposes of legitimate trade.

The competition among the metropolitan omnibuses which run from Paddington to King's-cross for 1d. each passenger the whole distance, is now so great, that buses run in company. Those which run from Paddington to the Bank now charge 1d. from the former place to Portland-road, and from thence to King's-cross 1d.; but as soon as the latter point is passed, and the competition ceases, the notice respecting the 1d. fare is reversed, and 3d. becomes the lowest fare charged, however short the distance travelled.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Parliamentary session under the new *regime* of the Prince President presents a striking contrast in its still-life and utter torpor of existence to the bustling, turbulent, factious, debating, declaiming spirit of political vitality which characterised the sessions of the Constituent and Legislative assemblies. The chief and almost only business transacted by the *Corps Législatif* this week was the passing of a bill for the re-coinage of the copper currency of the Republic.

The approaching military *fête* of the 10th of May, in the Champ de Mars, meanwhile occupies the public mind in Paris, to the exclusion of almost every other subject. Not only the pomp and magnificence to be displayed on the occasion, but the very general belief that the opportunity will be taken, amidst the enthusiasm of the troops at the moment, to proclaim the Prince President Emperor, enhance in a high degree the anticipations which are formed of it. As has been already stated when the affair was first broached, all the corps of the army and navy will be represented; the regiments of the regiments of the army of Italy, like those of the army of Africa, without exception; as also the military schools, and the regiments created in Algeria—the Spahis, the Zouaves, and the native Rifemen—who have already given their proofs and have become French soldiers. The principal Arab chiefs of Algeria have demanded to be allowed to come with the deputations of the army, which is considered a new proof of their sincere desire to remain united with France. The Champ de Mars is perfectly suited for this great *fête*. Immense stands, sumptuously decorated, will be constructed before the Ecole Militaire. In the centre will be that of the President; on the right and left those of the great bodies of the State, and of the ambassadors and members of the *corps diplomatique*. There will also be a stand containing more than 1500 places reserved for foreigners of distinction, who are expected from all parts of Europe. Around the Champ de Mars stands will also be erected for the accommodation of a vast number of spectators. A religious service will give the *fête* a character of grandeur and majesty. A solemn mass will be celebrated on a monumental altar raised in the midst of the troops, and prayers will be offered for the army, the Prince, and France. The Prince will after wards, from his tribune, give to the chief of each corps the eagle of his regiment, as a *souvenir* of glory, a symbol of discipline, and an oath of fidelity. The magnificent ceremony will terminate by the filing off of the troops. The day after, the army will offer a *fête* to the Prince President: there will be military rejoicings in the Champ de Mars, and they will be followed by an immense display of fireworks, got up by the artillery, on the heights of Chaillot. Afterwards there will be a ball at the Ecole Militaire

The eagles are not to be distributed to the National Guard on the 10th of May, but will be presented to that force on the 15th of August

The Minister of Police has issued a circular to the inspectors-general of police, investing them with almost unlimited powers of intermeddling and espionage.

During the parliamentary session the President of the Republic intends to hold receptions at the Elysée every Monday and Saturday evening.

The death of Marshal Gérard is announced. The aged soldier died on Saturday afternoon last. One of his last wishes, expressed while lying on his sick chamber without hope of recovery, was, that he should be buried without any pomp, and that the money generally expended upon persons of his rank should be appropriated to charitable purposes.

The son of Prince Murat has joined the Chasseurs d'Afrique as a private soldier.

It is stated that M. Thiers purposes to travel in Italy, and that passports will be furnished to him by the French Government

The *Moniteur* publishes the official tabular returns of the revenue on imports during the first quarter of the present year. The amount is 23,928,647f., an increase of 5,740,823f. as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1851, and of 4,673,648f. over that of 1850.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the returns of the Customs duties in March last, which amounted to 11,985,000f. Compared with those of the corresponding month of 1850, they increased by 2,280,000f.; and with the receipts of March, 1851, by 2,270,000f. The Customs produced, during the first quarter of the present year, 32,928,000f. In 1850, they gave 27,854,000f.; and in 1851, 26,758,000f.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin of the 19th inst. mention that on that morning the Zollverein Conferences were opened there at eleven o'clock, with a speech from M. de Manteuffel, the Minister-President. He expressed his regret that an agreement had been impossible, but he hoped that the bond of material interest in the proposed development and remodelling of the Zollverein would be preserved in its full strength. It was only when that object had been attained that other questions could be discussed. The speech concluded with a toast for a meeting of the party took place, when it was unanimously resolved that Basil. T. Woodd, Esq., a magistrate residing in the neighbourhood, should be requested to offer himself. With the request Mr. Woodd at once complied, and on Tuesday morning issued his address to the electors, and commenced his canvass.

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TYNEMOUTH.—Mr. Hugh Taylor, of London, the Conservative candidate for the borough of Tynemouth, is actively canvassing the electors.

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Mr. Baron Parke made a pun on Monday, in the Court of Exchequer, which deserves to be recorded. The learned Baron, alluding to the judgment pronounced in the court by Mr. Baron Martin in favour of the admission of Jews into parliament, said that he carried further would in future be styled among the Hebrew fraternity the good Samaritan (Sam. Martin)!

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ALDEBURY.—Mr. Quintin Dick retires; and Captain Temple West, of the Grenadier Guards, son of Admiral Sir John West, K.C.B., is a candidate to succeed him. Captain West is a relative of the Duke of Buckingham, and is grandson to a gentleman who formerly represented the borough of Buckingham in Parliament.

BATH.—Mr. Whateley, Q.C., the Tory candidate, has issued a second address, in which he has considerably modified his principles. On the subject of Free Trade he says:—"I will vote against re-imposing a tax upon the importation of corn, or any other necessary of life, which would, I think, raise the price of bread, for, from much personal intercourse with the poor, I well know the blessing of a cheap loaf. I would, however, heartily concur in any practicable measure for the relief of the agricultural or trading interest."

BERWICK.—There is every probability of a contest for the representation of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is rumoured that the Conservative member, Mr. C. Renton, will retire, and that Mr. Richard Hodgson, of Carham, will come forward as one for the borough, to fill up the vacancy on that interest. The other sitting member, Mr. Forster, a Free trader, and two or three other candidates, are spoken of. It has been intimated that Mr. John Stapleton, formerly of the Northern Circuit, a brother of Lord Beaumont, will be a candidate. Mr. Stapleton is stated to be a most decided Liberal.

BEVERLEY.—Mr. Serjeant Channell is in the field as Protectionist candidate for Beverley.

BODMIN.—There are no less than seven candidates for the representation of this borough.

BOLTON.—Mr. Wickham, the Free-trade Conservative candidate, met the electors and non-electors of Bradford on Monday night. The friends of Colonel Thompson and Mr. Milligan, the two present members, speak with confidence of their re-election.

CARMARTHEN.—By the death of the esteemed and venerable Lord Dynevor, and the consequent elevation of the Hon. Colonel George Rice Trevor, M.P., to the peerage, a vacancy has been occasioned in our county representation. D. Jones, Esq., of Pantglas, has offered himself as a candidate for the vacancy created by the removal of Colonel Trevor to the House of Lords. He declares himself a supporter of Lord Derby's Administration.

CORK COUNTY.—In this county the Protectionist cry is still kept up, and two out-and-out food-taxers are to be started. The late unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, and his relatives, Mr. C. F. Fewen, M.P., and Mr. T. Fewen, have been invited to a public dinner by the Cork Protectionists.

DEVONPORT.—Lord Lounox has been mentioned as likely to contest the next general election for the borough of Devonport and Stonehouse, in opposition to Mr Tufnell and Sir John Romilly, the sitting members.

DOWN.—Lord Castlereagh declines to stand for Down. He tells the electors that if he allowed himself to be put in nomination as their candidate, they would be driven to a lasting state of enmity against those with whom, for their common interest, they should be most closely connected; his Lordship evidently meaning thereby, that they would be placed in hostile opposition to his noble father, the Marquis of Londonderry, and all from amongst his friends, even if successful. he can foresee no gain. Lord Edwin Hill has issued his address to the electors, in the course of which his Lordship says—"Since that one-sided policy (falsely denominated Free-trade) has become the law of the land, it would be unwise at the present time to seek for its repeal."

DURHAM.—The city of Durham will be subjected to a severe contest at the ensuing general election. One of the present members, Mr. Spearman, has announced his intention to withdraw from public life; and in addition to Lord Adolphus Vane and Mr. Thos. C. Granger, another candidate has this week appeared in the person of Mr. Atherton, a barrister on the Northern Circuit, and a "Liberal" of the first water, in his own interpretation of the term.

EAST SOMERSET.—Mr. W. Miles has just issued an address to the electors, in which he states that he shall again appear upon the hustings as a supporter of the present Government.

ENNIS.—The people of Ennis have burnt in effigy their M.P., Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, who is at present canvassing the borough with a view to the next election. The tumult is stated to have risen to such a height on the appearance of the hon. gentleman in the streets, that the peace were obliged to interfere. Nevertheless, it is said that the hon. member is determined to persevere in his canvass, and to go to the poll

EXETER.—The Conservatives have succeeded in getting a candidate, in the person of Mr. George Stucley, the eldest son of the member for North Devon, and the gentleman who was proposed to be set up by the Devon Protection Society in opposition to Sir T. Acland, Bart, who is a Free-trader.

HASTINGS.—Mr. Robert Holland has announced that he does not intend to solicit a continuance of the honour of representing the borough. There are four candidates in the field: two in the Liberal and Free-trade interest, namely, Mr. John Ashley Warre, who contested the borough in 1847, and Mr. John Locke, Q.C., and two Conservatives, Mr. Mangles Brisco, late member, and Mr. Patrick Francis Robertson, are the candidates who come forward as supporters of the Derby Administration.

HERTS.—*The Hertford Mercury* says:—"We have the pleasure of announcing that the Hon. T. Trevor, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Fuller have acceded to the desire expressed in a very numerously signed requisition which has been presented to them, and have announced their intention to contest the county upon Liberal and Free-trade principles." The three candidates on the opposite side are Mr. Halsey, Sir H. Meux, and Sir E. B. Lytton. The latter gentleman has lasted an address to the electors of his county, in which he declares himself in favour of "remedial measures" to the suffering agricultural interest, and an adherent of the Earl of Derby's policy. He adds that he will, if returned as the representative of the county, vote for the repeal of the grant to Maynooth.

IPSWICH.—Mr. Thomas Benjamin Hobhouse has been invited to contest the borough, in conjunction with Mr. Alexander. Mr. Hobhouse is now member for Lambeth. At present Mr Hobhouse has not definitively accepted the invitation.

KNARESBOROUGH.—On Monday the electors of this borough were startled by the announcement that Mr. Winn, one of the Conservative candidates, intended to withdraw from the field. It was at that time a meeting of the party took place, when it was unanimously resolved that Basil. T. Woodd, Esq., a magistrate residing in the neighbourhood, should be requested to offer himself. With the request Mr. Woodd at once complied, and on Tuesday morning issued his address to the electors, and commenced his canvass.

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Captain Kennedy, late Poor-law Inspector at Kilrush, and formerly of the Sligo Light Infantry, has been appointed Governor of Gambia, in room of Richard G. M'Donnell, Esq.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM MAULE, LORD PANMURE.

THE nobleman, who was the second son of George Ramsay, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, having inherited, through his grandmother, Jane Maule, daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule, of Kellie, the extensive estates of the Earls of Panmure, changed his paternal name and arms for those of the family of Maule, and obtained by royal sign manual warrant, dated 9th September, 1831. The ancient House of Maule is of French extraction, the surname having been assumed from the town of Maule, in the Vexin Français, eight leagues from Paris, and their original seat in Normandy. They had been Grands de Maule, one of the Conqueror's companions in arms. In the 13th century Sir Peter de Maule acquired the Baronies of Panmure and Benvie, in marriage with Christian, only daughter and heir of William de Valoines; and in 300 years later, his descendant, Patrick Maule, of Panmure, a stanch Cavalier, was rewarded by his Royal master, Charles I., with the Earldom of Panmure. This Peer's grandson, the Hon. Harry Maule of Kellie, a zealous adherent of the Chevalier St. George, was father of Jane Maule, through whom the Ramsays have succeeded to the estates of the Maules. Lord Panmure, whose death we record, was born 27th October, 1771. He married, first, December 1, 1794, Patricia-Heron, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, Esq., of Hallcaths, and by her (who died May 11, 1821) had issue three sons and six daughters. The sons are—1. The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., late Secretary-at-War, and now second Lord Panmure, who is heir presumptive to the Earldom of Dalhousie; 2. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule; and 3. the Hon. William-Augustus Maule. Of the daughters, his eldest, Patricia, is the widow of Gilbert Young, Esq., of Youngfield; the second, Elizabeth, is married to Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.; the third, Mary, is the wife of James Hamilton, Esq., of Bangour; and the fifth, Ramsay, is married to Donald Macdonald, Esq., of Kingsburgh. Lord Panmure married secondly, in 1822, Miss Elizabeth Barton, but by her had no child. He died at Brechin Castle, on Forfarshire, on the 18th inst.

PRINCE PAUL OF WURTEMBURG.

PRINCE PAUL CHARLES AUGUSTUS, brother of William I., the present, and son of Frederick II., the late King of Wurtemburg, was born on the 19th of January, 1785. His career was that of a soldier, and he served with distinction in the Russian and French armies. For the last thirty years he has been a resident in France. Prince Paul married, on the 24th of September, 1805, the Princess Charlotte, daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom, who died on the 12th of December, 1847, he had two sons and two daughters. The elder of these daughters is the wife of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and the younger is widow of Duke William of Nassau. Prince Paul's elder son is in the Wurtemburg and the Russian military service, and is married to his first cousin, the Princess Catherine, daughter of the present King of Wurtemburg. Prince Paul's younger son commands the first brigade of the King of Russia's horse guards. Prince Paul of Wurtemburg died on the 16th instant, at his hotel in the Place Vendôme. The Prince's brother-in-law, the Marshal and ex-King Jerome Bonaparte, as well as the Prince President and Prince Napoleon of Nassau, Prince Paul's grandson, were present when he breathed his last. The family of Wurtemburg is Protestant, but the Prince had become a Roman Catholic some time previous to his demise

The Royal House of Wurtemburg is closely allied by marriage with that of Bonaparte. The sister of Prince Paul, whose death we here record, the Princess Catherine, was the devoted wife of Jerome Bonaparte. She shared with him the vicissitudes of Westphalia, and was the willing and affectionate partner of his subsequent adversity. Her death occurred in 1836. The Princess Theodolinda Beauharnais, sister of the present Duke of Leuchtenberg, and first cousin of the Prince President, Louis Napoleon, is the wife of Count William of Wurtemburg, a first cousin of the deceased Prince Paul.

MARSHAL GERARD.

MAURICE STEPHEN COUNT GERARD, a Marshal of France, Knight of St. Louis, and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, was born on the 4th April, 1773, at Damvillers, a small town in the department of the Meuse. He entered the military career, which began in the first revolution, was rapid and creditable. In 1791 he entered the French army as a volunteer, and he became a General of Brigade in 1806. During that period he shared in the glories of Marengo and Austerlitz. He was made a General of Division in 1812, and a Count of the Empire in 1813. Gérard was ever closely attached to the interests of his imperial master, and he followed his fortunes to Waterloo. On the day of that terrible battle he was with Marshal Grouchy, and in vain endeavoured to persuade the hesitating commander to join the engagement, and succour the Emperor in the emergency to which Gérard refers in his "Memoirs." From 1815 to the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830, Gérard remained out of active service. In August, 1830, he was appointed Minister of War, and was created a Marshal of France. He commanded the Army of the North, and was present at the taking of Antwerp in 1832: in 1834 he was again Minister of War. Marshal Gérard was also twice President of the Ministerial Council; he obtained the Chancellorship of the Legion of Honour in 1836. The gallant soldier, who at the time of his death was Senior Marshal, departed this life on the 17th inst.

SIR HENRY RUSSELL, BART., OF SWALLOWFIELD, BERKS.

THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 19th inst. Sir Henry was the eldest son of the first Baronet, Sir Henry Russell, who filed the office of Chief of the Supreme Court of Justice in Bengal. His mother, Anne Barbara, was sister of Earl Wintworth.

He was born 27th May, 1783, and married twice: his first wife, Jane, second daughter of John Cassamajor, Esq., of Madras, died 29th December, 1808, just two months after her marriage. His second wife was Maria-Cordelia, daughter of Monsieur B Mottet, of Pondicherry, and by her he leaves two surviving sons—Charles, of the Grenadier Guards, and Sir Charles Russell, living Bart. of Swallowfield, and George, of Exeter College, Oxford; besides two daughters, who are married. Sir Henry's eldest son, Henry, died at Cairo, Jan. 20, 1847, aged twenty-seven.

We are glad to find that our statement relative to the extinction of the family of the Right Hon Edmund Burke is incorrect. The late Thomas Haviland Burke, Esq., the great orator's representative, whose memoir appeared in last week's Obituary, has left a son, Edmund Haviland Burke, at present a student at Eton, and a youth of much promise

Mr. Spencer, better known as Father Ignatius, is in Vienna, raising funds for the "conversion" of the Protestants of England.

The town councils of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the merchants of Perth, and several of our contemporaries on the other side of the Tweed, are urging the necessity for the adoption of the telegraphic system, both to cheapen its use and to ensure greater dispatch, that the newspapers may be able to give later news to their local readers

M. Ferdinand Flocon, a member of the French Provisional Government of 1848, was condemned, at Carlsruhe, on the 16th instant, to fourteen months' imprisonment, for having committed the crime of *lèse Majesté* against the reigning Grand Duke, by publishing in the *Démocratie Rhenane*. M.M. C. F. Meyer and J. Bastian were, at the same time, sentenced, the first to twenty months' and the second to thirty months' imprisonment, for similar offences. The accused, not appearing, were convicted in contumaciam, and fined by the French subjects the Government of Baden has no means of executing the sentences.

A correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* states, that, at the Roman Catholic [illegible] of St. Cuach, a letter of Dr. Cullen was read from the [illegible] synod of the new hierarchy of the [illegible] his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman to [illegible]

Accounts [illegible] Western Australia to the 7th Feb. state that mineral research [illegible] was going on, and that specimens of copper, which had been discovered [illegible] lodes of copper, which had been discovered [illegible] were likely to be thoroughly developed, be profitably worked. An [illegible] (South Australia) paper states that a "nugget" of gold, the first produce of the territory, had been forwarded to England as a present to Prince Albert.

On Monday information was received that Mr. George Frederick Peden, the well-known coal-agent of Lancaster, had gone off, taking with him £500 in cash, the money of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. At the instance of the noble Earl, a warrant for the apprehension has been placed in the hands of Superintendent Wright.

The banking-house of Messrs. J. W. and R. Hall, known as the Forest of Dean Bank, was utterly destroyed by fire a few days ago. One of the female clerks, a girl between 17 and 18 years of age, unfortunately perished in the flames.

The *New Land Ulsterman* says:—"As we are going to press we learn that [illegible] obtained the release of the Irish State prisoners, Smith O'[illegible] Mitchell, and four companions; subject, however, to the condition [illegible] not to set foot in the United Kingdom."

An order has been issued in this county for the construction of thirty iron steam-boats for the use of the Danube [illegible] Navigation Company, of large dimensions and of substantial materials. The order has been [illegible] so as to give employment in the districts—namely, Liverpool, [illegible] Glasgow—where it is well known that the largest number of [illegible] are built, and where the greatest amount of experienced [illegible] is procured.

The [illegible] delivered in London last week increased nearly 200,000 lb. having amounted to 674,742 lb.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CLAIM OF JEWS TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT.—ALDERMAN SALOMONS.

On Monday last, in the Court of Exchequer, judgment was delivered in the case of "Miller *v.* Salomons," on the question which has been before the public so much of late, as to the right of Jews to be members of Parliament.

The interest and importance of the matter attracted a crowded attendance in court. Among those present were the defendant himself, Alderman Salomons, M.P., Baron Rothschild, M.P., and Lord Rutherford, of the Scotch Court of Session, and recently Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The case was argued at much length in Hilary Term last, upon the reserved law points of a special verdict which was delivered at the preceding Michaelmas Term, when the matter came before the court as an action for trial. The action was to recover a sum alleged to be forfeited by the defendant under the statutes 1 George 1, sess. 2, c. 13, s. 17, and 6 George 3, c. 53, s. 1, by reason of his having voted in the House of Commons without having taken the oath of abjuration contained in the latter statute. The declaration stated that the defendant was duly returned to serve in Parliament as a burgess for the borough of Greenwich, and that he voted in the House of Commons without having taken and subscribed the above oath, and thereby forfeited the sum of £500. There were other similar counts; but they were abandoned, in order to raise the substantial question in controversy between the parties, and avoid any technical difficulty by reason of more than one penalty being recovered for alleged offences against the statutes committed on the same day.

The special verdict given at this Michaelmas trial set forth the various facts and the history of the case, which are familiar to the public; the manner in which an oath was tendered upon the conscience of a Jew; and the refusal of the defendant to repeat the words in the oath of abjuration, "upon the true faith of a Christian," when sworn as a member at the table of the House of Commons, and that the Speaker on that occasion objected that the defendant had not taken the oaths in the manner required by law, and requested him to withdraw, which, however, he did not do, declaring that he had taken the oath in the form binding upon his conscience, which the special verdict found to be the truth. The verdict then proceeded to state what took place with respect to the signature of the roll, and concluded by submitting to the Court whether the defendant had lawfully taken the oath of abjuration.

The first point which was argued before the Court in Hilary Term, when it was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the oath was a Christian oath, and could only be made by a Christian; that it could not be lawfully taken without repeating the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," which, as it was argued, were a necessary and essential part of the oath. For the defendant it was contended that the oath, in substance, that he had taken the oath the plea put in and contended for was, that the repeating of the words quoted was not necessary

The Court now gave judgment, each of the learned judges—viz the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Martin—entering at great length into the various law points and arguments raised by counsel on both sides, and into the history and circumstances of the various enactments bearing upon the subject.

The judgment of the Court was against the defendant, Mr. Alderman Salomons, as the majority of the bench—viz. Baron Alderson, Baron Parke, and the Lord Chief Baron—concurred in holding that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were of the essence of the oath; and that if these words were omitted, the oath was not taken at all: while the decision of Baron Martin, that them the oath was not taken at all: while the decision of Baron Martin, that them the oath was not taken at all: while the decision of Baron Martin, that them

CHAPELLE ARDENTE OF THE REMAINS OF PRINCE PAUL OF WURTEMBURG, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

mander made the best of his way on board, and, near midnight, the ship took up a position southward, blockading the only known available channel through which the pirates might possibly get to sea; the pinnace being despatched to take up a position in shore for the purpose of intercepting them should they put to sea under cover of the darkness of the land. After two days and one night's fruitless search, the report continues:—

"The pirate fleet, now left in our rear, was estimated to consist of 400 men disposed in eight prahus, a force sufficient to devastate any portion of country in this neighbourhood, and consign its inhabitants to hopeless slavery. I have entered more fully into the detail of this circumstance than I should otherwise have done, because the impression appears to be gaining ground that there are no such persons as pirates in these seas; whereas I know, both on the east and west coasts of Palawan, the people are kept in constant dread of them.

"It will be interesting to add, that on our visit to Paloan Bay, Mindoro Island, in December last, the inhabitants informed us that on the 22d May, 1851, seven prahus, each containing about 50 men, suddenly appeared in the bay, ransacked the village, carried off five women and two children, murdering at the same time one man and wounding two others, because they resisted the capture of their families. No doubt they were the same we encountered a few days afterwards in Malampaya Sound, as they stood in that direction after leaving Paloan Bay."

The Illustration is from a Sketch taken by Captain Bate, during the heat of the chase in Endeavour Straits, when the boat was about nine miles from the *Royalist*. The high land at the back is Malampaya Tabo.

DEATH OF PRINCE PAUL OF WURTEMBURG.

A Royal death has occurred within the last few days at Paris, which has given occasion to much gossip in fashionable and political circles, owing to the alleged change of religion on the part of the Royal personage a short time prior to his decease. This personage was Prince Paul, the only brother of the reigning King of Wurtemburg, and brother-in-law of the ex-King of Westphalia, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, the uncle of the President of the French Republic. The deceased was in other respects also connected with the great and Royal houses of Europe, as he was father of the Archduchess Helen and of the Duchess of Nassau, and his eldest daughter is the widow of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia.

Prince Paul died on the morning of Friday week, at his mansion in the Place Vendôme. He had for several days before his death been given over by his physicians; and on the day preceding (Thursday) he became insensible and speechless. Prince Nicolas de Nassau, grandson of Prince Paul, the ex-King Jerome, and Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, his nephew, were at the bedside of the deceased, as well as the Russian and Wurtemburg Ministers, on Friday morning, when, it is stated, the Pope's Nuncio entered the room, which caused not a little astonishment amongst those present, as Prince Paul, and the Royal family of Wurtemburg, professed the Protestant religion. It was then asserted that Prince Paul had, in the course of January last, abjured the religion of his fathers, and had been converted to the Roman Catholic religion. The Prince of Nassau on this announcement protested against his grandfather's change of religion being regarded as a valid act, as he considered his relative was not in a state of mind which would warrant its being accepted in the same way as if Prince Paul were in full possession of his faculties unimpaired. The earnestness and promptness of this protest on the part of the young Prince of Nassau arose from the fact that the abandonment of the Protestant faith by Prince Paul would occasion the forfeiture of his right to the throne of Wurtemburg, to which, failing the family of the Prince Royal, he was heir presumptive, and would thus vitiate, and perhaps render null, the title of his descendants to the throne. Important political questions are involved, and their solution will depend upon the light in which jurists will regard his death-bed change of religion, for one of the rumours afloat assigned the period of his embracing the Roman Catholic faith to the fortnight immediately preceding his death.

The Pope's Nuncio and an attendant priest from the Madeleine administered the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church to the Prince before his death.

Prince Paul was born on the 19th of January, 1785, and was therefore in his 67th year. He had resided in France for the last thirty years, and was much attached to that country. He had served both in the French and Russian armies. The Prince has left two sons, viz. Prince Frederick and Prince Augustus.

On Saturday and Sunday the mansion in the Place Vendôme was crowded with visitors to see the *chapelle ardente* in which the remains of the Prince were laid out. The body was attired in the uniform of a lieutenant-general, with the star and the grand cordon of the Royal order of the House of Wurtemburg, and the military cross was laid on a state bed. The Royal crown was placed on a stool at the head of the bed, whilst on the left were to be seen, lying on cushions, the orders of the Legion of Honour, of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, and of St. Hubert of Bavaria. The Baron de Waechter, Minister of Wurtemburg, and the persons attached to the legation, wearing the official uniform, sat for some time at the side of the state bed.

The Prince's will was opened on Saturday, with the usual formalities, by M. de Belleyme, President of the Tribunal of Première Instance. It had been entrusted by the Prince to M. Henry Iver, notary public. Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the grandson of the Prince, the Minister of Wurtemburg, and six other witnesses were present. The testamentary executors are MM. Berryer and Mitvalel.

Nothing has been as yet decided as to the funeral, as the orders of the King of Wurtemburg are awaited from Stutgardt on the subject.

In consequence of the death of the Prince, the ball which was to have taken place at the Tuileries on the 19th has been postponed to the 26th inst. The ball of the Minister of Marine has also been postponed to the 27th, on the same ground.

Our Engraving represents the lying of the body in state in the *chapelle ardente*.

FLEET OF MALAY PIRATES AND "ROYALIST" BOAT IN ENDEAVOUR STRAITS.

BLUNDELL'S PATENT SWEEPING MACHINE.

One of the practical results of the appointment of Sanitary Committees for improving the condition of our towns has been the introduction of mechanical means of cleansing the streets and public roads more economically and effectually than by the scavengers of old. A very useful invention of this class, shown in our Illustration, has lately been patented by Mr. Blundell. This Sweeper consists of revolving brushes, capable of being raised or lowered at will, and working diagonally beneath the machine, which is boxed up, and inside which is the gear-work, which is set in motion by the road wheels. The machine is manufactured by Mr. Croskill, of Beverley, who has lately introduced it to the notice of the local authorities of Hull, before whom a trial has been made, by sweeping several streets in the town; when the gentlemen assembled to witness the experiment expressed their approbation at the manner in which the machine did its work.

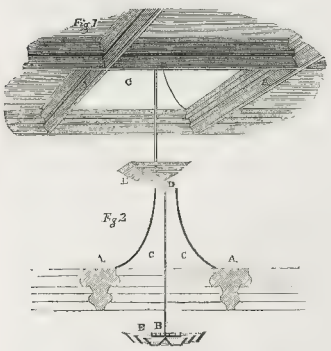
We understand that a man and horse, working the machine eight hours per day, at the very moderate pace of two miles per hour, will thoroughly sweep 56,320 superficial yards; and estimating 5s. per day for the horse, 3s. for the man, and 1s. for wear and tear, the work is done at a cost of about 2d. per 1000 yards; depositing the dust, dirt, &c.,

BLUNDELL'S PATENT SWEEPING MACHINE.

on each side of the road or street, ready for removal by the scavengers' carts. On macadamised roads the mud or dust is removed with a rapidity unprecedented. The pavement can be swept by hand machines with equal expedition and effect.

DR. REID'S SYSTEM OF LIGHTING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday last Dr. Reid's system of lighting the House of Commons was, for the first time, tried. The arrangement dispenses with the massive chandeliers which are represented in the Number of our Journal for February 7, and substitutes, in lieu of them, rings of gas jets pendant to about the level of the main beams of the ceiling. Panels of the flat part of the ceiling have been taken out; and, in the openings thus made, pyramidal boxes, if they may be so termed, open at the top, and painted a brilliant white, are inserted; and through the opening is pendant the gas-pipe, at the end of which is the ring of jets. This arrangement will be best understood by reference to the Diagrams. Fig. 1 shows the ceiling in perspective, the gas ring being hidden by a contrivance to prevent the great glare of the light from it being hurtful to the eyes. *Fig. 2* shows the same in section: *a a* being the ribs of the ceiling; *b*, the gas jets, with the shield *(c)*; *c c*, the conical chamber or box open at the top *(d)*. The same letters of reference serve also for Fig 1. The appearance of the House is completely spoiled by this arrangement: the little compartments so brilliantly white are perfectly ugly and unmeaning; the whole, in fact, quite at variance with the character of the architecture. In addition to these alterations in the ceiling, the stained glass has been taken from two of the windows, and rows of gas jets placed outside to throw a volume of light into the House; this alteration, also, is quite opposed to the richly coloured light which should add its charm to the rich

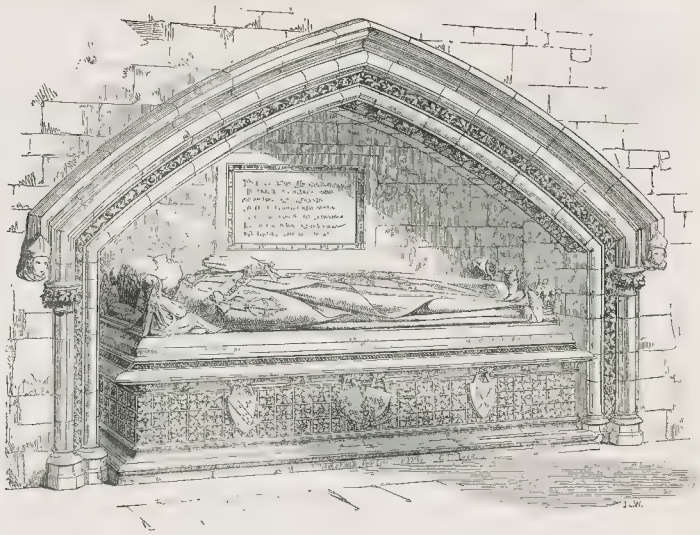


DR. REID'S SYSTEM OF LIGHTING THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

and fantastic Gothic forms. The white light now thrown into the House, in an æsthetic point, makes us regret the absence of the quaint monsters which were in the windows; indeed, the coloured windows are necessary to the style, and in the arrangement originally adopted, of throwing only sufficient light on the windows to show the full colours of the glass, the beautiful appearance of the House was much improved during the night sittings. Our daily contemporaries consider the new mode no improvement on the old as regards light or ventilation; and certainly, as detracting from the unity of the architectural embellishments, to say nothing of the fearful amount of heat which must be generated in very close proximity to the woodwork of the ceiling, the alterations are seriously to be regretted.

The total amount annually exported on works of arterial drainage in Ireland, and which have been finished, is £150,104 9s. 2d., the amount of the original estimate being £111,646 2s. 4d. The amount actually expended to the 30th of September last on unfinished works was £71,310,455 11s., the original estimate being £1,179,374 12s. 11d. The amount which will be required for the completion of those works is £583,794 8s. 3d. The area by original survey over which those drainage improvements are to be made is 288,253 statute acres, but by the revised survey 214,579 acres.

The Berlin Journals mention a trial of two brothers named Tomaschek, which took place on the 15th, before one of the tribunals of that capital. The brothers were charged with conspiracy and forgery, to procure amounts insured in the London Globe Insurance Office, and the insurance office in Copenhagen, by pretending the death and funeral of Franz, one of the brothers. A coffin, filled with straw and a sleeve-board, was actually buried at Berlin, in 1848, Anton, the second brother, following it to the grave as chief mourner. The medical certificates of death were forgeries, those of the burial were given by the clergyman in full belief that a body had been interred. On these certificates the insurance money was paid.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF POWIS, K.G., IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WELCHPOOL.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF POWIS, K.G.

This beautiful Memorial has just been completed by Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, from a chaste design by Mr. G. G. Scott, architect. It has been erected in St. Mary's Church, Welchpool, by order of the Countess of Powis. It is in alabaster, a material admirably suited for the purpose, but disused for the last two or three centuries.

The figure represents the Earl recumbent in the Garter robes, the hands in prayer, angels at the head, and at the feet the Clive and Herbert supporters and coronet. It rests on a richly diapered table, with shields of arms, and a raised brass inscription, with ruby ground, by Waller. A verse in Lombardic characters, from the 31st Psalm, is incised on the plinth of the effigy. The likeness, which is excellent, was obtained from Mr. Grant's fine portrait at Walcot, and a sketch by Sir George Hayter, but without the aid of a profile. The Garter robes and other details have been carefully studied. The Monument has been placed in its arch of Caen stone, beautifully carved by Philips, on the north wall of the chancel in St. Mary's Church, Welchpool, immediately under Powis Castle. The effect of the whole together is magnificent.

The alabaster, weighing from two to three tons, was obtained from the Chelleston quarry, near Derby, and Tauld, between Hanbury and Tutbury, where alabaster has been worked time out of mind; not only, of late, for pottery and conversion into plaster, but for decorative and sculptural uses. So important a branch of art industry was this in the middle ages, that it oftimes formed an export trade; for one instance of which see "Rymer," vol. 8, p. 510, where King Henry IV. grants a passport to three English workmen to convey their alabaster tomb and effigy across the seas, and put it in Nantes Cathedral, where it remained until lately. It represented John IV., Duke of Brittany. The earliest examples, it is believed, are some Norman carved work in Tutbury Church, and a Crusader in Hanbury Church. There are many beautiful tombs of alabaster still existing in this country, more particularly in the midland counties. In the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, Burton-on-Trent was famous for its "marblers in alabaster," as recorded by Leland and Camden. The material seems to have got out of use for monuments about the time of James I.; and Mr. Richardson, who is preparing a paper on the subject, conceives it is in some measure accounted for by the introduction of gunpowder into the pits in lieu of the saw and pick, whereby greater quantities were more readily obtained, but of small and unsound quality, and unfit for sculptural purposes. At Chelleston, while obtaining the Powis block, at a depth of 12 to 16 feet from the surface, were found old iron picks, an oaken ladder, a half-baked jug, and a finely sawn slab of alabaster, with other mediæval witnesses; and at Tauld not only are pits yielding every variety, but extinct pits are observable, and extend from Hanbury Church towards Tutbury. In an ancient survey of this Royal property, the rental is given for these pits and the herbage at £5 8s. by the year, a considerable sum in those days.

At Acton, near Chelleston, in Derby, and other places, according to Middleton, were formerly other quarries which yielded the finest alabaster to be obtained in the county, though closed about his time.

ON THE LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

12, Marlborough-hill, St. John's Wood, April 20.

In the sight of every humane person, there can scarcely be an object of greater importance to a country possessing an extensive marine, and involved in all its responsibilities, than one to which, of late, many of your columns have been considerately devoted.

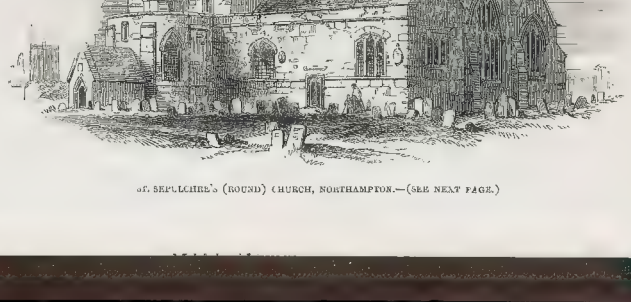
The Legislature has found it to be necessary, and felt it to be a duty, to enact that every ship shall carry boats sound and capacious enough for holding, with due buoyancy, the whole of its company; but the enactment is a mere delusion so long as the means for suspending, lowering, and clearing off boats shall remain in their present defective state.

Not only on almost every occasion of wrecks do many of the boats prove unavailing from this cause, but fatal delay, loss of life, and injury to limbs often take place in getting landsmen, and especially women and children, down into boats after they are lowered. In many instances of wrecks and collisions ships drag their boats down with them, and nearly all on board perish, although it is rare that more than ten minutes do not elapse between the moment of a ship's striking and her foundering. But the evil is not confined to wrecks alone; there is a much more frequently occurring, if less extensive, loss of life to sailors who fall overboard at sea, a large proportion of whom are drowned before boats can reach them.

It is true that the failure in part arises from want of practice in the crew, and of use in the apparatus: but the apparatus itself is essentially defective, to a degree against which no practice and no use could provide; and the question is, whether an apparatus may not be contrived which shall not only require no use to keep it in order, and little practice for using it, but which shall provide with certainty for a rapid descent and clearing off of boats in so secure a manner, that their complement may be safely lodged in them before they are lowered—a point of great importance in all cases, and indispensable where the time of evacuation is limited to but a few minutes.

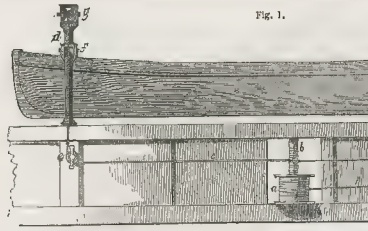
It is gratifying to notice the humane feeling which has moved so many persons to propose plans for preventing such disasters. At the same time, whatever facility of invention a person may possess, it cannot be exercised with complete success in any case compounded of many requirements, until these shall have been placed in due order before the mind.

Subjoined is a plan contrived with a view to simplicity, certainty of action, and cheapness. Both naval officers of experience and superior mechanicians have examined the apparatus with attention and given it their approval. No per-



ST. SEPULCHRE'S (ROUND) CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Fig. 1.



sonal interest whatever enters into the desire to introduce this invention, for it has been presented to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, which will obtain any benefit derivable from its use. I am, &c., JULIUS JEFFREYS.

In the Diagram Fig. 1, *a b* is a wheel and axle, or double drum, set vertically in the bulwarks of the ship, and equi-distant between the davits (*d d*) to which the boat is suspended. Through the axle or smaller drum (*b*), which is four inches in diameter, a chain or rope is passed, and its ends proceed horizontally in different directions to single pulleys or rollers (*e e*) at the foot of each davit. Here the chains or ropes take a vertical direction, and are then carried through other pulleys (*f* and *g*) to the end of the davits, pass downwards to the boat and form the falls by which it is suspended. When the axle (*b*) is turned, it winds the chain up upon itself from both directions equally; and in the same manner, when turned the other way, it lets off both chains equally, so that the head and stern of the boat must ascend and descend with strict equality, and the boat travel in a horizontal position, even though it should be much more loaded at one end than the other. The power by which the axle is turned, and the boat steadily hoisted and lowered, is applied to a rope (*h*) carried round the large "drum" (*a*), in a reverse direction to the coil of chain on the smaller drum. By making the large "drum" of four times the diameter of the smaller one, or about sixteen inches, a power of four is gained without any of the friction of pulley blocks; and equal, therefore, in effect to a pair of three-sheaved blocks at the end of each "fall." The pulleys in this place, being merely single-sheaved rollers for supporting and directing the chains, require only one sheave-hole, which can be made so free that any kink in the chain or rope could readily pass through it.

Fig. 2

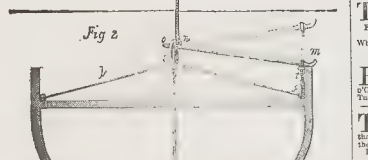


Fig. 2 represents a plan for safely suspending and simply disengaging the boat after it has been lowered into the water. *k k* are stays, stretching from either side of the boat across the opening to the oval ring (*e*) at the end of the piece of suspending chain (*f*), which proceeds from the bottom of the boat, where it is firmly fixed. The point *s* then becomes the centre of motion, well above the centre of gravity at the thwarts of the boat, and the suspending connexion is effected in a very simple manner by means of a single lever of the first order (*m n o*), which is a rod of about 4 feet long, tapering from about half an inch diameter at the end *m* to 1¼ inch at the end *o*. This lever has a staple firmly forged on it at the point *n*, lot out one-eighth of its length from *o*, which staple is permanently fixed to the end of the "fall," so that this lever always hangs to the "fall" by that staple, which divides it into a long arm (*m n*) and a short arm (*n o*). To make the boat fast to the "fall," a sailor at each end of the boat has only with the left hand to lay hold of the oval ring (*e*) at the end of the short chain (*f*), and as the boat comes up to the ship's side, with his right hand to catch hold of the long arm (*m n*) of the lever (*m n o*), as it hangs from the "fall," and to pass the short arm (*n o*) into the ring *e*, and then, at the same moment to depress the end *m* down to the gunwale of the boat. His left hand is now free to secure the end (*m*) to the gunwale by passing a short cord which is fixed to it round a cleat, as at *p*. When once made fast this convenient cannot be dissolved by any amount of agitation, but may be set free in a moment by letting the cord (*l*) loose from the cleat. In the dotted lines the lever is seen rising and on the point of escaping

A model of the invention will, we understand, be shewn this evening, at the Earl of Rosse's *conversaziones*.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S (ROUND) CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.

THE Annual Spring Meeting of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton was held on Wednesday week, at Northampton, when the occasion—rather a peculiar one—at the close of the restoration of St. Peter's Church, and at the commencement of the restoration of St. Sepulchre's—was taken advantage of to invite the members in Union to be present. That invitation was so cordially and widely accepted, as to render the meeting what it had been earnestly desired to make it an Architectural Congress. Among the proceedings was a very interesting paper read by Mr. G. G. Scott and Mr. Poole, upon the proposed restoration. We have not room for the report, but give a few particulars.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton, is one of the four remaining round churches in England built after that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and is the only one of these singularly interesting edifices now unrestored. Its present condition is most deplorable. Though the parish has always done the substantial repairs, and though much money has thus from time to time been expended on it, the present round part is so encumbered with inconvenient pews and galleries, that it is difficult to distinguish its architectural features, or even to recognise its original form, a form in itself most ill-adapted for congregational worship, and which renders the present chancel and aisles almost useless. With a parish containing (after deducting the new district of St. Andrew's) nearly 6000 souls, there is available accommodation in the present church, and that of a most inconvenient kind, for barely 600. The only satisfactory mode in which the additional accommodation required can be obtained, and the present hindrances to reverential worship removed, is the same which would restore to the building its unique architectural character, viz. by bridge, and at the Offices of the Institution, where lists of subscribers, forms of recommendation, and every information may be obtained between the hours of Ten and Five daily.

STEPHEN J ALDRICH, Secretary.

April 21, 1852.

converting the present chancel and aisles to congregational uses, and extending them eastward to twice their present length, with chancel at the extremity, thus freeing the round part of its present encumbrances, and leaving it as a baptistery or ante-chapel to the rest of the Church. By this means convenient seats will be acquired for 600 worshippers besides such moveable single seats as may be placed in the round part. While the spiritual wants of the parish demand that the enlargement of the Church should be no longer delayed, its extreme interest and architectural interest require that its restoration should be most careful and complete. A committee has, therefore, been formed, with the the bishop and the archbishop, consisting of the vicar, churchwardens, and others, who purpose entrusting the work to the hands of Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect who has successfully superintended the restoration of St Peter's in Northampton. The cost of the undertaking cannot be estimated at less than £4000 —a sum which the parish by itself is quite unable to provide, and which, at the same time, it may be not forthcoming, from the interest which must naturally be felt by all the inhabitants of the town and country in preserving so singular a relict of the faith and chivalry of ancient times, even apart from the more important consideration of the great additional spiritual advantages which its enlargement will secure to the present generation.

The features of the round part are thus characterised by Mr. Poole. In the interior we have a circle of eight cylindrical columns, supporting pointed arches. The columns are decidedly Norman, and the arches, though pointed, are so exceedingly simple, being only of one order, with a flat soffit, that if it were possible to conceive that any Norman arches could be pointed, we might certainly suppose that those were of the same date with the columns. Yet it was *a priori* very unlikely that if this Church was early of the date assigned to it would have had pointed arches. In consequence it has given rise to various opinions. It has been declared an example of pointed arches of a pure Norman period, accounted for by the foreign influence which might under these circumstances be fairly expected; and an example of the transition period, which commences about 1145. Mr. Poole, some four years ago, attributed these arches to Simon de St. Liz, who died in 1127; but Mr. Poole now considers them to be so recent, as to be separated in their history from the columns it might be 400 years or more. Since that, Mr. Scott has discovered, *beyond all possible doubt*, that not the arches only, but also part of the columns themselves, are recent, the capitals having been taken off and the shafts lengthened about two feet.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 25.—Second Sunday after Easter. Princess Alice born, 1843.
MONDAY, 26.—David Hume born, 1711.
TUESDAY, 27.—Sun rises 5h. 41m., sets 7h. 14m.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.
THURSDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.
FRIDAY, 30.—Washington inaugurated President of the United States, 1789.
SATURDAY, May 1.—Prince Arthur born, 1850.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 1, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
5	20	5	49	6	16	6	55	7	32	8	3	8	45
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
9	30	10	12	10	52	11	30	11	55	11	55	11	55

NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION.

On Saturday next, May 1, price Twopence, the First Number of

THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of Arts, Manufactures, Practical Science, Literature, and Social Economy

Published in Weekly Numbers, containing 16 quarto pages, price 2d., and in Monthly Parts. Published at the Office, 11, Bouverie street, Fleet-street;

Where all Communications for the Editor must be addressed, and where Advertisements are received.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—BRIGHTON and LONDON.—DR. DARLING will give a series of amusing EXPERIMENTS THIS DAY, at Two o'Clock, at the NEWBURGH ROOMS, BRIGHTON, and on the evenings of Monday next, Tuesday, April 26 and 27; and at the Hanover-square Rooms every Wednesday and Friday.

THE BEHRING'S STRAITS EXPEDITION.—The Subscribers to aid of Mr Rodgers, Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin are informed that the EXPEDITION is DETAINED, in consequence of the funds being insufficient to defray the cost of equipments.

Enbol, Millwall, April 14. D. BEATSON.

RESCUE of Capt. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, Capt. RICHARD CROZIER, and 126 other brave Officers and Men.—An earnest APPEAL is made to the public to lend their aid (by immediate subscriptions) to Capt BEATSON'S EXPEDITION in search of our less countrymen. Capt. Beatson proposes to start almost at once, and therefore requests that all sums are earnestly requested to be sent by those who wish to aid the cause to the Royal Geographical Society, 3, Waterloo-place; and to 36, Moorgate-street; and the bankers

EDUCATION. In an Establishment for the Daughters of Gentlemen (delight city situated on the South Coast, Vanenuse ocean after Easter. There are resident Foreign Teachers and Professors of talent attend. The number of pupils is limited, and the domestic arrangements are very liberal. References given to Clergymen of the Established Church, and to parents of children who have been several years in the house. Inclusive terms from 60 to 80 guineas per annum. Address, F. W., care of Mr. BELLAIR, No. 67, cressenhall-street, City.

CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Established 1578. Number of Boys now limited to Thirty. Under Fifteen years of age at entrance.—Head Master: E. R. Humphreys, L.L.D. Ex. Author of the "Lyra Britannica." Examinations, Lessons, and Work under the Head Master of the Junior Forms by Assistant Masters. The School REOPENED the above SCHOOL on the 14th of APRIL, and he is prepared to receive Additional Boarders. The domestic arrangements will be on the same plan as at present. Home comforting everything as related to promote the cleanliness, comfort, and salutary Home comforting everything as related to promote the cleanliness, comfort, and correct moral habits of the pupils. A Matron and Drill Sergeant form part of the domestic establishment. There are Five Scholarships and Exhibitions in connexion with the School at Colleges in Oxford, none of which is less than £50 per annum. Prospectuses can be had of Dr Humphreys.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 1200 persons.—SOIREES DANSANTES every Night. Admission, 6d. per quarter, £1. 1s.—Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the science of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom. Classes in Oxford, none of which is less than £50 per annum. Prospectuses can be had of Dr Humphreys. R. H. CALDWELL, L.L.D., Sec. Hon. Sec.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will RE-APPEAR, on MONDAY, April 26th, at their ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's, for a limited number of Nights only, previous to their departure for the Provinces. Doors open at Seven o'Clock, and the Performance commences at Half-past Seven. Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.—Private Boxes, 2 guineas. Stalls, 5s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, where Seats may be secured from Eleven till Five daily; and of all the principal Librarians.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL. Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, MAY 14, MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH. Vocalists:—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lockey, and Herr Formes. The orchestra, the most extensive in Exeter-hall, will consist of (including the usual band) nearly 700 performers. Principal Violin, Mr. Sainton. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's office, 6, in Exeter-hall. Subscribers now entering will be entitled to three tickets for the above Concert.

QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.—Miss MACALPINE and Miss MARGARET MACALPINE have the honour to announce that their FIRST CONCERT will take place at the above Rooms on TUESDAY, APRIL 27th. To commence at Eight o'Clock. Vocalists: Madame Birch, Dolby, Macalpine, and Margaret Macalpine; Messrs Swift, Wrighton, and Whitworth. Instrumentalists—Mr Kuhlmark, Herr Von Holzlegeln, Signor Puzzi, and Signor Bottesini. Reserved Seats, 10s 6d.; Single Tickets 7s 6d. To be had at the Misses Macalpine's residence, 81, Westbourne Park Villas, and of the principal Musicsellers.

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EGYPTIAN HALL.—HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM.—The Original Great DIORAMA, presenting at the Tower, Villages, and Sacred Sites of Arabia, Syria, and Palestine; Streets of Jerusalem, Scenes of the Nativity, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Interior of Mosque of Omar, Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s., Pit, 2s. 6d; Stalls, 3s. 6d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will OPEN their Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION on MONDAY next, 53, Pall Mall, near St James' Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN Daily from Ten Till Five, and will close on Saturday, May 8. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. GEO. R. NEWTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the above Association will OPEN for the Season on MONDAY next, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, No 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), from 9 A.M. till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Now exhibiting Daily, the Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WAR in INDIA CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO. Afternoon, Three o'Clock; Evening, Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s, Stalls, 2s 6d; and reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN for the season. Since March 25th, the following additions have been made to the Collection:—A pair of Nilgau Antelopes, having been presented by the Hippopotamus, Elephant Calf, and other rare animals, died in the winter. Admission, 1s; on Mondays 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHHOFFNER and DR FLIN'S NEW PANTECHNETHECON PICTURE, by FRANCIS FLIN, is NOW OPEN Every Morning and Evening at One and Eight o'Clock, with Dissolving Views, Illustrative of the Manners, Dress and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS.
ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms.
At Mr MITCHELL'S, ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET.
FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT. —FIDELIO.—It is respectfully announced that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 29, when will be presented (for the first time this Season, Beethoven's celebrated Opera, FIDELIO. Leonora, Mdlle Sofia Cruvelli; Marcellina, Mdlle. Feller; Florestan, Signor Calzolari; Rocco, Signor Lenhil; Jacquino, Signor Mercuriali; Il Ministro, Signor Fortuni; and Pizarro, Signor Coletti; with various Entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, by Mdlle. Carolina Rossi, Mdlle Guy Stephan Mdlle Rosa, Lamoureux, Egger, Allegrini, MM d'Mattea and Mathieu.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Box-office, Colonnade, Haymarket.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Final Arrangements.—On MONDAY, APRIL 26, HOCHET DUNE COQUETTE, and BATAILLE DE DAMES. WEDNESDAY, April 28, Le REGNIER a SENLIS, and MDLLE DE LA BEGLIERE. FRIDAY, April 30, Le Barbiere de Seville, and Le Mari a la campagne, being positively the last appearances of M Regnier, Mdlle Desmarets, Mdlle Marquet, and Mdme Roger Selle. Doors will be opened at Seven o'clock, and the performances commences at Half-past Seven. Boxes, 8s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s.—Private Boxes, 2 Guineas. Stalls, 5s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre from Eleven till Five daily; and of all the principal Librarians.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, APRIL 26th, will be performed the CORSICAN BROTHERS; and the New Fairy Easter Piece. Tuesday, 27th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Wednesday, 28th: Shakspeare's Play of KING JOHN, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Thursday, 29th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 30th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Saturday, May 1st. The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—On MONDAY, APRIL 26, and every Evening during the week, at Eight o'Clock, a new Introductory Burletta, written by Mr Augustus Brown. After which, an Original Drama, in Two Acts, entitled THE HAUNTED MAN; or, The Ghost's Bargain. To conclude with the Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. A Morning Performance on Wednesday the 28th inst, and Saturday May 1st, at Three o'Clock. Doors to open half an hour previous to the commencement. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c. to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre from Eleven till Five daily; and of all the principal Librarians.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WARDE.—On MONDAY, APRIL 26, and during the Week, will be presented the gorgeous, historical, and warlike Spectacle of BONAPARTE in EGYPT; or, the Battle of Aboukir; combining life like Scenes in elements and striking characteristics of that Grand Drama. To conclude with the Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. A Morning Performance on Wednesday the 28th inst, and Saturday May 1st, at Three o'Clock. Doors to open half an hour previous to the commencement. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c. to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre from Eleven till Five daily; and of all the principal Librarians.

TWELVE LECTURES on DANTE.—Professor J. CASTO will deliver his SECOND LECTURE: Introduction to the Hell, and Second and Third Canto, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at Hanover-square Rooms, at Three o'clock.—Ticket for the Series 25s; Family Ticket (to admit three), two guineas; Single Ticket (reserved), 3s. Unreserved, 2s. Programme and Tickets may be had at the Rooms, or at Mr. Sams', Library Bond-street.

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NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 7s. per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe lane, London

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

BOOKS, &c RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
The Laws of Hos'th.—Webster' Royal Red Book.—The Career of Louis Napoleon.
MUSIC.—There are Deer in the Woods.—Oh, tell me not of Summer's glow.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A MAY NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
THREE SHEETS—ONE SHILLING!

Among the Engravings to appear in this Treble Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be the following:—

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.—The Poetry by CHARLES MACKAY; the Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir H. R. BISHOP. "The Swallow and the Robin" (Two Illustrations); "Wild Flowers" (Two Illustrations); "Wine and Glory" (One Illustration); "Could we recal Departed Days" (One Illustration); "The Silvery Birch" (Two Illustrations).

Also, "The Last Shilling Day at the Crystal Palace" (two-page Engraving); Pic-Nic in the Time of Charles II., by F. Taylor. L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, by Horsley. "He's Gone," by Dickson. May in Town, by Leech. A May Scene, by Doyle. Cora: a May Legend of Somerset. "The Signal," &c. &c.

Sketches in the Port Phillip Gold Diggings.—Pictures from the Water-Colour Societies' and Portland Gallery Exhibitions. Paris Fashions for May.—And a variety of other Engravings.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852.

THE re-establishment of the French Empire is the prominent topic of the week. The speculators of Paris are betting upon the event at the Bourse and elsewhere, the odds being at present against the realisation of the project. Many circumstances, however, conspire to lend strength to the belief that the 10th of May—the day on which the powers of the President would have expired by the Constitution of 1848—has been fixed upon for a new *coup d'état*. There is to be a grand review upon that day, at which the National Guard is not to be present; and a host of minor arrangements have been made, all dependent upon the one issue—the Empire. It is evident that, as far as the President is concerned, he earnestly covets the Imperial purple; that he has from the beginning made it his policy to attain it, by fair means or by foul; that it is with him a calculation, a conviction, and a faith that he shall be Emperor; and that if he be deterred, either now or at any future time, from attempting the decisive step which is to fix the crown upon his brow, it will not be from a consideration that he ought not, but that he may not, take it with safety. The people that surround him having so much more to gain by his success, and so much less to lose by his failure, urge him daily to dare all, and to emerge from the present provisional state of the grub Dictator into that of the full-fledged butterfly Emperor; but he himself, though more than willing, is for a while restrained by prudential considerations. Circumstances have recently come to light which will, no doubt, materially influence his decision. It appears that the late Prince Schwarzenberg, whose love of an iron despotism was so excessive that he could forgive Louis Napoleon all the flaws in his title, and all the questionable means by which he attained the supreme power, was not only favourably disposed to his assumption of the Imperial title, but actually addressed the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Berlin, and urged the consent of those great Powers to the proposed change, as one that would be of advantage to the cause of order and stability in Europe. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia did not, however, coincide in his opinion. The Emperor of Russia fairly and clearly stated, that if the French people chose to name Louis Napoleon Emperor for life, it was no business of his; but if Louis Napoleon chose, by a new *coup d'état*, to revive and establish an hereditary and imperial dynasty, he certainly should not acknowledge the assumption. The King of Prussia expressed the same determination. How far these serious facts may influence the conduct of Louis Napoleon, time alone will show; but it is more than probable that they will not be without their weight in inducing him to temporise. He is at present undisputed master and Lord of the French people, and his very enemies remain quiescent in the belief that he is a stop-gap—that he must last out his appointed time; and that he will give place, when events are ripe, to the greater man who is destined to overthrow him, and to restore the liberties of his outraged and oppressed country. But, as soon as he endeavours to convert his temporary into the permanent—to transform the autocratic President of a term of years into the hereditary Emperor—their hostility will take a more active shape. Besides, it has transpired that the President met with a most uncordial reception from the working men of the Faubourg St. Antoine, when a few days ago he miscalculated his popularity so far as to venture among them on his return from a visit to Vincennes. It is likely that this fact will also have its weight in inducing him to act warily.

A week ago the time seemed ripe for the Emperorship; but, as the appointed day draws near, the chances of the attempt seem to diminish. The army, it is true, seems full of confidence; but the same power that urges it, can restrain it. In the meantime there is a loan of from 200,000,000f. to 300,000,000f. on foot; and the final result will in no small degree depend on the views of the great capitalists whether the President or the Emperor is more safely to be trusted with it.

IF we may believe the multitudinous voice of Rumour, the act of the Crystal Palace is sealed; and the most marvellous, the most novel, and, as many assert, the most beautiful, building in the world, is no longer to challenge our admiration. It seems somewhat incredible, however, that such should be the case. London, without St. Paul's or the Tower, would almost cease to be London; and London without the Crystal Palace would be almost as bare. A grace and a glory would, in this case, have departed, and Vandalism with a grim smile might say, "I did it." The elegance, beauty, magnitude, and convenience of the building plead for it in vain. The minority who are leagued against it make its very merits the reason for its destruction. "Let it perish," they say, "for it is too beautiful to last. Let it die with its objects, and its memory will survive. It will become mythological in ceasing to be actual, and will rank with the enchanted halls of Aladdin, or with the Russian palace of ice, or with any other marvellous structure that exists only in the pages of romance." It is either too beautiful, or too good, or too large for the toleration of its foes; and if these are to carry the day, as Rumour emphatically asserts, England, proud of her common sense, will offer the not very sensible spectacle of wantonly destroying that which the two most celebrated and most civilised nations of the world, next to herself, most envy her the possession of. While Paris, ambitious of maintaining her ancient renown as the most beautiful capital in the world, fears that the character will no longer be deserved unless she have a Crystal Palace to justify it, and is seriously thinking of constructing a similar edifice; and while America, anxious not to be outdone by the "old country," is meditating whether she cannot have a better, or at all events as good, a palace as that which Paxton built, ours is to come down, and to be sold as broken glass and old iron! But may not Rumour be wrong? May it not have mistaken the apparent apathy of the public, and may not what is supposed to be apathy be simply the result of over-confidence or incredulity? The organ of destructiveness, of which the phrenologists tell us so much, is doubtless large in some individuals; but we are loth to believe in such a national development of the "bump" as the active or passive participation of the public in the demolition of this Building would prove.

We know it is argued that the Building is of no further use, that it would not pay to keep it up, and that, therefore, it is not destructiveness, but good policy, to pull it down. It cannot, however, be taken for granted that the argument is valid. It is by no means proved by the objectors that the Building could not be turned to the highest and best public uses in a variety of ways, or that means might not very easily be found for making it a self-sustaining institution, as well as a means of permanent gratification, advantage, and instruction to the people, not only of London, but of the whole kingdom. Whether it would be most advisable to make it a gigantic conservatory and museum of art and nature, or a perpetual exhibition of the skill and industry of the people of these islands; or whether it might not still more advantageously be applied to both, and many other purposes, we need not now take upon ourselves to decide, or even to inquire. We well know that those who cherish a foregone conclusion in their minds will not listen to reasons, however sound; and, indeed, in this as in other cases, the better the reason the more hateful it is to those who have predetermined not to be influenced by it. But it must be said that there has been a display of great unfairness on the subject. The manner in which the evidence of Sir Joseph Paxton has been perverted into an argument for the destruction of that which he so anxiously wished to preserve, is sufficient proof that the verdict destined to influence the fate of the Building was left to be delivered by its enemies. Yet in a case of this kind, where delay cannot possibly do any harm, and where precipitation can do mischief that may be irreparable, we do hope that time will yet be granted. A more mature consideration of the subject is required. There is no necessity for haste in the destruction of anything but a wild beast, a venomous reptile, or a rag that bears infection or the plague. The most obstinate enemies of the Crystal Palace cannot allege any danger as likely to result from a little more delay in the gratification of their wishes.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Canonry:* The Rev. J. D. Jefferson, to Osbaldwick, in York Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. J. Jenkins, to Fillingham, near Lincoln; the Rev. George Gervase Ferry, to Wadington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. C. Smith, to Boothby Graffoe, Lincolnshire; the Rev. John Postle, to a fourth part of the rectory and a fourth part of the vicarage of Felmingham, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. C. Arnold, to Ryegate, Kent; the Rev. Robert Emans Crawley, to Potterspury, Northamptonshire; the Rev. C. J. Sterling, to Newton-on-Trent, near Lincoln.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Joseph Walis, from parishioners and friends at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, on his removal; the Rev. John George M'Leod, on his resigning the curacy of St. Peter's, Derby, from the parishioners; the Rev. G. W. Warr, of St. Saviour's, Liverpool, from the congregation; the Rev. W. C. Sharpe, curate of the parish, from the parishioners of St. Michael Coslany, in the city of Norwich.

THE Earl of Canterbury has presented the Rev. James Jones Reynolds, B.A., curate of the parish of St. John the Baptist, Bristol, to the rectory of Shaftesbury St. Trinity, with St. Peter annexed, void by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Clerk.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The total receipts of the society from all sources during the year 1851 amount to £147,476. On Friday week the monthly meeting was held at 79, Pall-Mall, when it was stated that the Jubilee fund has now reached £27,000. The following sums were granted from that fund:—1. For the extension of the episcopate, £15,000; of which £3000 are to be applied towards the endowment of a bishopric in the island of Mauritius; £6000 towards a new see in Borneo, part of the diocese of Cape Town; and £5000 towards the endowment of a bishopric which shall include the island of Borneo. A conditional grant was also made towards the endowment of the bisnopric of Sierra Leone, of £5000, which is now nearly, if not quite, completed. 2 For the education of missionary candidates the amount of £8500 was granted in the following sums, viz £.500 for the foundation of four Oriental scholarships at St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury; and £1000 each to six colonial colleges; viz. St. John's and Fredricia, in New Zealand; Trinity College, Toronto; Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in Canada; Woodlands, at the Cape of Good Hope; and St. Thomas's College, Ceylon. 3 The sum of £3000 was directed to be applied to the spiritual aid of emigrants. The sum of £1000 was granted in aid of the projected mission to West Africa from the West Indies. A large sum was also set apart for missionary purposes in the East Indies. General satisfaction was expressed at the above appropriation of the Jubilee fund.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening, the annual meeting of the subscribers and to and members of this excellent society was held at St. Martin's Hall. This society was established at a public meeting held in May, 1849, for the purpose of affording to schoolmasters and mistresses and teachers in Sunday and week-day schools, conducted upon the principles of the Established Church, an opportunity of making assurances suitable to their peculiar circumstances, and of uniting themselves more closely together by a new bond, as a company almost entirely providing for each other in time of need. The Rev Richard Burgess, B.D, took the chair, and was supported by the Rev. T. Jackson, late principal of the Training College, Battersea; the Rev. D. Coleridge, principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and several other clergymen. The proceedings were of a highly satisfactory character.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT CORK.

The committee of this great national undertaking met again on Tuesday, at their rooms, Stephen's-green, Dublin; Lord Talbot de Malahide occupying the chair. The meeting was a numerous and highly influential one. Mr Deane, the honorary secretary, read a letter from Mr. F. P. Money, enclosing a cheque from Herbert Ingram, Esq., of London, for £10; also, a cheque from Messrs Briggs and Co., of Primrose street, London, oil merchants, and the contractors for the supply of oil to many of the light-houses, &c. both in England and Ireland, and a subscription of £5 from Mr. Charles Geach, M.P. He (Mr. Deane) had lately inspected the Exhibition building at Cork, and was completely surprised at the extent of the works already completed, and the magnificence of the building. It presented an uninterrupted view from the entrance to the end of the southern hall, of 251 feet, independent of the transverse gallery 320 feet long. Both halls to be lit by roof-lights of glass. The available area was 14,272 feet, and the wall space 12,341 feet; of this space no more than 3000 feet now remained for disposal, so numerous had been the applications for space. Mr. Deane then alluded to the large amount of subscriptions that had been received from every quarter; and said that it was evident from this, and the number of applications for space from various parts of Ireland, that the Exhibition would be, in every sense of the word, a great National Exhibition of Irish arts, manufacture, and materials.

The Electric Telegraph Company have just completed their Great Northern system of telegraph, viz Peterborough, Lincoln, Newark, Doncaster, Boston, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, and on to York, a distance of 220 miles, placing the agricultural district of the Lincolnshire Wolds in immediate communication with London, the West of England, and the North.

DEARTH OF LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA.—By a letter, dated the 27th December, from Portland Bay, dispatched per Port Phillip, it is reported that "the accounts from the mines continue so good that a very great scarcity of labour is being felt. Some people are left without more than one or two men in their establishments, who have been in the habit of employing thirty or forty. They have been obliged to put ten thousand instead of one thousand sheep in a flock; and, although these shifts may be made at the time of the year, though at great risk, from the bush fires, they will not answer in the winter time. Almost all the overseers in the country are gone, or are going; and this is the worst feature in it, that our most efficient men are those who are most likely to do well at the mines. The wool was shorn, but there was no means of getting it down in the country, for want of bullock-drivers."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, and accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, left Windsor Castle at twenty minutes before three on Monday afternoon, and travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to London. At the Paddington station seven of the Queen's carriages were in readiness to convey her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal party to Buckingham Palace, a detachment of the 7th Hussars forming the escort. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which the Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Tuscany, had an audience of her Majesty to take leave. On the same day the Queen paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and in the evening honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

On Wednesday her Majesty held her third levee this season. The French plays were honoured with a visit in the evening

On Thursday her Majesty held a chapter of the most noble Order of the Bath.

The Queen will hold her second Drawingroom on Thursday next.

THE LEVEE.

Her Majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday last. The Queen and the Prince arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and were received by the great officers of state.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg attended the levee. The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen.

The Queen wore a dress of grey moir antique silk, trimmed with black lace, grey ribbons, and white bugles. The petticoat was of white silk, trimmed with white tulle and white ribbons. Her Majesty wore round her head a wreath composed of blackberries and diamonds.

The diplomatic and general circle were both very fully attended, and the presentations were unusually numerous.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Her Majesty held an investiture of the most honourable Order of the Bath on Thursday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

Lord Broughton had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and was invested with a riband and badge of a Knight Grand Cross (civil division) of the Bath.

The following Knights Grand Cross were afterwards severally introduced, and respectively invested by her Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross (military division):—General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Woodford, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, and Lieut.-General Sir John Burgoyne. The diplomatic and general circle were both very fully attended, and the presentations were unusually numerous.

The following officers had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon them, and were invested with the insignia of Knights Commanders (military division):—Major-General John Owen, Lieut.-General Thomas Downman, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Macleine, Lieut.-General George Charles D'Aguilar, Lieutenant General Henry Goodlake, Lieutenant-General John Bell, Lieutenant General George Brown, Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby, Rear-Admiral William Fairbrother Carroll.

Admiral Sir Charles Ekins and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Ballen were summoned to attend the investiture, as Knights Grand Cross, but were unable to be present.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg left Buckingham Palace at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, on his return to the Continent.

The marriage of the Duchess of Sutherland's daughter, Lady Constance Leveson Gower, with Earl Grosvenor, is definitively fixed to take place on Wednesday next.

THE MAGELLAN PIRATES.—Great excitement—according to the latest accounts from Chili (South America)—prevailed at Valparaiso, in consequence of the arrival of the *Virago* (her Britannic Majesty's steamer) and Chilian brig of war *Meteor*, accompanying the American schooner barge *Florida* and British brig *Ettra Cornish*, with 353 of the revolutionists of the Magellan Straits. They all landed on the 24th of February. Cambiaso, the murderous leader, being heavily ironed, was conducted in a *whale-boat* (sic), but looked very cool, and amused himself by twirling his moustache, and nodding to any chance acquaintance in the crowd. Captain Talbot, of the *Ettra Cornish*, Mr. Cornish, passenger, and son of the vessel's owner, and Mr. Shaw, of *Florida*, and a few others (including one woman), were all shot in cool blood, without any apparent cause, but just to satisfy Cambiaso's craving for blood. As soon as the news reached Valparaiso of the massacre on board these vessels, a despatch was sent to Commo ore M'Cauley, at Callao, then on his way to Panama, who immediately returned to the former port with the United States frigate *Raritan*. These vessels had been employed to convey the rebel troops from Valparaiso to the Straits of Magellan. When the *Virago* passed through the Straits, on her way from England to the Pacific, Cambiaso formed the plan of taking her, by inviting the officers to a banquet on shore, there giving them poisoned drinks, and sending picked revolutionists on board. Fortunately, the apothecary of the colony, to his honour and credit, positively refused to be a party to such an infamous affair, and the threat of being shot therefor did not shake him. Ere this, Cambiaso and his associates have probably received their deserts.

FIRE AT SHEPTON MALLET.—Between one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the silk-throwing and velvet factory of Messrs. Hardisty, in Shepton Mallet, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than 20 minutes the roof fell in, and the whole of the immense building was in flames. The engines of the town were quickly on the spot, but to save the factory was hopeless, and their efforts were directed to the neighbouring houses, five of which were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. Messrs. Hardisty are partially insured. The damage sustained is estimated at between £8000 and £12,000.

THE BRAZILS.—The French Government has received from the officer in command of the naval station of Brazil and La Plata despatches to the 5th of March. At that date Admiral Le Prédour had just placed on board ship for France the expeditionary troops, whose presence was no longer required in that part of the world. The report of the Admiral speaks in high terms of the conduct of the marines and crews under his command. Landed at Buenos Ayres after the battle which terminated the war, and at a moment when the city was overrun by bands of armed men, they contributed powerfully to maintain order and protect property. It was owing to their firm attitude, the report says, that the bank and custom-house stores were preserved from pillage.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The vessel *Blackfriars*, which has just arrived in the London Docks from Sydney, has brought eight packages of gold addressed, and also 22 packages of gold consigned to order. The ship *Alert*, which has also arrived in the London Docks from the same place, has brought the large quantity of 58 packages of gold dust addressed, and 19 boxes of gold dust consigned to order. The ship *Melbourne*, from Port Philip, has brought 37 boxes of gold dust addressed to different parties, and also 10 boxes and 44 cases of gold dust consigned to order

MADEMOISELLE JOHANNA WAGNER.—In refutation of what has been termed "sharp practice" in Mdlle. Wagner's transactions with the director of Her Majesty's Theatre, Herr Albert Wagner, father of the singer, has published a letter, the gist of which may be briefly stated. Herr Wagner declares that the director of the Royal Italian Opera, as early as 1850, made several propositions to his daughter, Mdlle. Wagner, to enter into continental engagements, prevented her from accepting; and that, in the autumn of last year, these propositions were renewed; but that, owing to circumstances, wholly uninteresting to the public, Mdlle. Wagner was induced to give the preference to Her Majesty's Theatre, with the director of which establishment she signed a treaty for the present season. Herr Wagner further states, that, in the course of last month, his daughter received several letters from the director of the Royal Italian Opera, to which, considering herself bound to the other theatre, she did not reply. An important stipulation, however, in the engagement with Her Majesty's Theatre, which was to have been carried out on the 5th of March, not having been fulfilled, Mdlle. Wagner, on the 5th of the present month, regarding the old contract as null and void, concluded a new one with the director of the Royal Italian Opera.—*Times.*

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"I MARTIRI," LYRIC TRAGEDY, IN FOUR ACTS; THE MUSIC BY DONIZETTI, THE POETRY BY SCRIBE, AND THE ITALIAN ADAPTATION BY MAGGIONI.

FOUR illustrious names are associated with the opera of "The Martyrs," produced with such signal success on Tuesday night, at Covent-garden, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and a large assemblage of fashionable, literary, and artistic celebrities, amongst whom must be specified as the "lion" of the evening—the "observed of all observers"—Mdlle. Johanna Wagner, who was in a private box with her father. The four names are Pierre Corneille, Adolphe Nourrit, Scribe, and Donizetti. It was Corneille who wrote "Polyeucte, Martyr," in 1640: it was Nourrit, the celebrated French tenor, who suggested the tragedy to Donizetti as the subject for an opera, at the San Carlo, in Naples, in 1839; but on the eve of representation the authorities prohibited the performances of "Polyeucte" as profane; and poor Nourrit, the night after the prohibition, having been hissed while he was singing, returned to his domicile, and committed suicide by throwing himself out of the window. Curiously enough, Donizetti, who had written *Lucia* for Duprez, the rival tenor who drove Nourrit from Paris in despair, afterwards adapted "Polyeucte" for the Grand Opéra in Paris, with two old Scribe, for Duprez; and on the 10th of April, 1840, "Les Martyrs" was brought out at the Académie

Royale de Musique, Mdme. Dorus Gras being *Pauline*, M. Massol, *Sévère*, the Roman Proconsul; M. Derivis, *Félix*, the Governor of Armenia; M. Serda, *Calisthenes*, the priest of Jupiter; and M. Wartel, *Nearque*, the friend of *Polyeucte*. Although the opera was rapturously received, it did not remain in the *répertoire*, the connoisseurs only arriving to hear the third act, and quitting the theatre before the fourth act, to the annoyance of Duprez. The judgment of the Parisian amateurs was, however, quite accurate. The first, second, and fourth acts contain little that will fix the attention of posterity, but the third act has some sublime situations, both dramatic and musical. Schlegel's analysis of Corneille's tragedy is so admirable, that we willingly transfer it here as a key to the *libretto*. In "Polyeucte," Christian sentiments are not unworthily expressed; yet we find in it more superstitious reverence than fervent enthusiasm for religion; the wonders of grace are rather affirmed than embraced by a mysterious illumination. Both the tone and the situations in the first act inclice greatly, as Voltaire observes, to "comedy." A woman who, in obedience to her father, has married against her inclinations, and who declares, both to her lover (who returns when too late) and to her husband, that "she still retains her first love, but that she will keep within the bounds of virtue;" a vulgar and selfish father, who is sorry that he has not chosen for his son-in-law the first suitor, now become the favorite of the Emperor—all this promises no very high tragical determinations. Scribe has rigidly adhered to the tragedy, putting in action the events which are only described by Corneille. In the first act there is the conversion of *Polyeuius* (Tamberlik) by *Nearcus* (Stigelli); in the second there is the arrival of *Severus* (Ronconi), with his discovery that his early love, *Pauline* (Madame Julienne), is united to *Polyeuius*; in the third act there is the condemnation of *Nearcus*, the avowal of *Polyeuius* that he is also a Christian, and his condemnation by his father-in-law, *Félix*; and in the last act *Pauline* accepts the faith of her husband, and the martyrdom of the Christians takes place, despite of the noble efforts of *Severus* o save them from the wrath of the *High Prettt of Jupiter* (Polonini).

The great defect in the music of Donizetti for the "Martiri" is, that he has not grappled with, and embodied, the antagonistic passions of the Christians and Heathens. The opera is, throughout, of one colour, and lacks contrast. In the choruses to Proserpine and to Jupiter the mode of treatment scarcely differs from that adopted to depict the holy rites of Christianity. The Italian composer has sought to imitate Meyerbeer, but has failed to attain the individuality of character so wonderfully observed in the "Huguenots," of which the "Martiri" is but a faint copy. Mr. Costa has made some wholesale but very necessary cuts in the score, and it will be found expedient to excise still more, particularly the *divertissement* in the second act. The omission of the overture, in which the novel effect of a chorale sung behind the curtain was introduced, is not at all to be regretted. Donizetti took especial pains with the orchestration, but an overture was beyond his grasp. The most effective piece in the first act was the trio in the finale, in six-eight time, "Ah! se in m'ami," beautifully sung by Mdme. Julienne, Stigelli, and Tamberlik. In the second act, Mdme. Julienne made a good impression by her singing of the polacca, "Perché di sedii;" and Ronconi, who has the melodious gem of the opera, a romance, "Amor de miei prim' anni," lighted the auditory, but the finale went off heavily. In the third act, attention was awakened by the duo between Mdme. Julienne and Ronconi, "Approdando à questa riva," beautifully instrumented. Then came the tender air, in six-eight time, "Sapreste oggetto," exquisitely sung by Tamberlik, in the cabaletta of which, "Si, Andrò nel loro tempeo," he took the house by storm, being the announcement of *Polyeuius's* resolve to overthrow the Pagan idols. In the encore he took the C sharp in alt with thrilling effect. The finale of the third act excited the enthusiasm of the house to the highest pitch. The scene is in the Temple of Jupiter, and begins with a heathen ceremony of the immolation of a victim. *Nearcus* is condemned, and *Polyeuius* avows that he is of the same creed. A magnificently-voiced septet, the themes of which will remind the hearer of the "Lucia," was next superbly sung by Mdme. Julienne, Tamberlik, Stigelli, Ronconi, Polonini, and Marini, which was rapturously redemanded. After *Polyeuius* had broken the sacred vases, the crescendos in the finale were climax upon climax, the amazingly-powerful voices of Madame Julienne and Tamberlik being heard above the combined choral and orchestral masses with electrifying effect. The curtain fell amidst a storm of cheering, and after the *artistes* had been recalled the presence of Costa was imperiously exacted. In point of conception and execution, this *finale* may take place with the finest Royal Italian Opera lyric displays. In the last act, the duet in the prison scene between Madame Julienne and Tamberlik was another triumph for the *artistes*; but the *denouement* of the martyrdom did not move the sympathies in the manner intended by Corneille and Scribe.

Madame Julienne is a native of Rouen, and was a pupil of the same master as Poultier, the cooper tenor. She has been the *prima donna* of the Grand Opera n Paris, at which theatre her powerful soprano told amazingly in those works requiring more than ordinary physical power. The quality of her organ and her style are essentially French: she possesses immense energy. Madame Julienne, whose married name is Dejean, must not be confounded with Mdlle. Jullien, of Brussels, or with Madame Julian (Van Gelder), known at Her Majesty's Theatre as Madame Giulani.

With Madame Julienne and Tamberlik, who is now the greatest of dramatic tenors, with Ronconi's fine taste and artistic judgment in the insignificant part of *Severus*, and with Marini's majestic voice when it is in tune, "I Martiri" will be a very useful, if not a very prominent work in the *répertoire*. It was given for the second time on the extra night, on Thursday. The pageantry of the third Christian era, under the Emperor Decius, is most gorgeously depicted: the procession in the second act, with the entrance of *Severus*, being one of the richest spectacles ever witnessed.

A new tenor of promise, Signor Galvani, made his *début* last Saturday night in "Sonnambula," *Amina* being charmingly sustained by Mdme. Castellan.

Mdlle. Wagner is to make her *début* this evening in the "Prophète," in which Mario and Formes will re-appear for the first time this season.

MDLLE. JOHANNA WAGNER.

MADEMOISELLE JOHANNA WAGNER.

THIS celebrated vocalist is the niece of Richard Wagner the Chapel-master of Dresden, whom Liszt, in a recent pamphlet, pronounces to be the greatest composer of the age. The early days of Johanna Wagner were passed at Warsburg, in Bavaria, her parents being engaged at the theatre. As a child she was selected to represent the good spirit in the fairy spectacles, her declamatory powers being remarkable. At fifteen years of age she made a successful *début* in *Abigail*, in the comic piece, "Le Verre d'Eau," at the theatre of Ballenstadt. She subsequently appeared as *Preciosa* and *Esmeralda*, and made a great sensation in the part of *Cordelia*, in "King Lear." At this epoch of her career it was remarked that her style was distinguished as much for juvenile grace as tragic energy. Her original destiny was fixed for the drama; but as her parents, who had a reputation as teachers of singing, perceived that she had a good voice, she was taught the character of the *Page* in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." Her organ, however, daily increasing in compass and power, she was allotted the part of *Cateruna*, in Halévy's "Reine de Chypre," and the striking success she met with decided Mdlle. Wagner to quit definitively the legitimate drama for opera.

Her uncle strongly urged her to visit Dresden; but before she went to that city she visited Paris with her father, and there took lessons for six months of Manuel Garcia, the brother of Viardot and Malibran, and the master of Jenny Lind. On the arrival of Mdlle. Wagner at Dresden, she was engaged for five years at the theatre; and from this time she took the line followed by Madame Schroder Devrient, although without any servile imitation of the style of that eminent *artiste*. In *Agatha*, in Weber's "Der Freyschütz," and in Beethoven's "Fidelio," she acquired great fame. Her next engagement, owing to political events having affected the Dresden theatre, was at Hamburg, and she was the first singer in Germany who undertook the part of *Fidès* in Meyerbeer's "Prophète." It was her delineation of the character which spread her name throughout Germany. She afterwards sang in Vienna and Berlin with signal success. In the last-mentioned capital being the successor of Mdme. Viardot in *Fidès*. The result was, that the Royal Intendant of the Berlin Opera-house entered into an engagement with Mdlle. Johanna Wagner for ten years, on terms far beyond those ever before granted to any *prima donna* in Germany. In her contract, leave of absence for six months during the year was reserved for the young and gifted *artiste*.

The *répertoire* of Mdlle. Wagner is rich and varied; and, owing to her genius, the masterpieces of Gluck and of Spontini have been most successfully revived at Berlin. *Iphigénie* (en Tauride) and *Hyppermestre* (en Aulide), and the *Grand Prestess* in the "Vestale," have been highly popular. Her *Alice* in "Robert le Diable," *Valentina* in the "Huguenots," and *Fidès* in the "Prophète," have displayed her supremacy in Meyerbeer's operas. Her *Eglantine* in Weber's "Euryanthe" was her farewell part at Berlin, on the 16th of last month. In the revival of Spontini's "Olympia" she was the *Statira*, surpassing, according to the German critics, the celebrated Milder, who was the original representative. Relstab, the eloquent critic of Berlin, writes of her *Statira*, "In passion she is a Medusa, in imperious command a Juno, and in pathos a Niobe."

Mdlle. Wagner does not confine her line of characters to the classic models. Her *Norma*, *Lucrezia Borgia*, and *Romeo*, in Bellini's works, have created as great a sensation in Germany as her *Fidès*, *Fidelio*, *Statira*, *Alice*, *Valentina*, &c. Her *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni," and *Odette* in Halévy's "Charles VI.," show the versatility of her lyric capabilities.

Mdlle. Wagner, whilst she has acquired within such a brief period her artistic fame, seems to have inspired her admirers in Germany with the highest respect for her personal qualities. When she quitted Hamburgh, in the spring of last year, for her engagement at Berlin, there was a grand ceremonial at the Tonhalle: she was crowned in public, and the population accompanied her to the railroad, greeting her with prolonged acclamations.

Like Jenny Lind, Mdlle. Johanna Wagner has come to this country with two engagements: Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera have claimed her services in their advertisements. In the prospectus of the former theatre she was duly announced; but, on the 8th instant, she was as positively announced by the Royal Italian Opera This notification was followed by a rejoinder from Her Majesty's Theatre, as follows:—"It is respectfully announced that the talent of Mdlle. Wagner is secured exclusively for Her Majesty's Theatre, by an engagement dated the 9th of November last, and signed by that celebrated *artiste* and also by her father, Mr. Albert Wagner." On Monday last Mdlle. Wagner, however, arrived in town with her father, accompanied by Mr. Gye, who had met them at Cologne, Mr. Lumley and Mr. Mitchell having travelled in the same train with the *prima donna* from Hamburgh. It is intimated that a court of law will have to decide on the claims of Mr. Lumley for damages, as Mdlle. Wagner will make her *début* at the Royal Italian Opera this evening in *Fidès*.

SCENE FROM DONIZETTI'S OPERA "I MARTIRI," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—PROCESSION IN THE FORUM

CAPT. KELLETT ("RESOLUTE"), C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN. CAPT. SIR E. BELCHER, C.B., COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD. CAPT. PULLEN ("NORTH STAR").—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

THE ARCTIC SEARCHING SQUADRON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, BART., M.P. FOR DROITWICH, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Sir John Pakington, second son of William Russell, of Powick Court, Worcester, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Herbert Perrot Pakington, Bart, of Westwood Park, Worcester, was born at Powick Court, February 20, 1799. He was sent to Eton when twelve years of age, and subsequently entered Oriel College, Oxford, where amongst his contemporaries were Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Grey, Sir Thomas Freemantle, and the present Bishop of Salisbury. Having lost his father and elder brother (William Herbert), he succeeded to the property of his maternal uncle, Sir John Pakington, Bart., who died in 1830, and, assuming the name and arms of Pakington, he left Powick Court and took up his residence at Westwood Park.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, BART., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES. FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

At the general election on the Reform Bill, in 1831, Sir John, then Mr. Pakington, was invited to become a candidate in the Reform interest for the county of Worcester; but he refused, and made his first appearance in public life as chairman of the committee of Colonel the Hon. H. B. Lygon, a Conservative, and whom he proposed at the hustings in a speech in opposit on to Reform.

On the first general election after the Reform Bill, and which took place in the winter of 1832-33, he came forward as a Conservative candidate, in opposition to Thomas Henry Cook, Esq., and Colonel Russell, and was defeated by a majority of 600. In the same year he was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Worcestershire; and in the following summer, whilst on a tour in America, a vacancy by the death of Lord Foley occurring in the western division of the county, he was put in nomination during his absence, and was beaten by but a small majority. In the summer of 1834, in accordance with the general desire of the magistrates of the county, he consented to fill the vacancy in the chair of Quarter Sessions occasioned by the retirement of Sir Christopher Smith, Bart., and he has ever since continued to discharge the duties of that position; how much to the satisfaction of his brother magistrates may be judged from the fact that last year they paid him the compliment of requesting him to sit to Sir John Watson Gordon for a full-length portrait, to be placed in the County Hall, "as a mark of their approbation of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair of Quarter Sessions for seventeen years."

At the general election under the short Conservative Administration of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Pakington exerted his influence at Droitwich in favour of the late John Barneby, Esq., and who was returned by a majority of three, whilst he himself again unsuccessfully contested the western division of the county, in opposition to Captain Winnington, by whom he was defeated. But at the general election, on the accession of her present Majesty, in 1837, Mr. Barneby was returned for East Worcester, and Mr. Pakington for Droitwich. His first speech in Parliament was in the following session, on the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill. His previous visit to America enabled him to speak from his own observation, and he subsequently received several complimentary addresses from Canada, both in his speech on that occasion and the part he took in the debates on the affairs of Canada. Following up the same course, he afterwards moved for a committee, which he obtained, and of which he was appointed chairman, to inquire into the state of Newfoundland. The new constitution for the island was framed in accordance with the suggestions of the committee, and in the debates upon the measure Mr. Pakington took a leading part, and was subsequently chairman of a committee appointed to inquire into the state of the West Indies, in connexion with the cultivation of sugar, and took an active part in debates on West Indian distress. But it is not only to these colonial questions that Mr. Pakington has given attention in Parliament. He carried a bill to regulate the election of coroners; one for the regulation of beer-houses; and an act for the reformation of juvenile offenders. He brought forward a measure, in which he was defeated, for the discouragement of bribery at elections. He was chairman of the committee on turnpike trusts; was an active member of the committee on prison discipline; and, both in debate and committees, in 1850 and 1851, opposed the various measures for the transfer of financial powers of county justices to county boards, proposed to be appointed for the purpose. He supported the Government of Sir R. Peel up to the proposal of his measure for the abolition of the Corn-Laws, and to which he gave his most strenuous opposition. But notwithstanding his adverse vote upon the Corn Bill, Sir R. Peel, as a reward for his former support, recommended him to her Majesty for the honour of a Baronetcy, and the title was conferred upon him in 1846, the original title having become extinct at the death of Sir John, of Westwood Park, in 1830.

From the period of the passing of the bill for the abolition of the Corn-Laws, Sir John Pakington did not offer any active opposition to Free-trade, considering that the measure should be allowed a fair period of trial.

Sir John had given notice of a motion for the present session to prevent the further reduction of the Sugar Duties; and on the construction of the present Ministry hereceived the appointment of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1832 the right hon. Baronet married Mary, daughter of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, Esq., of Shiffnal, Salop. She died January, 1843, leaving a son, John Slaney, born 1826, married, 1847, to Diana, daughter of George 4th Earl of Glasgow.

In 1844 Sir John married, secondly, Augusta, third daughter of George Murray, Bishop of Rochester. She died in 1848, leaving a son, Herbert Perrott Murray, born February 1848; and in 1851 Sir John married thirdly, Augusta Anne, widow of Colonel Davies, of Elmley Castle late M.P. for Worcester.

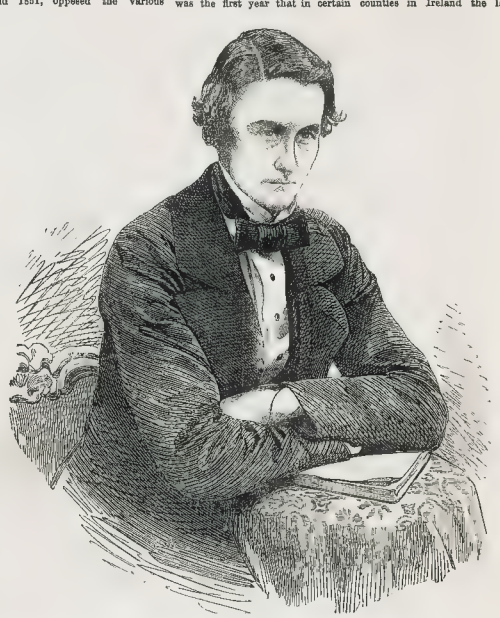
Our Portrait is from a Daguerréotype by Claudet.

THE EARL OF DESART, UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

John Otway O'Connor Cuffe, third Earl of Desart, son of the second Earl, by Catherine, eldest daughter of Maurice Nugent O'Connor of Mount Pleasant, King's County, was born at Desart House, county Kilkenny, October 12th, 1818. In 1820 he succeeded his father in the peerage. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1838, and until the end of 1841 spent almost the entire time at sea in his own yacht.

At the general election in 1842, jointly with Mr. Thomas Gladstone and in opposition to Messrs Gisborne and Moffatt, he contested Ipswich, but was unseated on petition. In 1846 he was elected a representative Peer of Ireland. Since he took his seat in 1847 his Lordship has spoken frequently in debates on Irish affairs.

In the session of 1850 he supported the Earl of Stradbroke's amendment to the Address to the throne, and which referred to "distress amongst cultivators of the soil, especially in Ireland, aggravated by the pressure of local taxation." The Earl of Desart urged that agricultural distress was general, that in Ireland it was severest, because there the people had less capital to bear up against the heavy restrictions imposed upon them. In the Royal speech the distress of an interest which their forefathers were wont to consider the great and vital interest of the country, and upon which all the others rested, was cloaked over by reference to the prosperity of manufacturers, and even their prosperity he believed to be uncertain and ephemeral. This was the first year that in certain counties in Ireland the land



THE EARL OF DESART, UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES. FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

lords had been unable to get in their rents—the rates of four or five shillings in the pound took everything—all classes, the landlords, labourers, and tenants, were flat prostrating to utter annihilation and ruin—and there was more distress in that country by the legislation of man than by the visitation of Providence. It was said, improve your farming—invest more capital in the land. He was sick of the cry "invest more capital in the land;" capital would find its own level, and investments be made where there was the most profitable return. He did not place much reliance upon statistics, but he found that the agricultural and landed interests far exceeded in number and value the manufacturing interests; and he did not think an interest of such vast importance should be sacrificed to a few. As a proof that manufacturing prosperity was not dependent on low prices, he showed an increased import of cotton in 1838, though in that year wheat had averaged 66s., and some was taken out of bond even as 70s. Under Free Trade manufacturers could send out their goods so cheap as to command markets abroad, although at prices barely remunerating them; but such exports, however, might be stopped by glut or hostile tariffs, a system which would add to the revenue of foreigners, and bring down prices in a scale unremunerative to our manufacturers, and crushing to the labourers; or we might be compelled to pay for foreign produce in bullion, leaving our mills idle and operatives starving, and enabling foreigners with raised prices at home, owing to the influx of our bullion, doubly to profit by the unnatural cheapness of our productions. It was said that the landed interest sought a war of classes: he deprecated any such objects, it was the men who, for their own selfish ends and by illegal combinations, attacked the other interests of the country, who had sought such ends, and he looked to a restoration of the system of Protection to enable England to maintain the rank she had held among the nations of the earth.

In the same session his Lordship moved a resolution condemnatory of the system of outdoor relief in Ireland, and subsequently an amendment on the Irish Franchise Bill, raising the qualification to £15, which he carried on a division against the Government, and on which he again divided the House when the bill was returned from the Commons, with a compromise of £12, but on which last division he was defeated.

His Lordship married, in 1842, Elizabeth Lucy, third daughter of the first Earl Dawdor, a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

Our Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Claudet.

THE ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITION.

We resume our record of the departure of Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

On Saturday morning, the *North Star*, Commander Pullen, left Woolwich, towed by the *Adder* steam-vessel, and arrived at Greenhithe about two o'clock P.M., where the whole of the vessels of the Expedition were stationed to have their compasses adjusted by Captain Johnson.

By desire of the naval authorities, Mr. Watkins, manager of Mr. Beard's photographic establishment, sent one of the operators to Greenhithe during the day, for the purpose of taking portraits of the officers of the Expedition, and the following had their portraits taken on the deck of the *Assistance*, under highly favourable circumstances, by the photographic process, the sun shining with unclouded brilliancy:—Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., Commander of the Expedition; Commander George H. Richards, Lieutenant Walter W. May, Lieutenant John F. Cheyne, Master John F. Lonsy, Surgeon David Lyall, M.D., Clerk-in-Charge James Lewis, and Midshipman Pym and Groves. The officers of the *Resolute*, the *Pioneer*, the *Intrepid*, and the *Pioneer* were also taken by the photographic process previous to their departure

On Monday morning the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby, Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, and Captain Alexander Milne, Lords of the Admiralty; Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Surveyor of the Navy; and Captain Hon. Frederick T. Pelham, private Secretary to the First Lord, arrived by the 10 o'clock down-train at the North Kent Railway for Greenhithe; and on their arrival, at four minutes before 11, were received by Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., Commander of the Arctic Expedition, who conducted their Lordships to Greenhithe pier, where the thoroughfare barge of the *Pegard*, flag-ship at Woolwich, on board the *Assistance* flag ship of the Arctic squadron. Their Lordships were received by the officers, and the crew were mustered on deck, and every one of them passed before their Lordships, who appeared much pleased with their general robust and healthy appearance. After going below to witness the arrangements for the comfort of the officers and the crew, with which the Board of Admiralty appeared highly satisfied, they left the barge of the *Pegard*, accompanied by Sir Edward Belcher, and went on board the *Resolute*, Captain, Kellett, C.B., where they were received by that gallant officer and the officers of the ship, the crew were mustered, and the ship inspected in a similar manner as on board the *Assistance*. The *Intrepid*, Commander M'Clintock, and the *Pioneer*, Lieutenant-Commander Osborn, the two screw-steamers, and the *North Star*, Commander Pullen, were also visited by their Lordships, after inspecting them the Board of Admiralty landed at Greenhithe-pier, and returned by the half-past one o'clock up-train from Greenhithe to London.

In the afternoon the Prince of Canino arrived, and inspected the three vessels. During the day, Captain Washington, R.N., visited the whole of the vessels of the squadron, having brought down a box for the commanding officer of each of the boxes was six cases of dolls, dressed by the ladies of Woolwich, and intended as presents for the Esquimaux. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have, with great liberality and kindness, sent to the Arctic ships a quantity of theatrical dresses for the use of the theatre, which always proves a source of a fertile and successful source of amusement in previous expeditions.

The Admiralty ordered a condensing apparatus for the Arctic ships, the construction of which has been superintended by Mr. Kilburn, of Regent-street. Dr. Donovan, of the *Resolute*, takes charge of the instrument.

A number of ladies have presented Captain Sir Edward Belcher with 22 handsome silk flags, and a number of other articles for the comfort of the officers.

On Tuesday the whole of the ships of the squadron were paid in advance.

On Wednesday the vessels of the squadron started from Greenhithe at a quarter before five o'clock P.M.; and about twelve at noon were brought up at anchor about twenty miles below Gravesend, for the purpose of communicating with the commanding officers of the *Basilisk* and *Desperate* steamers, and relieving the steam-tugs of their previous duty.

The *Monkey* steam-vessel left Woolwich on Wednesday evening with duplicate sets of sails for the screw steamers of the Arctic Expedition, to render them doubly supplied in that necessary description of stores, as these vessels will be most actively employed even when their coals are all consumed. The decks of the whole of the vessels were piled up with fire-wood. Among the stores was a large quantity of strong Burton ale in casks, procured, by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, from the brewery of Messrs. Samuel Allsopp and Sons, of Burton-on-Trent. E. M. and J. Rettie have supplied stoves to the *Resolute*, the little room and consume few coals in comparison to the large stoves. Arnott's stoves have also been supplied to the *Pioneer*. Captain White has presented jars of his curry, and bottles of his anti-scorbutic remedy for scurvy; and Mr. Arrowsmith several of his new maps, with Penny's and Sir Rae's recent discoveries.

Captain Sir E Belcher, Commander of the Expedition, was born in 1799; entered the navy in 1812. For his services he was awarded a post commission in 1841; the decoration of C.B. immediately following; and the honour of Knighthood in 1843. His well-known "Narrative of a Voyage Round the World, performed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, during the years 1836-42," fully developes his important services during that period. To Sir Edward Belcher is also attributed the authorship of a "Treatise on Nautical Surveying."

THE REPUTED MURDER OF MR. BOYD IN THE PACIFIC.—On Friday week Messrs. Mark and Lennox Boyd, brothers of Mr. Benjamin Boyd, who, it was reported, was lately murdered in one of the Solomon Islands, had an interview with the First Lord of the Admiralty, Messrs. Boyd appeared in Greece. In the first instance, that their motive in making the request for an interview arose from a slight hope that their brother may still survive, as there was no direct evidence, from the statements of Messrs. Criswell, Crawford, Webster, and Sarsfield, of the schooner *Wanderer*, as reported in the public papers, that he had been actually killed by the natives. In referring to the subject of Captain Denham's proposed expedition to the South Seas for survey and discovery, the Messrs. Boyd seemed to suggest whether it might not be desirable that the captain should be instructed to proceed to the Solomon Islands with a view of inquiring into all the circumstances connected with the report. The Duke of Northumberland was of opinion that the wisest course would be for them to communicate with the American Minister, who had already expressed a desire to render every service, and who would, no doubt, urge upon his Government the expediency of directing the attention of American whalers in the Pacific to the circumstances of the case. Meanwhile, every assistance would be afforded by the Admiralty, if anything occurred to justify the intervention of our Government; and he begged Messrs. Boyd to communicate freely with him should any facts come to their knowledge that might strengthen their present impression as to their brother being still alive, or having been alive at the time of the departure of the *Wanderer* from the Solomon Islands.

POWERFUL ANTIDOTE.—M. Menière relates in the *Gazette Médicale* some of the experiments of which he was a witness wh le travelling in Germany with M. Orfila. During their visit to the Museum of Natural History at Prague, they introduced to Professor, who received them very kindly, and was happy at having an opportunity of showing them his experiments with the antidotes against vegetable poisons, and particularly strychnine and morphine. After relating the various discoveries had made on himself, he proposed to perform an immediate experiment. He took into an apothecary for fifteen decigrammes (thirty grains) of acetate of morphine, which, after it had been examined by M. Orfila and declared to be pure, he put on his tongue and swallowed, to the great alarm of all present. One minute after he swallowed about the same quantity of a white powder, and the poison produced no effect whatever on him. He related that he had made the same experiment on animals and on plants, and invariably with the same result. He appears to have done the same with strychnine, and always with impunity, until the last time, when he unfortunately lost his life.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled after the Easter recess.

CHANCERY REFORM.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table and moved the first reading of a Bill for the Abolition of the office of Master in Chancery. It was intended by the bill to reduce the number of Masters to five, and to confine their jurisdiction to the winding up of all causes at present before them. The noble Lord adverted also to a second bill in preparation, for a more general improvement in the administration of the law.

Lord CRANWORTH spoke in favour of the principle of the bill; and

Lord CAMPBELL, in expressing his concurrence, declared that the great root of all the delay in Chancery was the constant reference of causes from equity to common law courts, and back again.

The LORD CHANCELLOR explained that the bill in contemplation would contain a proviso calculated to effect a partial remedy of that evil.

The bill was then read a first time.

The Bishopric of Quebec Bill passed through committee.

The Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill were each read a third time and passed. Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at the close of the Easter recess.

The Sheriffs of the City of London appeared at the bar of the House, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city of London, against the Charitable Trusts Bill.

NEW WRITS.

Mr. F MACKENZIE moved the issue of a new writ for the east division of Suffolk, in the room of Lord Rendlesham, deceased.

Mr. HARDCASTLE moved that a new writ should be issued for Tavistock, in the room of Mr. Trelawny, who has accepted the stewardship of her Majesty's manor of Hempho-me.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on Thursday, the 29th of April, he would move that, on every Thursday following, orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion.

METROPOLITAN GRAND JURIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to render it unnecessary to summon grand juries within the metropolitan district, and for the amendment of the law relative thereto.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Mr. HERRIES (the President of the Board of Control) moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the act 3 and 4 William 4, c. 85, for the better government of her Majesty's Indian territories, and to report their observations thereon. It was, he said, unnecessary for him to fatigue the House by entering into a history of the rise and progress of our possessions in India, and he would, therefore, only refer to the act of 1833, which changed the whole character of the East India Company, for they at that time ceased to be traders, and became the agents of the British Government for administering the affairs of our Indian empire. It was an inquiry into the operation of this act that he asked for the appointment of a committee, as the charter of the Company must very shortly terminate, it being only for a period of twenty years. It would, therefore, be for the Crown and Parliament to consider whether they would renew the last charter, with certain modifications, or adopt a new system altogether for the government of India. Since the passing of the act of 1833 the revenue of India had increased under the management of the Company; but, on the other hand, the charges had also increased, and 20 millions had been added to the debt, owing to the wars which had taken place in that quarter. It was, however, satisfactory to know that the state of the Company was prosperous, and that, notwithstanding the expenses of those wars, the revenue did not fall very far short of the expenditure, and on the whole the existing system had worked satisfactorily.

Mr. ANSTEY moved as an amendment the addition of the following words, "And that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, representing the lateness of the season, the near approach of the period when the powers and authorities under which the government of her Majesty's Indian dominions is now carried on will naturally determine, and the urgent importance of obtaining a thorough insight into the condition of those dominions, and into the feelings and wishes of all its subjects, native and European, resident within the same, before Parliament is called upon to pass any measure for continuing the said powers and authorities; and praying her Majesty for that purpose to take the necessary steps for providing the immediate inquiry into British India, duly instructed and empowered to commence and prosecute all inquiries in the premises, and to report the evidence, together with their observations thereupon, to both Houses of Parliament." The learned gentleman commented at much length on what he called the misgovernment of India, and the tyranny by which the population was held down in a state of poverty by the East India Company's system of taxation, and which, he said, crushed everything like enterprise. The land-tax was a tax upon crops rather than upon land, and the salt-tax was a shameful monopoly in the hands of the Company, tending to the injury not only of the revenue, but of the health of the people. It was a fact that the first appearance of cholera in India was immediately following the imposition of the tax on salt by Warren Hastings. The hon. and learned gentleman also commented on the charges of corruption alleged to be made against and brought against which Colonel Outram, one of the Company's most valuable officers, had lately received at the hands of the Bombay Government.

Mr. H. BAILLIE contended that the natives who had petitioned against the present management of Indian affairs had no wish that a special commission should be sent out. With respect to the weight of taxation alleged to be pressing it, he did not think that it complained could devise any means by which £25,000,000 of revenue could be raised less obnoxious or oppressive than those now adopted.

Sir F. SCOTT supported the original motion, expressing a general concurrence in the views of Mr. Herries.

Mr. HARDINGE said he quite agreed in what had fallen from Mr. Baillie, and considered, the state of the finances of India, as to the poverty and oppression of the population of India to be greatly exaggerated.

Mr. HUME expressed his satisfaction at the inquiry proposed to be instituted by Mr. Herries, but he thought it would be better to postpone discussion until after the inquiry which is now to be instituted should have terminat d; and on the part of the great company he represented he would say that their most anxious wish was that the inquiry should be as full as possible, and that it might lead to beneficial results for our Eastern possessions. He expressed his absolute assent ent at the statements made by Mr. Anstey, and said that no one was justified in making such statements without some accurate information to support them; and the hon. gentleman had stated no grounds whatever to warrant him in the indiscriminate charges he had made. He denied that the land-tax was at all a tax on crops; for, in fact, it varied not according to the crops, but according to the productive power of the land.

Sir R. INGLIS thought the natives of India had a claim to a much larger amount of religious instruction than had been hitherto accorded to them. He hoped the hon. member for Poole would withdraw the pursuit in his amendment, but allow the select committee to be appointed.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the House that the proposed committee was not to decide what was to be the permanent government of India, but to collect information. The Government, he conceived, would retain in their own hands the right to bring forward what propositions they might think proper on the subject, and Parliament to act upon them as they might deem fit. He was not dissatisfied with the experience of the present system; under the act of 1833 he believed this country had performed its duty to India—the people had been protected from the tyranny of both kings, and justice had been impartially administered, education had been promoted, and political morality disseminated—and, therefore, in its main features, he was favourable to its renewal.

Mr. GOULBURN called the attention of the committee would be specially directed to the question how far the means of extending a knowledge of the Christian religion, which, under the act of 1833, had been introduced, had been successful, and to what extent they could be safely carried.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY suggested the appointment of an officer to examine and report on matters of finance

Mr. MANGLES concurred with Mr Goulburn in his wish to extend to our Indian fellow-subjects the blessings of Christianity; but believed, if it were attempted as part of our system of government, the object in view would be retarded.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the original motion agreed to.

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, and the Secretary of Bankrupts Office Abolition Bill were severally read a second time.

The Exchequer Bills (£17,742,800) Bill, and the Linen, &c. Manufactures (Ireland) Bill, passed through committee.

The Poor-law Board Continuance Bill was read a second time.

The Poor Relief Act Continuance Bill was considered in committee.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, as amended, was considered, when two clauses were added, on the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, for protecting commissioners, and introducing regulations in regard to a summons.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal assent was given to-day to the Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill, and several private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Salisbury. Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill and the Bishopric of Quebec Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

MAYNOOTH.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE put a question to the noble Earl at the head of the Government, with the view of ascertaining the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers in respect to the continuance of the Parliamentary grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.

The Earl of DERBY replied, in substance, the answer he had formerly given to a similar question. The Government, he said, had no present intention of altering the existing law; but, if circumstances should occur to lead to an alteration in their views, due notice should be given of it.

Earl GREY contended that the subject was one which ought not to be left in doubt, and that the noble Earl was bound to state whether his opinions upon it now were the same that he had expressed in 1845.

The Earl of DERBY confessed that he had been greatly disappointed by the result of the measure of 1845.

In the course of the subsequent discussion, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that if it were contemplated to repeal the grant, he would oppose any such proposition.

After a few words from the Bishop of CASHEL and Earl GREY in explanation, the subject dropped.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. F. MACKENZIE, a new writ was ordered to issue for the city of Worcester, in the room of Mr. F. Rufford, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, it was agreed that on Thursday, the 29th of April, and every Thursday following, orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was prepared to fix a day for bringing on the budget?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he had, before the holidays, stated that he hoped to be able on the 19th (Monday last) to fix such day; but he had not promised to do so, and a particular reason connected with the public business still prevented his doing it. He said, in answer to a second question from Lord John Russell, that he would shortly name the day.

MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER postponed his Maynooth motion until the 4th May.

Mr. BERNAL complained of the postponement of the subject, as use was being made, throughout the country, of the Maynooth cry. He wished to know whether Mr. Spooner would "stick" to his new appointment

Mr. SPOONER replied that the postponement had been rendered necessary by the state of the motion paper, and that he would assuredly bring on the question on the day now appointed.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

In reply to Lord Dudley Stuart the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, with reference to the outrage alleged to have been committed by the police at Leghorn upon a corporal of Marines named Braggs, belonging to her Majesty's ship *Warspite*, that the British Government had not accepted the punishment of eight days' imprisonment, inflicted upon one of the police officers, as a sufficient reparation, and that communications were still going on with the Tuscan Government respecting this case, as well as that of Mr. Mather.

VESTRIES.

Sir DE LACY EVANS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the regulation of vestries, with reference to joint parishes.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT AND THE VICARAGE OF FROME

Mr. HORSMAN moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry to be made whether due respect was paid to the decrees of the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical of the Church of England, in the recent institution of Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome-Selwood." The hon. gentleman entered at great length into the history of the case of Mr. Bennett; called in question the conduct of the clergymen who had certified to the Bishop the orthodoxy of the rev. gentleman during the three preceding years the conduct of the bishop of London in giving him a certificate, however qualified that certificate might be—and the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in having, under the circumstances, instituted Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome, against the wishes and remonstrances of the inhabitants of the district. There was no redress to be obtained for such proceeding so legitimate as that of the House of Commons asking the Queen to interfere and purge the Church of this great scandal, and thus prove herself the real Defender of the Faith.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not rise for the purpose of offering an opinion upon the circumstances brought by the honourable gent eman at the conclusion; but he felt strongly the inconvenience of discussing such matters in a popular assembly. The motion, however, of the hon. gentleman appeared to bear no proportion to the magnitude of the case, nor indeed did he suggest any specific remedy. They would, therefore, before agreeing to the motion, well consider if it could lead to any redress of the grievance. For his own part he believed there must exist a power of appeal to the Archbishop, and if so it was precautious to bring the case before Parliament, it should be the subject of legislation, and not a mere motion for an address to the Crown. He hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion to a division, for, however important the subject, he believed that it would be felt that that House was not the proper tribunal before which it should be introduced. The precedent of their interference would lead to endless discussions, for no hon. member could take place who might not be made the subject of a similar motion. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving as an amendment the previous question.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, as a general rule, that such discussions should not be brought forward in that House; but this case formed an exception, for when the House paid for the maintenance of the Established Church, they had a right to see that the clergyman maintained in the parish for which they were paid.

Mr. NEWDEGATE begged of the Government not to ignore the motion without devising some means of rendering the authority of her Majesty effective in repressing the abuses complained of.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he agreed with Mr. Newdegate that the subject was one demanding inquiry and redress, but he did not think that that was to be effected by the motion of the hon. member for Cockermouth, which was simply an attack on the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was advanced in years, and with health very much impaired.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not admit the right of the House of Commons to deal with such questions; but at the same time the inconvenience of dealing with them was so great, that he thought it would be better to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, if it would pledge itself that it was one which must be dealt with, and that it would take the necessary inquiries into all the facts of the case, with a view to a remedy.

Mr. GLADSTONE was ready, from his partial knowledge of the case, to confirm the statement made by the hon. member for Cockermouth. He objected to the motion, for he objected to all vague and indefinite pledges, and thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Governme t.

Mr. WALPOLE admitted that a case had been made out demanding inquiry; and the Government moved the previous question, in order to give time to the Government to make that inquiry in a friendly spirit, and communicate the result to the House.

Lord R. GROSVENOR hoped that, after this pledge, Mr. Horsman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. HORSMAN replied, and said he must decline a friendly inquiry, for he could well imagine what would be the result of such an inquiry, but he was quite willing to leave the subject in the hands of the Government, if it would pledge itself that it should become the subject of a judicial and not a friendly inquiry.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the difficulty he felt was that he did not know how a judicial inquiry could be made, and he would not, therefore, assent to it; but he would promise that a friendly *de facto* inquiry should take place.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the previous question	.. ..	100
Against it	.. ..	80
Majority	.. ..	— 20

Mr. Hersman's motion was accordingly lost.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

Lord DUDLEY STUART moved for copies or extracts of any communications which have passed between the Government of this country and Turkey, and other foreign Governments, respecting the Hungarian and other refugees detained at Kutayah, from the date of the last dispatch on this subject, a copy of which has been laid before this House, up to the present time (in continuation of papers already presented to Parliament).

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said, as far as he was concerned, he could see no objection to the production of the papers, nor had any objection existed to their production on the part of the Government or of any hon. member.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there had been a great deal of acrimonious feeling between some foreign Courts on the subject of the Hungarian refugees, and he thought it therefore desirable that such feelings should not be revived. As, however, the noble Lord opposite (Lord Palmerston) saw no objection to their production, he had no wish to adhere to his first impression, and would consent to the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his satisfaction that the papers were to be produced, for the negotiations were most creditable to this country.

The motion was accordingly agreed to.

The Land Securities Bill and the Lands-in-Trade Bill were read a second time. Adjourned at twenty minutes past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon until half-past five o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. CRAWSHAY BAILLIE took the oaths and his seat for the Monmouth boroughs.

THE CAPE.

Mr. ADDERLEY presented a petition, forwarded by the municipality of Cape Town, on behalf of a public meeting, complaining that the Legislative Council had resolved to prevent the passing of the ordinances sent out to the colony, to authorise the forming of a new Constitution, and praying that a bill (the draft of which they transmitted) might be agreed to by the Imperial Parliament in order that effect might be given to those ordinances, and that thus that measure of justice might be granted to the colony which was denied by its local legislature.

THE "BIRKENHEAD" STEAM-SHIP

Captain SCOBELL asked the Secretary of the Admiralty whether the attention of that department had been directed to the expediency, or otherwise, of fitting vessels in compartments? He also wished to be informed whether the *Birkenhead* had been fitted in compartments, and if so, in how many?

Mr. A. STAFFORD replied that the *Birkenhead* had been fitted in compartments, and the number of its compartments was five.

IRISH FISHERIES.

Mr. CONOLLY moved the second reading of the Irish Fisheries Bill.

Lord NAAS admitted that the state of the law was unsatisfactory, but doubted how far a private member was capable of placing matters upon a better footing. The question had undergone the serious consideration of the Government; and should they see any just and practicable mode of dealing with it, they would bring in a comprehensive measure. In the meantime he must oppose the motion now made

After remarks from Mr. Monsell, Mr Scully, Mr. Henry Herbert, Captain Jones, Sir William Somerville, and Mr. Whiteside,

Mr CONOLLY withdrew the motion, expressing a hope that the Government would take an early opportunity of dealing with the question.

CHURCH PATRONAGE.

Mr. FERRAND moved the second reading of the Building of Churches, &c. Bill; but the Speaker having intimated at once that the clauses were by no means the scope of the title, Mr. Ferrand withdrew it for the present.

The Parish Constables Bill was read a second time.

The Enfranchisement of Copyholds B. I passed through committee.

The Industrial and Provident Partnerships B ll was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Proclamations for Assembling Parliament Bill was also read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Redesdale presided on the woolsack, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

ST. ALBAN'S DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

The Earl of DERBY, in moving the second reading of the bill, entered into a detail of the circumstances which had given rise to the measure, and occasioned considerable merriment by reading extracts from the evidence of the several witnesses examined before the recent Commission, in which it was admitted that the great body of the electors were in the habit of selling their votes to the highest bidder at every election for the borough of St Alban's.

After a brief discussion upon the question whether the prayer of a petition presented to the House for counsel to be heard against the measure ought to be granted, the bill was read a second time.

Lord REDESDALE then moved that counsel be heard at the bar against the bill.

This gave rise to another discussion, which resulted in a division, when the motion for hearing counsel at the bar against the bill was carried by a majority of 41 to 18.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Sir F. Kelly took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Harwich.

NEW ZEALAND

Sir W MOLESWORTH would be glad to know when Government intended to bring in their bill for conferring a constitution upon New Zealand?

Sir J FARINGTON said he should move a resolution for the purpose next Monday week.

THE CLERGY IN CANADA.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL wished to know if her Majesty's Government had any intention of bringing in a bill to extend the provisions of the Clergy Reserves Canada Act

Sir J. FARINGTON said Government had no intention of bringing in any bill to alter that Act this session.

EXPULSION OF CLERGYMEN FROM AUSTRIA.

Mr. ANSTEY would be glad to know if Government had any objection to lay the correspondence which had taken place on this subject with Austria before the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there would be no objection when the negotiations now pending in the matter were brought to a close.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. M. GIBSON then brought under the notice of the House the policy of deriving revenue from taxes upon knowledge, and moved in separate resolutions:—That such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with the duty on paper: That the newspaper stamp ought to be abolished: That the tax on advertisements ought to be repealed. He thought the proper time for bringing forward such a motion was before the Budget was produced; for he knew by experience, if he waited until afterwards, he would be told that it was impossible to entertain it, because the financial arrangements of the year had been completed. He was himself in favour of all these resolutions, but he had separated them in order to test the opinion of the House upon each. He admitted that the repeal of the paper duty would not have much effect with respect to high-priced books; but, as to cheap publications, the effect would be great. If the duty would not enable the publishers to reduce the price still further, it would nevertheless have the beneficial effect of enabling them to improve the quality of these publications by paying for good authorship out of the money thus saved. He could see no reason, if the duty on paper were repealed why this country shall not become the paper manufactory for the whole world; and the question was, therefore, in a great degree an agricultural one, for the manufacture of paper was one peculiarly suited to agricultural districts. With respect to the advertisement duty, it was a most impolitic impost, and as unjust as it was impolitic, for it imposed the same duty upon a servant advertising in five lines for a situation as it imposed on the capitalist whose advertisement extended to a column. The right hon. gentleman then dwelt upon the impolicy of the newspaper stamp, advocating the propriety of allowing the cheap publications to communicate news as well as literary amusement to the reader.

Mr J STUART seconded the motion

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was bound to consider the question purely in a financial point of view, and in that respect he could not concur. He could not see the House a surplus of £1,500,000 sterling of revenue. On Friday next he would have to make his financial statement, and then it would be for the right hon. gentleman, and those who concurred with him on this question, to assert the principles and measures embodied in that statement, or to take an opposite course. He reminded the House that they should be cautious how they dealt with the indirect taxation of the country, when there was such an outcry against that direct taxation which was necessary to enable them to effect any reductions in indirect taxation. In opposing the motion, he wished it to be understood that he did so entirely from considerations of revenue.

Mr. MACKINNON considered it reasonable that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be allowed to make his financial statement in the first instance, and he therefore moved the adjournment of the debate for a fortnight.

Mr CRAWFORD seconded the motion for adjournment, and said, if the Government would undertake to deal with the taxes question he would receive the boon as thankfully as if it came from an Administration more in accordance with his own views.

After a few words from Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. GIBSON agreed to the adjournment of the question.

In the course of a conversation that ensued, an impression was conveyed that the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the advertisement duty were to be taken as an indication of an intention to repeal that duty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, therefore, rose and stated, that he wished it to be distinctly understood that no observations of his admitted of being construed into that sense.

The debate was then finally adjourned

The House then rose shortly after eight o'clock.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES.—On Wednesday this Italian ecclesiastic commenced a series of lectures at Wilde's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, his object being to demonstrate that Italy, as a nation, does not sympathise with the measures and public conduct of the Papacy. He denied that "Pope" and "Italian" were convertible terms; and maintained that the Italians who had obtained names in the world's peerage had consistently opposed the usurpations and tyranny of the Popes. The oration, which occupied upwards of an hour in the delivery, was listened to with the most profound attention.

ETON COLLEGE.—The school opened on Monday last. In the course of next week the whole of the students will have assembled. The authorities of the college have instructed G. R. Booth, Esq., of Wandsworth-road, to light up the college with his patent vegetable oil gas, on account of its wholesomeness and purity, being free from the arsenic and sulphurous vapours contained in coal gas, and nearly four times as brilliant. On Friday week the upper and lower schools, cloisters and gallery, quadrang., Weeding's-yard, and the boys' new gallery were lighted up for the first time. The gas is supposed from a very simple apparatus erected in the brewery-yard, occupying but a trifling space of ground, and answers admirably. The old organ in the college chapel is to be taken away, and a magnificent new one erected in that part of the edifice nearly opposite to Lupton Chapel. A beautiful new stained-glass window, subscribed for by old Etonians, has been commenced in one of the south windows of the chapel; and an important improvement has been made to the entrance into Eton by the pulling down of a house at Spier's-corner, and continuing the wall to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Luxmoore.

OPENING OF HOMERTON COLLEGE.—This college, established as the training institution of the Congregational Board of Education, was opened on Tuesday. The Rev. John Harris, D.D., principal of New College, delivered the inaugural address. A conversazione was provided in the afternoon for the visitors, and a *conversazione* took place in the evening

On Tuesday, the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway was opened as far as [illegible] by a special train, consisting of two engines and 27 first-class carriages, [illegible] persons.

A [illegible] has been [illegible] med at Paris for inquiring into the [illegible] and records of Evangelical Protestantism.

In the year ending the 5th of January last there were 24,514,000 gallons of proof spirits [illegible] in the United Kingdom. The duty paid on proof spirits for home consumption in the year amounted to £5,017,318 7s. 4d. At the [illegible] (5th January last) there were 17,005 gallons not duty paid [illegible] bonded stores on the 5th of January there were 7,024,315 gallons of spirits.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Tuesday, a woman, [illegible] has been charged with stealing a couple of jugs, committed suicide while in the cell by hanging herself to the bar of the window by which light is admitted into the place.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIRSERVICE—1. Complaints are made of subscribers making no acknowledgment of having received their copies of the Tournament games, which occasions a good deal of confusion. 2. The "Game played between Messrs Anderssen and Staunton in the Tournament book of games, a move of each side has been omitted. After move 31 introduce *White* P to K R 3d *Black* P to K R 4th

QUIX—We cannot take notice of communications so addressed. If, instead of indulging in silly speculations as to why some gentleman with haverings need, was not regard to the writer had civ. requested his inquiry, it would have been answered

WELL-WISHER. The best way to ensure a reply the same week is to send your communications early, by Tuesday if possible.

R P, Sewt 6—See the notice above to "Fairservice"

VICTOR. Much too simple

A C, Jonesboro, United States. Your problems were duly received, and shall have insertion. 2. The "Game Backhouse" has never been translated into English. It was begun some years ago by one of our leading players, but by the adoption of our notation it threatened to become so voluminous that the task was prudently relinquished

COLONEL, Zwolle—Will our obliging correspondent favour us with his address? We can then communicate more fully on the subject of the Problems than it is possible to do in the restricted space of the paper. He will find the "famous" Indian Problem (perhaps the finest four-piece position extant) published every month on the wrapper of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*. The promised copy of Von Nieveit's Treatise (.792) will be much prized.

E M M—They shall appear

G H T—The typographical errors detected in the first issue of the Tournament games have been corrected since; and a list of the errata will, we have no doubt, be sent to those who have the first edition

R F G—Again, but incorrect, since Black may for his second move play K to Q 3d, and avoid mate in three moves

A MEMBER is thanked for his obliging inquiries

HASSLING. It must entirely depend upon circumstances

R R, of Ashford—Ashwell have attention

R B, Blandford. You cannot Castle to get out of check

R P P—The corrected version shall be examined

B W F. The two Problems now received shall be reported on next week. Those previously sent were inadmissible

ARTHUR A. Capar—This report of Mr Lowenthal's visit to the Fife Chess Club reached us too late

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 428, by Fairservice, Philo Judy, Midge, Qakr, and E M H, of Hull: B W F, of Farwich, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 429, by Agnes, M P, Quis, Jack of Shrewsbury, Downham, M E R, Colonus of Zwolle, and W B I, B W F are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 430, by Cubiscan, J M, of Sherburn; M E R, B W F, D'Orsay, J W B, of Wrexham; Derwyth, Beevers, Turist Niet Sophis Krohn, A. merle, R R, of Ashford; St Edmund, Downham, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by J M, of Sherburn; Derwyn, Turist Niet, M P, R R, of Ashford; St Edmund, B W F, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** In our next we shall give a fine Problem, hitherto unpublished, by the Rev H Bolton, and some excellent games just played by the great Russian masters, Jouanch and Schumoff

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 428.*

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 2d (disch)	R to Q 4th	4. R to Q B 6th	Kt takes R; or
2. Q takes R (ch)	K takes Q		R takes R
3. R takes Q P (ch)	P takes R (best)	5. B mates	

* The solution given last week as that of 428 was the solution of 427

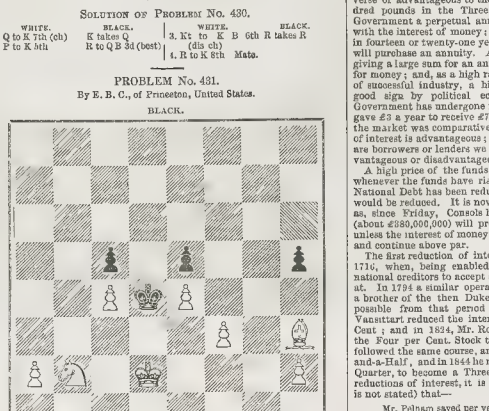
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 430.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 7th (ch)	K takes Q	3. Kt to K B 6th	R takes R
2. P to K 8th	R to Q B 3d (best)	(dis ch)	
		4. R to K 8th	Mate.

PROBLEM No. 431.

By E. B. C., of Princeton, United States.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

INSTRUCTIVE GAMBIT BETWEEN MM. KIESERITZKY AND SZEN.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. Q to her B 8th	K to K 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	24. Q Kt to K 3d	R takes K Kt
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	25. P takes R	Q takes P
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	26. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K 2d
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	27. R takes K R P	Kt takes Kt
6. B to Q B 4th	R to K R 2d	28. R to K R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3.	29. P takes Kt	Q takes P
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	30. Q to her 8th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
9. P to K Kt 2d	Q B to K 3d	31. Q to her B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2d	32. Q takes K Kt P	R to K B 2d (*d*)
11. B takes Q B	P takes B	33. R takes Kt (ch)	K to R 2d
12. Kt to K B 4th	K to Q 2d	34. R to K R 8th	P to K 6th
13. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th	35. P to K 6th	P to K 6th (*e*)
14. P to K 6th	Q to K sq	36. R to K R 3d	R to K 3d
15. Q to her 3d	P to Q R 3d	37. Q R to Q sq	P to K B 7th (ch)
16. Kt to Q 3 3d	Kt to Q B sq	38. K to B sq	Q to K 4th
17. Q to her B 4th	B takes B	39. K to his 2d	Q takes Q Kt P
18. P takes P	P to Q Kt 4th	40. Q to K B 5th	Q to her Kt 5th
19. Q to her Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th (*a*)	41. R to K R 4th	Q to her B 6th
20. Q to her 5th (*b*)	Q R to Q R 2d	42. Q to her 2d	Q to her Kt 7th
21. Q to her Kt 6th (*c*)	K R to Q 2d	43. R to K R 7th	R takes R
22. Q Kt to Q sq	Q R to Q Kt 2d	44. P takes R, and wins.	

(*a*) This bold advance of the infantry serves as a momentary check to White's attack, but in the end it leaves the black King too much exposed for safety

(*b*) Better than taking the Pawn in passing, because it retards the freedom of the adverse pieces

(*c*) P to K Kt 5th seems also an embarrassing move.

(*d*) An ingenious attempt to open a counter attack, which, without great care on White's part would have wrested the game from him in spite of his superior forces

(*e*) Mr. Szen pays this disheartening end game admirably. Disclaiming even the appearance of surrender, he maintains his ground inch by inch to the very last.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 733.—By an AMATEUR.

White: K at K Kt 2d, Q at K Kt 8th, B s at K B sq and Q Kt 6th, P s at K 4th and Q 2d.

Black: K at K B 5th, Q at Q R 3d; P s at K Kt 6th and 6th, K 4th, Q 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 734.—By the Same.

White: K at his 2d, B at K B 2d, Kts at K R 4th and K B sq; P s at K R 3d, Q 3d, and Q B 4th.

Black: K at K B 5th; P s at K R 4th, K B 4th, Q 5th, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS REUNION OF PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—The first meeting of the Chess amateurs in this part of the country took place, as we announced, on Thursday week, and was complete, and eminently successful. At an early hour of the evening a large and most respectable assemblage of visitors had congregated in the New Hall, at Stonehouse; and after partaking of the refreshments provided for the occasion, a ballot for opponents was taken, and the respective parties sat down to their "prince, y sport" with that zest and keenness which Chess-players only know. Upon the conclusion of the contests, Dr. Perry rose, and, as a member of the St. George's Hall Committee, expressed his gratification at seeing so numerous a party congregated together beneath the roof of their noble Hall. He trusted that one of the objects of the present would be to dispel every undue feeling of rivalry, and in its stead to cement a bond of union between the Chess-players of the three towns. The company separated, after an evening of really social and intellectual enjoyment, at half-past eleven o'clock.

CONSOLS AT PAR.—REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Last week Consols were called at par, the Three per Cents were at 100, and there was great cheering on the Stock Exchange. Only once before in the present century has this circumstance happened, and only three times before since the National Debt became a great national burthen. We will lay before our readers a few interesting particulars connected with the subject.

The practice of borrowing money for a perpetuity, or on interminable annuities, was begun in the reign of William III. Previous Sovereigns were borrowers; but their loans were for a limited period, and when repaid when their wars were at an end. He and his immediate successors borrowed without any intention to repay, and began a debt that has since been increased to the amount, in 1851, exclusive of unfunded debt, of £769,272,562. Instead of borrowing money as private individuals do at some current rate of interest, it was from an early period customary with the Government to fix the rate of interest, generally at 3 per cent., and as the market rate was high or low to promise to repay a larger or smaller amount of principal. Hence the mass of the debt was contracted in a three per cent. stock, and the amount of the debt was augmented nearly two-fifths more than the sum actually lent to the Government.

In 1751 the different Three per Cent. Stocks were consolidated into one stock, which has ever since been known by the name of Consols, and with successive additions has ever since formed the principal portion of the National Debt. Prior to that consolidation, the Three per Cents rose in 1737 to 107, the highest point they ever reached. Again, in 1745, they rose to 100; and from that time to 1784 they were always below par. In 1844 Consols were at 113, and on Friday last they reached 100, being only the second time Consols have been at par since they were created, and only the fourth time within 160 years that a three per cent. annuity in perpetuity has been worth £100 or more than £100.

The funds have undergone some fearful vicissitudes. In 1700, on the death of the King of Spain, they fell to 80 per cent., "whereby," says the historian, "great distress ensued to many." After the peace of Utrecht, in 1716, they rapidly rose; and between 1730 and the rebellion in 1745, they were never below 89; but during the rebellion in 1745 they sank to 76. They fell to 55⅝ in 1782, at the close of the American war; and, mounting afterwards to 97⅛ in 1792, fell in September, 1797, to 47⅝. This was the lowest they ever reached. Between that and the highest point, 107, attained in the year 1737, the difference was equivalent to 117 per cent., sufficient to annihilate many fortunes, or to confer great wealth on those who purchased when the funds were at the lowest.

It is customary to speak with approbation of the high price of stocks, and it is advantageous to stockholders wishing to sell; but it is the reverse of advantageous to those who wish to buy. To possess one hundred pounds in the Three per Cents means a right to claim from the Government a perpetual annuity of £3. The price of annuities varies with the interest of money; and as that is high, as a sum doubles itself in fourteen or twenty-one years, a proportionately less sum paid down will purchase an annuity. A high price of the funds, or the necessity of giving a large sum for an annuity, is equivalent to a low rate of interest for money; and, as a high rate of interest is a proof of high profit and of successful industry, a high price of the funds is not considered a good sign by political economists. The security offered by our Government has undergone no change for the last thirty years; and as it gave £3 a year to receive £75 or to receive £96, the interest of money in the market was comparatively high or low. To all borrowers a low rate of interest is advantageous; to all lenders, the reverse; and thus as we are borrowers or lenders we speak of a high price of the funds as advantageous or disadvantageous.

A high price of the funds being equivalent to a low rate of interest, whenever the funds have risen to par or above it, the interest of the National Debt has been reduced, or an expectation has prevailed that it would be reduced. It is now talked of, but apparently without reason, as, since 1797, Consols have declined in spite of their immense amount (about £830,000,000) will prevent the reduction of interest upon them, unless the interest of money remains permanently low, and Consols rise and continue above par.

The first reduction of interest was made by Sir Robert Walpole in 1716, when, being enabled to borrow at a low rate, he induced the national creditors to accept a lower rate than they had lent their money at. In 1794 a similar operation was carried into effect by Mr. Pelham, a brother of the then Duke of Newcastle. No similar reduction was possible from that period almost to our own time. In 1822 Mr. Vansittart reduced the interest on a Five per Cent. Stock to Four per Cent; and in 1824, Mr. Robinson, the present Earl of Ripon, reduced the Four per Cent. Stock to Three-and-a-Half. In 1830 Mr. Goulburn followed the same course, and reduced the new Four per Cents to Three-and-a-Half, and in 1844 he reduced the Three-and-a-Half to Three-and-a-Quarter, to become a Three per Cent. Stock in 1854. By the several reductions of interest, it is estimated (what Sir Robert Walpole saved is not stated) to have—

Mr. Pelham saved per year	..	..	..	£565 000
Mr. Vansittart "	..	..	..	1,230,000
Mr. Robinson "	..	..	..	370,000
Mr. Goulburn, in 1830	..	..	..	778,000
" 1844	..	..	..	645,000
Total	..	..	..	£3,568,000

To which must be added the prospective saving to take place in 1854 of £620,000, making a total annual reduction of charge by a reduction in the rate of interest of £4,188,000. Notwithstanding that reduction, the annual charge was not less in 1850 than £27,902,572; and we cannot flatter our readers with the hope of any further reduction at present. Californian and Australian gold has had no effect in raising price, very little effect in lowering the rate of interest, which was lower in 1844 than it is in 1852, and gives no reasonable prospect of, as some persons have said, facilitating the liquidation of the National Debt.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

ANTHONY has several remarkably effective pieces, chiefly landscapes, in which his peculiar study and method of handling are exemplified in a manner which must command respectful attention, if not in every instance unqualified approval. This artist has certainly one property all his own, which distinguishes him from the ordinary run of landscape painters of our day, and that is a constant seeking after variety, and a turn for experimentalising, which, if it does not always lead to glorious results, procures a store of valuable and interesting experience. In his treatment of foliage he is marvellously creative. Giving all due importance to the local colour and various characters of trees, he deals in light and shade with wonderful skill. The dark recesses of impenetrable gloom of parts are marked with a depth of tone which makes the superincumbent branch almost stand out in relief; and the lights which pierce through in other parts are thrown in here and there, so that we almost see the sky beyond, and feel the pervading atmosphere between it and the eye; and all this without any spottiness and glitter, the fear of which induces cautious landscape painters to generalise their foliage into masses more or less opaque. Of the former characteristic the clustering ivy upon the venerable village church, in the "Village Bridal" (No. 200), is a happy instance; the latter is remarkably exemplified in No. 372, "Shadows from the Leaves." But the most striking work which this artist exhibits on the present occasion is, unquestionably, No. 230, entitled "The Ferry Twilight." The constituent elements of this work are simply some farm buildings on the edge of a calm sheet of water, which, only partially broken by the introduction of the ferry-boat and some punts, occupies the lower portion of the canvas, whilst a cold evening sky covers the upper part; more than two-thirds of the whole being thus devoted to air and water. The peculiarity of the picture consists in the bold manner in which the various objects on shore and afloat are reflected upon the surface, or rather re-integrated in the very depths of the water. The effect, when viewed from across the room, and through a roll of paper, is perfectly illusive, and we strongly suspect may be partly attributable to a study of the properties of the Daguerreotype. Upon close inspection we remark that the water which looks so translucent at a distance is laid on with a roughness of surface and thick *impasto*, especially at the points where the shadows fall upon it, in many respects at variance with the ordinary method of water-painting. No. 430, the "Glen at Eve," is successful as to the foliage, but not in respect of the rocks, which have a chocolate

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

look, and the figures introduced into the foreground, which are decidedly an eye-sore. No. 88, "Thoughtful Honor," is a picture in a totally different line, showing the interior of a poor cottage, with a young mother thoughtfully contemplating the cradle in which her young infant reposes. The idea is suggestive to every heart, and its unity is not spoiled by the introduction of any irrelevant accessories. There is the same boldness which we remark in this artist's other works in the use of colour as an essential element of effect, which viewed as a whole is agreeable. In conclusion, however, we must add, that in details of drawing, particularly where the human figure is concerned, Mr. Anthony is often careless, and occasionally incorrect—a fault which we should be glad to see him overcome.

Clint's landscapes are characterised by great truthfulness and a healthy tone of colouring. No. 238, "View near Parkstone, Dorsetshire," is an extremely happy example of English rural scenery; the village nestling in the middle ground, and in the distance the river striking out right and left. The a i [illegible] tive is well managed. 169, "A Sunset," is a clever little bit, a rich and harmonious effect being produced with great simplicity and boldness of colouring.

Herring, as usual, revels in cattle subjects: his farmyards are stocked with horses, pigs, poultry, done to the very life. In the first named, however, he appears to have studied upon a few favourite models, and the portraits, particularly that of the old familiar white horse, are at once recognisable. There is a want of judgment, however, in the general treatment, more especially in the colouring, which deprive these productions of the classic interest with which they might otherwise be invested. 151, "Cromwell's soldiers in possession of Arundel church," of which they made a guard-room and stable, otherwise a well-studied picture, is unattractive on account of the monotonous coldness of the colouring. Woolmer, on the other hand, whilst evincing a happy skill in the treatment of the human figure, in fanciful subjects, sins by an undue predilection for a sickly hue, and a mixture of pale green, yellow, &c., which pervades more or less all his pictures. This is especially the case in 227, "The Bride," where there is not a single sober tone suffered to intrude to relieve the factitious glitter. The subject, as a composition, is prettily treated, as will be soon acknowledged on an inspection of our Engraving of it. In his "Dorothea" the colouring is so tawdry and spotty as to detract all interest from the figure, which happens to be extremely well studied. "Eve (256) nursing her First-born" is commonplace in treatment, and might as well be termed Mrs. Smith or Mrs. anybody else. "The Lady in the glass case" (326) pleasingly realises the well-known story in the "Arabian Nights." The face of the heroine is a pretty one, and the figure nicely defined through a light drapery; and the stagey glare of colouring is, perhaps, less out of keeping here than in other works by the same hand. The "Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise," which hangs in the Great Room, is in every respect a failure.

"THE BRIDE."—PAINTED BY A. J. WOOLMER.

F. Underhill exhibits a single workof very noticeable merit, 264, "A Gleaner," whose healthy, rosy face is surmounted by a straw hat jauntily put on, the whole producing a very picturesque and agreeable effect.

J. Danby has two pieces, one "A Ship on Fire" (15)—a commonplace subject, with which it is very easy to do something, and impossible to do much, and which we certainly consider to be beneath his talent; the other, a very nice view of "Loch Long, with Carrick Castle" (371), in which his broad glowing tints are happily introduced.

Boddington has several landscapes in his own real, genuine style, telling of healthful study in the open fields, by the winding river, and on the mountain top. We could wish, however, for the infusion of a little poetry into their treatment, which would ensure the productions of this conscientious and painstaking artist a much higher rank and a much more enduring fame than any purely local sketches can ever lay claim to.

G. W. Willis has three very pleasing designs—(139) "The Shepherd's Home" and (326) "Highland Hospitality," both interiors; and (422) "A Highland Road." We have engraved the second named the story of which is very intelligently told, without any attempt at exaggeration. The colouring, however, is not quite so effective as might be desirable in so small a subject, and which we see so admirably accomplished in the works of the late Wilkie, as well as those of Goodall and some others of the present day.

Mrs. Hurlstone presents us with a small panoramic homily upon the "Women of England in the Nineteenth Century" (271), which we could wish had been spared us. The canvass is divided into two compartments with arched tops: in the one is a scene in an opera-box, with several ladies eating ices, and flirting with an officer in regimentals, whilst the "pet of the ballet" is performing her accustomed *pas*; in the other is a dull dark garret, the details of which are rendered visible by a single rushlight, beneath whose flickering rays an emaciated girl painfully realises the "Song of the Shirt," "stitch, stitch, stitch," &c. In the angles above are represented the lady hunting, the poor girl harnessed to a waggon in a coal-pit, &c.—all to carry out the contrast to its most painful limits. Not to say that the picture is badly executed, we would really submit that it was conceived in bad taste, and can lead to no useful or kindly result. There have been rich and poor in all ages of the world; and it is neither generous nor just to lay to the door of the ladies of England of the nineteenth century, the sins of neglect and selfishness which this picture, if it means anything, would seem to imply.

J. W. Glass is guilty of a pun and a trick of art in a piece of very small dimensions, entitled "A Blue of the deepest die." The pun consists in dressing the lady bookworm in a blue dress of eye-killing intensity; the trick in heightening the "effect" by introducing the light from above, and at the back of, the figure, which throws the white collar and the tip of the toe into preternatural relief. It is needless to remark, that in every one of these achievements Mr. Glass violates the true principles of art, and disregards the harmony of nature, upon which they are founded.

"HIGHLAND HOSPITALITY."—PAINTED BY G. W. WILLIS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE CHAIN OF EVENTS."—THE SHIPWRECK.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The Chain of Events" attracts and will continue attractive, notwithstanding its extraordinary length. It was a bold venture; but proved, by the result, like most bold ventures, to be a wise one. The management is not of the faint-heart school, and through good and evil still works its way successfully. The perfection of Mr. C. Mathews's acting carries him through an up-hill part with an air of ease which begets confidence and conciliates attention. The difficulty vanishes in the *nonchalance* of the actor; the art is so perfectly concealed, that the assumption appears the most natural thing in the world, though the elements of the entire character, both as written and spoken, are inherently artificial. Next to the admirable acting is the unparalleled mounting of the play. We give an Illustration of the second act, which is composed of the shipwreck. Dialogue in the scene, there is little or none; nothing, indeed, but the exclamations of the sufferers, and the cry of "Save me! save me!" from the drowning man (the future *pseudo*-Marquis) to the will-stealing footman, who finds in him a ready and unsuspecting agent. The tossing and rolling of the vessel amidst the tumult and the darkness, made visible by the lightning flash, was managed with a reality that brought at once sea, sky, and storm-tossed bark not only before the imagination, but the vision. Then the sudden going down of the ship! It was terrible. The shriek of the audience almost substituted that of the crew. Scenic effect and the *mise en scène* may be said to be brought in these days to perfection. Madame Vestris was the first to pay proper attention to it; she it was who led the way for Macready, and she still secures the precedence by superior excellence. The completeness of the performances at the Lyceum have been of good example, and public gratitude is due to the management.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The comedy of "Money" has been revived, for the purpose of further testing the merits of Mr. Barry Sullivan. His *Evelyn* is, indeed, an intelligent and elegant piece of acting; and we have no doubt that this actor will gradually grow into public favour.

We this week furnish an Illustration from Mr. Mark Lemon's burlesque, "O Gemini." It is from the last scene the conflict between *Chateau Renaud* and the avenging brother. The fight is with lath foils, which are broken, and the contest is ludicrously prolonged with the splintered points. The satire is here well applied, and both Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Buckingham are comically effective. The merit of this burlesque is increased by the difficulty of the subject. Mr. M. Lemon has not translated the theme into another, but found his salient points in the original subject. For the melodramatic dressing he has simply substituted the literal prosaic version; for the stage ghost, he has given the turnip-headed one o vulgar frolic, and reduced the ghost story to the absurdity of profane belief. It is a spurious spirituality that believes in apparitions, and there is always a sense of the ludicrous in ghost stories; but it is hard to hit the precise point where incredulity begins to perceive the ridiculous. Philosophy, of course, ignores the possibility altogether as a mere matter of definition, since a spirit, becoming visible, ceases to be spiritual, and becomes a materialised substance—a bodily presentment. They should be called apparitions, and not ghosts. The ordinary mind has an instinctive sense of this; even the most ignorant feel the influence; and the caricaturist should so manage the argument as not to impugn the true doctrine of spirits, while sporting with the vagaries of superstition. We think that Mr. M. Lemon has hit the mean.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—SCENE FROM THE NEW BURLESQUE OF "O GEMINI."—THE COMBAT.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The return of Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli in *Norma*, of Gardoni as *Pollio*, and of Lablache as *Oroveso* was enthusiastically greeted on Saturday night. The acting and singing of the young *prima donna* were distinguished by the same beauties and defects of last season. The tendency to exaggerate certain passages produced fatigue and uncertainty of the voice; but, with all her eccentricities of style, Mdlle. Cruvelli has the elements of a great artist, and it will be entirely her own fault if she should fail to occupy the highest position on the lyric boards.

Rossini's sparkling "Italiana in Algeri" was given for the second time on Tuesday, with Mdlle. Angri, Calzolari, and Ferranti.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Rossini's "Il Barbiére" was revived; Mdlle. Sofie Cruvelli being the *Rosina*; Calzolari, the *Count*; Feriotti, *Basilio*; Belletti, *Figaro*; and Lablache, *Dr. Bartolo*.

DRURY LANE.

There has been a wordy warfare between the lively lesses and the "tender tenor," which ended in the secession of Mr. and Mrs Sims Reeves, and the substitution of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison in Balfe and Bunn's "Bohemian Girl." It is not our custom to notice squabbles behind the scenes, but the manifesto of Mr. Sims Reeves must not be passed over in silence: inasmuch as it is important for the public to know whether it be the manager, or the artist, who is the cause of perpetual disappointment in the attempt to establish a National Opera. Now it is quite silent from the tone of Mr. Sims Reeves' appeal, that he considers himself the ground-landlord, the proprietor, the renter, the lessee, the manager, and the Alfas of Drury-Lane Theatre. This is a delusion which must be dispelled by Mr. Reeves as quickly as possible; as, after all, he were a Mario or a Tamberlik, he would simply be a member and not a monarch of a large establishment. Mr. Sims Reeves must remove his lyric crown, and remember that he was but an *employé*, and with a one of her Majesty's subjects, although he did draw from the treasury a salary nearly as large as that of a Minister of State or of a Judge. That he was not indispensable, has been proved by the full houses since his departure from Beethoven's "Fidelio" was produced on Tuesday, for the *début* of Madame Falconi, a vocalist known in our concert-rooms formerly under the name of Madame Beckhotts. She has a very fine voice, and sings like an accomplished *artiste*. Her reception was very cordial. Miss Rebecca Isaacs was the *Marcellina*; Mr. Fêdor, *Florestan*; Mr. Whitworth, the *Governor*; Mr. Drayton, *Rocco*; Mr. S. Jones, *Fernando*; and Mr. Manvers, *Jacquesco*: and the execution of the opera was careful and consistent under Schira's able direction.

MARYLEBONE.

Mdlle. Anna Georges appeared on Monday as *Helen* in the "Hunchback." Her personal appearance was greatly in her favour, but her style at present is too elaborate and indiscriminately slow to realise expectation. There is however, great promise of her becoming an *artiste*; and when practice shall have given her facility, she may hope for popularity.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—The introduction of some ebony Marionettes, as Ethiopian Serenaders, has proved very successful. The make-up of these figures is capital, being striking facsimiles of the original and popular troupe. Their performance is very clever, and nightly elicits great applause.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The symphonies at the third concert were the No. 9 of Mozart, and the No 8 of Beethoven; the overtures were Weber's "Der Freyschütz," and Cherubini's "Anacreon," and the instrumental displays those of the accomplished Miss Kate Leder in Webe 's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, and of M. Sainton in a Violin Concerto of his own composition. In this scheme there was no attempt at novelty; but it afforded unmixed gratification to the subscribers, from the perfection of the execution under Costa's artistic inection.

The vocalists were Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Benson, whose sing-ing of the classic pieces allotted to them won the unanimous suffrages of the auditory.

The fourth concert will be on the 3d of May.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first *matinée* of the eighth season was given on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Ella, in his Interesting Record, announces that the number of members this season has been considerably increased. This and continued patronage has prompted the able director to increased exertion, and in no former campaign has such talent been concentrated as will be heard during the present series of concerts. Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 18, No. 6S, in B flat, and Mozart's Quintet in D, No. 4, were included in the opening programme; the executants being Sivori (first violin), Herr Molique (second violin), Mr. Ourry (first viola), Mr. Webb (second viola), and Piatti (violoncello). Moralt, from Munich, is a nephew of the veteran pianist John Cramer, and cousin of the late eminent tenor player Moralt. Pierre Moralt is also one of the famed Moralt Quartet Brothers, of Munich. Mr. Ourry is a valuable accession as a quartet performer. Madame Pleyel was to have been the *pianiste*, her first appearance here since 1846; but, owing to indisposition, was unable to appear. The *début* of Madame Castellan, the gifted Bohemian *pianiste*, and unexpectedly took place. Her performance of pieces by Bach, Beethoven, and Liszt created a great sensation: she is a most remarkable player, quite young in years, but thoroughly in mechanism, and possessing in an eminent degree the highest order of artistic feeling.

MONTHLY CONCERTS.

At the fourth concert at St Martin's-hall, on Wednesday, the evidence of progress of Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing Schools was manifested by the execution of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the principal parts being sustained by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Chambers, Miss Williams, Miss Kent, Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Bodda, and Whitehouse.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

M. Billet gave his fifth pianoforte performance on Tuesday night at St Martin's-hall; and on the same evening Mr. Kuilmark, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, had his third concert of Classical and Modern Pianoforte Music. The Beethoven Quartett Society had the second meeting on Wednesday, with Mdlle. Couion, Sevri, Sainton, Hill, and Piatti as executants.——On the same evening Miss Mossent gave a *soirée musicale* at her residence in Stratton-street.—— Mdlle. Speyer, a clever pianiste, had her second *soirée musicale* on Thursday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Herr Moralt, violin: Mdme de Lozano and Herr Standidi, his first appearance in London these five years: Mr. Aguilar and Signor Balletta were the accompanyists.——Last night, at Exeter-hall, the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction, performed Mendelssohn's "Elijah" Mdme Clara Novello, Miss A. Lodor, Miss Dolby, Miss Wilkinson, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Walker, A. Novello, Smythson, and Herr Formis, being the chief singers.——The second concert of the Royal Academy of Music will be given this morning (Saturday).——On Monday will be the third concert of the Amateur Musical Society, the first concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, and Herr Janus's concert of the Ancient Concerts.——On the same evening will be the annual performance of Handel's "Messiah," for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians. On this occasion it will take place at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction; and the Sacred Harmonic Society will afford choral aid, the chief singers being Mdme Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Swift, Mr. Benson, Mr. Phillips, Herr Formès, &c.——Mr. Hullah's last pupil concerts will be on Tuesday.——On Wednesday will be the third concert of the New Philharmonic Society, at which Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony will be repeated; Mr. Neate's sixth quartet, and pianoforte *soirée*; and the first meeting of the Quartett Association.——Herr Rudolph Schacker, a distinguished composer and pianist, has arrived in town from Vienna for the season.—— The committee of the Norwich Musical Festival have decided that, in addition to Dr. Benelict's "Israel Restored," a new oratorio, "Jerusalem," by H. H. Pierson, Esq., who once occupied the chair of music at the Edinburgh University, shall be produced. The meeting will commence on the 20th of September.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

A new comic opera in two acts, "Galathée,"—by Jules Barbier and Carré, and the music by M. Victor Massé—has been successfully produced at the Paris Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique.——At the 125th representation of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," at the Grand Opera in Paris, the receipts were nearly 10 000 f.——Alboni has arrived in Paris from Madrid, and contemplates a tour to the United States.——The Duke of Saxe Coburg's opera, "Casilia," has been brought out at Brussels with the greatest success; the principal parts sustained by Mdmes. Barbot and Cabel, MM. Barbot, Carman, and Marchisio. The work will be produced at her Majesty's Theatre this season.——Jules Benedict, the pianist and composer, had left Pisa for Sitt.gardt. his natal city On the 16th ir.; he directed the performance of his opera, "The Crusaders," before the King of Wirtemberg and the Grand Dukes of Russia, brothers of the Princess Royal of Wirtemberg.——The great musical festival o associated Belgian, French, and German choralists will take place at Lille on the 30th of June.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—At the fourth of these entertainments, on the 21st instant, at Exeter Hall, Mdlle. Jetty Treffz made her first appearance this season, and was heartily greeted. She was encored in a ballad by Mozart, "Forget me not," and in Moore's "Love's Young Dream." She also introduced a new song by Kucken, the composer of "Trab, trab," which was well received. Braham was encored in "Sons who love" and in the "Old English Gentleman." The Misses Broughlam, Miss Stabbach, Mis Rose Braham, Miss Jacobs, Miss Allayne, Herr Reichart, Mr. G. Tedder, Sivori, Lavigne, Bottesini, Rémusat, Billet, Schimon, &c., afforded their aid in the attractive programme.

From a return just issued, it appears that the income, with balances, of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the year ending Michaelmas last, amounted to £38,999 3s. 9½d., out of which £12,000 was paid to her Majesty's Privy Purse. After various payments the balance was £9287 8s. 5½d.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Saturday last a magnificent banquet was given to her Majesty's Ministers by the Goldsmiths' Company, at their magnificent hall. the chair was occupied by the Prime Warden, Alderman W. J. Copeland, M.P., supported by the Premier, the Right Hon the Earl of Derby; the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland; the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl de Grey, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Verulam, Viscount Newport, Viscount Hardinge, the Bishop of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Johnston, &c., several members of the leading public and banking companies of the City, and the officers of the Goldsmiths' Company, amounting in all to about 110 guests.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the "Health of the Bishop of London" was drunk. The right rev. prelate briefly responded.

The "Army and Navy" was responded to by the Duke of Northumberland and Viscount Hardinge, the distinguished veterans of both services.

The next toast was the "Health of their brother goldsmith, the Earl of Derby, and her Majesty's Ministers," which was drunk with acclamation.

The Earl of Derby, in returning thanks, said,—Amongst the strange revelations and strange changes which have taken place, perhaps few are calculated to produce so great an effect—few have produced so great a feeling of astonishment and wonder as the recent discovery, in various quarters of the world, of that which was heretofore considered as one of the precious metal—that which is the staple of the industry of your craft. Hitherto that metal had been considered as confined to a very limited space, to quarters capable of but small extension, and spread over a very small portion of the world; but suddenly, to the astonishment of the world, in various distant regions, at one and the same time, it came pouring in upon us with a profusion astounding to all classes and all ranks, in effect which it is difficult to foresee; but it is not difficult to say that it must work a strange and extraordinary revolution in the system of society and in our commercial relations (Hear.) But, gentlemen, it is not only in the country or discovery of gold that new resources have been opened to us. Up to within a very short time there existed, as with regard to gold, a popular delusion that the field of statesmen and of politicians was almost as limited. It was supposed that the crop of statesmen was one of very limited amount. But, which, if you were supposed to dig, you must dig in certain favoured localities, and confine your search to them. (Laughter and cheering.) I am happy to think, gentlemen, that I have been to some degree instrumental in dispelling that illusion. (Loud cheers.) The fortunate adventurer, who was honoured by the commission of her Majesty to do the best he could for her service, has ventured bold y to open a new mine, and I am happy to say that in the opinion of competent judges, so far as it has been worked, the ore raised has contained as large a proportion of sterling metal, with as little admixture of dross, as any that was ever drawn from the bowels of the earth. (Hear, hear.) Now we were fortunate enough (Cheers.) in finding not only new resources have been opened to us. Up to within a short time there existed, as with regard to gold, a popular delusion that the field of statesmen and of politicians was almost as limited. It was supposed that the crop of statesmen was one of very limited amount. But, which, if you were supposed to dig, you must dig in certain favoured localities, and confine your search to them. (Laughter and cheering.) I am happy to think, gentlemen, that I have been to some degree instrumental in dispelling that illusion. (Loud cheers.) The fortunate adventurer, who was honoured by the commission of her Majesty to do the best he could for her service, has ventured bold y to open a new mine, and I am happy to say that in the opinion of competent judges, so far as it has been worked, the ore raised has contained as large a proportion of sterling metal, with as little admixture of dross, as any that was ever drawn from the bowels of the earth. (Hear, hear.) Now we were fortunate enough (Cheering.) By such a course, whether assaulted at home or abroad, permitting neither assault nor insult on the part of anybody, we have endeavoured to shall best discharge the arduous duties which have been cast upon us, and be warrant the confidence reposed in us by our gracious Sovereign, and best merit the confidence and support of that people over whose interests we are called to watch; and, gentlemen, whether our course be long or short, I trust, to recur again to the metaphor that has been used, it is our hope and trust, as it will be our exertion to secure, that when our career is closed, the country will have no right to regret having subjected us to this our first essay."

MANSION HOUSE.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the members of the Court of Common Council and their ladies, of the wards of Coleman-street, Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Blanchgreate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad-street Candlewick, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Cordwainers, and Cornhill. There were also present Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, Mrs. Cotterell, and about 200 private friends of the Lord Mayor. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for 250

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening the ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Society of Arts, for the institution, Jonn-street, was held at Monteagle in the chair—when a paper was read by Mr. Digby Wyatt upon the principles which should determine form in the decorative arts.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Clarence, Slough.—The seventieth anniversary festival was held at the London Tavern; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The children in the schools, 102 in number, were brought into the room, and sang two appropriate hymns. The subscriptions and subscriptions announced in addition, a donation of £850 which had been paid to the credit of the institution by Admiral Sir J. Ogle and Mr. Henry Denton, the trustees of the late Mrs. Ogle, who had left a sum of money to be applied as their discretion for that purpose. The total receipts last year were £2835 18s 4d, and the total expenses were £2483 15s 8d.

GOVERNESSES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The ninth annual dinner of the friends of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Lord Farnham in the chair. The report stated that the ladies' committee have themselves investigated exactly 1000 individual cases—receiving and considering 4318 applications from governesses, being a total of 5318 cases of relief given in the course of the year, an amount of £6000. The annuities to the aged have been steadily increased, as fast as could be done from vested capital, not from income. Forty-nine ladies are now receiving a small but certain income. The sum invested in this branch of the charity is about £30,000. The provident fund now exceeds £90,000, the savings of nearly 800 ladies, invested in Government security. The number of governesses for the time when they can work no longer. The savings-bank account is £7422. The registration free of expense saves thousands annually to governesses; more than 1000 ladies have availed themselves of it, and nearly 800 have been provided with situations. Of the 1090 ladies who have sojourned in the "Home," all speak with gratitude—all wish to come again. Eighteen ladies are now the accredited inmates of the asylum for aged governesses. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to about £1000.

WESLEYAN REFORM.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the adherents of Wesleyan reform took place at Exeter Hall, Strand, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings and recommendations of the Conference Memorial Committee, and of the President's select laymen. Mr. G. W. Harrison, of Wakefield, occupied the chair. The secretary read a declaration of principles, which stated that it had been deemed expedient, in vindication of the rights and liberties of the people called Methodists, to prepare a document setting forth their objects and intentions, and expressing a full and entire approbation of all persons who members, who had been expelled in consequence of the recent proceedings of the Conference, was essential to the future peace and prosperity of the connexion. The Rev. William F. Griffiths, one of the expelled ministers, proposed and the Rev. W. L. Horton seconded, a resolution protesting against the claim of the President's select laymen to be representatives of the Methodist people, and denouncing the proceedings of the Conference Memorial Committee as an insult to the Methodist societies, and subversive of the true interests of Christianity. The motion was agreed to, and was followed by other resolutions of a similar tendency.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern; Rear Admiral his Grace the Duke of Northumberland presiding. The report stated the appeal for new Duke of Northumberland presiding. The report stated that the appeal for new ones in the spring of last year had been responded to by subscriptions amounting to upwards of £2000; that various life-boats had been established around the coast, and that during the past year there had been 701 wrecks, involving the loss of 1,000 lives; that since the establishment of the institution, in 1824, the society had granted as rewards to persons instrumental in saving life from shipwreck, 77 gold medals, 495 silver medals, and £8457. The total number of persons saved by persons who received rewards during the past year was 230; and since the establishment of the society, 7378, exclusive of the crews of several vessels, the numbers of which were not ascertained. The report was adopted, and, some routine business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

MASTER MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of this society was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, 4 Old Dare. Esq., presiding. It appeared from the report that the number of shipDare. Esq., presiding. It appeared from the report that the number of ship-wrecks of vessels connected with the society in the year 1849 50 was 26, and the same number occurred in the year 1850-51; whilst from the last 4th April, 1851, to the same date this year, the number was only 14. The expenses of the society during the past year were £1358, and there still remained to the credit of the society £5993, being £59 over the account of last year The report was adopted, and £200 cet aside to give countenance of £10 each.

SOCIETY FOR DISTRESSED GENTLEWOMEN.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this charity was held at the offi e, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; the Right Hon the Marquis of Cholmondeley presiding. It appeared from the report that during the past year £500 had been expended in the relief of 286 widows. The income for the year was £—, and the expenditure £585 6s. 11d.

TALLOWCHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday the anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by the Sheriffs, the Under-sheriffs, and about 80 other gentlemen. The chairman having made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity, and stated that there were now 44 pensioners on its funds—the sum receiving 15s per month and the women 14s a subscription was entered into, which amounted to upwards of £500

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of the half of a £500 note from "L. M.," for unpaid income-tax, with interest.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The anniversary festival of the patrons and subscribers to this excellent charity, about 130 years established, was held on Wednesday, at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, Southwark. About one hundred gentlemen were present. T. W. Freshfield, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. In the course of the evening it was stated that the number of persons who availed themselves of the advantages of the institution averaged from 5000 to 6000, of whom about 800 were attended at their own homes, and of these 600 were midwifery cases The report stated that the property belonging to the charity amounted to £7388 8s. 11d., 3½ per Cents standing to the account of the general fund of the charity, and £241 19s. 10d., 3½ per Cents vested on account of the building fund. For the year ending Midsummer, 1851, the income amounted to £2869 13s 1d., and the expenditure to £1717 8s. 4 and there was in the hands of the treasurer a balance of £18 4s. belonging to the general fund, and £32 11s. 8d. belonging to the building rent fund. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted in the whole to about £400, including £105 5s. fresh subscriptions, and a donation of £100 from Mr. Robert Barnes, of Great Dover-road.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The Earl of Albemarle presided at the anniversary festival of this institution on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. There were present a large number of ladies; and amongst the gentlemen we observed—The Marquis of Donro, Rev. J. Gossett, Mr. J. Uwins, R.A., &c. Mr. Paine proposed the "Duke of Wellington and the Army." The Marquis of Donro, in reply, said that the Duke was in the enjoyment of everything that should accompany old age, and he was affected with nothing which could interfere with his health or cheerfulness. Mr. Paine proposed the "Memory of Samuel Hahnemann;" and the chairman afterwards proposed the "Homœopathic Institution," which he stated to be in a most prosperous condition. Subscriptions to the amount of £712 were announced.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The 78th anniversary festival of this charitable institution took place on Wednesday, at Freamasons' Hall. About 50 gentlemen sat down to dinner. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided, and was supported by the Right Hon. the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Admiral Sartorius, and several other persons of distinction. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Humane Society," said it appeared that the officers of the society had granted rewards to the amount of 175 recovered. Sixteen honorary silver medals had been voted for extraordinary courage and risk of life, and 23 honorary medals for exertions of a less degree of importance. The total number of persons restored to life during the year had been rescued from a watery grave were paraded through the room, after which the medals were distributed, and the other toasts having been disposed of, the company separated. The collections and subscriptions amounted to upwards of £800.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—In pursuance of a requisition most t numerously and respectably signed, directed to Francis Smedley, Esq., High Bailiff of the city of Westminster, a meeting was held on Saturday at noon, for the purpose of considering the opinion of the inhabitants with reference to the retention of the Crystal Palace. The meeting was numerously attended The High Bailiff, Mr. M Gregor. M.P., Mr. Geesin, Mr. T. Atkinson, Dr. Lankester, Mr. J. W. Marshall, Mr. Leach, M.P., and Admiral Sir G. Sartori n addressed the meeting, resolutions being agreed to that the Crystal Palace ought to be preserved in its present state; and that, arranged as a winter garden, and with collections illustrative of the various sciences, and art, it would greatly tend to the amusement and instruction of the people. Meetings have been held during the week in Finsbury, and other parts of the metropolis, in support of the continuance of the Crystal Palace.

METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY.—On Tuesday the committee of the House of Commons to which this subject has been referred re-assembled.—Mr. Becket in the chair—when, after hearing Professors Cooper and Brande on the question of the chemical peculiarities of Thames water, the committee passed the first clause of the Government measure, which sets forth "that from and after (a date to be named) it shall not be lawful for any water company to take for the supply of the metropolis, or of any part thereof, any water from any part of the river Thames below Teddington Lock, or from any part of the tributary rivers or streams of the river Thames below the high-est point where the tide flows or meets such tributary rivers and streams respectively."

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A deputation of this body, headed by the Bishop of London, and comprising the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the Rev. C. Kingsley, Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., and several other gentlemen, waited on the Earl of Derby on Wednesday afternoon, to present a memorial to his Lordship to call his Lordship's attention to the sanitary evils now pressing

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty's steamer *Conflict*, from the river Plate, arrived at Queenstown, Cork, on Friday week, having on board the late Dictator of Buenos Ayres, General Rosas, his family, and suite. The *Conflict* left the river Plate on the 16th February, touched Saints on the 9th of March, and was bound for Portsmouth, but was obliged to put into Cork owing to head-winds. It is stated that during her voyage one of the boilers burst, by which four men were killed. The General and his party landed and walked up to their residence.

It has been announced that the new iron screw ship *Chusan*, which has been built for the service between Singapore and Sydney on the bi-monthly Australian company of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, will proceed from Southampton for Sydney the 15th of May, calling at the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, and Melbourne. Her capacity is 700 tons, and she is intended to carry about 35 first and 15 second cabin passengers.

Mr. Walpole's Militia Bill is, it appears, most unpopular with the masses. Numerous meetings have been held during the last few days in London and various parts of the country for the purpose of petitioning against it.

The fund for the testimonial to the late Archbishop Murray now amounts to about £1100, the names of Lord John Russell, Lord Carendon, the Marquis of Camericarde, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Fortescue, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Heytesbury, the Marchioness of Westlesley, Lady Stafford, Sir William Somerville, the Marquis of Headford, the Marquis of Kildare, Chief Baron Richards, &c., being among its contributors.

During the past week some men engaged in deep-draining operations on land situated at Clapcot, near Mamesbury, the property of J. Neild, Esq., M.P., discovered a race stone vault, composed of massive flag-stones, roughly yet firmly made. On removing the top, they discovered the mouldering remains of what was once an oak outer coffin, in a state of extreme decay, portions of which exceeded four inches in thickness. Enclosed, in almost as perfect a state as when first deposited, there was an ancient and very rude lead coffin, weighing at least 2 cwt.

On Sunday a fire, originating in the extensive premises belonging to Mr. J. Hill, camp equipage and wholesale trunk manufacturer, at 212, Piccadilly, destroyed the workshops, and seriously damaged the rear of the building, together with the adjoining houses, belonging severally to Mr. Thomas Stillman, surgeon; Miss Amelia Price, milliner; and Mr. J. Everard, fruiterer. The last named was insured for only one-fourth of his loss. On Monday morning another fire broke out in the Rainbow Tavern, in Queen-street, Ratcliffe. The inmates, who were in bed at the time, experienced much difficulty in effecting their escape. The landlord, having first succeeded in gaining the street, was in the act of rescuing his wife by means of a ladder placed against the window, when a sound broke, and she fell to the ground, happily, however, receiving but a slight hurt. The servant maid, who jumped out of an upper window, has received some serious injuries. The rest of the family escaped unhurt. The premises, which fell in soon after the fire, were insured.

A few days ago, at the village of Renton, near Dumbarton, seven children perished in a fire which destroyed two houses.

Potato planting is going on vigorously in Ireland, owing to the fineness of the season. An abundant harvest, not only of that produce, but all of real crops, is confidently expected from all quarters of the country. A society being of the most gratifying kind, and the weather and state of the soil everything that the farmer could wish.

No great is the scarcity of labourers in the western counties of Ireland, especially Mayo, that large numbers of boys have been taken from the workhouses at 6d. a day, and they can out loudly for an advance to 8d.

The Council of the College of Surgeons have definitively received the new charter from the queen government of the college from the Queen. Since the reception of the charter the council have been busily engaged in framing the necessary by-laws, which we believe are now completed, and will shortly be promulgated.

The French National Academy of Medicine is set down in the budget of 1852 for 44,700f.; the Institute for 886,300f.; the expenses of the five academies, the library, and the secretary's office (that establishment, amount to 38,000f. The academy of medicine is fixed at 15,00f. for salaries, making up 220,00f. in all. The College of France has 28 professors, of 5000f. salary each. The Museum of Natura. History has 15 professors of 5000f. each, a librarian of 3000f., a sub-librarian of 2400f., and 10 assistant naturalists of 3000f. The travelling expe ses of the naturalists is fixed at 25,000f. The sum allowed for repairs and keeping in order the Jardin des Plantes is 215,000f.

By accounts received from Rome, dated the 10th of April, we are informed that Mr. Manning, brother of Archdeacon Manning, has been just received into the Roman Catholic Church, together with his wife.

The *Oxford Chronicle* states that the Rev. Henry James Coleridge, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, has been appointed by the Roman Catholic Church. The rev. gentleman was formerly scholar of Trinity College. In Michaelmas Term, 1849, his name appears in the first class "in Literis Humanioribus." He is now residing at St. Clement's, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

Mr. Shepherd, the chairman of the Hon. hast India Company, has presented an Addiscombe appointment, and since exchanged it for a direct one, to Alexander Bennet, the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bennet, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, who fell on the 18th of January, 1849, during the retreat from Cabu.

In the latter part of last week a fancy sale of ladies' work on behalf of the Chinese Female School, Singapore, took place at the Girls' School-room, East-street, Manchester-square, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, the Hon. the Dowager Lady Grey, the Ladies Boyle, Lucas, Pepys, and Hankey, Miss Hankey, &c. The school-room was finely attended, and the articles so dis ea ted sold prices

On Friday morning week, the *Triton*, bound from Bremen to Carlisle, was aground off Portland, when a gale came on from the eastward, and in working up, ran into the *Triton* aindships, doing her considerable damage by the collision. The Dutchman was low in the water, and her hull receiving a fearful shaking, sank and went down in deep water. The crew, however, were all soon on board ; saved, except the master and his brother, who were fortunately picked up by a pilot boat.

It appears by an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ending the 31st December, 1851, just printed, that the total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to £61,272 2s. 7d., and the payments to £53,598 16s. 2d., leaving a balance of £7619 6s. 5d. The payments made during the year to the trustees of the Prince of Wales for his use amounted to £40,316 11s. 6d. The remaining £13,000 expended during the year was for salaries, surveys, repairs, and incidental charges. The amount abstracted out of those receipts for the purchase of donations and charities" amounted to £168 3s. 1d. The income-tax paid by his Royal Highness during the year was £1694 13s. 3d.

A boy ten years old recently drowned himself at Derby, from mortification at his mother having discovered that he stole 6d.

The proprietors of the Bank of Manchester (being one of the chartered joint-stock banks which stopped payment about ten years ago) have given notice that they will resume business. Many of these proprietors were interested in such banks ranging between £10,000 and £30,000.

By advices received from Erzeroum, it appears that cholera has again broken out with severity in Anatolia, where the pestilence commenced before its recent visit to this country and the rest of Europe. It has appeared at Soudk Bounk, near Selemandria, and it is also reported that typhus was raging at Ismeran, as well as Taoreez. The local government, in a state of alarm, are taking measures to cleanse the city, in the hope of preventing it from visiting Erzeroum. There can be no doubt once that it will not spread and take its former course.

The project for the establishment of a Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysées is going on with great activity. A company, formed of capitalists, has already subscribed the amount necessary for the undertaking, and it is accepted on assuming the guarantee by some wealthy bankers of a number of English and foreign artists. M. Salandrouze de Lamornaix, commissary of the Government at the London Exhibition, is at the head of the company.

The total number of acres of land under the cultivation of hops in England in the year 1851 was 43,245a. The duty collected on hops at the growth of 1851 amounted to £336,623 1s. 10d. The total number of pounds weight of hops charged with duty in the several collections in the United Kingdom in the year 1851 was 37,642,9 9 lbs. Under the Hop Duties Act, the importation of hops into the United Kingdom to foreign countries in the year 1851 was 302,263 lbs., and in 1850, 381,864 lb. The exportations from 1835 to 1851 inclusive were 904 6 0 lb. The importation of foreign hops has ceased, only 484 cwt. having been imported during the year 1851, while 953 cwt. were exported, the greater portion of which went to the United States.

About midnight on Monday a destructive fire, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, destroyed three houses in the market place of Preston. The damage done to two only of the houses will be covered by insurance

A gravestone in Middlesborough churchyard, Scotland, was broken and defaced, last week, by order of "the pastor," the Rev. Mr. Fee, because the full amount agreed to be given to him for a lowing it to be placed there had not been paid.

Abraham Ovens, condemned at the late Monmouth assizes for murder, his child, was executed at Monmouth on Friday week.

The Customs authorities have directed that applications to them for permission to warehouse goods in terms of the clause provided for by the 26th section of the act 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 94, viz. "in warehouses of special security to mix any wines of the same sort, arising from the casks at import brands," may in future be dispensed with, provided a written undertaking given to the comptroller of warehousing accounts to that effect. Special application, however, is still to be required for any indulgence in respect of mixing or blending wines in bond, not prescribed by the above enactment.

A method of obtaining and applying motive power by counterbalance weights, so arranged as to counterbalance each other during the return strokes of the engine, and thereby to require little or no expenditure of power on returning to their original working positions, has been patented by Mr. Finnkener, of Citeaole

Information was received at the chief police-station, Scotland Yard, on Monday, that an accident had taken place on the London and North-Western Railway upon the 5th inst., on the Colonel's residence at Brighton, which led to the escape of Eighteen noses. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence, the principal officers of the detective police commenced operations for the capture of the delinquent.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "First Spring," although recommended by the 2000 guineas and 1000 Guineas Stakes, looks weak on paper; in fact, strengthens the prevailing opinion that a radical change is necessary to enable Newmarket to stand its ground against the host of competing race meetings that have sprung into existence in the course of the last half-dozen years. The races commence on Monday, and will, as usual, be spun out until Friday; it might well be brought to a close on Thursday. There is only one other meeting in the cs.ndar, viz. the Hambledon Hunt, which is fixed for Thursday. The Steep e-chase calendar for the week is "blank," and coursing is at an end for the season.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The following quotations are in almost every case governed by the closing offers :—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	
7 to 2 agst Maldstone	4 to 1 agst Homebrewed
CHESTER CUP No change.	
BETS.	
11 to 2 agst Hobbis Noble	14 to 1 agst Augur
15 to 1 — Cleverbone	16 to 1 — Little Harry
30 to 1 agst Filus	

YORK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The CRAVEN STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added. Lord Zetland's Radulphus (J. Mat son), 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes (J. Osborne), 2.

The ZETLAND STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Wcflinden's The Queen (G. Oates), 1. Lord Zetland's Grapeshot (J. Marson), 2

The FLYING DUTCHMAN'S HANDICAP of £100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.—Lord Zetland's Voltigeur (J. Marson), 1. Mr. J. Anson's Haricot (E. Harrison), 2.

The CHAMPION HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Lord Derby's Croupier. 1 Mr. H. Stebbing's Sir Charles Napier, 2

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. Mr. Dawson's Miss White, 1. Mr. Hessel.ine's The Setter, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The DERBY TRIAL PLATE of 100 sovs. Sir C Monck's Gossamer (J. Marson), 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes (J. Osborne), 2.

The YORK SPRING CUP of £100. Mr. Morris's Vatican (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Pedley's Paquesta (Charlton), 2.

The TWO HANDICAP of 5 sovs each.—Mr. H. Brown's Rattlecap (T. Dodd), 1. Mr Bell's Ann Eliza (Skeene), 2.

The EGLINTON STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Derby's Longbow (F. Butler), 1. Mr. John Osborne's Lady Agnes (J. Osborne), 2.

The CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE of 50 sovs. Mr. J. Osborne's The Puritan, 1. Mr. H. Walter's Agnes Wickfield, 1.

The YORK PLATE.—Mr. Meiklam's Cleveland. Mr. J. Osborne's Priam the Third, 2.

ROYAL LEAMINGTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

The RACING STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. B. Land's Prospect (Lowe), 1. Mr. Oldham's Lunette (Custance), 2.

The LEAMINGTON HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. G. Drowe's Cassellan (Knight), 1 Mr. B. Land's Certio (H May), 2.

The TEA HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 5 added

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AT the IRISH LINEN COMPANY'S FAMILY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 43, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, Always on Sale, a Stock of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, in every article of domestic use; Price and Quality not equalled in London. Families furnished with Cambric Shirts made to Order, from 40s per half-dozen upwards.—Established 1800

HOPPER'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH ELIXIR, a concentrated preparation of the fruit, and the most healing, soothing, and expectorating demulcent in the Materia Medica; is the only medicine recommended by physicians as a safe and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and Consumption.—Sold in bottles, at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each by all Patent Medicine Dealers; Blackman-street, Borough; Jackson Chesapside; Sanger, Oxford-street

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES.—For making a good strong JELLY or BLANCMANGE, use GLASSE and HOPE'S WHITE GELATINE, perfectly tasteless, having no fishy smell, at one-half the price. To be had, wholesale, at the Works, Brandon-street, Walworth; of the following Agents in London; and at all respectable Grocers and Chemists in the country:—PETTY and WOOD, Ship, Whitechapel; Ely, City; Hayward, Cheapside; Handford and Davies, High Holborn; Hank, grocer, 193, Tottenham court-road; Nash, 211, Borough, Ware, confectioner, Great Coram-street, Russell-square.

NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—REDUCTION in the PRICE of TEA.—The scarcity and price of good congou tea having so much increased of late, and is this sum, added to the duty, via 2s 2½d per lb, makes the total cost 3s 10½d to the public. We are now enabled to offer at 3s per lb. as much be evident, however, that whilst a duty, the same on all kinds, forms so large a portion of the cost of the article, a small increase in price must produce proportionately better quality.—DAKIN and DAKIN, tea merchants, 79, Strand, corner of Northumberland-street.
COMPANY. Tea Merchants, who sell teas at merchants' prices, at Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard. March 5, 1852.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—Patent Repeating Fire-arms.—Specimens of COLT'S FIRE-ARMS, which attracted universal attention at the Great Exhibition, and which are unequalled upon the Continent, may be seen, and instructions be obtained for the Drill Establishment, where all persons desirous of becoming proficients in the use of Colt's Revolving Fire-arms can be initiated, at Colt's Offices, 1, Spring-gardens, Cockspur-street, London. Address of the manufactory, New York. Colt's Improved Pocket Revolvers, 5 and 6 shots.

WATCHES and CHAINS.—GEORGE CORDING offers a large assortment of first quality at lowest prices. Silver Watches, 2l 2s; Gentlemen's, 3l 3s; Ladies', 2l 12s 6d; Gold Watches, 4l 4s; and six guineas; Ladies' elegant Gold Swiss Watches at 4l 14s, 5l 5s, and the very best 6l 6s. English Lever, 5l 5s; Geneva, 3l 3s; Gold Chains, 3l 3s; and twelve guineas, and the highest excellence, sixteen and eighteen guineas. Chains in great variety, 10s to 30l.—23L Strand, four doors west of Temple-bar.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted and skilfully adapted for all climates. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the town manufacturers or any other house that pretends to compete with it. Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s, one will be sent free to any part of the kingdom. Established 1845.

GOLD CHAINS by Troy Weight and Workmanship.—WATHERSTON and BROGDEN, Manufacturing Goldsmiths, established A. D. 1792, beg leave to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally to the Stock they have just manufactured, and now offer for Sale at their MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. The system of weighing chains against sovereigns being one of the greatest frauds ever practised on the public, Watherston and Brogden sell their gold at its bullion value; their sterling made on the very lowest possible terms, which is charged with reference to the intricacy or simplicity of the pattern. A general assortment of Gold Chains always on the premises.—Manufactory, 24, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has, for more than 150 years, received extensive and increasing public patronage. The Stock comprises every variety of Table Forks, and Knife Handles, Carved, Dessert, and Fish Knives, Steels, and Sharpening Instruments, Cases, and Canteens, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Fenders, Stoves, Fire-irons, Culinary Utensils, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Wire Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheets, Table Linen, Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, Clocks, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Tea Caddies, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c. &c. Lists, with Engravings, sent free by post. DEANE, DRAY, and CO, Wholesale and Retail Cutlery and Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, London-bridge.

MECHI'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE may be had GRATIS, or will be sent post free, on application at 4, Leadenhall-street, and 112, Regent-street, Cornhill. Razors, Scissors, Strops, and Magic Paste are renowned throughout the civilised world; he exhibits also the most splendid stock of Paper Mâché articles, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Tea-trays, Writing desks, &c. in London. Everything for the Toilet and Work-table. Table Cutlery of first-rate quality. Ivory Chessmen, Chess-boards, &c. Mechi's charming amusement on a wet day

RODGERS'S IMPROVED SHIRTS, 26s. RODGERS'S Real Hand-Down, are now in a

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 556.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852. [THREE NUMBERS, ONE SHILLING.

THE EXCISE DUTY ON PAPER, AND THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

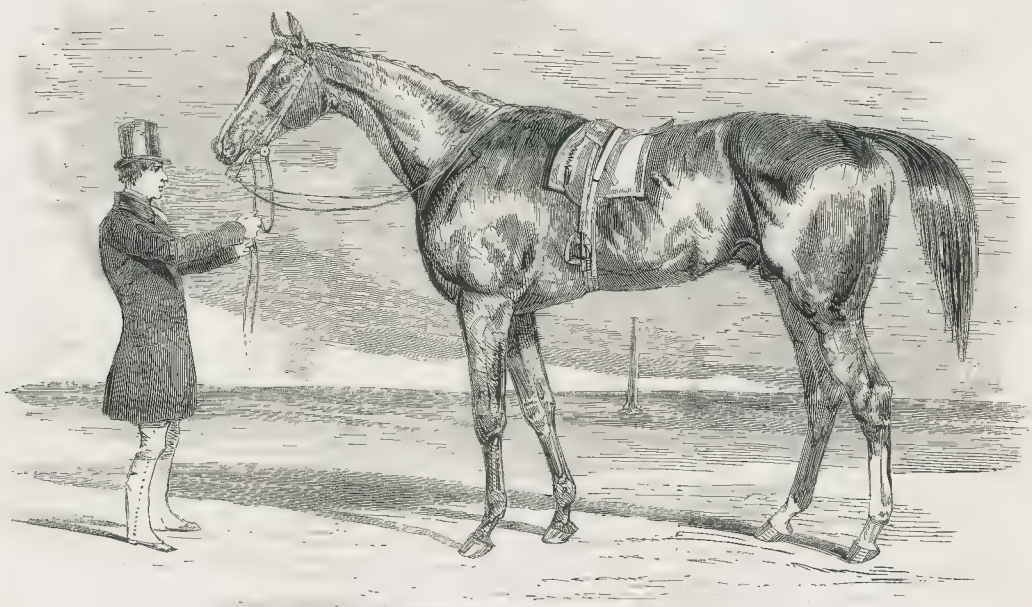
ONE of the most interesting, and, we would fain hope, one of the most important debates of this broken and uncertain session of an expiring Parliament, took place on Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the repeal of the three duties which are known as the "Taxes on Knowledge." Mr. Gibson's treatment of his subject was forcible and comprehensive; and, had he pressed his motion to a division, it is likely, from the state of the House, that the principle would have been affirmed in one or two, if not in the three, instances. Doubtless he acted on good advice and with due consideration in consenting to an adjournment of the debate. Mr. Disraeli, who has raised the expectation of the country for his forthcoming Budget, who has avowed that he has no fear of an untaxed press, who is himself one of the most distinguished literary men of his age and country, who stands somewhat in need of a little increase of popularity, and who, it is to be remembered, voted on one occasion against Excise duties upon paper, will perhaps render it unnecessary for Mr. Gibson to bring forward his motion again in its present shape. In a word, it appears to be the general impression that the Excise duties upon paper are doomed, and that the duty upon advertisements will fall with them. Either of these boons would entitle Mr. Disraeli to public gratitude—to the esteem of the class of which he is an ornament, and to the especial thanks of all who trade or read.

Upon the question of the Stamp Duty upon newspapers, which is more thoroughly and intensely a tax upon knowledge than either of the other two included in the terms of Mr. Gibson's motion, public opinion, in and out of Parliament, can scarcely be said to be so ripe or so unanimous. Mr. Disraeli does literature the justice to admit that he is not afraid of it; and the friends of a free press have his positive avowal, that, in dealing with the subject of the "Taxes on Knowledge," as he will shortly be called upon to do, he will consider them under the one aspect of the revenue. This of itself is a triumph. Perhaps, even on this point we may be permitted to hope that the first literary man who ever in this country held the high office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, may also be the man who is destined to abolish the taxes upon literature, and to emancipate intellect from the fiscal burdens which impede though they cannot prevent its natural development. Such a result would atone for much that his political opponents disapprove in the previous career of Mr. Disraeli, and would indissolubly associate his name with triumphs far superior to any which mere party can achieve. The extension of education is highly needful. All admit it; but scarcely one politician or theologian will agree with any other politician or theologian as to the means to be adopted to secure it. There is one means, however, by which the end might be attained, not by the enactment of new laws and by interference with the scruples of any man's conscience, but simply by the abolition of those old laws whose operation prevents knowledge from being rendered cheap and accessible to the people. Education would, in this case, take care of itself, and freedom of action, which has done so much for the material greatness of England, would add the crowning glory to its work, and raise the moral and intellectual character of far lower substrata of society than have ever yet been fully permeated by the benign influences of art, science, literature, and religion.

Taking it for granted, after what occurred last week, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not indisposed to abolish one or all of these taxes, if he can do so without injury to the revenue, we hope to draw his attention to the peculiar nature of the Excise duty upon paper, with the view of showing him that the loss of revenue consequent upon the emancipation of the paper manufacture would be nominal, and not real. The Advertisement duty we dismiss, because the amount is so trifling, that it is not worth the while of the Minister to defend it on the ground of its productiveness, and because he himself has renounced all others; and the question of the Stamp duty upon newspapers, which opens up very different subjects of policy, we reserve for another opportunity. At present we confine ourselves to the Excise duty upon paper, which stands upon its own merits, and appeals to interests and to classes of a different and more extensive kind.

In the first place, if we inquire what this particular tax produces to the Exchequer, we find it to be about £800,000 per annum. This is a large sum, no doubt; but if it can be proved that the gain is counterbalanced by a loss in all probability far greater, Mr. Disraeli may see reason to abandon the impost, on the only ground on which, by his own admission, he would seek to maintain it.

If we look at the capabilities of Great Britain and Ireland for becoming a great paper manufacturing country, we find them to be far greater than those of any other country under the sun. In addition to a large supply of linen and cotton rags, derivable from her home resources as well as from abroad, it should be borne in mind that England imports and uses more cotton than any other nation, and may be said to clothe the whole world with cotton goods. Cotton waste, or refuse, so abundantly supplied by her multitudinous mills and factories, forms, next to rags, the most available material for the manufacture of paper. This supply is all but illimitable; and were the business of paper-making as free as that of calico-making, it might reasonably be expected that the extension of the one would keep pace with that of the other, and that England might at this moment supply the world with paper as beautifully and cheaply as she does with cottons. But this is notoriously not the case. We scarcely ever see the word "paper" in any list of British exports; and Englishmen skilled in the art of converting the worthless refuse of cotton, straw, chaff, and other vegetable materials, into this beautiful article of necessity as well as luxury, establish themselves in Sweden, Denmark, Russia



STOCKWELL," THE WINNER OF THE 2000 GUINEAS STAKES, AT THE NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING, ON TUESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Belgium, the United States—anywhere, in fact, where [illegible] be free from the vexatious and trade-destroying visitations of the Excise-officer. This fact becomes the more noteworthy when we consider that England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland abound with streams of pure water, all admirably adapted for the purposes of the paper manufacturer; and that the establishment of paper-mills on the banks of these simple rivers could not fail to provide employment for hundreds of thousands of the rural population. But, so far from such mills being established from time to time, we find, upon investigation, that year by year their number is growing less; and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was reminded, in a very practical and business-like letter read to the House of Commons by Mr. Milner Gibson, that the paper-mills which were formerly at work on the beautiful rivers of counties so near the metropolis as Bucks and Herts, are closed and deserted, or crumbling to decay. By no less means the paper manufacture is becoming, as it were, congested. It is falling into few hands; and, instead of being diffused through the agricultural districts, as it might be, is gradually becoming concentrated in populous places. As a friend of the agricultural interest, as well as of the general commerce and trade of the country, we think that Mr. Disraeli will admit that a revenue of £800,000 per annum may be too dear a price to pay for such results as these, even were there no such weighty considerations as those connected with the purely educational and literary part of the question to throw into the balance on the same side.

We have so often had occasion to speak of its impolicy in a literary point of view, that we prefer at present to consider the duty under its commercial aspect. Newspapers, periodicals, and books, highly important as every intelligent man will admit them to be, are not the only articles for which paper is valuable as an article of commerce, and with which Great Britain and Ireland, with the nurture of manufacturing and other facilities at their command, might set the competition of the world at defiance. Were it not for the £800,000 per annum, which makes our literature all but inaccessible to the masses of the people, we might, after providing for the wants of our own population more abundantly than ever, export to all parts of Europe, America, and Asia with which we carry on every other branch of trade, large quantities of paper for stationery. We might also supply the world with paper-hangings for rooms, and call into profitable employment the talent of hundreds if not of thousands of draughtsmen and designers for their decoration. We might bring to greater perfection the beautiful manufacture of *papier maché*, which we now carry on at a disadvantage, whenever we wish to introduce it in competition with that of other countries, which, happily for them, are not troubled with the pest of an Excise; and our wholesale and retail traders in almost every branch of trade, some of whom pay a tax of as much as five or six per cent. for packing-paper, and who in consequence stint themselves as much as possible in the use of it, would not only be free of an onerous burden, but would consume twice or thrice the quantity of paper to which they now confine themselves. The increased employment that this would afford may be easily imagined, and the farmers' friends might secure to themselves the greater part, if not the whole of it, in the rural districts. The busy water-wheels would once more go to work by the side of many a now silent and secluded stream. Straw and many other agricultural materials, not hitherto used for the purpose of paper manufacture, would find a daily increasing market; the workhouse would be thinned of their inmates; and the voice of cheerful industry would be heard in many a corner from whence we now hear nothing but the cry and wail of complaint and misery. Leaving out of consideration, as unnecessary to the strength of a case which can stand without it, the purely literary benefit which would ensue from the emancipation of the paper trade, the consequent establishment of printing-offices in paper-mills, and the necessary reduction in the price of all books which would certainly follow, and placing it solely on a fiscal and commercial basis, we submit that the total abolition of the Excise duty on paper would be no injury to the revenue; that what we lost on one side we should more than regain on the other; that, while the local taxes would feel the benefit in the reduction of poor-rates, the general taxation of the country would draw more than the difference in the increase of Customs and other duties which would be paid upon the luxuries of life by a well-employed, well-fed, and well-clad people.

Mr. Disraeli has a noble chance of benefiting the farmers, pleasing the Free-traders, and increasing the prosperity of the country, by one operation. We shall continue to hope that he will not lose sight of it.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY

The poverty of the sport a consequence of the state of the ground renders it almost unnecessary to say that the leach was thinly attended.

Match, £100. Lord Robbisdale's (the Naboh (Flatman) beat the Duke of Bedford's Hugo (Pettit).

Match, £200. Mr. Maguire's f. by Ion out of Paima (Day) beat Lord Chesterfield's [illegible] (Goodwin).

[illegible] 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Harbinger (Flatman), 1. [illegible] (Day), 2.

[illegible] Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Pettit), 1. Lord Exeter's Hotchpotch [illegible].

TUESDAY.

Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.—Mr. Delamere's Harp (Bartholomew), 1. Mr Baron's Necklace (Feakman), 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Rogers's Leybourne K(Rogers), 1. Mr. Barton's Ibrahim (Flatman), 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Rayner's Pesto (G. F. Sharp), 1. Mr J. M. Stanley's Abdallah (Charlton), 2.

The Two Thousand Guinea Stakes of 100 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Stockwell (Norman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Homebrewed (Flatman), 2.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Barcelona (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Miss Agnes (Aghman), 2.

Match; £600.—Mr. Payne's Glenluce received. Sir J. Hawley's Bilberry paid.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Harbinger (Flatman) walked over. Lord Exeter's Stockwell withdrew his stake.

Selling Handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. W. E. Hughes's Sophistry (Bartholomew), 1. Duke of Bedford's Clam (Bailey), 2.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's Glenluce (Flatman) walked over. Lord Cowen's Poodle withdrew his stake.

Plate of 50 sovs each.—Mr. E. H. Clark's Edward of York (Flatman), 1. Mr. Armstrong's Excel (Charlton), 2.

THURSDAY.

The Queen's Plate.—Bardolph, 1. Edward of York, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Guy Mannering, 1. Edward of York, 2.

The One Thousand Guinea Stakes.—Kate, 1. Lacy in Waiting, 2. Lancelot (3d), 3.

We have arrayed the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas Stake. The following are the details of the race:—

Lord Exeter's Stockwell	..	..	..	..	1
Duke of Richmond's Homebrewed	..	..	..	..	2
Sir R. Egerton's Filmer	..	..	..	..	3

The following were not placed:—Mr. Howe's Daniel O'Rourke, Lord Exeter's Ambrose, Duke of Bedford's Maidstone, Lord Ribblesdale's Lapidist, Duke of Richmond's Heraldkin, Mr. B Way's Starleton.

Stockwell took the lead at starting, followed by Stockwell, with whom the others were closely laid up, and many running at his quarters. About half a mile Stockwell then went in advance, Homebrewed 2d, Filmer 3d, Filmer third, and Daniel O'Rourke next, and in this order the race continued to the [illegible], Stockwell maintaining the lead and winning in gallant style by half a [illegible], who was beaten about two lengths from the winner, Maidstone a bad fourth, Daniel O'Rourke fifth, beaten a long way. Time, 1 min. 48 sec.

A very strong day on the Beach Lay afternoon, although very much below what we have usually seen on the "Two Thousand" day, was numerous. It included the Duke of Rutland, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Exeter, Lords Chesterfield, Rendlesham, Maidstone, Uxbridge, Lichfield, Keane, Clifden, Alfred Rothschild, Osborne, Villiers, Exmouth, J. Manners, Lady Maidstone, Lady Keane, &c.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Considerable interest has been excited in Paris by the boldness of the course which has been taken by one of the Courts of law in opposition to the despotic decree of the Prince President, which confiscated the property of the House of Orleans.

The question as to the validity of that organic law of spoliation arose out of the recent violent seizure, in conformity with its provisions, by officers of the Executive, of the domains and *châteaux* of Neuilly and Monceau (which we noticed a week or two back), and it was brought before the Court of *Premiere Instance* (the civil tribunal of the department of the Seine), in order to try the merits of that forcible entry upon these sections of the Orleans property. The court was crowded with an audience anxious to learn if there was yet left in France a body capable of thwarting the absolute *dicta* of the Dictator. M. Descontures, the substitute of the Procureur of the Republic on the occasion, called on the tribunal to declare itself incompetent to deal with the question. M. Paillet, in the name of the Orleans family, argued for the competence of the tribunal; and M. Berryer followed on the same side. The tribunal, after an hour's deliberation, delivered a judgment declaring itself competent, and postponed the affair for a fortnight for the purpose of its being argued on its merits. The decision of the bench was received in court by enthusiastic marks of approbation.

The following are the reasons on which the judgment of the Court is founded:

Considering that the members of the family of Orleans, proceeding as proprietors of the domains of Neuilly and of Monceau, either in virtue of the donation of the 7th of August, 1830, or in quality of their father and on behalf of the Princess Adelaide, their aunt, or in virtue of a possession of more than twenty years, amounting to prescription; considering that their proceeding has for object the property of these two domains; considering that at the ordinary tribunals are exclusive competent to take cognisance of questions of property, validity of contracts, and prescriptions; that this principle has always been applicable to the State as to individuals; that for these reasons, it pertains to the tribunal also to apply the law to the facts which have given rise to the present proceedings; the Court declares itself competent, postpones the cause for fifteen days in order to be heard on the merits, and condemns the Prefect of the Seine to the expenses of the present case.

But the Court of *Première Instance* will not be permitted to deal with the question any further, whether on its merits or on any technical grounds that the ingenuity of lawyers might devise. The will and intentions of the President of the Republic on the matter have been indicated with unblushing effrontery in a truculent article in the *Patrie*, the organ of the Elysée, which was intended to intimidate the judges. The writer reminds the judges of their oath of fidelity to the President, and tells them that they can at liberty to construe the oath as pledged in a general way to the Chief of the State, but that they must understand it as a special pledge of fidelity to the person of the Prince; and some observations are added about anarchy having fled from the streets and taken refuge on the bench. The way being thus cleared for a bold stroke, the case has been ordered to be taken from the jurisdiction of the Court of *Première Instance* and referred to the Council of State, one of the three great bodies which has just been formed under the new Constitution, and which is composed almost solely of the closest partisans and adherents of Louis Napoleon and the new order of things, and there the matter rests for the present. No other court has control over the decision of the Council of State.

There was a grand review of troops in the Court of the Tuileries on Monday, at which the President distributed decorations to the troops; after which he proceeded to the races in the Champ de Mars, which was the first Spring meeting of the Paris turf this year. The pomp and style of the President and his *entourage* on the occasion was quite Royal. In order to win the favour of the army still further, a decree has been promulgated ordaining that 1851 shall be reckoned as a year of campaign to all troops employed in the suppression of the disturbances of December last.

The following inscription is to be placed in letters of gold on the coffin of the Emperor, at the Invalides:—

Napoleon Bonaparte, born the 15th August, 1769, chef d'escadron of artillery at the siege of Toulon, in 1793, at the age of 24; Commander of Artillery in Italy in 1794, and General-in-Chief of the Army of Italy in 1797, at the age of 28; he made his expedition to Egypt in 1798, at the age of 29; was nominated First Consul in 1799, at the age of 30; Consul for life after the Battle of Marengo in 1800; Emperor in 1804, at the age of 35; abdicated after Waterloo in 1815, aged 45; and died 5th May, 1821, aged 52

On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the wooden barrack of the pyrotechnic establishment in the Bois de Vincennes was blown up. It contained all the rockets and stars intended for the fireworks of the 10th of May. All the workmen were absent at breakfast when the explosion took place. It is said to have been caused by the heating of the salts in the composition of the rockets, as they were not sufficiently neutralised. The loss is estimated at nearly 60,000f.

On Tuesday, a military funeral service, in honour of Marshal Gerard, was performed at the Invalides. The Prince President was represented by General Roguet. Marshals Jerome Bonaparte, Excelmans, and Vaillant, and a large number of general officers and senators, were present at the ceremony, which, notwithstanding the wish expressed by Marshal Gerard that his funeral display should be made, was on the same scale of military splendour as the service for Marshal Sebastiani. The *Patrie*, in enumerating the persons present on the occasion, specially names *King* Jerome, for whom a distinguished place had been reserved, as also Prince Napoleon, son of *King* Jerome. The *Moniteur* likewise designates Jerome Bonaparte as *King* Jerome. The Royalstyle and title is thus gradually made familiar to the eyes and ears of the "citizen" Republicans

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, by which the officers of the navy, and other functionaries connected with that department, are ordered to take the oath of allegiance within a month

The official report of the Extraordinary Commissioner, Colonel Espinasse, to the south of France, who was sent to give pardon to all the recent insurgents (with the exception of fifty chiefs of the revolt), has been published. He states that, out of 4000 insurgents, he was only able to pardon 200, and commute the sentence of 100. The peaceable inhabitants viewed with alarm the return of such persons to society, and their feeling against any idea of amnesty was most determined. He further states his regret, that the mixed commission had by unwise leniency lost an opportunity for suppressing anarchy such as might not occur soon again. The result of this report is, that a decree has been published by the President of the Republic, ordering that from this time all applications for pardon, not granted by the mixed commissions, must be made according to the ordinary forms, and conformably to existing laws and regulations.

The last member of the Parliament of Burgundy, in the ante-revolutionary times of the last century, M. Juillet de St. Pierre, died last week, near Dijon, in his hundredth year.

M. Teste, the ex-Minister of Louis Philippe, who was found guilty of accepting bribes a few years ago before the Court of Peers, died, on Sunday last, at Chaillot, outside Paris.

TURKEY.

The latest advices from Constantinople (dated the 15th ult.) refer to an angry correspondence between Austria and the Porte on the subject of the troubles in Bosnia, and the ill spirit openly manifested in that city towards Austrian subjects. Report says that the demands made upon the Sultan are likely to receive an unreserved denial. The Egyptian question was believed to be near a satisfactory arrangement, owing to the conciliatory advice given by Sir Stratford Canning, which the Porte expressed himself willing to adopt.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York (dated the 15th ult.) mention, in addition to other casualties, the occurrence of another of those gigantic accidents with which the steam communication of the Union is so intimately associated in the European mind. The disaster in this instance was a steamboat explosion, which took place on the 9th ult. at Lexington, Missouri. The *Saluda*, bound to Council Bluffs, burst her boilers, killing 100 passengers, Mormons, on their way to the Salt Lake.

A great flood had occurred in Texas, doing a vast amount of damage. In other parts of the country, also, there were very destructive floods. At Cincinnati the Ohio had risen sixty feet perpendicular above the low or summer level.

A warehouse containing between 4000 and 5000 bales of cotton was destroyed by fire on the 11th at Savannah. The ice on Lake Erie was moving slightly, but still remained impassable.

With respect to political news, we learn that the Whig members of the New York Legislature have nominated General Scott for the Presidency, and the Missouri State Democratic Convention have expressed a preference for General Cass. The State general election in Rhode Island has gone for the Whigs, with the exception that the present Democratic Governor has been re-elected.

Kossuth arrived at Charleston on the 9th ult., and left on the 10th, but no enthusiasm was shown by the populace. In "the far west" it would appear to be otherwise, at least judging by the following extraordinary telegraphic communications, which appear in the New York papers:

Cincinnati, Saturday, April 10.

A resolution passed the Senate of Ohio to-day, to loan the arms of the State to Kossuth.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 12.

The resolution passed by the State Senate on Saturday to loan the arms of the State to Kossuth was taken up in the House this morning, and laid on the table by a vote of 44 to 28

The President was about to appoint a United States consul to Manchester.

The line of electric telegraphic communication is now complete between New York and New Orleans, a distance of 3000 miles; and thus, owing to the difference of longitude, a message telegraphed from New York at ten o'clock A.M., arrives at New Orleans when it is nine o'clock A.M. at that place: in other words, an hour before it started!

We learn from Panama, under date of the 3d ult., that passenger-trains are now run on the Panama Railroad as far as Buena Vista, to which point it was opened on the 2d ult. The chief engineer expected to have the road opened to Frijoles on the 15th ult., leaving only twelve miles of river navigation. The regular trans-Isthmus line of steamers had, at which place the passengers by the steamer previously took to the wharf, thus avoiding the danger and inconvenience attending the landing in small boats at Chagres, which latter place was being deserted very fast. Many houses were being removed to Aspinwall, which was beginning to assume the appearance of a busy and thriving city.

From California the latest date is to the 17th of March. The most important part of the news refers to a great freshet in the interior, caused by the rains, the loss of property, and the incidents connected with it. The passengers by the steamer express as the best spirits; and, though they endured many privations, they were generally pretty well satisfied with the produce of their labour. The yield of gold this season was thought likely to be greater than during any preceding year

Crime was on the increase. Several murders had been committed in the interior by Indians, some of whom were arrested, tried, and convicted, according to the Lynch mode of procedure. In San Francisco burglary was of frequent occurrence. Hardly a night passed over without one or more houses being forcibly entered and plundered.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts received this week by the usual monthly mail from the Islands are of little interest. From Jamaica, under date March 31, we learn that the public mind continued in the best spirits; and, though they endured many privations, they were generally pretty well satisfied with the produce of their labour. The yield of gold this season was thought likely to be greater than during any preceding year

Crime was on the increase. Several murders had been committed in the interior by Indians, some of whom were arrested, tried, and convicted, according to the Lynch mode of procedure. In San Francisco burglary was of frequent occurrence. Hardly a night passed over without one or more houses being forcibly entered and plundered.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts have been received by her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, dated March 7th, from which we learn that hostilities had been partially suspended by the Kaffirs, who had sued for peace; but, as they would not agree to the terms of unreserved submission which Sir Harry Smith laid down, he was arranging a plan of operations on an effective scale, and would take the field on the 25th of March, with the whole of the levies, with whom, in person, he intended to cross the Kei.

Colonels Mitchell and Eyre, in the Amatolas, had been very successful. They had destroyed the whole of the crops, taken large quantities of cattle, and killed twenty-six of the enemy, with a loss to the British of three killed and wounded

A desperate engagement had taken place on the north-eastern frontier, between a parcel under Commandant Gilfillan and a large body of Tambookies, in which the latter lost 160 men and 1000 head of cattle; the burghers had five killed and three wounded

Macomo retained his hold of Waterkloof, with, besides his own clan, 2500 allies. Their expulsion appeared almost hopeless.

Colonel Pole and the 17th Lancers had destroyed all the enemy's crops in the Kahoosa

The *Hydra*, having on board General Cathcart, had not arrived at the Cape; neither had the *Megæra*, with the service companies of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade on board.

Part fifty of the crew of the late *Birkenhead* have come home in the *Amazon*, including the second master, Mr Richards; two clerks, assistant-surgeon, sergeant of marines, and four privates. The other part of the crew, and a number of soldiers, are in the hospital at Cape Town, from bruises and sore feet, &c., occasioned at the wreck and their march overland from Danger Point.

The Dutch barque *Juno*, Captain Chevalier, from Batavia to Dordrecht, was wrecked, March 2, on the fatal Cape Laguelhas; and two ladies and three children, passengers, were drowned.

ALTERATION IN THE MAIL SERVICE.—It is in contemplation to make the foreign steam-packets now sailing from the port of Southampton to such other ports as to land and embark mails and passengers, thereby saving at least sixteen hours in the delivery of letters in London and Liverpool; time in such matters being of the utmost importance to the commercial community as well as to Government.

A NEW BULLET.—Captain Maher has invented and registered a new bullet, which is intended to supersede the necessity of rifling guns. The bullet is shaped like the Minié, but is not intended to hold any cap. The small quantity of powder used, owing to the form of its base, is supposed to expand the lead sufficiently to attain a l purposes. But the chief feature is that the ball is itself rifled, if we may say so, instead of the barrel. Captain Maher's plan will answer for rifling to the very muzzle of the gun or musket. This invention is secured under the name of the "Mars" bullet. It is said that it will suit cannon as well as muskets, and, should it be generally used, will be found economical as well as effective

OPTIONAL PAYMENT OF LETTERS TO HELIGOLAND.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, April, 1852. On and after the 1st of May next, the postage of letters transmitted by packet, *viâ* Hamburg, between the United Kingdom and the Island of Heligoland, may either be paid in advance or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender, except in the case of registered letters, the postage of which, as well as the registration fee, must, in all cases, be paid in advance. The postage upon letters addressed to Heligoland is 6d. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, is, when exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, and so on according to the scale for charging inland letters.

BURGLARY NEAR LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday night, seven men, with their faces blackened, entered the house of Mr. J. M'Farlane, land-steward to the Marquis of Salisbury, who resides at Speke, near Liverpool, and after threatening the inmates, and threatening them with destruction if they made any alarm and resistance, the villains rifled the house of one gold and two silver watches, a £10 note, and £20 in gold, together with a quantity of port wine, sherry, and whisky. The police are on the burglars' trail.

M. Gustave de Beaumont, *ci-devant* Minister to our Court from the French Republic, has just established himself as a wine merchant of Burgundy, at Casselnau.

A return printed on Thursday shows that the quantity of guano imported into the United Kingdom during the following years was—In 1841, 261 tons; in 1842, 20,396; in 1843, 3092; 1844, 164,251; 1845, 283,300; 1846, 89,263; 1847, 89,392; 1848, 71,414; 1849, 83,438; 1850, 116,925; and 1851, 243,516.

The Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Andrews, entertained the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company at a grand dinner on Wednesday, in honour of the renewal and extension of the company's mail contract. Upwards of 200 guests were present, including the borough members, Sir A. Cockburn and Mr. Wilcox. The Mayor presided, and several eloquent speeches were made. In the evening there was a grand ball.

At the last meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851, the report to be presented to the Queen was decided on, and it was agreed that in its arc, acting under the charter of incorporation, they would only require one secretary, to which post Mr Edgar A. Bowring was appointed.

DEATH BY STARVATION OF THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

H.M.S. *Dido*, Valparaiso, February 14, 1852.

SIR,—In inclosing the accompanying narrative connected with the fate of the Patagonian Mission Society in Tierra del Fuego for your information, and which, perhaps, may be deserved worthy of publication with interesting and explanatory the able Sketches* which are herewith submitted to you, I would observe, that what I have written is entirely at your disposal; merely adding, that the original papers and journals from which my narrative has been compiled will be sent to Mrs. Gardiner.

H.M.S. *Dido*, W. H. Moorshead, C.B., Captain, left Plymouth Sound on the eve of the 30th October, 1851; a day or two previous to which a letter was received from the Admiralty, enclosing an application from Mr. Pakenham Despar, secretary of the Society, requesting, as the *Dido* was going to the Pacific, she might call in at Picton Island, Tierra del Fuego, to ascertain the fate of the Mission. On our passage there we called in at the Falkland Islands, to pay the wages, if possible, of them. They had not been heard of there, but we received on board a quantity of essentials for their sustenance and preservation, which a merchant there had been waiting for some time to send to Picton Island. We arrived at the Falklands on the 21st of December, and left on the 6th of January. On the afternoon of Sunday the 11th, while beating up to New Year's Islands, Staten Island, we observed on one of the islands a staff with some sort of a flag on it; so we ran in and anchored. The next morning, boats were sent away to search various parts. What we saw as the staff was a piece of cotton print, but no other traces of per-ons having lately been there. At the head of a little snug bay, in New Year's Harbour, we discovered a large boat, with the words "Aladin Aferuadi" on her stern; and about 200 yards from her, on the beach, was a small piece of board, with the intelligence that on the 16th October, 1851, the *P. E. Davidson*, New York, Captain Smyley, was there, bound to relieve the missionaries at Picton Island. "The next day we left. Reached Picton Island on the 18th, where in our rambles, we discovered traces of Com. Gardiner's party having been there, and saw the c.. tions on the rocks he writes about in his journal, which induced us to go to Spaniard Harbour, where, sad to relate, we discovered the unfortunate end of the whole party.

We left Spaniard Harbour on the 22d January, and reached this place on the 10th of Feb., favourable weather having been granted us during the whole passage from England.

I remain, &c.,

HENRY S. DYER, Pmr. and Purser

The Patagonian Mission party consisted of Commander Allen Francis Gardiner, of 1826; Messrs. Maidment and Williams, catechist; Irwin, Carpenter, John Badcock, John Bryant, and John Pearce, boatmen They left Liverpool on or about the 7th of September, 1850, on board the *Ocean Queen*, which vessel was going round Cape Horn, and on to California. On the 4th October they sent letters home by the *Peter Rose*, from Rio de Janeiro to London; and again they had an opportunity of sending to their friends by a Spanish vessel bound to Rio de Janeiro, the 16th of the same month; by the latter vessel Captain G. wrote to Mr. Latrobe, at Monte Video, informing him of the destination of the mission party, and requesting him to permit the vessel employed by him between Monte Video and the Falkland Islands to visit the mission at Banner Cove, with supplies, as soon as convenient. One of the party, named Badcock, soon after the embarkation, had an attack of fever, which was prevalent at the village from which he came—viz. Mousehole, near Penzance, in Cornwall; the other two boatmen subsequently had attacks, which yielded under the care of Mr. Williams. Mr. Maidment, the voyage, suffered much from sea-sickness. On the 5th December the *Ocean Queen* anchored in Banner Roads, Picton Island, Tierra del Fuego. Between that date and the 19th the mission were landed, and their boats got in some measure fit for service. The *Ocean Queen* left for her destination on that day. Also the Captain G. and his party in their two boats—one named the *Pioneer*, an open boat; the other the *Speedwell*, a decked one, with two dingeys (small boats). His purpose was to examine the north side of the channel, in the hope of finding a secure anchorage, as recommended by the natives, where he might uninterruptedly complete the fittings of his boats. On getting away from Banner Roads, the *Speedwell* touched the ground; the *Pioneer* rounded a point of land and shut the *Speedwell* in The former proceeded with the two small boats in tow, thinking the consort was following. While going over the north shore the wind freshened, and the dingeys broke adrift, and were never recovered a very sad loss to them. The *Pioneer* found, about 17 miles from Picton, a very beautiful expanse of water entered into by a snug cove; they were perfectly landlocked. It had the appearance of a lake, the land about was perfectly wooded, green slopes with ornamental copses of trees skirted its margin, and altogether it was to the eye at most lovely spot. They moored to the shore for the night. On account of it coming on to rain they had great difficulty in kindling a fire. (It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the warmth of a fire is seldom unacceptable in these regions). This harbour was named by Captain G. Bloomfield Harbour, in testimony of his respect for his valued friend Sir Thomas Bloomfield. Not finding any appearance of the consort's approach, he became very anxious about her, and resolved to return in search of her; he therefore left at 5 A.M. In consequence of along beat, he did not reach Banner Roads till late in the evening, when, to his relief he caught a glimpse of her at the anchorage, and immediately stood in. On nearing her, they shouted with all their strength; but all was still; not a sound was heard but the plashing of the oars and the murmur of the surf on the outer beach. It was an awful suspense. They still approached, and still lauded, uttering all their voices; but no reply: their worst apprehension seemed to be confirmed, each in his own mind imagining the natives, emboldened by the weakness of the crew of the *Speedwell*, had availed themselves of the opportunity, and overpowered them. When they neared her, no movement or sound was heard, and they fully expected that they had all been murdered. At length a voice was heard from below, which was at once recognised, and one by one their companions appeared. The most gloomy moments had given place to hearty congratulations. It was then 8 A.M., and as Capt. G. thought it absolutely necessary the boats should be put in a seaworthy condition, which could not well be done with all their provisions, &c. in them, and there being a number of natives about Banner Cove and its neighbourhood, he purposed to effect it in Bloomfield Harbour, where he had previously observed an old wigwam, but no natives. Accordingly, that morning both boats started. Unfortunately, soon after, the *Pioneer* became becalmed, and, requiring a little water, he pulled in again to the anchorage, the *Speedwell* remaining outside in the Channel. The loss of the two small boats caused him to run close in on the beach to get the water: it was then one o'clock, Sunday morning. At daylight they were awoke by the voices of natives, two of whom were preparing to get on board, but with great concern they found the boat aground, the tide having receded. At this time nothing was seen of the *Speedwell*. It may as well, perhaps, be stated here, that on overhauling their stores after the *Ocean Queen* had left them, they found that *one* item (which, perhaps, might have been the means of saving some of them, if not all), viz. gunpowder, had not been landed with the rest of their things, and that one flask and a half was all they had in their possession.

To resume the narrative. The natives alarmed them much, and they were apprehensive of an attack. There they were, high and dry; their situation tempting indeed, if the people had any intention of molesting them. But they remembered Him who, by the mouth of his apostles, has said, "Who shall harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" and they accordingly united together in prayer, committing themselves to the gracious protection of the Almighty. The natives observed them attentively, and their manner became more quiet. Shortly after the *Speedwell* hove in sight; but, on account of the wind, could not get near enough to render them any assistance. After this more of the natives came around them, and some few fish were purchased with buttons, knives, &c.; still they could not divest themselves of the idea that an attack was meditated. However, as soon as the boat was afloat, they were quietly allowed to move from the spot, and they went on to join their companions, who had anchored in Banner Cove. There they remained unmolested till the 4th of January, 1851, when rather a formidable force came into the place in different parties—first three, then two, afterwards three more, canoes. As they approached they divided, three coming alongside of ever so boats, while the other two remained near one of their wigwams. Besides the women who paddled, there were two men in each canoe. Thinking so large an assemblage was for some hostile purpose (sixteen men were counted in all,), orders were given for leaving the cove. While we were steadily getting ready, bundles of long oar spears were noticed in some of the canoes: and while on shore the natives belonging to the other two boats were putting baskets of pebbles from the beach into them. The cables were instantly cut, the stern anchor hove up; but, on account of their boats having been lashed together, it was some little time before they could clear each other and get their sails to draw. The wind, also, was light, and they considered the natives would take advantage of all these circumstances, and commence what certainly had all the appearance of a meditated attack. The *Speedwell* unfortunately again touched ground, and for a few minutes it was doubtful whether she could be got off. Most providentially, by means of oars, she was got into a little deeper water, and they proceeded out of the Cove. The natives were observed to be busily engaged in securing the little raft that had been used by their people backwards and forwards to the shore as a boat, and which was cut adrift when they started from their moorings. Their intention was to have gone over to Bloomfield Harbour, but the state of the wind would not permit it. Lennox Harbour was the only safe place to which they could go, and thither they proceeded; meeting, on the passage of twenty-seven hours, calms, light airs, numerous islands, and a hard north gale, which, after they reached Lennox Harbour, rendered their situation very critical, as they feared being driven upon the rocks. It was necessary to examine the bottoms of the boats, they were b... but the *Pioneer* was thrown by a sudden gust of wind amongst ... rocks, fortunately without receiving any injury. The tide was very high when they were beached; and they were obliged to remain there until the 17th before they were again afloat. Only two or three natives were seen there, and they were friendly. On the 17th they entered Harbour for Bloomfield Harbour, but when near the entrance they perceived a large assemblage of natives. Thinking they would not be able to work well in the boats with so many about them, they altered their plans, and stood towards Spaniard Harbour, where they arrived on the 20th. The next day they landed, and discovered a river which emptied itself near where they were lying in the boats, which was named Cook's River, in remembrance of the Christian lady who had been to great a benefactress to the Missionary cause. Finding when they lay was in rather an exposed anchorage, they shifted on the 23rd to a cove on the west side of the harbour (not far from where they first lay), which they named Earnest Cove, in anticipation of the fruits which they prayed might attend their labours in behalf of the inhabitants of those islands. Here their principal troubles and anxieties commenced, and here they ceased; but I must not anticipate. On the 1st of February it blew a hurricane, a heavy swell set into the bay, occasioning a high surf on the beach, during which the *Pioneer* was driven on a small rock in the bay, and then on to the beach, damaged beyond their repairing right over her. After this their attention was first given to save, if possible, their provisions, bedding, stores, &c., which was effected at no little risk. All that was saved was removed to a cavern close by, and which was named Pioneer Cavern. This place Lennox Harbour was ... ed on shore during their stay in Earnest Cove. They soon found this cavern very damp, and rheumatic pains came on; the tide, also, at times rose very high, and came some way inside, rendering their position anything but agreeable. For these reasons they landed what remained of their boat close up to the bank, and converted her into a sleeping apartment. On account of the highness of the surf, they were not able to communicate with the *Speedwell* for two or three days, when they found her and the party on board her all right.

On the 18th February a very high tide rose again, and carried away many things out of the cavern, amongst which was Captain G.'s purse, containing 68 8s. (his all), his rings, reference Bible, &c.

On the 23d Mr. Williams was suffering much from an attack of rheumatism brought on by having to wear damp clothes. In order to give him more space in the sleeping boat, Captain G. had a shed erected against the face of a projecting rock, which was afterwards called the Hermitage. There he resided. On account of the dampness of the place a fire was kept up. We arose one morning and found it very low; when all at once it burst into a flame, and he was completely burned out of it. The next morning he went to look at his old dormitory, when, to his surprise he found that part on which he usually laid his head was covered with large pieces of rock. A few hours before he had been regretting the loss of the place; but on seeing the pieces of the rock, his regret was soon exchanged for a humbling sense of the compassion of the Almighty to so warning him from a spot of such danger. On the 17th of March Mr. Williams saw evident symptoms of scurvy in John Badcock, which determined Captain G. to return to Picton Island, if possible, for the provisions that were hid in the woods, so as to enable him to prove better for the sick. On the 18th Mr. Williams was able to be moved into the *Speedwell*, and the wind being favourable they left (the *whole* party) on the 19th, and dropped their anchor at Banner Cove on the 23rd On Lemon tue next day, they discovered in a wigwam a party of natives, consisting of five men, five women, and three children; as usual, they were importunate, but, on the whole, peaceably inclined. The next day they removed in the *Speedwell* to Tent Cove, the better to be able to recover their provisions; viz. on cask of pork and three of biscuit. On the 26th, Captain G. was busily employed looking over books containing notes describing their circumstances, and where they were to be found should any vessel arrive in search of them. On prominent portions of rock were also painted the words, "You will find us in Spaniard Harbour" as the last place he visited before he left. He was surprised by hearing the voices of natives, and four canoes were seen approaching the cove. Preparations had been made for a hasty retreat in consequence of the continued illness of Mr William s and John Badcock, as also in case the natives should prove to be many force. We soon hurried on board, but found that two of the three casks of biscuit had not been brought off, to recover which he thought it would be unsafe to make the attempt. Some few natives came alongside, but their manner was not liked. During the night a strict watch was kept, and a peculiar noise was heard in the wood, which he interpreted into a signal which had been previously arranged by the natives. This became a great source of alarm to them. Fortunately, at four the next morning, the wind, which had before been adverse, changed, and they immediately took advantage of it and got away. The natives were observed to be on the alert, with fires lit in their canoes. Some of them followed; but, finding the *Speedwell* was too fast for them, they returned. On the 4th they resumed their former anchorage in Spaniard Harbour. On the 21st of April, after experiencing a hard gale, the boats were sent off to Cook's River and secured to the right bank, having an anchor out in the stream ready for hauling off when found necessary. Mr. Williams and John Badcock continued ill up to this time, principally, it is supposed, from a recurrence of vegetable food having a tendency thereto. From Every care was taken to economise their provisions, and what, under other circumstances, would have been considered unpalatable, was cooked and eaten. A penguin, a shag-fish thrown up on the beach, portions of dead birds, &c., did not prove disagreeable. On the 1st of May they found, using the greatest care, they had but three weeks' provisions. Their allowance was then reduced, the strongest saying as little as possible, to enable the sick to have a larger quantity

On the 25th of June poor Badcock died; for some days previous he had suffered much from difficulty in breathing, and had become extremely weak. Shortly before he expired he begged Mr. Williams, who was lying sick in the boat beside him (in Cook's River), to join him in singing a hymn; he then repeated the 39th of Wesley's collection, "Arise my soul, shake off these guilty fears." He sang it through with a loud voice, and then ceased to breathe. On the 30th, after after ding the funeral of Badcock, he returned to the cavern; on reaching it, he found Mr. Maidment in the act of leaving, as the tide was then rising very fast, and some of the things Mr. M. had previously carried into the cavern for better security. There being no time to lose, they hurried away from it, and had great difficulty in reaching the beach o' account of the surf. Mr. M. was twice taken off his legs. Rain and sleet were then falling. On reaching their sleeping boat they endeavored to get in danger of being swept away, the tide being still rising. They then proceeded to the Hermitage, and there they were afraid of being hemmed in, but did not leave it before kneeling down and thanking their Heavenly father for the mercies they had experienced. There they then went into the wood, but the drippings from the trees were worse than the rain that was falling; so that, unable to find any shelter, they remained until 9.30 P.M., standing up or pacing about in an exposed place. With the exception of a very small piece of wood, they had had nothing to eat since the morning. They were wet, cold, and hungry; and could not venture to sit down, as every thing was dripping around them. At this time the tide appears to have fallen, and they were enabled to get round to the *Speedwell*, where they rejoiced. There resting on Captain G.'s sleeping in his bed, while Mr. Maidment slept on another man's. The next day they went back to Earnest Cove. On their way they again experienced the care of their Heavenly Protector near the beach they found a large rock cod, which had evidently been thrown up by the surf. Their sleeping boat was all right. The condition of the party on the 8th July was lamentable indeed. Mr. Williams was fluctuating from extreme exhaustion to comparative ease; the rest were daily becoming weaker; so all thoughts of going to Picton Island for the two casks of biscuit were abandoned. They l... their remaining eight weeks on short allowance: with all the ... privations, not one word of complaint appears to h... They passed their full reliance on the mercies of Him whom they had desired to serve, by attaching themselves to the mission, and fully expected a vessel bringing them succour would arrive. At this date the remains of all their stock was as follows:—One pound of salt pork, one pint of peas, nearly one pound of tea (damaged by salt water), six ounces ... ed up on the beach, two cakes of chocolate, and two mice. They were carefully collecting mussels, which, with the addition of wild celery, had enabled them so long to preserve even the very small quantity of provisions; they being exhausted, nothing but the latter articles, viz. mussels and celery, would remain to them.

I am not in possession of any particulars from the 8th July till the 7th August, wherein he (Capt. G.) states in a prayer that the Lord has seen fit to bring them very low, and supplicates Him, if it his good pleasure, yet to grant them the supplies they stand so much in need of; but that should it be his will that none of the mission should survive, that He would raise up other labourers who may convey the early truths of the Gospel to the poor blind heathen around them.

The latest date found is the 6th of September: it is a note addressed to Mr. Williams: wherein he says Mr. ... laidment had left him on Tuesday the 2d (the cavern was not more than 300 yards from the boat), and had not again returned to him, and doubt s not but what he had ... ter, that he (Mr. G.) had not tasted food for five days ... nor thirst. It is very probable that within ... ing intimated, as some parts quite obliterated, but nearly as above.

"My dear Mr. Williams,—The Lord has seen fit to call home another of our little company. Our dear departed brother left the boat on Tuesday afternoon, and ... has since remained ... doubtless he is ... ence in Heaven. ... he served faithfully. Yet a little while, and though ... Almighty to sing the praises ... throne. I neither hunger nor ... st, though ... days without food. ... Maidment's kindness to me ... heaven.—Your affectionate brother in Christ,

"Sept. 6, 1851." (Signed) "ALLEN F. GARDINER.

From the ... statement I must, therefore, conclude that the two bodies found at C... ver were those of Mr. Williams and ... ce, ... ering ... ; it is unreasonable to suppose ... ived Captain Gardiner, who died as stated by here ... r ... ; but the party, beyond its being marked by an earnestness ... cause. But, as a brother officer, I beg to ... my admiration of his conduct in the moment of peril and danger, and his energy ... ; while him to high professional credit. At one time I find him surrounded by hostile natives and dreading an attack, yet forbearing to fire, and the savages awed and subdued by the solemnity of his party kneeling down in prayer. At another, having failed to secure a boat which drifted away, he digs a channel under her, and diverts a fresh-water stream into it, and I find him making an anchor by filling an old bread cask with stones, bending it to a small rectangular wooden crosses over the head will answer. There could not be a doubt as to the ultimate success of a mission here, if hearts supported, but I venture to ... hope that ... some ... another without entrusting their ... to practical men, accustomed to commercial affairs, who would have seen at a glance the hopeless ... sality of any such, not educated for the occasion, sailing out of her w... ing her arms, and forgetting some of the requisites of a law torn from the Falkland Islands. Painful and unsatisfactory as my report of the fate of the party ... I trust that it may be considered the magnitude of the efforts to relieve, at least any further anxiety on the part of their surviving friends I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MOORSHEAD, Captain.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA

The daily papers publish several letters on this subject from residents in the colony to their friends in this country.

The following interesting communication addressed to the editor appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last:

Sir, In case you may think ... extract from a letter written ... by ... a few weeks ... ship, might interest your ... I beg to put them ... dispo... , to the total ... ion, &c. ... produced by the ... ts in Australia, is dated December 31, 1851. In regard to the ... numbers, he says:

"I have cross-examined ... ing man, on ... n depend, have seen the returns at the mines, and have come to the conclusion (and which is confirmed by those who have conducted the business among them extensively) that a fair working man can make full £1.00 a year on the ground, clear of his expenses, at the present rate of food; that nine out of ten will do less than ... ; and that one in ten will do more. ... dinner ... ; this makes the ... e £10.000 in two months; ... men ... ded at ... £40.000. When ... hundreds of thousands of mine-laborers ... n go into, imagine the magnitude of the effects to be produced on the world."

The mines he represents ... be inexhaustible for centuries. Nevertheless, he expresses a ... on desire to ... and of gold as soon ... ed; and at this we need not wonder, as he is entirely left ... out any servant, or ... to groom his own horse, while at his ... is cook and housemaid and ... in man of all work. He adds

"Some curious statistics ... let me ... be picked up out of the unnatural state of the labour market here. One whom I heard lately from a member of our club was an odd one. The gentleman, a large sheep-owner, and not a ... ...

NEW RAILWAY AND GENERAL TRAFFIC BRIDGE AT DRESDEN.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

During Longchamps the days were rather cold for the spring *toilettes* to present themselves in their full elegance; but the mild weather which succeeded has enabled us to anticipate the shapes and stuffs that will prevail this year. Bonnets are undergoing a slight change, very gradual and almost imperceptible; yet from one year to the other the difference is already very great. The shapes are small, a little sloped behind from the crown, but not falling so low as last year; the leaf is very open in front, but nevertheless tightens to the head: formerly the bonnet was worn rather on the shoulders than on the head. These shapes are common to *capotes*. *Taffetas* bonnets are no longer worn; *capotes de crêpe*, so much worn last year, are no longer in fashion.

La mode, the real *mode* of the year, is the straw bonnet. For the morning *toilette* the straw-work is of yellow and black mixed, and less openworked, lined with a simple ribbon, plaited at the inside of the leaf: a broad ribbon crosses the outside, sometimes placed quite straight and in all its breadth, two-thirds on the leaf, and one-third on the bottom; or, making the *fichu* a little at the bottom, it comes back, and, being plaited near the rim, it is tied underneath the chin, and terminates in broad strings. This is very simple for the morning, and has a certain

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

elegance of *bon gout* which will be appreciated. The edge of this ribbon is sometimes ornamented with a little fringe of lace or *blonde*, ver narrow. More dressy bonnets are worn of *paille vegetal* open-work, endlessly varied. The linings are rose, white, blue, cerise, lilac, green, or *groseilles*: they are also ornamented with flowers in tufts, or falling in clusters, with little plumes, with black lace, gauze, taffetas, in the most graceful and freshest combinations possible. We have seen a flower a little detached above the others which compose the *tour de tête*, and only on one side; but this studied and pretentious style is, we hope, destined to a short career.

Robes.—In addition to the dresses of last month, we have some of such marked patterns that we scarce know who will dare wear them. They have been a good deal worn on the stage by the most celebrated actresses; perhaps they will remain the undisturbed property of these ladies without finding their way into the *salons*. They are plain dresses Scotch patterns, of very lively shades, on a white ground. Nothing has been changed in the shapes since last month, only that for light summer dresses, such as *barège mousseline*, the corsage is made plaited at the shoulders and at the waist. Moreover, the corsage of this kind of dress is terminated by a broad ribbon, which falls with large ends on the skirt: these ribbons are about four inches in breadth. The summer mantelets are in tulle, ornamented with velvet *galons*, very narrow, and terminated by flounces of lace; the form is rounded in front, and does not descend low behind.

The Illustrations.—Dress of Valencias, Albanaise pattern. Corsage with a *basque* skirt, ornamented with a ribbon to match the stripes of the flounces. Corsage closed in front like a riding-habit. Cap, *à froid* (the caul) *de taffetas*, with trimming of Malines lace. *Capote in crêpe, mauve* colour, with flowers. Mantelet black, ornamented with four velvet bands laid on flat, and running round, with deep fringe of silk. Dress of grey taffetas, with two flounces only, flower pattern. Bonnet with the back covered above the curtain, or with two long ends hanging on the shoulders: this is an especial novelty. Straw bonnet worked in lozenge shape, trimmed with a tuft of flowers, the border of the curtain ornamented with a straw trimming like the leaf of the bonnet. Straw bonnet of sewed open-work, bottom of taffetas. Cap with the caul of Brussels lace, with flat bows on the side, one large bow on the back. Mantelet of Indian mousseline, white, with three flat tucks on the border, and two flounces of mousseline, with festooned mitres.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERKSHIRE.

On Saturday a most disastrous fire broke out at Harwell, a considerable village about six miles from Wantage, on the Wallingford road, about six miles west of the Didcot railway station. In consequence of the dry state of the weather and the materials of the buildings, being most part of them thatched, the flames raged with great fury. The wind was blowing fresh during the time, and the burning flakes were carried from one farm and cottage to the other, so that in the course of four or five hours the greater part of the village was in flames. Harwell extends nearly half a mile in length, and from one end to the other nearly every farm and cottage suffered: nine farms and twenty-three cottages are stated to have been consumed. The farmers had much trouble in saving their live stock; their stacks of hay and corn are totally consumed, together with their produce in the barns. It is a most lamentable thing to witness many of the poor cottagers who have lost their little all, and have no place of shelter: scarcely a house is left standing. On Monday portions of grain, and here and there a stack of corn and hay, were burning; and the stacks of chimneys, which remained standing amid dense volumes of smoke, gave the scene an awful appearance. Thousands of persons visited the ruins on Sunday from most of the surrounding towns and villages. We have not heard that any person has been burnt, but a great deal of plunder was committed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary; it commenced at nine o'clock, at a straw rick belonging to Mr. Roby. The conflagration was not entirely subdued until nine farm premises, some of very great extent, and more than twenty dwelling-houses, were consumed. The loss is immense, and in many instances falls on poor persons, some of whom had invested their little property in cottages. It is hoped

NEW RAILWAY AND GENERAL TRAFFIC BRIDGE AT DRESDEN.

This novel structure across the Elbe, which at once provides a railway viaduct and a bridge for general traffic, was designed by two engineers, named Lohse and Riedrich, in 1849, but has only just been completed; and was opened on the 19th of April, at nine o'clock in the morning, when their Majesties the King and Queen of Saxony, the members of the Royal family, the Ministers of State, the *corps diplomatique*, and an immense concourse of people in carriages and on foot, passed over the noble Bridge, which then received the name of "Marien-Brücke," in honour of her Majesty the Queen of Saxony.

A platform was raised at the end of the Bridge, in the Ostra Allée, in the Old Town, on which their Majesties took their station; when the King desired the principal persons who had been engaged in the direction of the building of the Bridge to approach, and in very flattering terms complimented them on the successful termination of their stupendous work, &c. His Majesty then conferred on, and handed to Herr von Crausshaar, the Director of the Silesian and Bohemian State Railroads; Herr Lohse, Herr Peters, and Herr Riedrich, the engineers, the insignia of the Saxon order *pour le Mérite*.

This Bridge, which is a beautiful embellishment to the town, forms the last connecting link between the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Adriatic, now that the difficulties of crossing the Simmering, in Styria, are overcome.

The accompanying Sketch shows the entrance to the two branches of the Bridge, taken from the New Town. The construction has been an engineering work of great difficulty, on account of the nature of the bed of the river. The ceremony of cutting the first turf took place April 26 1846; so that the labour has occupied six years.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

RARE BIRD SHOT ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

On the 2d ult., Oliver Colt, Esq., of Rownhams, Hants, whilst shooting on the Firth of Forth, had the good fortune to bag, with various other wild-fowl, a beautiful specimen of the Great-billed or Surf Scoter (*Pidonia perspicillata*, Flem.), shot in Musselburgh Bay. The bird, which is very rare, has recently been exhibited to the Royal Physical Society at Edinburgh. It is an adult male; the plumage black, with a round white spot on the forehead; and another, somewhat triangular, on the back of the neck: the bill is curiously dilated, is of a reddish orange colour, with a black patch on its base at each side, and in front of this a bluish-white spot. The bird is about twenty-one inches in length, and was easily distinguished by the above striking characters. Very few instances of the capture of the Surf Scoter have been recorded. Its native habitat is North America, where it is abundant; and Dr Smith remarked to the Physical Society, that this, so far as he was aware, was the second time the bird had been captured in the Firth of Forth, and the third or fourth time it had been observed in Britain. Dr. Smith stated that he had been enabled to exhibit the bird by the politeness of Mr. Dickson, one of the firm of John Dickson, and Co., gunmakers, Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

GREAT-BILLED OR SURF-SCOTER SHOT IN MUSSELBURGH BAY, FIRTH OF FORTH.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.

On Tuesday week, April 20, the inauguration services of the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education took place at the premises of the board, in Homerton, and were most numerously attended. The proceedings, after the introductory services, were opened by an inaugural discourse by the Rev. John Harris, D.D., Principal of New College, London. This was Dr. Harris's first appearance in the field of education on the principles of the board. Mr. Samuel Morley, the treasurer, presided, and conducted the business with characteristic spirit and urbanity. To a considerable extent the chief localities of England were represented by the company; and the mighty metropolis was not wholly wanting. Dr. Harris's oration was the object of intense and universal admiration. The rev. doctor drew attention to the leading characteristics of the movement which led to the present result, showing the objects to be education, the special training of the educator, education inseparable from religion, religious education sustained by voluntary or social benevolence, parental responsibility, and the rendering of the day-school auxiliary to the Sunday-school, and especially to the Christian Church. Such are the heads of the oration, which is reported in full in the *British Banner* of April 21. At the close of Dr. Harris's address, a hymn was sung, and the Rev. John Kennedy concluded the service with prayer.

The company then dispersed in groups over the buildings, minutely inspecting the school premises. The entire arrangements frequently called forth expressions of the highest admiration.

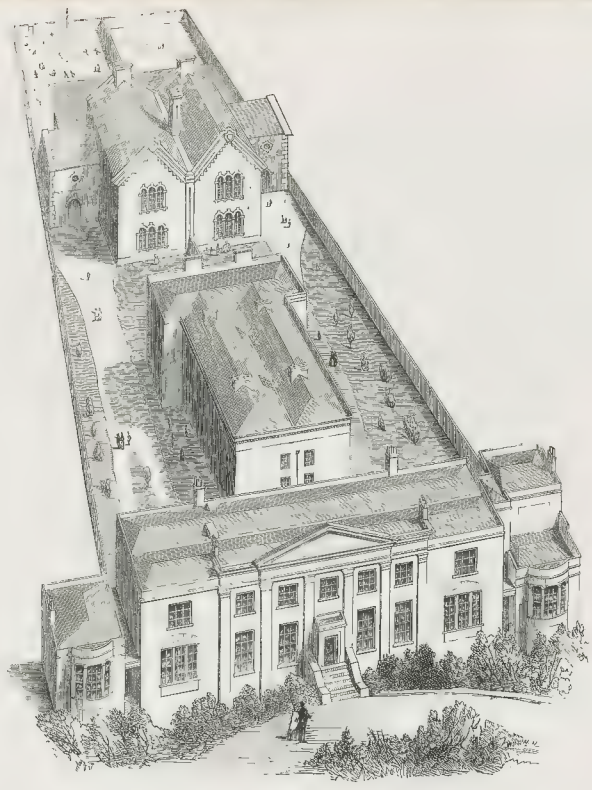
An excellent cold collation was provided in the College at three o'clock, which was served in two of the largest rooms in the building; Samuel Morley, Esq., presiding at one table, and John Crossley, Esq., at the other.

The tables having been removed, both parties assembled in one room, and the business of the day proceeded, under the presidency of Mr. Morley, who, in his introductory address, stated, as a most hopeful circumstance, that they had been able to purchase and extend the building in which they were then assembled at a cost of £10,000; and that they took possession of it without one shilling of debt. The chairman concluded by rendering the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Harris, who acknowledged the same, characterising this voluntary project as one of the greatest movements of the present age.

The company were then addressed by Mr. Mulligan, M.P.; Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds; Josiah Conder, Esq.; Dr. Campbell, Dr. Cox, and Professor William Smith. Mr. Conder alluded to the many pleasant reminiscences connected with Homerton College, and the joy which would be generally felt that the building had not become alienated from the congregational body. It would be consecrated to purposes quite in harmony with those to which it had been devoted for nearly a hundred years. (Hear, hear.) He strongly advocated religious education, bringing forward instances in proof of its great superiority over any mere secular system. He was an old warrior in the cause, and it was his duty to oppose the bill of Lord Brougham. (Hear, hear.) They had been battling this subject for thirty years, and although the war had not ceased, great advances had been made, and there was every prospect that a larger number of men holding right views on this subject would be returned to Parliament at the general election than had ever yet been elected at one time since the House of Commons had existed. (Cheers.)

At six o'clock an adjournment took place from the College to the school-rooms, at the bottom of the gardens, where tea had been provided; this having been disposed of, the company assembled in the large room, when John Crossley, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and addressed the company. He was followed by Mr. Conder, who spoke on "Home Education among the Puritans and early Nonconformists;" the Rev. T. Scales, of Silcoates; the Rev. Joseph Vincy; the Rev. R. Redpath, of the United Presbyterian Church; Mr. Baines, who spoke upon "The Evils of Free Education;" and the Rev. J. C. Harrison, on the "Educational Responsibilities of Parents." The Doxology having been sung, the company separated.

For the full report of the proceedings, the reader is referred to the *Patriot* and the *British Banner*.



HOMERTON COLLEGE: NORMAL SCHOOLS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

Homerton College occupies the site of a mansion wherein, nearly a century ago, the Rev. S. Hawtyn resided and kept a school. About the year 1768, the society formed in 1730 for the education of candidates for the Protestant Dissenting Ministry (known as the King's Head Society, from the place at which the committee met) removed here their seminary from Mile-End, purchased the copyhold, and fitted up the mansion as a residence for the principal and the students. The Congregational Fund Board had, as early as 1695, granted aid to young men preparing for the Dissenting Ministry, placing their students under the tutorship and domestic care of various pastors. In 1754, this Board united with the King's Head Society in support of the academy of which Dr. Conder, Dr. Gibbons, and Dr. Walker were the first tutors. About the same time (1756) a society was formed for educating young men for the ministry in the West Riding, with which originated the institution, first at Heckmondwicke (from 1756 to 1783), under the Rev. Mr. Scott, and subsequently at Northowram and at Rotherham. The Fund Board supported also a theological academy, which was first established under the Rev. J. Lavington, at St. Mary Ottery, in 1752. But Homerton Academy (as it was called) is believed to have been the earliest foundation of a collegiate character among the Independent Dissenters.

On the death of Dr. Walker, who had sustained the office of classical tutor for nearly thirty years, in 1770, the Rev. Daniel Fisher, of Warminster, was chosen as his successor, and became resident tutor; Dr. Conder wishing to relinquish the charge of presiding over the domestic establishment. On the decease of Dr. Conder, May 30, 1781, Dr. Fisher was raised to the theological chair; and Dr. Benjamin Davies, of Abergavenny, was chosen classical tutor. Dr. Gibbons, the biographer of Watts, and author of several other works, survived his first colleagues till February 22, 1785. He was succeeded in his tutorship by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hayo, who was removed by death in 1793, when the office of third tutor was superseded by other arrangements.

Dr. Davies having resigned his office as classical tutor in 1787, owing to domestic affliction, the Rev. John Fell, of Thaxted, became his successor and resident tutor. He died in September, 1797, and was succeeded, as classical and resident tutor, by the Rev. John Berry, of West Bromwich, who, three years afterwards, resigned the office on accepting the pastoral charge of the congregational church at Camberwell. The Rev. John Pye Smith had at this time but recently finished his studies at Macsborough College; but, young as he was to be placed at the head of an academical institution, he had already distinguished himself by his attainments as a linguist, a mathematician, and a theologian, and he received the vacant appointment. On the 16th of January, 1801, Mr. Pye Smith delivered to the students his inaugural address; and, in 1806, was permanently appointed divinity tutor.

In 1822 a new building was erected, immediately behind the site of the old

RUINS OF THE FIRE, ON SATURDAY LAST AT HARWELL NEAR ABINGDON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

mansion. The total cost of the edifice was £9453. The new building received the name of Homerton College.

For fifty years (up to 1850) Dr. Pye Smith presided over the institution, latterly in association with Dr. William Smith, the accomplished editor of the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," &c. In that year, a plan which had long been under consideration, for consolidating the three foundations of Homerton College, Highbury College, and Cavendish College, was carried into effect; and thus the termination of the venerable tutor's long and distinguished public career was coincident with the relinquishment of the College as a separate institution. The last change was consequent upon the disposal of, but not any relinquishment on the part of many supporters of the old institution and other attached friends to the interest with which he had been so long associated, to its being continued, though in an altered form, as a Congregational College. Highbury College had been purchased for the purpose of converting it into a normal training-school in connexion with the Established Church, and it was therefore suggested that Homerton College could not be devoted to a more appropriate use than that of being made a normal training institution of the Congregational Board of Education. As the subscription for this object was accordingly commenced, the premises and requisite alterations of the building have been effected, at an outlay of about £1 600.

In the present building are the residences of the principal, board-room, library, and lecture-rooms, dining-hall, apartments of the housekeeper, bursar, and others, with the offices. The centre building contains the apartments of the matron of the female department, lecture-rooms, dormitories for fifty students, lavatories, and bath-rooms. The eastern side of the building is appropriated to the male, and the western side to the female departments. The buildings in the rear are model and practising school-rooms; comprising an infantory or infant school-room, a juvenile school-room, an industrial school-room, and an upper school-room. Each has several commodious class-rooms, and behind the building is a large play-grounds.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 2.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 3.—Invention of the Cross.
TUESDAY, 4.—Sertorius taken, 1799.
WEDNESDAY, 5. Napoleon died, 1821.
THURSDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757.
FRIDAY, 7.—Sun rises 4h. 23m., sets 7h. 36m.
SATURDAY, 8. Half-Quarter Day. Easter Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
1	1	1	2	2	3	3
7	7	8	8	9	9	10
12	13	13	14	15	15	16
19	19	20	20	21	21	22
25	25	26	26	27	27	28
31	31	32	32	33	33	34
37	37	38	38	39	39	40
43	43	44	44	45	45	46
49	49	50	50	51	51	52
55	55	56	56	57	57	58
2 1	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 3	3 4	3 5
7	7	8	9	9	10	10
13	13	14	15	15	16	16
19	19	20	21	21	22	22
25	25	26	27	27	28	28
31	31	32	33	33	34	34
37	37	38	39	39	40	40
43	43	44	45	45	46	46
49	49	50	51	51	52	52
55	55	56	57	57	58	58
3 1	3 1	3 2	3 3	4	4	4
7	7	8	9	10	10	11
13	13	14	15	16	16	17
19	19	20	21	22	22	23
25	25	26	27	28	28	29
31	31	32	33	34	34	35
37	37	38	39	40	40	41
43	43	44	45	46	46	47
49	49	50	51	52	52	53
55	55	56	57	58	58	59
4 1	4 2	4 3	4 4	4 5	5 5	5 6

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS.
ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms,
At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET.
FRENCH PLAYS.—Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—First Appearance in this country of Mdlle. ROSE CHERI, and Début of MADAME THIERRET, MONDAY next, MAY 3d, in the favourite comedy of GENEVIEVE, and two ordinary new pieces, entitled "LA FILLE DU GARDE-MARINE" and "LE MARI DE LA DAME DE CHOEURS." Doors open at Seven o'clock, and the performances commence at Half-past Seven.—Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private boxes, stalls, and tickets may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, MAY 3d, will be performed, for the First Time, a New Fairy Easter Piece, in Two Acts, entitled THE NEW FAIRY EASTER PIECE. To conclude with a New Easter Piece, in Two Acts, entitled THE CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN. On Wednesday, May 5th, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with a New Fairy Easter Piece, in Two Acts, entitled THE NEW FAIRY EASTER PIECE. To conclude with a New Easter Piece, in Two Acts, entitled THE CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN. On Friday, for the First Time, a New Easter Piece, in Two Acts, entitled THE GERMAN BROTHERS. A Farce and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Preliminary to which THE GERMAN BROTHERS. A Farce and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr WARTON. On MONDAY, MAY 3d, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with the gorgeous Equestrian Spectacle of HONEPARTE IN EGYPT; or, NAPOLEON AT ACRE. To be succeeded by Mr BARRY'S classic and humorous SCENES in the Circle, in which he will introduce his Unrivalled Performing Dogs, Monkeys, Goats, Pigeons, &c. To conclude with the Grand Equestrian Spectacle of THE WOMAN-HATER. Admission to the Pit, 1s.; Boxes, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c. to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre daily, from Ten till Five, and of the following Libraries:—Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, Regent-street.—Mr PAUL PRY and Mr WILLIAMS will take leave of the Public, previous to their departure for the Provinces, on MONDAY, MAY 3d, when the most popular Entertainment will be repeated. To conclude with a PANTOMIME REHEARSAL. Commence at Seven o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 15s. Box-office open from 11 to 4. Stage Manager, Mr. Lindsay.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, Regent-street.—Mr PAUL PRY and Mr WILLIAMS will take leave of the Public, previous to their departure for the Provinces, on MONDAY, MAY 3d, when the most popular Entertainment will be repeated. To conclude with a PANTOMIME REHEARSAL. Commence at Seven o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 15s. Box-office open from 11 to 4. Stage Manager, Mr. Lindsay.

MISS KATE HICKSON (Pupil of Manuel Garcia) begs to inform her friends and the public that her SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, MAY 6th, when the most eminent vocal and instrumental performers will assist. Tickets 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Miss KATE HICKSON, 74 York-street; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Robert Ovrier, Old Bond-street; and of the principal music shops.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S FIRST PERFORMANCE of his Season of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5. Beethoven Trio in E flat, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, Op. 70, No. 2; Beethoven Quartett, Op. 59, No. 3; Solos for the pianoforte, by Beethoven and Schumann; Variations, Beethoven Pianoforte and Violoncello; Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Pianoforte and Violin; Beethoven Sonata in A flat, Pianoforte and Violoncello, &c. Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS will be assisted by Mr. HOLMES, Mr. PIATTI, and Mr. HOWELL. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at Mr. Brinley Richards's, 51 Berners-street.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces that the THIRD MUSICAL EVENING will take place at his residence, 51 BERNERS-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5th, at Eight o'clock precisely. Programme, Quartett, No. 2, in G minor, Op. 10, Beethoven; Variations, Beethoven Pianoforte and Violoncello; Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Pianoforte and Violin; Beethoven Sonata in A flat, Pianoforte and Violoncello, &c. Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS will be assisted by Mr. HOLMES, Mr. PIATTI, and Mr. HOWELL. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at Mr. Lucas's, 51 Berners-street.

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that his ANNUAL MORNING MUSICAL SOIREE will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5th, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Aguilar. Instrumentalists, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Piatti, and Mr. Aguilar. Conductor, Mr. Aguilar's most complete and effective Quartett Band. Programme will be duly announced. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Aguilar, 9, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. Prince Albert, Patron.—THIS DAY, MAY 4, WILLIS'S ROOMS. Half-past Three.—Quartet (Posthumous) D'flat, Op. 64, Beethoven; Quartet in A, No. 3—Mendelssohn; Trio in C minor, Op. 66, Mendelssohn; and "Les Patineurs," from the "Prophète," arranged by Liszt (first time); Pianoforte Duet in E minor, Op. 10, Kalkbrenner; Solo, Pianoforte, Signor Piatti. Pianiste, Miss Poyal (her first appearance at the Musical Union). Vocalist, Madame Viardot. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; to be had only at CRAMER and CO.'S, 201, Regent-street.

J. ELLA, Director.

EXETER-HALL.—DANIEL, an Oratorio (sixth chapter), by GEORGE LAKE, FRIDAY, MAY 21. Also Mendelssohn's Psalm 95 and Mozart's Requiem. Vocalists—Miss Messent, Stewart, Fellowes, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lawler, Phillips, and Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Hullah. Tickets, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; to be had at the Society's Office, 2, Exeter-hall.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—Braham, Mrs. Endersohn, and Miss Dolby, Stewart, Sharpe, and Winsbeck. (Pianoforte, Mr. Aguilar.) On the MORNING of MAY 5th the FIFTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, when the above eminent artists will appear together with others of celebrity. Stalls, 5s. and 3s. Tickets, 1s. and 2s. each. Commence at Half-past Seven. May be had of Mr. Aguilar, 9, Newman-street, Oxford-street, and of all Musicsellers.
JOSEPH STAMMERS, Director, 2, Exeter-hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr WHEELER. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Five), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Also, EVERY Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. A MORNING REPRESENTATION every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under Ten years of age, half price. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Immense Success of his last Wonders, &c. at St. Peter's Hall entirely New Programme.—Every Evening, at a Quarter past Eight o'clock precisely, Mr and Mrs. Robin will repeat their unrivalled entertainment; and every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at Three o'clock. The Lecture on Legerdemain, Optics, Ventriloquism, &c., as Mr and Mrs. Robin will perform the Wonders of Nature and Art, and Mr. Robin will exhibit his Unique Collection of Curiosities, Models, Machines, &c. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Seven and Two. Mr. Robin's Residence and Museum, 3, St. Peter's-terrace, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, opposite the Hayden.

MUSICAL NOVELTY at the HOLY LAND DIORAMA, EGYPTIAN HALL.—H. SHLEY CHANTS and MELODIES, illustrated by a full choir, including Mr. ISAAC and Mr. FAHEL, who sings in all dialects of the Holy Land. Diorama, its unique entertainment, "A Musical Journey," with the Music and Melodies of every land and every language. Admission, Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHHOFFNER'S NEW PATENT PNEUMATIC LIGHTING GAS FIRE will be EXHIBITED and EXPLAINED on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Half-past Three and on Tuesday at Three. There are Seven Lectures on Music, by George Buckland, Esq., illustrated by Old English and Patriotic Songs, every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. A Lecture by Mr. Pepper, on Optics, and Appel's Patent Dip for the preservation of Timber, every Evening at Quarter past Nine. The Diving Bell, and Dissolving Views of Rochester Cathedral, every evening. Admission to Science Lectures, 1s.; Children under Ten years of age, half price.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James' Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens: a fine series of Antelopes having been added to the Hippopotamus, Elephant Calf, and other rare animals, during the winter. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays 6d.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Now exhibiting Daily, a Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO. Afternoon, Three o'clock; Evenings, Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; and reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR; or, the Crystal Palace of Regent-street, 207 to 209, and 210, Regent-street. This Bazaar fitted up in a style of superior taste and elegance, and attempted in it every other respect, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six, and contains seventeen Stalls and Fancy Articles in great variety, together with a splendid Assortment of British and Foreign Bijouterie and also a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the Old and Modern Masters. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays 6d.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s.; reserved seats, 3s. and 5s. 6d. "Painted by Mr. Phillips, with the figures and animals by Mr. Louis Haghe, and the shipping by Mr. Knell, a rare and harmonious conjunction of talent has been brought to bear for the production of a gorgeous scene."—The Literary Gazette. "The Diorama of Hindostan is confessedly the most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century."—Morning Herald.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and Newsagents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

NEW READING-CASE FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—We recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each Half-year, to provide themselves with our convenient and elegant Reading-Case, for protecting the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

WITH THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
OF NEXT SATURDAY, MAY 8,
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.—Next week we shall Engrave the Sketches received from the writer of the narrative at page 231 of the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, detailing the death by starvation of Captain Gardiner and his companions upon the Patagonian Mission to the neighbourhood of Cape Horn.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852.

THE Ministry, that, on coming into office, felt and avowed itself to be in a minority, has unexpectedly found itself in a majority. It seems to be no longer a Ministry on sufferance or of necessity, in default of any and every other, but a Ministry on its own merits, with an obedient House of Commons to work in its behalf, and a prosperous career before it. And how has the marvellous transformation been effected? Has it propounded any new, bold, popular, and statesmanlike measure? Not one. Lord John Russell has been the agent of its good fortune; and the measure on which it has achieved its victory is one which it inherited from its predecessors. Lord John Russell threw up office unnecessarily and pettishly because the principle of his Militia Bill was affirmed by Lord Palmerston in a manner somewhat stronger than was pleasant or convenient, and has opposed the present Government for bringing in a bill very similar to his own. The result has been the disgust of all sides of the House, a discomfiture of the Liberal party almost amounting to a break-up, and a movement in favour of the present Ministry by all those impartial politicians who dislike factiousness, and who think the good government of this country of somewhat more importance than the personal vanity or pretension of any man or any set of men—in Parliament or in Downing-street. Some people go through the world by the willing help of their friends, and others by the involuntary assistance of their foes. The Ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli may have something for which to thank its Protectionist friends; but the opposition of Lord John Russell has proved of far greater service in strengthening its position than anything the Ministers themselves or their avowed friends have either done or said.

But the position of parties in the House of Commons is remarkable and peculiar. A Minister resigned, whose principles were in the ascendant, who was backed by a working majority, and who was supported in all the fundamental portions of his fiscal, social, and general policy by the bulk of the upper and middle, and nearly the whole of the working classes; and a Ministry came into office whose long-avowed principles were in the course of abandonment even by its own members, which was not supported by a majority in the House or out of it, and that had no single *prestige* in its favour. And for all this Lord John Russell is answerable, for, as he is turning his back on power (or even, if he will not admit that it was his Lordship alone who did it. There was no necessity why he should have resigned office, but he resigned it. There was no necessity why, after resigning, he should have recommended an opponent of diametrically opposite opinions; but he did so, overlooking the fact that he was not defeated on a Free-trade question, and that the Main Question, in strict constitutional practice, to have recommended to his Sovereign was Lord Palmerston, and not Lord Derby. Neither can it be said that, now Lord John Russell is out of office, there is a necessity why he should resume it again; and yet his Lordship acts and speaks as if there were. He seems to think that, having made Lord Derby Minister, his sole business is to unmake him as fast as possible. But the country and the great party—superior alike to Whigs, Tories, and Protectionists—that great party which desires good Government and freedom for the people to work and to thrive, is beginning at last to be fully convinced that there is no necessity whatever for the leadership of Lord John Russell. Like the late Sir Robert Peel, his Lordship has broken up a party. But, unlike that illustrious statesman, he has broken it up, not for the sake of the country, but for the sake of his own wounded pride and that of his family connexions. We do not anticipate, however, that much, if any, evil will result from Lord John Russell's extraordinary course of proceeding. The new Parliament will bring together many new men; new alliances and combinations will be formed, and a new leader will be found for the great Free-trade and Liberal-Conservative party. But what is as curious as anything else in the present position of state affairs, is the fact that no less a personage than the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, seems to be aspiring to this high post. He disavows any intention to restore the Corn-Laws, and avows, at the same time, his conviction that the great defect in Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 was, that it did not sufficiently enfranchise the working classes! Such a conversion, if it takes place, will be as remarkable as the abandonment of Protection by Sir Robert Peel in 1846. We can only hope, for the sake of the Prime Minister, and especially for the sake of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that if they really mean to adopt the policy which they formerly opposed, they will find no one to do by them as Mr. Disraeli did by Sir Robert Peel.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The festivities of the Court have kept the Queen and her Royal Consort actively engaged during the past week. On Friday, the 23d ult., her Majesty entertained at dinner the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and the Lord Grosvenor, and a distinguished party of the relations of the Sutherland and Grosvenor families, in celebration of the matrimonial alliance since solemnised in the Royal presence at the Chapel Royal.

On Monday morning the Queen and the Prince, with the Royal children, went to the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, and viewed the new Diorama illustrating the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness went to Claremont to pay a visit to the Countess de Neuilly and the French Royal family; and in the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort went to the Lyceum Theatre, to witness the new drama called "A Chain of Events."

On Wednesday morning the Queen took an airing, in company with the Duchess of Kent, to the Chapel Royal, to witness the marriage of the Lady Constance Leveson Gower and the Earl Grosvenor. The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen during the afternoon; and in the evening her Majesty had a large dinner party, at which the Duchess of Kent and Lord and Lady John Russell were among the guests.

On Thursday her Majesty held her third Drawingroom for the present season at St. James's Palace.

The Countess of Charlemont has relieved the Countess of Desart in her duties as Lady of the Bedchamber-in-Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Polworth has relieved Earl Talbot in his duties as Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday afternoon at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock.

His serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau attended the Drawingroom.

The Queen wore a train of pink moire antique silk, trimmed with white blonde and white roses and acacias; the petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with white tulle and wreaths of white roses and acacias.

Her Majesty's headdress was composed of white roses and acacias, ornamented with diamonds.

The diplomatic circle having been introduced, several presentations took place.

The general circle was very numerously attended, and a great many young members of the aristocracy made their *debût* on the occasion.

The dresses were remarkable for their splendour and beauty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness de Speth, went to Claremont on Monday, to pay a visit of congratulation to the Countess de Neuilly, on the return of her natal day.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland gave a magnificent entertainment on Saturday evening last to a family party of forty distinguished guests, in celebration of the then approaching marriage of their youthful relatives Earl Grosvenor and Lady Constance Leveson Gower. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a similar entertainment on Monday evening.

The Countess of Hardwicke had a brilliant assembly on Thursday evening, at the noble Earl's mansion, in St. James's-square.

Miss Coutts gave a grand ball on Monday night, at her mansion, in Stratton-street. The *réunion* was attended by upwards of 600 members of the aristocracy. Miss Coutts will have another ball on Monday next.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Lady Constance Leveson Gower with Earl Grosvenor took place on Wednesday last, at the Chapel Royal, in the presence of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and a distinguished party of the aristocracy, whose parties illustrating this interesting event, and actual drawings made on the spot, in our next Number, we defer for the present any descriptive details. The marriage of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn with Miss Marie Wynn, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, G.C.B., and niece of Lord Carington, took place at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Wednesday last. Lady Carington gave a grand breakfast on the occasion at Whitehall.

THE DANISH SUCCESSION.—The first Conference of the Plenipotentiaries appointed to settle this important question was held on Saturday at the Foreign-office. It was attended by the Ministers of all the Powers who signed the former protocol on the subject, with the addition of the Prussian Minister. The proceedings were of a purely preliminary nature, but it is understood that a second conference will speedily be held, at which the question will be fully entered into. To the announcement we can only add our hope that none of those complications which have caused the regulation of the succession to the Danish Crown to appear an almost interminable matter may again occur to prevent a speedy settlement of the question in a manner the once satisfactory to the great European Powers, and consistent with that freedom of choice which is the undoubted right of Denmark.—*Times.*

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—A convocation was held on Wednesday for the purpose of electing two scholars on Mr. Viner's foundation. There were four candidates to five vacancies. The successful ones are—Joseph William Chitty, of Balliol College, and Henry Mitchell Hull, of University College. Both these gentlemen are registered as first-class men. The scholarships are tenable for ten years, and are worth £30 per annum. Mr. Viner, by will, dated 1755, left about £12 000 to establish a professorship, and endow fellowships and scholarships of the common law.—At a meeting of Heads of Houses, held on Tuesday, the Rev. William Thompson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College (author of "Outline of the Laws of Thought"), was chosen to be Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—This society held its second anniversary festival at the London Tavern on Wednesday; Sir W. P. Wood in the chair. In the course of the evening it was stated that the society had relieved 83 necessitous clergymen, 2 wives, 23 widows, 29 daughters, and several personages; to the amount in all of £1247 10s. 8d. Upwards of 19 pensioners, who would receive together £160 a year. They had now 92 candidates on the general object, and the applications on the special object were most numerous. The subscriptions announced amounted to the respectable sum of £2617, including 600 guineas from John Lord, Esq., and 100 guineas from the chairman.

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER.—At a meeting of the clergy and laity of this diocese, held on Wednesday in the large room of the Bell Inn, Gloucester, in compliance with a resolution adopted at the meeting recent y held in the Hanover-square Rooms, on the subject of the periodical holding of diocesan synod, after some opposition, resolutions were agreed to in favour of the revival of synodical action in the Church. The Rev. Mr. Collins (of the diocese of Ripon) occupied the chair.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Colonial Deanery:* The Rev. H. B. Macartney to Melbourne, Australia. *Hon. Canonry.* Rev. W. H. Parker to the Cathedral Church of Norwich. *Minor Canonry:* Rev. W. W. Gibbon to Bristol Cathedral. *Rectory.* Rev. W. D. Fellowes to Bere-Wallop, Hampshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. West to Tenbury, in Worcestershire; Rev. W. Bulmer to Fryston Ferry, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire; Rev. T. Greenland to Wenhaston, in Suffolk.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. G. A. P. Linskill, M.A., chaplain to Lord Dinorben, late curate of Stanhope, Durham, to the rectory of Bankinor, near Sittingbourne, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Edmund Blenkinsopp Coxe, M.A.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, and head master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school, Southwark, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have received testimonials of esteem and regard: The Rev. J. Collinson, vicar of Swanbourne, Bucks, from his parishioners; the Rev. W. H. Duck, from the congregation of St. Silas, his parishioners; the Rev. W. Dodsworth, from the parishioners of Appleton-le-street, Yorkshire, of which place he was the curate for upwards of seven years; the Rev. D. T. Gladstone, of St. Thomas, Leeds, from the ladies of his congregation; the Rev. C. Bagnall, from the inhabitants of New Basingbroke, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. S. Hall, late of Stanley, Yorkshire, from the parishioners; the Rev. A. W. Leeworth, from the parishioners of the congregation of St. Mary's Episcopal chapel, Broughty Ferry; the Rev. J. Bowes, on resigning the vicarage and curacy of Card, from the inhabitants, the Rev. T. Morrell, from the pupil teachers at Kidderminster, on his departure; the Rev. H. G. Robinson, of Holy Trinity, Preston, Lancashire, from the parishioners and congregation, on his resigning the incumbency; the Rev. A. Keane, late of St. John, Bridgwater, Somerset, from the inhabitants; the Rev. W. J. Rundell, late of Wilton, Northwich, Cheshire, from the congregation; the Rev. Sampson, of Stondsted, St. Margaret's, Herts; the Rev. C. R. Tate, late of West Camdon, Surrey; the Rev. W. Wignall, of St. Saviour's, Bamber-bridge, Lancashire; the Rev. T. Wilson, of St. Ann, Turton, Lancashire, from the congregation; the Rev. J. Bur on, on his resigning the curacy of St. George's church, Ramsgate from his parishioners and friends.

The Arnold prize, for an historical essay, has been awarded to Thomas R. Campbell, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford.

The report of the Commission for Inquiry into the University of Oxford was presented on Tuesday, at the Home-Office, for the purpose of being forwarded to her Majesty.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE RATE.—On Tuesday last a deputation from the metropolitan parishes, headed by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., and Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., waited upon Mr Walpole, the Home Secretary, at his official residence, with the view of inducing the right hon. gentleman to use his influence for the reduction of the police rate for the county of Middlesex, which in the new assessment of the county magistrates raised to an enormous amount. It was stated that, in 1847, through the system of quarterly re-assessing the county, the assessments were raised from £6 367,476 to £7,792 168, although, when the police were first established, it was intended by the Legislature that the then county assessment should form the basis of the police rate. In St. James's parish the police rate was suddenly raised from £4,000 to £10,548, at the very time that they reduced the local expenditure from £47,000 to £32,000. Lord Dudley Stuart and those acquainted with the duties of a police force assured him that that force might be safely reduced 1000 men. The Chief Commissioner of Police also admitted that a reduction from sixteen to fifteen ought to be made. The Home Secretary highly approved of the uniformity of rating; and, without pledging himself to any particular course, assured the several representatives of the different parishes that the subject would engage his most serious attention, and he would do all in his power to meet their wishes.

THE ART UNION OF LONDON.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the subscribers and members of this society was held, by permission of Mr Charles Mathews, at the Lyceum Theatre, for the purpose of receiving the council's report, and for the distribution of the amount subscribed for the purchase of works of art for the past year. Lord Londesborough took the chair in the absence of Lord Monteagle, the president of the institution. The report of the council, which was adopted, stated that the subscriptions of the present year amount to the sum of £12 903, showing a considerable increase on the amount collected in 1851. The reserved fund now amounts to £4740. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure: Amount of subscriptions, £12,903 5s; rent and hire for purchase of pictures, bronzes, statuettes, tazzas, and prize engravings, £6449; cost of engraving of the year, £3640 19s 4d; printing, advertising, and other expenses, including reserved fund of 24 per cent, £2813 2s 8d; total, £25,806. The total sum appropriated to the purchase and production of works of art, including the cost of engraving, is £9,089. Mr. Godwin stated that £150 000 had been granted to the promotion of art since the formation of this society. The distribution was then proceeded with, and amongst the numerous prizes drawn were the following:—The Rev. H. Sibthorpe, entitled to a work of art of the value of £2000. The Venerable Archdeacon Bickersteth, Shrewsbury; and Mr. J. Douglas Lucas, Maize-hill, Greenwich, each entitled to a work of art value £150. Mr. A. Mitchell, Manchester; Mr. W. Swainson, Wa worth; and Mr. J. Wallace Bolton, each entitled to a work of art of the value of £100. The drawing of the numbers for the forty statuettes and thirty tazzas followed; and, after some routine business connected with the distribution had been transacted, a vote of thanks to the noble chairman concluded the proceedings of the day.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of this society took place at the institution, John-street, Adelphi—Earl Granville in the chair—when a paper was read by Mr. Owen Jones, in connexion with the Great Exhibition, the title being, "An Attempt to define the Principles which should regulate the employment of Colour in the Decorative Arts."

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society took place at the rooms of the institution, in Hanover square; Sir George Clark in the chair. A report was adopted, which stated that the total income for the year exceeded that of 1850 by the sum of £11,495, and that of 1849 by the sum of £17,582, the gross receipts for 1851 being £26,463. The total sum expended in 1851 was £22,380. The funded capital had been increased by £4500; and many valuable presents had been received, which fully compensated for the loss sustained by the society from casualties in the menagerie.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—On Thursday evening the 112th anniversary festival of the hospital was celebrated at the London Tavern; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding. In proposing the toast of the evening, his Royal Highness stated that he had visited the hospital the previous day, and could bear testimony to its admirable arrangements. The number of in-patients during the past year was 4091, and of out-patients 17,252, making a total of 21,113; of whom 9126 were suffering from accidents. The regular income of the hospital was only £10,500, whilst the annual expenditure exceeded £12,000 leaving a large margin to be supplied by subscriptions and donations. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to near ly £1800.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the London Tavern, on Monday evening; Mr. Henry Pownall in the chair. By the report it appeared that during the past year 50 pensioners had died, and 30 had been admitted on the funds of the society, from which they received 4s. a month. Fifty candidates had been admitted on the £4 4s. list, and had been elected to receive pensions of £10 10s. per annum. The total number of pensioners at present on their list is 341, the amount expended in the relief of whom during the past year was £1936 12s. 7d., and there remained a balance in hand on the year's account of £133 5s. 4d.

LONDON COLONIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presided over the annual meeting of the friends of this institution, held on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The report, which was adopted, stated that twelve months ago the average number of applicants each week rejected amounted to 40; whilst during the past year the number had increased to 70. There were 74 young men under a course of industrial and religious instruction at the institution, Great Smithstreet. From 1850 cases, 214 were admitted; 50 left after a few days; 150 were to go through the probation; others had been sent to the colonies. 11 had enlisted as soldiers, and only one discharged for robbery. The applicants were all criminals, elected for various terms of imprisonment, from one month to seven years' transportation. The total amount of receipts was £1938 10s., and the expenditure £1668, leaving a balance on the year of £335 10s., out of which was a debt due to the treasurer of £196 18s. 8d., but from other liabilities they were still in debt £100.

FARMERS' AND MARKET-GARDENERS' COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the committee of Market gardeners from the various parishes within the metropolitan sewerage district was held on Monday, at the Exchange Tavern, Mark-lane, to consider the rating of agricultural and market-garden land for the purpose of sewerage; Mr. M. W. Merryweather Turner, barrister, in the chair. A resolution was agreed to for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon Lord John Manners, to represent to his Lordship the unfairness of levying these rates, and to request that the Government would introduce a measure into Parliament to exempt land used for agricultural or market-garden purposes from rates to be levied under the act for such sewerage.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, on Monday last, Mr. Collier pointed out the folio edition of our great poet's works, printed in 1632, with the manuscript corrections and alterations made by some owner of the volume not long after its publication. These were examined by his neighbours present; and, as they are of high importance, especially as that of many important passages, it has been determined to print them by themselves in an 8vo volume, which is now in preparation.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND METROPOLITAN TRAINING INSTITUTION.—Th annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, at Highbury College; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that there were 51 students admitted into the institution since its opening, seven of whom have obtained scholarships entitling them to exhibitions, and others have been appointed to schools. The number of students now in residence is forty-three. The receipts during the year have amounted to £3963 7s. 6d., the expenditure to £2727 3s. 10d. The amount in hand to commence the ensuing year is £307 1s. 3d.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND.—At the annual meeting of the promoters of this charity, held on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms (the Right Rev. Bishop Carr in the chair), it was stated in the report that the income of the society during the past year had exceeded that of the previous year by £300. The receipts of the year amounted to £1015; but, owing to extraordinary expenses the balance remaining in hand was only £87.

ROYAL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, MOORFIELDS.—At the annual festival of this charity, held on Wednesday, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street—the Lord Mayor in the chair—it was stated in the course of the evening that the institution (of which the Queen is the patroness) has had under its treatment, since its establishment in 1805, no fewer than 230,000 persons, 9457 of that number having been treated last year. The average cost of the patients during the last year had only been 1s. 8d. per head. Subscriptions amounting to £400 were announced.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—At a special meeting of the governors of this hospital, held on Monday, it was recommended by the committee in their report that there should be appointed a resident medical officer of a very superior order, who, with the present apothecary, should have the entire management and control of the patients and servants, and, by devoting the whole of his time, should secure to the establishment a more perfect attention to the various cases coming under observation.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the London Tavern; J. Lavers, Esq., presiding. It appears from the report that there are now in the asylum 170 patients, making the number in many 190 persons, irrespective of 11 discharged and 3 deceased that day. Amongst the donations during the past year were—S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., £1000; J. W. Shepherd, Esq., £140; J. R. Durrant, Esq., £110; and a legacy of £2000 was also received under the will of the late Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke. The report was adopted, and 15 patients elected into the hospital, out of a list of 103 approved candidates.

REFUGE FOR ORPHANS, AND GIRLS FROM RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Thursd y the annual meeting of this society was held in Grosto-p ace, Paddington; the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave in the chair The receipts for the year were £486 18s 9d. and the expenditure £496 10s. 9d., leaving a balance in hand of £61 8s.

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Marquis Cholmondeley in the chair. The report stated that the publications of the society now embraced thirty languages. During the year 1877 ships had been visited by the society's agents; 2048 prayer-books had been sold at reduced prices, and 472 selected homilies given to the crews. Emigrant vessels had been supplied with 433 prayer-books, 13,859 books of family prayer, 2154 selected homilies, 1186 collects and catechisms, and a large number of homilies for rewards. The income of the society was £2305, and the expenditure £2407, leaving a balance in hand of £48. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—Soon after midnight on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in New Weston-street, Bermondsey, which destroyed the warehouse and seriously damaged the contiguous premises of Messrs. Margetson and Co., leather dressers. Considerable injury was also done to the premises of Messrs. Mundy, tanners, of Mr. Reed, skin-dresser, and to the Wesleyan chapel in the same street

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, April 24, were Males, 789; females, 859; total, 1648. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 859; females, 863; total, 1021. By the official report it appears that some improvement is now perceptible in the public health, as indicated by a declining rate of mortality, in the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1841-51 the average number of deaths was 920, which, if raised in proportion to the increase of population, becomes 1012. On reference to the table of late decades, an improvement in the returns of the previous week is observable, the numbers recorded as deceased of the respiratory organs, they having fallen from 2.4 to 172. Bronchitis has declined from 102 to 71; pneumonia, from 77 to 61. The epidemic class of diseases exhibits a total number of 264 cases in the present return, which, the average, corrected for increase of population, is 195. Small-pox was fatal last week to 29 children and 9 adults. In 6 of the 38 cases it is stated that the subjects had been vaccinated previously. From the observations of the Registrar-General, it appears that the disease is getting rife amongst the population. Deaths from measles, 16; scarlatina, 38; hooping-cough, 35; croup, 13. Six persons died of erysipelas. Diarrhœa was fatal in only one case, although, in the previous week, the number was 15. There were 3 deaths from tetanus (lock-jaw), two of which were apparently idiopathic, and the third was occasioned by an injury from a cartwheel.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was 29 821 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 46 degrees, which is rather below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week, except Thursday and Friday. On Monday it was only 39 7 degrees, which is nearly 7 degrees below the average, it continued rising till Friday, on which day it was 53 3 degrees, and then 5 degrees above the average, on the following day it was to 44 4 degrees. On Sunday and Monday the wind was generally in the north-east; on Tuesday it was in the south-west, on Wednesday, in the south east, and on the last three days, in the east.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TAVISTOCK ELECTION.—On Wednesday the election for this borough concluded in favour of Mr. S. Carter, who had 141 votes; the numbers for the other candidates being—for Mr. Trelawny 89, and for Mr Phillimore 80. The vacancy was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Trelawny, who, however, had subsequently consented to stand again if re-elected.

WORCESTER ELECTION. On Wednesday, also, Mr. W. Laslett, Worcester-trader, was returned without opposition as the representative for this place, in the room of Mr. Francis Rufford, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

EXETER.—The Solicitor-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, has taken leave of his political friends at Exeter in the following address:—"Since I had the honour to address you, soliciting your support at the general election, I have been invited to come forward as a candidate to represent the eastern division of the county of Suffolk, in the place of the late Lord Fulcon, who is a member of the present Parliament. Should I be returned at this election, which is appointed for the 1st of May, I may also be encouraged to add to present my visit as a candidate there at the general election. In the meantime you have been pleased to solicit a gentleman of your own county, every way unexceptionable, to become a candidate to represent you, together with your present respected member, Sir John Duckworth, and that gentleman has responded to your call. Under these circumstances, it becomes my duty to offer my sincere and grateful thanks for the support of those who were so good to honour me with their support, and at once to take my leave of you, with the most earnest wishes for the success of your cause, and for the continued well-being and prosperity of your ancient and loyal city."

TOWER HAMLETS.—A placard has been posted extensively about the borough requesting the electors not to promise their votes, as "two candidates will come forward on the principle of opposition to Ministry and coalition."

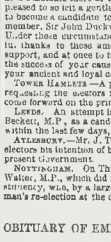
LEEDS. An attempt is, after all, being made to re introduce Mr. William Beckett, M.P., as a candidate for re election for Leeds. Several meetings have, within the last few days, been held in his favour.

AYLESBURY.—Mr. J. Temple West, of Eaton-square, has announced to the electors his intention of becoming a candidate. He is attached to her Majesty's present Government.

NOTTINGHAM. On Thursday last a lengthy address was delivered by Mr. Walter, M.P., which did not appear to meet the approval of the Radical contingent, who, by a large majority, have decided against the honourable gentleman's re-election at the dissolution of Parliament.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.



LEOPOLD, or rather Charles Leopold Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, and Duke of Zæhringen, was the third son of Charles Louis Frederick, and was born the 29th August, 1790. He succeeded to the grand ducal throne on the demise of his brother, the Grand Duke Louis, the 30th March, 1830. He had previously married Sophia Wilhelmina, daughter of the unfortunate Gustavus IV., King of Sweden, who was dethroned in 1809, and died in exile in 1837. By this consort, who survives him, Leopold leaves issue four sons and three daughters. His eldest daughter, the Princess Alexandrina, is the consort of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the sister-in-law of Prince Albert. Louis, the eldest son of Leopold, succeeds him as Grand Duke of Baden: he is the hitherto reputed, but is unfortunately in a state of mental incapacity. His next brother, Prince Frederick, born in 1826, has assumed the government of Baden, as Regent. The Grand Duke Leopold died on the 24th instant.

Besides being connected by marriage with the present Royal family of England the Grand Duke Leopold was maternally related to that of Bonaparte. The Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie, the widow of the Grand Duke Charles Louis, the nephew and predecessor of the Grand Duke Leopold, whose death we here record, is the cousin of the present Louis Napoleon, through his mother, the Queen Hortense. The Princess Stephanie was adopted by the Emperor Napoleon as his daughter. The Princess Mary, the third daughter of the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie, is the present Marchioness of Douglas.

SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY, BART., OF BALMAIN.

This respected Baronet died on the 26th ult., at 21 Baker-street, London. He was the eldest son of the late Alexander Ramsay, a descendant of Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys), who succeeded to the estates of his maternal uncle, Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, and assumed the surname of Ramsay, and was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1805. The Ramsays of Balmain are a family of great antiquity in the county of Edinburgh, being lineally descended from the Hon. Sir John Ramsay, Knight, of Balmain and Taxque, who was created by King James III. Lord of Parliament in 1484, under the title of Rothwell, but who, subsequently, adhering to the unfortunate Sovereign against the Scottish nobles, suffered outlawry and confiscation.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, whose death we record, was born 14th February, 1785. He married, 1st August, 1811, Jane, eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Blackhall, and by her, who died in 1819, he had three sons and two daughters. He married, secondly, 26th December, 1822, Elizabeth, second daughter of William and Lord Samuraay, by whom he had issue one son, Allan. The eldest son of the first marriage is the present Sir Alexander Ramsay, third Baronet, born in 1811, who is married to Ellen Matilda, eldest daughter of John Entwisle, Esq., M.P., of Foxhulles, and has issue.

The will of the late King of Hanover, written in German, and translated into English, has been deposited in the archives of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and letters of administration granted to Charles Klingemann, Esq., the lawful attorney of his present Majesty George King of Hanover, heretofore the Crown Prince of Hanover, the sole executor. The will was made on the 31st of October, 1851, and is in substance as follows, commencing—"Ernest August, King of Hanover, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cumberland, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg," &c., appointing as soon the Crown Prince and the future successor to the Crown, and his immediate descendant, the then reigning Monarch of Hanover, to be guardian of his children and grandchildren, but in case around the crown descend to another branch, say that of the prince of Cambridge, and such treateably and personal inheritance to go to his own right heirs, but from the aforegoing trust is excluded all moneys in the Crown treasury, the superior courts and in the administration of the theatres. There are no specific bequests nor any legatee mentioned in the will, the whole of the property remaining in the hands of the trustee as a family trusteeship." The will is signed "Ernest August." In the will it is mentioned that his late Majesty's life was insured in the Equitable Life Office in the sum of £5000, which, with the bonus of his advanced age, must be considerable. The wool of the personal estate sworn to in this country, under the probate, was £50,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have entered their names to be put at the head of a subscription list for the relief of those whose relatives were drowned at the wreck of the *Birkenhead* steam troop-ship. The members of the Cabinet have also subscribed. The committee of [illegible] fund has nominated Miss F. S. Salmon, eldest child of the late Paymaster of the *Birkenhead*, as a candidate for admission into the Royal Naval Female School at Greenwich, should it [illegible]. Up to the present time nearly £1000 has been subscribed to the Borough and United Service funds in Portsmouth.

A parliamentary return just printed shows that, in the session of 1849, 4 months for the adjournment of the House, or the delay, or to report progress, were put from the chair; in the session of 1850, 86; and in 1851, 74. The total number of questions put from the chair during the progress of the Lord's Essential Bills for the last session amounted to 418. Of these, 43 were put by the Speaker, and 75 by the chairmen of committees.

At the recent anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, the noble President, Viscount Mahon, announced that Mr Forbes Sutherland, a fellow of the society, recently deceased, had bequeathed the sum of £10,000 to that corporation for the promotion of historical research and antiquarian investigation.

The town of Weydah, on the west coast of Africa, has been frequently bombarded by Mr. Hutton's factors, for which he has some valuable property. At every bombardment [illegible] the ruins of the town the charred remains of 150 slaves, who had been unable to escape, burning [illegible] chained together by the neck. This is supposed [illegible] to be annually for sacrifices. The king of Dahomey, where the King of that [illegible] resides, is also reported to have been burnt.

At a meeting of the vestry of Marylebone, on Saturday, resolutions were carried to in favour of a clause proposed to be introduced into the bill for the continuation of the Poor Law Amendment, exempting parishes having the management of their own poor by boards of guardians, elected under a local act, from the operation of such bill.

The official paper of Rio, Brazil, received by the last packet, contains a decree reducing the oppressive anchorage dues on British and all other foreign vessels from 900 rs per ton to 3000 rs., or, in English money, from 2s. 8d. ton to 8s. This is a very valuable concession, and will be felt to be a great relief by all shipowners engaged in the trade with Brazil.

Messrs. James Dingwall and John Picton Boots are appointed members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward's Island. Mr. William N. Steves is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. Mr William Davies is appointed a member of the Council of Dominica, during the temporary absence of Dr Fergusson.

A dinner took place at the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, on Friday week, on the occasion of the presentation to Earl Fitzhardinge, by members of the Berkeley hunt and other sportsmen of this district, of a splendid piece of plate subscribed for in testimony of the sportsmen's appreciation of the noble Lord's generosity in maintaining a pack of fox-hounds and noble stud for hunting the Berkeley and Cheltenham country.

The *Brighton Gazette* states that the oyster fishery off the coast of Sussex is still carried on very extensively. No less than thirty-five sail of smacks, trading from Shoreham, arrived in the harbour at Brighton on one day in the previous week, laden with oysters.

On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, the new ship *Falcon*, said to be the finest sailing vessel that ever left the port of Liverpool, left the Mersey bound for Port Phillip, with between 300 and 400 emigrants on board. As the *Falcon* stood out to sea, she fired two guns as a parting salute.

The Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, Ambassador at Constantinople, is to be raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Redcliffe, in the county of Somerset.

The Earl of Cawdor has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Carmarthenshire, in the room of Lord Dynevor, deceased.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., sailed last Saturday from Liverpool in the royal mail steam-ship *Europa*, for the Cape of Good Hope. The object of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's departure for America is, it is said, to avoid the commission of lunacy that has been issued against him.

According to the financial statement of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, the balance in hand on the 17th of April was £6334 16s. 6d., which, after payments made to the amount of £4164 3s., leaves as the available balance in sum of £2,170 13s. 9d.

Mr. Leland dated January 24th, received last week from an Assistant-Surgeon of the British Navy, stationed at Hobart Town, to a relative in Ireland, it appears that Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, one of the recent political exiles in Van Diemen's Land, had effected his escape immediately after he had received a letter to the police magistrate of the district, informing him that he did not wish his ticket of leave extended.

A petition to the Lord-Lieutenant, praying for a remission of the sentence upon Mr. Smith O Brien and his companions in exile, was on Saturday last put in circulation in Dublin, and in the course of a few hours received a number of influential signatures.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has headed a new list of subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home, with a donation of £50.

On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of London delivered a sermon at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, in aid of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, Bloomsbury-square. The collection amounted to £57 4s. 4½.

As William Garner, of Broad Heath, a wheelsmith, lately deceased, was crossing the railway between Manchester and Ardwick-green, on the Sunday's station, on Saturday afternoon, he was thrown down by one of the buffers of an engine that suddenly came up, and, passing over him, severed both his legs from his body. He died at the station an hour after the accident. He has left a widow and three children.

On Tuesday, a gentleman unknown, apparently about fifty-five years of age, died suddenly at the railway station, Richmond, Surrey. On his person was found a letter addressed to the ship *Thames*, addressed from Richard Street, signed "Samuel Shipton."

On Tuesday the first stone of a building at Brixton, intended for the education and maintenance of the orphan children of freemen of the City of London, was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, Messrs. Cotterell and Swift, Aldermen Musgrove, Challis, and Salomons, and the members of the committee.

The *New York Herald* states that Lola Montes has engaged a son of Mrs. Ware, a celebrated poetess, to write a sort of epic drama for her, embodying the principal events of her wayward life, and introducing into the play the most characters with whom she was brought in contact.

A letter from Vienna, dated April 21, states that all Kossuth's relatives have been set at liberty by the Austrian Government, and that they were to leave the country on the 1st of May.

Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart., of the Midland Circuit and Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed Recorder of the borough of Warwick, vice Mr. Mellor, resigned.

By the American papers we learn that Mrs. Bloomer was killed in Bridge-street, Bowery, by her husband.

A ship, of about 1400 tons, supposed to be of American build, laden with mahogany and cocoa-nuts, was taken in with, in February, in the latitude of Lisbon, and longitude 12° W., and 38° N., and was seen rugging and sails carrying, but with masts and yards standing, by the *Baldar Fishery*, arrived at Bristol.

The supply of the sub-committee on the subject of the Crystal Palace, to the report of the treasury Commission, was on Monday issued, and urges various reasons why the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the cost and applicability of the Crystal Palace ought not to be acted on.

The Horse Guards on the river front of the Palace will consist of [illegible] being covered with a variegated pavement, and the windows in the basement story are to be ornamented, and protected with iron railings and gratings. The public will shortly be admitted to this interesting and pleasant promenade, and have from it an excellent view of the southern front of the new palace, and a capital view of the river from Westminster-bridge to Vauxhall-bridge.

Dr. Vanzel, a young physician of Livron (Drôme, France), died on the 8th of April, of hydrophobia, a cause, it has in his thumb from a young dog about a [illegible] old, and a mother and sister.

Hartley House, the residence of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., has been damaged to the extent of £900 or £600, by a fire which broke out on Saturday morning last. The building was formerly the residence of Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell.

The Government require to be voted for law and justice for the current year, as stated in a Parliamentary document printed on Monday, the sum of £1,934,874, against £1,907,511 in the preceding year.

From a Parliamentary paper just published it appears that for the year 1852-53 £470,732 is required for education, science, and art. In last the sum was £433,940; and in 1850, £414,802.

Rio de Janeiro is about to be lighted with Mr. Stephen White's patent [illegible] lamps, which are now in use in [illegible] towns in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Alexander Spearman and Mr. Wentworth Dilke have been elected members of the Commission for the Exhibition, in recognition, it is understood, of their zealous and gratuitous services in the first assembling of the finance committee, and the other of the executive committee. Captain Steel, who had been a commissioner *ex officio* during the whole work of the Exhibition, but who had retired upon coming to be chairman of the First India Company, has also been elected a commissioner.

THE AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP, "WITCH OF THE WAVE."

THE AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIP, "WITCH OF THE WAVE."

This large and beautiful clipper-built ship, commanded by Captain Millett, recently arrived in the East India Docks, Blackwall, from Canton, having made one of the most extraordinary and rapid voyages on record; she also brought one of the most valuable cargoes of tea that perhaps ever entered the port of London, having on board no fewer than 19,000 chests of the choicest quality.

This vessel is of 1400 tons burthen, and was built at Salem, near New York, in the course of last year. She first proceeded to California, thence to Hong-Kong and sailed from Whampoa, near Canton, on the 8th of January; made the passage to Java Head in seven days twelve hours; then had the wind W.S.W. to N.W. for several days, with a light trade wind, and made the Cape in twenty-nine days; then encountered strong easterly winds from the Western Isles, and took a pilot off Dungeness on the 4th of April, making the passage from China to the Downs in ninety days—a trip surpassing the celebrated runs of the *Oriental* and *Surprise* clippers.

Had she not encountered the strong easterly winds up Channel, she would have made the voyage several days earlier; as it was, she was only four days beating up from the chops of the Channel, while some of our large vessels were nearly a fortnight doing the distance.

The *Witch of the Wave* left the river on Thursday, the 22d ult., and while in the docks was an object of great interest, her bows and general appearance being similar to the *America* yacht, which carried off the plate at Cowes last year.

By the above it will be seen that she sailed round the world in ten months and a half, including loading and discharging at the above ports. The greatest distance she ran on the voyage was 338 miles in twenty-four hours.

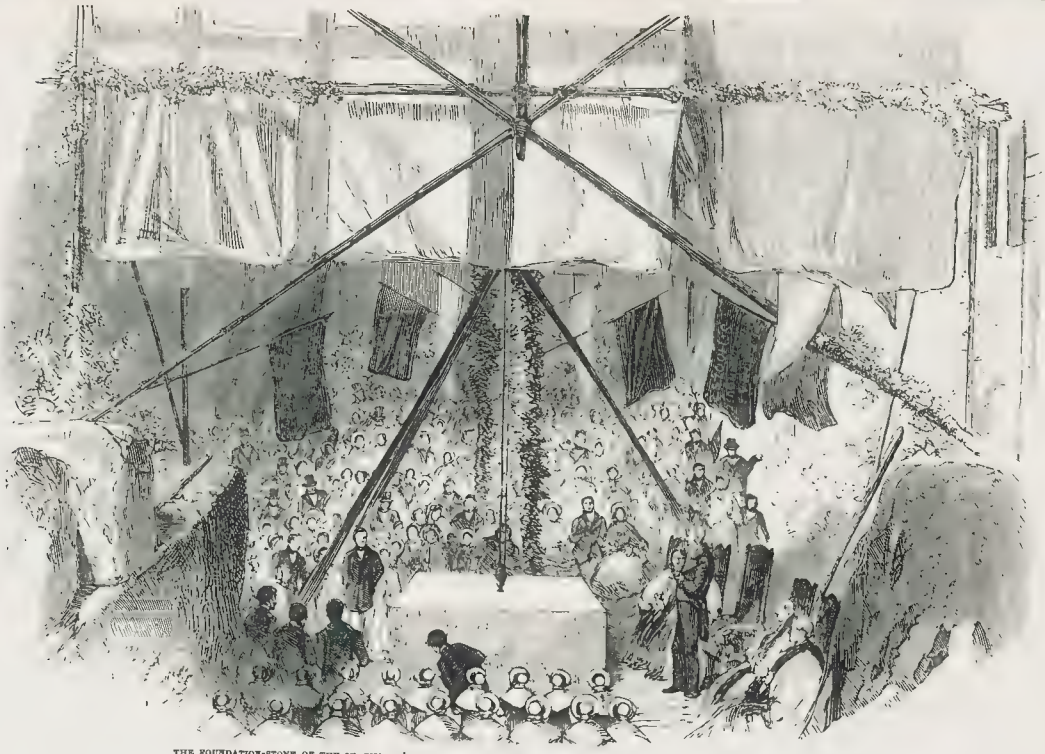
DEPARTURE OF THE ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITION.

We this week complete our Portrait Illustrations of the officers of the third Government Expedition, which has just left our shores, in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions; and, bearing in mind the determination and energy of the commander and the officers of this new Expedition, we are warranted in anticipating happy results. First, is Lieutenant Sherard Osborn, who commanded the same vessel, the *Pioneer*, during the late search. Next is Commander M'Clintock, who was with Sir J. C. Ross, and also in Captain Austin's late Expedition, in which he made the wonderful journey from the wintering-place of the squadron to Melville Island and back. Third on the line is Commander G. H. Richards, who, since 1849, was second captain of the *Acheron* steam surveying vessel, on the East India station. The details of the departure are as follows:—

Her Majesty's ships *Assistance*, 2, Captain Sir E. Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, 2, Captain H. Kellett, C.B.; *North Star*, 2, Commander William J. S. Pullen; *Intrepid*, 2, screw steam-ship, tender to the *Resolute*, and *Pioneer*, 2, screw steam-vessel, tender to the *Assistance*, arrived at the Great Nore, from Greenhithe, at 7.30 A.M. on Wednesday week, the first three in tow of the *Lightning*, *Monkey* and *African* steamers respectively. At 9 A.M. her Majesty's steam-vessel *Myrtle*, Mr. W. S. Bourchier master commanding, conveyed Captain C. Hope, Superintendent of the Dockyard, and senior port naval officer (*pro tem.*), on a visit to Sir E. Belcher, returning at noon with the captains of the several ships, who were entertained at luncheon by Captain C. Hope. A dockyard cutter was kindly placed at the disposal of the officers belonging to the ships in port, for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of visiting the Arctic exploring squadron, of which many availed themselves. At one P.M. the *Myrtle*, with the broad pendant of Captain C. Hope flying, returned to the Nore with the officers, who came into port. Between one and two P.M., signal was made to the *Resolute*, *Desperate*, and the other steamers to get up their steam; and at three o'clock the squadron weighed anchor and started on their voyage, the sailing-vessels being each in tow of a tug-vessel, and carrying with them the hearty wishes of every one for success in the enterprise in which they are engaged.

LIEUTENANT OSBORN, COMMANDER OF THE "PIONEER." MR. ALLARD, MASTER OF THE "PIONEER." COMMANDER M'CLINTOCK ("INTREPID.") MR. PULLEN, MASTER OF "THE NORTH STAR." COMMANDER RICHARDS ("ASSISTANCE").

THE ARCTIC SEARCHING SQUADRON.—(FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY BEARD.)



THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ST. THOMAS' CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOLS, LAID BY THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, ON WEDNESDAY.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ST. THOMAS'S (CHARTERHOUSE) NEW SCHOOLS.

On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new building for the Schools of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, took place on a piece of ground on the eastern side of Goswell-street, immediately facing St. Thomas's Church, in the presence of the Most Noble the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the Treasurer of the Schools, and Incumbent of St. Thomas's, and a very numerous attendance of the clergy and gentlemen interested in the advancement of the means of education. The ground was tastefully decorated with evergreens, the subscribers being accommodated with raised seats.

On the arrival of the Marquess of Lansdowne, the procession was formed in St. Thomas's Church, from which it advanced to the site of the Schools in the following order:—Children of the Schools, and their pupil teachers; the committee; the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the Bishop of Lichfield and St Asaph, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the clergy, &c.

The noble Marquess having taken up his position in front of the stone, and the usual preliminaries having been made by Mr. Nixon, the builder, under the direction of Mr. Escott, the architect, the Rev. Mr Rogers addressed his Lordship, and related the origin of the Schools, and the encouragement and assistance he had received from the Marquess himself. It had always been his opinion that a clergyman might do a great deal of good by decent and common attention to schools, and in that conviction he had acted. The locality needed the appliances of instruction; and, on his induction to the living, he was desirous of furnishing them. He commenced operations in a blacksmith's shed, which was filled with boys nearly as soon as opened. He then engaged a workshop, which was immediately filled with girls. He had met with great assistance in his endeavours from the Marquis of Lansdowne. He might mention, as a proof of the need of education in that populous and humble district, that a petition having been signed in favour of the schools by the inhabitants, a thousand or more in number, two-thirds of the signatures were crosses. The rev. gentleman, in an eloquent address, descanting on the private and public virtues of the noble Marquess, concluded by requesting his Lordship to lay the stone.

The Marquess of Lansdowne said it afforded him the greatest satisfaction to be present on any occasion which could tend to assist the means of education. The late Government had done much for education, and he hoped all future Governments would pursue the same course. After some further observations, the architect handed his Lordship the trowel. The stone was lowered, his Lordship standing at the eastern side spreading the mortar, and the stone was laid. The children then sang the 100th Psalm, the Bishop of Lichfield reading the usual prayers.

The Bishop of St. Asaph then addressed the assemblage in lieu of the Bishop of Lichfield.

Mr. Hobhouse having addressed the Marquis on the part of the committee, expressive of their sense of the honour he had done a district with which he was in no way connected, his Lordship briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The Rev. Mr Rogers presented the noble Marquess with the silver trowel, which had been subscribed for by the teachers and scholars, who desired its acceptance, which his Lordship received with much emotion.

After the anthem of "God save the Queen," the procession returned to the church, the children being regaled with wine and cake in the Schools. The proceedings then terminated.

In the district where these Schools are located they must prove of great utility The district forms part of the parish of St. Luke, and contains a population of 9000 inhabitants, chiefly, if not entirely, composed of the poorest and most ignorant class, many of them employed in the City as porters and artisans, and more getting their livelihood in the streets. The district, indeed, includes Golden-lane, Whitecross-street, and their several adjoining courts. It is manifest that such persons cannot contribute towards the designed building, and therefore the assistance of the more wealthy is desirable.

Mr. Rogers commenced the operations of which he spoke in 1845; in 1846 he obtained a piece of ground adjoining the church for the purpose of building schools. Two rooms were built capable of accommodating 550 children, costing £1750. When first opened he found great difficulty in getting the parents to pay even 2d. per week; but gradually they began to appreciate the proposed benefit, and it was possible to raise the school fees to 3d., 4d., and 6d. One reason for this advance was the introduction of superior masters and

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN HYDE-PARK.—PROPOSED NEW ENTRANCES, AND ADDITIONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the pupil-teacher system. The number of scholars, also, has increased: The numbers at present in the School are:—Upper Boys' Schools, 290; lower ditto, 190; girls and infants, 350, making a total of 790. Such was its success, that the Marquess of Lansdowne moved the Committee of Council on Education to make an extraordinary grant of £800 to wards the proposed new buildings. The estimated cost of the new erection, including freehold site, is £6000.

We should add, that at the close of the ceremony on Wednesday, the children were regaled with a small cask of wine, sent by some benevolent person in Berkshire, free of all charge; and with 1000 buns from Mr. Tolfrees, of No. 4, Wilderness-row.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—PROPOSED ADDITIONS.

By a'd of a model which we have had the opportunity of inspecting, we learn that Sir Joseph Paxton proposes certain alterations in the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of converting it into a Winter Garden, and adapting it to other scientific purposes. These alterations are shown in the illustration upon the preceding page. They consist in extending the ends in a circular form, so as to present two large court-yards for the various objects that so large a scientific building would require. The eastern and western entrances would diverge in three directions; namely, one grand entrance leading to the centre of the building, whilst the others, taking a circular form, would lead to the two 48-feet avenues next the outside of the building, thus leaving a large court-yard on each side the grand entrance.

To each end it is proposed to add four glass towers, for the purposes of ventilation and covering the chimneys, coke being used for heating the building.

It is further proposed to construct entrances at Prince's Gate, to be of glass, and lead direct from the Knightsbridge-road to the end of the Transept Galleries, thus providing two covered pathways over the Park drive.

The model, showing the above additions, has been ably constructed by Mr. Robert Cogan, 43, Leicester-square. It has been placed in the Crystal Palace. Mr. Cogan is also re-painting smaller models of the Exhibition Building, as memorials of the structure.

On Tuesday a crowded meeting of the friends of the movement for the preservation of the Crystal Palace was held in Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. In one of the side galleries were the Duchess of Sutherland and the Marquis of Stafford, and the whole body of the vast hall and the gallery were crowded. Among the gentlemen who were on the platform were the Duke of Argyll, Earl of Harrowby, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Ackroyd, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P.; Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P.; W. Williams, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Colonel Sykes, H. Mundsay, Esq.; P. Wakley, Esq., M.P.; — Gesch, Esq., M.P.; — Heywood, Esq., M.P.

The noble chairman, on opening the business of the meeting, read a letter he had just received, signed "A working-man of Dorchester," enclosing £20 in support of the movement.

The following resolution, which was proposed by the Earl of Harrowby, and seconded by Mr. Hume, was carried unanimously:—

"That the frequent contemplation of works of the fine arts, of historical and literary monuments, and objects of natural history, is eminently conducive to the instruction, refinement, and rational amusement of the people; and this meeting views with satisfaction the increased facilities lately given to the public to view the collections contained in the British Museum and the National Gallery, whilst the decorous conduct of the people visiting those collections and of 1851, which would enable us to place all our regiments in an effective proves that they fully appreciate every opportunity of rational recreation; and this meeting, taking into consideration the admirable arrangements of the Great Exhibition of 1851, is of opinion that the Crystal Palace should be preserved on its present site for the instruction and recreation of the people."

The Duke of Argyle said he was not ashamed to confess that his conviction has been arrived at through the ordeal of doubts. (Cheers.) The resolution he had to propose was—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Crystal Palace can be maintained on the self-sanporting principle under a joint trust established to afford the highest guarantees for the use to which it may be applied."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Wakley, M.P., was also carried.

Measures having been taken for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the Earl of Derby with a view of inducing Government to assent to a committee of inquiry, and for the presentation of a petition to be presented to the Queen for the preservation of the Building, Sir Joseph Paxton entered into a statement of re sonal matters and details connected with the erection and progress of the Crystal Palace, and read a letter from the Earl of Carlisle, the concluding paragraph of which ran thus:—

"You have my best wishes, and I make no scruple of saying at all times that I consider the destruction of the Crystal Palace would be as perverse and senseless an act of Vandalism as of the barbarous ages. To add, when the enjoyment it would be capable of affording to such large masses of the people is considered, a very unwise and ungracious one on the part of the Government and the aristocracy to insist upon."

The following gentlemen and gentlemen have consented to act as trustees if the proposed plan be carried out: viz. the Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Argyle, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Burlington, Earl of Carlisle, Lord de Mauley, Viscount Palmerston, M.P., Lord Londesborough, Baron Lionel Rothschild, S. M. Peto, Esq., &c.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

Meetings were held in Southwark and other parts of the metropolis during the week in support of the same object.

Among the subscriptions received from England within the last few days (as one chiefly collected by the exertions of C. P. Roney, Esq.) in support of the projected Industria. Exhibition at Cork are—Messrs. Maudsley, Sons, and Field, engine-manufacturers, London, £10; Mr. John Asbury, railway carriage manufacturer, Manchester, £5; Messrs. J. Marshall and Sons, railway carriage builders, Birmingham, £5; Mr. W. H. Smith, 136, Strand, London, £2 2s.; Messrs. Warden and Sons, railway spike, screw, and bolt manufacturers, Birmingham, £1 1s.; Mr. Hibbert, Royal Hotel, Holyhead, £1 1s.

PATENT CASK MANUFACTURING MACHINE.—The patents of Mr. Rosenberg, which attracted attention somewhile since, from the completeness and rapidity with which casks of all descriptions could be made, are now in active operation in the Wenlock-road, City Canal Basin. So ther ugly simple is the whole affair, that a person with but the slightest know edge of mechanics might at once perceive himself the principles. Indeed there exists nothing of complexity in the matter. From the beginning of the *one minute* which it occupies to render a roughly shaped stave geometrical exact, to the end of the *three minutes* taken in compressing and adjusting the staves together, with bottom, top, and hoops complete by which a cask is formed—the eye readily follows, and the mind as quickly comprehends, the exquisite order and arrangement of the several parts. A tolerably sharp lad or girl may method a cooper cannot properly form more than 200 staves in a day, while one of these machines, with but two boys, finishes 3000 in the same time, every one of which is infallibly correct, and, whether wide or narrow, bears the same elliptic curve. The casks thus rapidly made are free from any chance of leakage, nor do they require the assistance of "flags" or any other extraneous substance, to be inserted between the staves to ensure the important desideratum. Extra machinery is in the course of formation, considerably to extend the working of these important patents, under the immediate direction of a wealthy association.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The struggle between the amalgamated workmen and their employers has virtual y terminated in the unconditional submission of the workmen to the terms required from them, and such of the men as the employers can and will accept are hastening to offer their services, and to abjure the declaration which they so loudly denounced.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.—It has frequently happened that persons who are engaged to proceed to foreign parts have been compelled to remain for a day or two after getting their money order, owing to the local postmaster having neglected to forward the counterpart or instruction to honour his draft; and a very distressing instance of the same kind occurred lately, when an order from Plymouth was presented at the Liverpool post office, and the poor woman who presented it was coolly told to call again the day after the morrow, as no orders had come to pay it. The consequence to the person in this case will be absolutely ruinous, herself and several children having to rest their passage money.

HILL HARBOURS FOR REFUGE.—On Wednesday a parliamentary document was printed showing the state of the harbours of refuge and the amounts estimated as necessary for the same. At Dover the estimated expense is £245,000; at Harwich, £110,000; Alderney, £620,000, at Jersey, £700 000; and Portland Harbour and Breakwater, £588,599. The engineers' reports state the progress of the works and the amount still required for the several harbours. For Portland Harbour, in the present year, £34 805 is required to be voted.

A letter from Kalisch, in the *Constitutionnel* of Bohemia, says: "Great activity now prevails in the streets of Warsaw, as, on account of the expected arrival of the Czar, the chief director of police has ordered all owners of property to have their houses newly whitewashed and the shopkeepers their signboards, coats, and windows painted afresh. The troops have already formed a large camp in the Powonskiwhen field.

Messrs. Shuttleworth and Co., of Fenchurch-street, have again taken a contract to supply 50,000 lb of tea for the use of the navy.

Among the sums to be voted by the House of Commons under the head of civil services is £40,200 in th present year on account of the census of the population. Last year £130,000 was voted.

It is the intention of Government to propose that a sum of £4000 be voted in the present year on account of the Menai Straits navigation.

The Duchess of Nassau, on the 23d ult., gave birth to an hereditary Prince.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time,

BOROUGH OF ST. ALBAN'S.

The Earl of VERULAM begged to inform their Lordships that he had communicated to the Mayor of St. Alban's the permission of their Lordships to accept counsel to be heard against the Bill. He should take an opportunity of bringing in the Bill introduced for the disfranchisement of their borough. He had received a communication from the Mayor, thanking the Lordships for the kind privileges thus accorded them, and stating that it was not their intention to trouble their Lordships, or to take up the time of their House by any further proceeding. (Hear, hear.)

The bill then passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Several petitions were presented against the Militia Bill.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MURRAY, OF DUBLIN.

Sir W. VERNER having seen a statement in the public prints, that a clergyman had shared at a public meet ng that the late Dr. Murray had at one time been elected by the Government of the day to accept the distinguished office of Privy Councillor, as the reward of his unblemished life and high reputation for wisdom, but that he had declined the proffered honour, begged to ask the noble Lord the member for London whether that statement was correct?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the fact asserted to by the hon. and gallant member was correct material y, certain y should not have used the word "solicited." But it was the fact that, during the viceroyalty of Lord Anglesey, it was proposed that Archbishop Murray should take a seat at the Privy Council, and that he had declined to accept that distinction. He could only say that it gave him the great est satis a tion to mark that proposal to him, and he very much regretted that it was not accepted by a prelate whose character he esteemed and who e memory he revered. (Hear, hear.)

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in reply to Mr. EWART, intimated that the benchers of the four inns had agreed to a plan for legal education, by the establishment of professorships and readerships, to be liberally endowed, the institution of private lectures in the d fferent departments of the law, and the requirement of a certificate o f attendance at such Lectures or a public examination previous to admission to the bar.

THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."

Major BERESFORD, in reply to a question by Mr. H. Drummond, bore a willing tribute to the courage and extraordinary proof of discipline displayed by the unfortunate soldiers who perished in the wreck of the *Birkenhead*, and promised that the claims of the survivors for compensation should be met in the most liberal spirit by the Government.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MILITIA BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate (from Friday) on the bill was resumed by Mr. STANLEY, who contended that the opinions of the people throughout the country were against the bill, which they deemed to be unnecessary. If France had a greater military force than this country, we had on the other hand a vastly superior naval force, which, in his opinion, rendered all apprehension of a successful invasion absurd.

Lord SEYMOUR, amid the repeated cheers of the ministerial members, supported the second reading, on the ground that to refuse that stage would be to grant the passing of the militia bill. He combated Lord John Russell's objections, but intimated that in commit ee he would move to make the service entirely voluntary

General RAIN, as a military man, viewed the measure with very little satisfaction, and only voted for it in consequence of the assurance of the Government that it was brought forward on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. He suggested that instead of a militia, a force recruiting for the army should be taken in advance for 1853 and 1854, which would give an immediate addition of 15,000 to the army, to be reduced to 7500 from the end of the next year to the end of 1854, which would enable us to place all our regiments in an effective state, at an expense of about £460 000. This would be a much more efficient and much more economical addition to our national defences than the force proposed

Mr. ELLICE agreed with the last speaker that an addition to the regular army would be more effective, and, he believed, in the end, a more economical measure of security than the militia. But a reconsideration of our military power, by bringing home from Canada, the West Indies, and other colonies those forces which the great fac lities of communication rendered to a large extent now unnecessary, would enable us to provide for the defence of the country without incurring any additional expense.

Colonel LINDSAY supported the bill.

Mr. CARDWELL, in going to a division, thought to be read a second time, in order to give an opportunity for examining in comm tee the various suggestions which had been thrown out by hon. gentlemen who had already addressed the House.

Mr. CHAPLIN said that to facilitate the transport of troops the Government ought to advance £550,000 at five per cent, for thirty years, to carry out the proposed railway between Salisbury and Exeter. For such an advance unquestionable security would be given.

Admiral BERKELEY contended that it was impossible that this country could be taken by surprise in the way pointed out by Lord John Russell. To send over 50,000 men, the enemy would require to fit out 60 large steamers, with an escort of half as many more. With 4000 additional seamen and 1000 boys, he could at once, at an expense of £200,000, equip, arm, and man about 40 ships, which would be quite safficient to harrass and annoy, if not wholly to destroy, the expedition before ever it could reach the shores of this country

Admiral DUNCOMBE thought that the defence of the country should not be left a together to the navy, and he therefore supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. M. MILNES supported the bill, deeming it wise to lay the ground for establishing such a permanent force as might act, when necessary, as a large military reserve

Mr. BERNAL said it was a del usion to suppose that by 21 days' drill you could make soldiers of these new levies. He was of opinion that a force thus got together would prove inefficient for its intended purpose.

Mr. DENDES supported the bill, contending that ample preparations would be the best safeguard against any attempt at invasion.

Mr. M. GIBSON admitted that there had certainly been a panic upon this subject which at one time was very prevalent, but now it had disappeared before the object was attained for which it had been fomented. He believed it was pretty well understood, that after the second reading of the bill it would be laid aside—that, in fact, there was no intention to carry it into effect. He, for one, (as on a former occasion) when every argument put forward in its favour was an unworthy imputation against the good faith of those Governments with which it was said we were upon the most friendly terms, and of

Mr. S. HERBERT said two Governments in succession having stated the necessity for adding to the defences of the country, he was not prepared to take the responsibility of opposing the measure before the House. He would support the bill, because he thought it the cheapest and best mode to have a small and inexpensive force in time of peace, which would be capable of great expansion should the necessity for its services arise.

Mr. STANFORD said he could not suppose that France would ever think of a permanent occupation of this country; and although he had to guard against would be a sort of marauding expedition, consisting of 15,000 or 20,000. To meet such a danger he thought a militia force well calculated, and he should, therefore, support the bill.

Mr. H. BEVERLEY opposed, and Sir C. BURRELL supported the bill.

Mr. ROBERTS, on behalf of the Government, explained the defensive provisions, arising from the fo ces ips which France still entertained towards England for the check she had received at her hands in her aggre sion on the continental nations in the time of Napoleon. He could not say positively that any proposal to increase the regular army would have been charged against the Government as evidencing an intention to govern unconstitutionally; besides which, any addition to our regular military establishments would involve some countries to go on increasing their armaments. He opposed of the various suggestions to increase the number of pensioners and to raise volunteer corps; and, contending that a militia was the best means of meeting the difficulty, pointed out that the person who will vote that if the late Ministry, to show that it would bear much less severely on the men and on the country. That the plan was not unpopular, was proved by the fact that in Suffolk seventy men had already volunteered

The House then div ded, and the numbers were:—

For the second read ing	.. ..	315
Against it	.. ..	165
Majority	.. ..	— 9

The bill for abolishing the office of Secretary of bankrupts passed through committee; the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time, and, after disposing of the other business on the paper, there being only 24 members present, the House was counted out at half past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Copyright Amendme t Act was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

Lord TORRINGTON presented a petition from the merchants and traders of London and Westminster, complaining of the Treasury minute with respect to the sale of coffee mixed with chicory, and contending for the necessity of rescinding that minute

The Duke of MONTROSE supported the prayer of the petition.

The Earl of DERBY admitted the importance of the petition, and expressed his dissent from the doctrine laid down on the subject by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. Though there might be some difficulty in rescinding the Treasury minute complained of, the present Government would give their best endeavours to prevent the spurious mixture of deleterious articles with coffee.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

The Earl of ROSSE gave notice that on Monday next he would move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the acts relating to drainage in Ireland as administered by the Board of Works.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

MEMBERS' OATHS.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would on a future day move for a committee of the whole House to consider the oaths taken by members

Mr. WALPOLE asked the Secretary of State for the Home D partment whether her Majesty's Ministers contemplated the introd uction of any measure for the e'oan of the ecclesiastical courts?

Mr. WALPOLE replied that the present Queen's Advocate had paid great attention to the subject, and had submitted to his consideration a draft bill. Whether the Government would undertake to adopt that measure, or any other, at the present moment, he could not, considering that the subject was a very complicated one, positively state.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT.

Colonel BOLTE rose to put to the Chancellor of the Exch equer the question of which he had given notice, and it was the more anxious to do so because he found in Battersby's *Catholic Reporter* a statement to the effect that Mr. Bennett, late of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, had been received into the Church. He now begged to ask whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer was prepared to state to the House what steps had been taken by the G overnment towards instituting the promised inquiry respecting the Rev. Mr. Bennett's appointment to the vicarage of Frome?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the Government ha l lost no time in addressing certain inquiries respecting the law herein, reference to this case to the law officers of the Crown. The replies of those learned gentlemen had to be printed, and he might say, only within those few minutes, and he should like to have some time to consider them before he spoke positively on the matters. (Hear, hear.) It was a subject which required the earliest consideration of the Government.

Mr. HORSMAN wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question with respect to the facts stated by him (Mr. Horsman) the other evening. He wished the right hon. gentleman to state whether or not it was the fact that three bonefied clergymen in the diocese of London signed a testimonial in favour of Mr. Bennett in the usual form; whether or not that was countersigned by the Bishop Bennett in the usual form; whether or not that was countersigned by the Bishop of London; and whether the House might have an opportunity of seeing that certificate?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that, as a *bonâ fide* inquiry was to be pursued by the Government, to give any information as to details would not be satisfactory.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr L. KING moved for re-considera tion of the bill to give the franchise to £10 occupiers in counties, and to assimilate the procedure of county elections with that of boroughs. The principle of extending the county franchise had been often discussed but never assailed, and when he heard that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had claimed for his party the merit of introducing that principle, and the Home Secretary had sought to carry it out on the move, qualification of militia service, he could hardly anticipate a change of mind on the part of Ministers. It was a singular fact, while the population, wealth, and intelligence of the country had increased, the county constituency had diminished.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the motion, on the ground of the advanced period of the session, and the party feeling. The discussion of such a measure was calculated to excite. He also thought previous inquiry necessary.

Lord CLAUD HAMILTON followed Mr. Campbell's address, and strangers were ordered to withdraw, which they did.

Mr. HOME rose and expressed his surprise that a motion for the extension of the suffrage should be allowed to go to a division without a word from the leaders on either side. The details and some of the gross inequalities which at present existed, and the consequent non-representation of the people's wishes in the House of Commons, nothing, *en passant*, that in the division of the previous evening, with the exception of the member for Liverpool, the majority was composed of members representing small constituencies. He hoped Ministers would state distinctly what their intentions were.

Lord J. RUSSELL referred to the state of public business, and the desire of the Queen for a speedy dissolution, as reasons for not entertaining the motion. Before they assimilated the county to the borough franchise, they would satisfy themselves that the borough franchise had been a failure; but, as far as he could ascertain, both the county and the borough system had worked well—the counties being represented by persons in whom the landlords and occupiers of the soil had confidence, and with regard to the boroughs, the Opposition would scarcely object to the existing system, seeing that they filled the great majority of the borough seats. In another session Government would be ready to give attention to any well-considered measure for the extension of county elections.

Lord D. STUART supported the motion, in the hope that if the House should refuse at present to adopt the ten-pound franchise, it would at least agree to the other portions of the bill which were at the expense of county electors.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR thought the argument that the session was too far advanced to consider a proposition to extend the county franchise came too late, when they had, without discussion, received a bill to fill the House with paupers. Government, without the introduction of this kind, were furnishing the means to Lord John Russell to return to office.

Mr. HADDAT protested against the insinuation that the Opposition were retarding the public business, and called attention to the fact that Tuesdays were not Government days. He contended that if the representation in the counties as compared with that of the people at the head of the boroughs, the same preponderance would in favour of Free Trade which did exist in both cases. If the £10 occupiers were allowed to vote, and the result should be favourable to the Government, he should not complain. He should vote for the measure as a most judicious one, and one about which the great majority of the people were most anxious.

After some observations from Mr. Packe, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Buck, and Col. Sibthorp,

Lord J. RUSSELL considered members were perfectly justified in bringing forward motio s of this kind, seeing that the Government had not only evinced no desire to take the Tuesdays for their own business, but had reinstituly accepted the Thursdays. He thought the question of the representation, both in boroughs and counties, should be dealt with as a whole; and he hoped in the next session it would be considered, and that this and the other great question, Free Trade, would be finally settled.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed that the question should be considered as a whole. If the great deficiency in the act of 1832 was in the representation of labour, it would not be supplied by the present bill. The remedy proposed by the Reform party for the inequalities of which they complained was not one that gave to labour and to property their respective rights, but one to put into the hands of labour the whole power. The complaint was, "labour is not represented;" and the proposal of Mr. Locke King and his school was, "let us represent property still more." He denied that the Government had associated themselves with the Opposition in an extension of democratic power. If a well matured measure for giving to the artisan class the suffrage, consistent with the maintenance of those institutions which were as much for their interest as of any other class, could be brought forward, a due consideration would be prepared to give it a calm and dispassionate consideration; but in the absence of any such measure, they would adhere to the existing settlement.

Sir B. HALL ridiculed the observation that they had just heard was to be considered but as a mere clap-trap for the hustings? If the Chancellor of the Exchequer really meant to give the franchise to the working classes, let him say so openly and boldly, and not by the insertion of 40-shilling, as well as that of Free Trade, he had thrown over the opinions he had held six months ago, and returned to the faith of his early in

After a few words in reply from Mr. LOCKE KING, the House divided:—

For the motion	.. .. ..	149
Against it	.. .. ..	202
Majority	.. .. ..	— 53

The motion was accordingly lost.

Sir W. PAGE WOOD obtained leave to introduce a bill to extend the provisions of the Trustees Act of 1850.

Leave was moved for papers respecting the recall of Colonel Outram from Baroda, and was proceeding to make a speech on the subject, when he was interrupted by a count out at a quarter to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

COUNTY ELECTIONS EXPENSES.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER moved the first reading of the County Elections Expenses Bill

Mr. ANSTEY opposed the motion.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 16; against it, 13: majority, 3

There not being forty members present, the House was counted; but, some additional members having entered, a House was made, and the business proceeded.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER said, that, as there was no House at the time, the division was of no avail, and he would take an opportunity of moving the first reading of the bill on some occasion when the House should be mo e full.

UNIVERSITY TESTS (SCOTLAND).

Mr. MONCREIFF moved the second reading of the Universities of Scotland Bill, the object of which was to abolish tests in the universities in Scotland.

Mr. F. SCOTT and Sir E. H. LEAGH spoke against the bill.

Mr. MONCREIFF, in support of the bill, said its object was to abolish those tests in the universities of Scotland, which were only established for the purpose of preventing Episcopacy in that country, and maintaining the Presbyterian religion, and the repeal of which could lead to no injurious effects upon the Established Church of Scotland. The vice of such tests was that they were always enforced just when they should not be so enforced, and were allowed to go into disuse just at the time when they should be called into operation.

Mr. BETHELL supported the bill, on the ground that the tests were inoperative, and that it was therefore inexpedient to maintain them.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE could not see how any Government could support a bill which was clearly a violation of the treaty of Union. Such a change could

only be justified upon the strongest grounds; and he must say that the case made out by the hon gentleman was far too weak to warrant the House in passing such a measure.

After a few words from Mr. ANSTEY and Mr. EWART in favour of the bill,

Sir A. CAMPBELL said the bill was not a violation of the Act of Union, for there were words in that act to the effect that it could only be altered by Parliament; but it was enjoined by the Coronation oath: and even if the bill were to receive the sanction of both Houses of Parliament, it could not receive the Royal assent without a violation of that oath.

Mr. HUME supported the bill.

Sir G. CLERK said that this appeared to him to be an attempt to do away ultimately with the tests in the English universities.

Lord J. RUSSELL was surprised to hear Mr. Walpole say that no case had been made out, when it appeared to him that he had never heard a more unanswerable case made out for any measure which had been ever brought into Parliament. The state of the existing law was so anomalous, that it ought to undergo the revision of Parliament, and he should therefore support the bill.

Mr. C. BAINE gave his cordial opposition to the bill, being of opinion that secular education must be upon religious education, and believing that the feeling of the whole population of Scotland was averse to the measure.

Mr. OSWALD supported the bill.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 187; against it, 172: majority, 15.

The bill was consequently lost.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after a vain attempt on the part of Sir John Pakington to induce the right hon. gentleman to postpone the measure, moved the second reading of the Colonial Bishops Bill, the object of which was to place the Church of England in our colonies upon such a footing as would enable it to manage its own affairs, subject in certain particulars to such restrictions and restraints as Parliament might think fit to direct. He did not propose to give to the Church of England any preference in the colonies; on the contrary, he would not accept such a boon for the Church, believing that nothing could be more fatal to its progress—nothing more ruinous to its interests; his only object was to place all religions in our colonies upon a perfectly equal footing. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to argue for the necessity of giving a power of synodical action to the Church of England in our colonies, the mode of carrying out that object being left to the colonists themselves.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the adjournment of the debate, and it was accordingly adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th of May.—The House then rose.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord REDESDALE presided on the Woolsack, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

GENERAL ROSAS.

Earl GRANVILLE asked the noble Lord at the head of Foreign Affairs a question as to what has Lordship termed the extraordinary honours which he saw by the public papers had been paid to General Rosas on his arrival at Plymouth on Monday last. He wished to know whether these honours had been paid to General Rosas in accordance with official instruction.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said no order had proceeded from the Foreign Office, and he might say none from the Treasury either. The only communication which General Rosas had had with the Government was to leave the vessels in this country as quietly as possible as a private individual. He came to this country as a fugitive, and seeking an asylum; and, therefore, was not the time to proclaim his deeds, and to seek to visit them on him.

In reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of MALMESBURY said that he was not aware, but it was very probable, a Treasury order had been issued to prevent General Rosas's effects without search or duty. It was, however, a mistake to suppose that General Rosas was possessed of any great amount of wealth; on the contrary, it was that he had fled to this country almost destitute, and in a state of great poverty.

Lord BEAUMONT said that while they were on this subject he would take the opportunity of put ing a question to the noble Lord relative to the rumoured occupation of Monte Video by the Brazilian troops, and whether that occupation was merely intended as a temporary matter of police, or was likely to be attended by any important political results.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he believed it was correct that there had been such an occupation, and that Monte Video was now in the possession of the Brazilian troops. He was informed, however, by the Brazilian Minister, that this occupation was only intended as a temporary measure.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Sheep, &c. Contagious Disorders Prevention Bill, were severally passed through committee.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved a resolution that the sanitary condition of the metropolis requires the immediate attention and interposition of her Majesty's Government. The noble Lord entered into the statistics of the sanitary condition of the metropolis, quoting largely from sessional returns, for the purpose of showing that the condition of the metropolis was extremely deplorable, to the health of the inhabitants.

The Earl of DERBY expressed his assent to the motion, if the words "and interposition" were struck out.

The motion, as amended, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

"HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE."

Mr SCHOLEFIELD said, as some uncertainty prevailed with reference to the intentions of the Government as to further prosecuting the *Household Narrative* for infringing the Stamp Act, he should therefore be glad if the learned Attorney-General would state distinctly what was intended to be done.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the law officers of the Crown, as well as Mr. Justice Crompton, were dissatisfied with the decision of the Court of Exchequer, and, therefore, he had recommended that a fresh suit should be commenced, on which he had no doubt that the Court of Exchequer would decide according to their previous decision, without any argument, and then the matter could be carried to a court of appeal, when the law would be finally settled.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether these publications could not be tested without the enormous cost of the Court of Exchequer and the House of Lords?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, as a general rule, he must withhold his sanction to any proceeding which might endanger her Majesty's revenue.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of an hon. member a new writ was ordered for the election of a Knight of the Shire for Carmarthenshire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Rice Trevor, now Lord Dynevor.

MILITIA BILL.

Mr. COBDEN gave notice, that, for the better consideration of the Militia Bill, he would on Monday move that certain returns connected with the army, ordnance, and navy be laid before the House, and that the bill be not further proceeded with until such returns were furnished to the House.

ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty further to regulate the duty of ecclesiastical personages, and to make better provision for the management and distribution of episcopal and capitular revenues. The noble Marquis said he had two objects in view in bringing forward this motion: the one was to enable the Church to extend its influence through all the modifications of our rapidly extending population; and the other, to provide a remedy for the spiritual destitution already in existence. To carry out these objects, the noble Lord gave an outline of a plan, the leading features of which were the correction of certain anomalies which now exist in ecclesiastical appointments, and the appropriation of the revenues pertaining to them to the object of extending the benefits of the Establishment. He proposed the suspension of unnecessary dignities and the profitable occupancy of ecclesiastical residences, the abolition of sinecure cathedral appointments, including canonries without care of souls, and a reduction of the allowances to certain dignitaries of the Church. He proposed that in future income of the Archbishop of Canterbury should be £10,000, that of the Archbishop of York, £8000; the Bishop of London, £5000; and the Bishop of Winchester, £5000. He calculated from these sources there would be derived no less than £40,000 per annum towards the establishment of new seas, and £27,000 for the general purposes of the Church. The management of Church property he proposed to transfer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Lord R. GROSVENOR seconded the motion.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE would offer no objection to the introduction of the measure, agreeing as he did that it was desirable to create additional sees, and to provide for the better management of Church property.

After a short discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved for a select committee to consider the preservation of the Crystal Palace, or the central portion thereof, with a view to its applicability to purposes of public instruction and recreation.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Colonel SITHORP opposed it.

Lord J. MANNERS said that among the principal causes which had removed the obstacles in the way of the erection of the Crystal Palace, the most cogent was the assurance and specific undertaking that the Building should be of a temporary character, and should be immediately removed after it had served its purposes. Against that undertaking her Majesty's Government could not now act with the view of preserving the Palace on its present site. They, therefore, were of opinion that it ought to be removed; but they did not mean to act in any hostile spirit in the matter, but would readily allow all the necessary time and facilities for its convenient removal to another site; and he suggested the vicinity of Battersea as furnishing a most suitable and eligible site. He hoped the House would reject the motion.

Mr. LABOUCHERE and Lord SEYMOUR opposed the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON supported the motion.

After some further discussion, the House divided—

For the motion	103
Against it	221
Majority against the motion	—118

The motion was accordingly lost.

Adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I P, of Lisbon—Look at Mr Staunton's problem No 479, once more. It is palpably evident that at the fourth move, when White takes the K B pawn in passing he places the Black King in check with his Queen. He had given check with his Queen at the third move, and Black when pressed to cover the check with his K B Pawn; but at this Pawn, reserved to its march and taken off the board, *just as if it had moved only one step*, the Black King remained still in check of the White Queen. Your error cannot be examined.

W S L—You are wrong. While had just played his Rook back to K R 3d, to prevent the Queen's move you suggest.

F W A, Brussels, is thanked both for the game and for the compliment implied by his considerate order.

G P. The solution played for was one of Mochi's beautiful Terrace Chessboard

J K, of Inverkeithing. The "Chess-Player's Companion," by the same author

W H S, Bermuda. From the face of a King leaving hon. quarters does not invariably state his right to Castle. In the case mentioned, "G" was justified, therefore, in Castling, if there were no other piece to be moved.

CORONA—We should have much pleasure in examining the back Problems again, to test your correspondent's new solution, if time permitted; but duty to hundreds of other communicants forbids it. He should favour us with an address.

R H W—The key moves to Enigma No 478 are—. B to Q B 5th. 2. B to Q 7th 2. R to K R 3d. The rest are obvious.

KILKENNY—The key move to Enigma 726 is—1. R to Q B 3d. 2 See notice above to Sydney.

R M, of Ashford, is also thanked, for the following

H W F—No 5 shall appear. No 6 has two solutions

CLERK V—Just should send your name to Mr Lankester, the secretary, and join the St George's Chess Club. The subscription is three guineas a year only (an entrance fee)

ENIGMATIST—The analysis of the Bishop's fiendish by Messrs Petroff and Bianchi, being much too long for insertion in this Journal, has been transferred, by the desire of the authors, to the *Chess-player's Chronicle*; and the first part, we believe, will be given in the May number

O D L—He can obtain a Queen for every Pawn he advances to the 8 h sq, even while his original Queen has to be found

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 479 by The Tyneter, who wish Correspondents would write their signatures legibly; Tyro, J B S, S E T V, Mitchell, Ernest, Philo-Judy, Finch, Argus, Lex, F R S, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 480 by R P W, is correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 481, by W F L of Salisbury, Stevens, J M of Sherburn, The Tyne or, Jack of Shrewsbury, R B of Ashford, F C, "Farnwood," Bath Duo, Mew, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No 731, by Stevens, Jack o' Shrewsbury R B, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by A B C, Mona, J P, of Lisbon; J E B, F M B, J M, are correct.

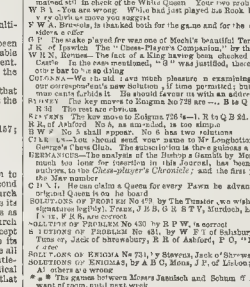
All others are wrong

* * The games between Messrs Jaenisch and Schnus are unavoidably postponed, from want of room, until next week

PROBLEM No. 482.

From the unpublished MS. of the Rev. H. BOLTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in eight moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following is one of the games played during the late Chess gathering between Major Jaenisch and Mr. Staunton. (From the "Chess Tournament a collection of the games played at this celebrated assemblage." BOHN, London, 1852.)

(King's Gambit evaded.)

BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Major J.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	36. h to Q 3d	P to K Kt 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	37. R to Q 2d	P to K Kt 5th (ch)
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th *(a)*	38. K to K Kt 2d	R to K 8th *(e)*
4. Kt to Q B 3d *(b)*	Kt to K B 3d	39. K to K 3d	R to K 6th (ch)
5. P to Q 3d	B to Q K 2d	40. K to K 2d	P to K B 4th
6. P takes P	Kt takes K P	41. Kt to Q 4th	P to K B 5th
7. Q to her 4th	B takes Kt (ch)	42. K to Q 2d	P to K B 6th
8. P takes B	Castles	43. B to K B 5th	B takes B
9. Kt to K B 3d	K R to K sq	44. Kt takes B	R to Q R 6th *(f)*
10. Kt to K 5th	K Kt to Q 4d *(c)*	45. K to K B 4th (ch)	K to B sq
11. B to Q Kt 2d	K R to K 6th	46. Kt takes K Kt P	R takes Q R P *(g)*
12. Q to K B 2d	Kt to Q B 5th	47. Kt to B 3d	R to Q R 8th (ch)
13. Castles on Q's side *(d)*	Kt takes B	48. K to Q 4d	R takes R (ch)
14. K takes Kt	Q to Q 3d	49. Kt takes R	K to Q 2d
15. Q R to Q 5th	R takes K B P	50. Kt to K 3d	K to Q 3d
16. R takes R	Q takes R	51. K to her sq	K to K 4th
17. Q to Q 4th	Q to her 3d	52. K to Q 2d	K to K 5th
18. P to K sq	B to Q sq	53. P to Q B 3d	P to Q R 4th
19. B to Q 3d	P to K R 3d	54. h to K Kt 4th	K to Q B 4th
20. P to K Kt 4th	R to Q R 3d	55. Kt to K 3d (ch)	K to K 5th
21. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	56. P to Q 6th (ch)	P takes P
22. P takes P	Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	57. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to K 5th
23. K to Q Kt sq	Q takes P at K B 3d	58. Kt takes Q Kt P	K to K B 6th (ch)
24. K to K Kt sq	R to K sq	59. K to K sq	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
25. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q K 3d	60. K to Q 2d	K to K 4th
26. B to Q 4th	Q to K B 3d	61. P to K R 4th	K to B 4th
27. Kt to K B 3d	Q takes Q (ch)	62. K to K 3d	K to K 5th
28. K Kt takes Q	Kt to Q B 5th	63. P to K R 5th	K takes P (ch)
29. Kt to Q K 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	64. K to Q B 5th	R takes Q P (ch)
30. Kt to K sq	B to K 4th	65. K takes P	P to Q R 5th
31. K to B sq	R to Q 6th	66. K to K 4th	P to Q R 6th
32. K to Q 2d	Kt to K 5th (ch)	67. K to Q 6th	K to K 6th (ch)
33. K to K 3d	h at to K Kt 4th (dis ch)	68. K to K 4th	K to Q 8th
34. K to K B 4th	P to K B 3d*	69. P to Q B 4th	K to Q Kt 7th
35. K to K R 2d	Kt to K R 6th (ch)	70. K takes P	Kt takes P

And Black resigns.

(a) The mode of evading the King's Gambit has long been known as a cess really practised in England. Jaenisch playing the move attributed to Lewis of Edinburgh by Mr. Lonnisch in an article on the subject in the *Schachzeitung* for June, 1850, entitled "Partie zwischen Lewis und Staunton" from which it appears that the opening was lately been brought into vogue in Vienna by Messrs Falkner and Ledert. two An other player of some note. The move of P to K 5th is not really an embarrassing one to the first player, for it proves not to be a defensive, but a counter attack of considerable power.

(b) In a note which the late Mr Staunton appended to the article mentioned, the line of play recommended as the best for the first player is to move his K B to Q 3d (checking) the game then proceeds in the manner following:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
4. K to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3d		
(Interposing the Q B is justly decried by Mr Falkbeer, the author of the analysis, as inferior)		7. P to Q 4th	K B to Q 3d
5. P takes P	P takes P		
6. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3d		

Mr Harrwitz considers this is the second player's best move, and observes that the advantage of position which he has given up is quite sufficient to compensate for the loss of his Pawn From a subsequent number of the *Schachzeitung* it appears that Mr Falkbeer, in lead *ing* over 7. Kt to Q 3d, is in the habit of moving 7. Q to her Kt 3d, and has found it successful in annihilating the counter-attack against many strong opponents. We must confess, that neither 7. K to Q 3d, nor 7. Q to her Kt 3d, appears to us to avail much, and cannot help preferring a move which occurred in reason in this opening which was played with Major Jaenisch. The move was 7. Q Kt to Q 2d; and to this, even with the assistance of our distinguished opponent, perhaps one more acute and unwearied analyser than we have not yet discovered any perfect y satisfactory answer for the first player. In one of our games the after-move ran thus:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
7.	Q Kt to Q 2d	10. Q Kt to Q B 3d	B to Q Kt 5th
8. Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to his 3d	11. Castles	B takes Kt
9. K B to Q Kt 3d	B to Q R 3d.	12. P takes B	K Kt to Q 4th

And the second player has undoubtedly the superior game. If, at the 11th move the first player had moved his Q Kt to Q 2d, the following seems a probable continuation:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
11. Q B to Q 3d	Castles	12. Castles	

(Taking the K P, though a natural move, is not a good one, since his opponent might first play Q to his Kt sq, checking, and then play Kt R to K sq).

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
12.	K B takes Q Kt	13. P takes B	Q Kt to Q 4th

And again the second player has the advantage

(c) A bar better, we believe, than the more apparent move of Kt to K B 3d.

(d) A certainly tailed to make the most of the advantages he acquired in the beginning

(e) Threatening mate next move.

(f) The only possible move to secure his advantage of position.

(g) Again threatening mate. The way in which White's Kt and K B P confine the adverse King, is remarkable.

(h) A good conception. Without great care now, White will be unable to win.

(i) Intending to march on with his K B P

(k) K to Kt 6 h would have enabled White to win, we think; but taking the Pawn, though a slower, was a surer process.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND IN AUSTRALIA.—Major-General James Campbell, K H., an old Peninsular soldier and a regimental officer, upwards of twenty years commanding the 98th Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the troops in Austria and its dependences, which includes New Zealand. Major-General Campbell, we understand, will leave England about July or August next, by one of the new line of steamers, for Sydney.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.—The *Herald*, 28, Captain Henry Mangles Denham, arrived at Woolwich in the latter part of last week, from Chatham, and, with her tender, the *Torch* steam-vessel, Lieut.-Commander Chimmo, will be speedily ready to leave on their exploring voyage to the South Seas. The *Herald* will take on board, at Woolwich, her chronometers from Greenwich, and a great variety of presents for the natives of the southern islands. The *Herald* has been fitted and equipped in the most efficient manner for the interesting service in which she will be engaged, with her tender the *Torch*, for the long period of from five to seven years.

CHATHAM.—Orders have been received at this garrison to prepare barrack-room for the reception of detachments of infantry, who, in common with the Royal Sappers and Miners of the Queen's service, and the troops of the Hon. East India Company's *depôt* from Warley Barracks, are to be placed under the sanitary regulations, and the new system of drill and discipline carried into effect by the officers of that corps in the art of constructing field works for purposes of attack and defence.

"FIRE QUEENSES" IN MAIL STEAMERS.—The crew of the *Ripon*, which has just left with the overland mail, were drilled previous to their departure by Captain Austen, the new Admiralty superintendent of mail packets at Southampton, and went through all the evolutions necessary in case of fire on board, particularly with reference to managing and lowering the boats, &c. It is expected that ultimately these exercises will be repeated also on board the mail packets while they are at sea, under the superintendence of the Admiralty officers.

THE "EREBUS" AND "TERROR."—We have reason to believe that Sir Edward Parry, and other experienced Arctic voyagers, entertain the opinion that the ships seen by the merchantmen attached to the iceberg, off Newfoundland, were in reality the *Erebus* and *Terror*, abandoned by Sir John Franklin and his companions.—*United Service Gazette.*

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.—At the usual anniversary dinner, which took place at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr Hume, the chief, in his speech testimony to the vast improvement which had taken place in the condition of the merchant seamen since he first went on board an Indiaman, 56 years ago. The benefits of the charity had now been conferred on no less a number than 65,387 patients, of whom nearly one-half were foreigners. During the evening subscriptions to the amount of £1350 were announced, among which included 100 guineas from her Majesty, £500 from the Trinity Corporation, £20 from the Emperor of Russia, 100 guineas from the East India Company, and £200 from the Duke of Northumberland.

Admiral Parker's flag-ship *Queen*, 116 guns, Captain Wise, arrived at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean on Tuesday morning. Neither the *Retribution* nor *Sampson* steam-frigates, which had been sent to look out for her, had failed in with her.

Instructions have been issued by the Admiralty ordering that the Admiralty agents on the Brazilian, Mediterranean, Peninsular, and West India stations shall be repeatedly transferred from one station to another, in order that they may not become intimately acquainted with the pilotage of the routes and ports connected with each of those stations.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—THE WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS.

The proprietors of the Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street, encouraged by the unexampled success of their first attempt, the "Overland to India," have produced a new series of scenic realities upon a subject which must ever be of national and intellectual interest, the "Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington." We are informed in the descriptive guide that nearly two years have been occupied in the preparation of this gigantic diorama, as we can well believe on considering the vast number of incidents which it embraces, the scenes of which stretch from Hindostan to the north of Europe. Great accuracy is vouched for in regard to the features of the spots themselves; Mr. W. Telbin having himself visited Spain and Portugal to obtain the necessary sketches for the Peninsular campaign, Mr. John Burnett having supplied drawings of the field of Waterloo, and the Indian scenery being obtained from the most authentic sources. The panorama commences with the birth-place of the great hero, Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, and then takes us at once to India, where a terrible scene of the storming of Seringapatam, with which the Duke (then Colonel Wellesley) inaugurated his brilliant and world-wide career; then follow, interrelated by their appropriate episodes, the storming of the Droog, or Hill Fort, on the road to Assaye, and the bloody, but decisive victory of that name. The Peninsular campaign opens with a very beautiful view of Lisbon. In the numerous *tableaux* which follow, illustrative of the victorious course of our army, the proprietors announce that they do not profess to depict battles and sieges with rigid regard to technical military details, but rather to give just ideas of sites, actions, local colour, costumes, &c. In this, as regards pictorial effect, they are decidedly right, whilst for historical usefulness there is more to be attained by an accurate representation of the bearings of the various theatres of conflict, accompanied by intelligent *viva voce* explanations, than from a confused mass or sobriety in the feat of action, and necessarily to a great extent concealed by smoke. The names of Grieve, Telbin, and Absolon are a sufficient guarantee for the artistic execution of the varied succession of scenery thus brought before us; and where the contending forces are introduced, they are realised with an exactitude almost equal to the best groupings of the stage. Curious effects of atmosphere, of water, and of light are studied, to give greater effect to particular scenes; as, for instance, very happily in the interior of the chapel where the body of General Craufurd was laid after the battle of Ciudad Rodrigo, and which Lord Wellington visits by candle light at night, accompanied by some of his attendants. All of a sudden the living spectators of the sad scene quit the sacred spot, the candles are extinguished, and nothing remains but the corpse, wrapped in its martial cloak, dimly distinguishable by the light of the moon. Upon the whole, however, perhaps the most striking and effective scene is that of the storming of San Sebastian, of which our Artist has taken the accompanying Sketch, and of which the particulars will always be read with lively interest.

The town of San Sebastian is built in a conical shape, on an isthmus of the sea, isolated by a tidal river. The hill above about 400 feet high, is fronted strongly. To dislodge the French from this hold in the rear of his advance, was essential to Lord Wellington. The harbour, however, offered a point for embarkation, which no seeming might be necessary from the increased levity of the Spaniards and Portuguese towards the English, their deliverers. Unable to be everywhere at once, Lord Wellington confided the siege to Sir Thomas Graham. The place was excellently garrisoned by 3000 men, under General Rey, and the French, "masters of the sea," supplied him amply. Graham, after a fruitless attempt by escalade, commenced regular approaches, and two breaches above, apparently practicable, invited assault, which Lord Wellington ordered for the 31st, at low tide.

The morning broke heavily, and when the British storming party, scarred by vollies from all sides, reached the breach which seemed so wide, it was found to be so narrow as barely to admit single files to enter. None outlived the attempt. The troops then swarmed up the steep, melted away under the consuming fire of the French, and the hill sides were covered with dead and wounded. Then was adopted the bold resolution of again opening the artillery against the breach, and showers of shot and shells passed narrowly over the heads of the storming parties; while the practice was so perfect that the discharge dealt confusion and havoc in the enemy, few of the assailants were hurt, none disheartened, but all were rapidly reseated. Meanwhile, the rising tide cut off reinforcements or any further assaults, and already to the verge of desperation. In this crisis, a shell from the British batteries set fire to a reserve of ammunition accumulated in the rear of the besieged, when hundreds of the French grenadiers were destroyed by the explosion. During the confusion, an amid eddies of smoke and flames, the assailants rushed on the bewildered garrison, and the fortress was won at the fearful expense of 5000 brave men and officers, who there perished, as on former occasions, the crimes of politicians. An awful thunder-cloud and storm now fell down from the mountains, and closed, like a curtain p ll, this tragedy.

The Panorama terminates with the Battle of Waterloo, the final charge of which is very successfully presented.

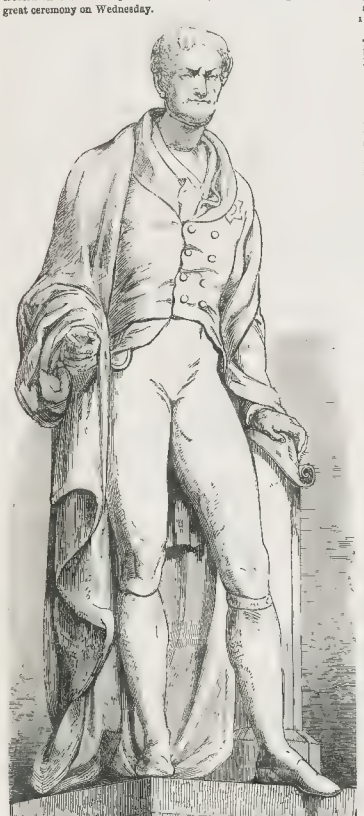
On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, and attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Lord Colville, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour, honoured the Gallery with a private visit, to view the new Diorama.

During the week the following distinguished personages have also visited the Dioramas—viz. the Marquis of Douro, the Dowager Countess of Jersey and party, Earl de Grey, the Earl and Countess of Devon, Lord and Lady Palmerston, accompanied by Lady William Russell; the Marquis D'Azeglio (Sardinian Minister), Mr. Fleming, Lord and Lady Mahon, &c,

"THE STORMING OF SAN SEBASTIAN," FROM THE NEW DIORAMA OF THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AT THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, REGENT-STREET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

BRONZE STATUE OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

THIS noble tribute to his Grace the Duke of Rutland has just been erected in the market-place at Leicester, and was inaugurated with great ceremony on Wednesday.



COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, JUST ERECTED AT LEICESTER.

The Statue, which has been ably executed in bronze, by Mr. E. Davis, represents the Duke of Rutland in the act of receiving the address voted to his Grace on the fiftieth anniversary of his holding the office of Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Leicester. The figure is colossal in size, and is placed upon a lofty stone pedestal, which bears the following inscription:—

John Henry Duke of Rutland, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of Leicestershire. The inhabitants of the county and towns, during the fiftieth anniversary of his high office, with universal consent, caused this Statue to be erected. 1850. Proceri tibi, maiores largimur honores.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ON Saturday, an original drama by Mr. Mark Lemon was produced. It is entitled "Mind your own Business." The character to which this title applies was enacted by Mr. Buckstone, and named *Mr. Oddiman*. He is a rural meddlesome person, who interferes in the love-makings and other doings of his village. Without being a necessary agent in the drama, he nevertheless serves to precipitate matters, especially in the first act. *Marian Morrison* (Miss Reynolds) is loved by her neighbour, *Mr. Verdon* (Mr. Webster), who has wooed her through her sister *Fanny* (Mrs. Stirling). The girl, however, has formed an attachment for a young artist, *Arthur Mowbray* (Mr. Howe). Busybody misinterprets these facts, and informs *Verdon*, who has made the usual application to the lady's father, that he is accepted, and brings him on the scene to be rejected. *Verdon*, thinking that he has been made the victim of coquetry, flies from his estate, and, in the second act, is shown in London, drinking himself to death. Parties of pleasure, also, he visits, and forms one at a *dejeuner*, *Mrs. Smythe's* (Mrs. Buckingham), the wife of a rich colonial adventurer, who had been formerly a footman (Mr. Keeley), now shelved by his loving spouse on account of his mispronouncing the W's and other obvious vulgarities. The ex-flunky, however, has a soul, and, acting on a suggestion of *Oddiman's*, breaks up the party by appearing in his cast-off footman's clothes. All by the unwelcome apparition; and the end is, that a separation is consummated between *Mr.* and *Mrs. Smythe*. At this *Mrs. Smythe's* we find, too, *Fanny Morrison*, recommended as lady's companion by *Mr. Oddiman*. Improper proposals are made to her by one of the guests, *Mr. Cuprum*, *M.P.* (Mr. Leigh Murray), and the poor girl flies to save her honour. In the third act we find her pursued by her tempter to a roadside inn; but fortunately *Verdon* has also stopped there, and is summoned by her cries to the rescue. *Verdon*, indeed, had not long since renewed his acquaintance with *Fanny*, who had followed the unhappy man from *Mrs. Smythe's* to his hotel, and in a moment of vicious delirium recalled him to himself and past recollections. This is the scene which forms the subject of our illustration. Acting on her advice, *Verdon* had resolved to travel homeward; and now she is rewarded for her virtuous interposition. A meeting of all parties soon takes place, and *Marian* has an opportunity of vindicating her conduct, and proving to *Verdon*, that, as it was to her sister *Fanny* his former courtship had been confided, his real passion must also have been for her. Reflection and internal conviction make him ascertain that this is psychologically true; and thus his heart-wounds are at last healed by the discovery of the right object of its love.

Such is the leading argument of this drama, which is throughout written with care, point, and refinement of style. Perhaps it owes everything to the polish of dialogue, which carries the writer safely through many situations and dramatic difficulties which really require more rigorous treatment. Neither is the play perfect in structure, there being more than one needless link, and many stirring passages that serve no other purpose than temporary excitement, leading themselves to nothing. Considering these faults, the play has great merits as a picture of life and a story of interest. It was well acted throughout; but the burthen lay on Mr. Webster, who, as the rustic gentleman and disappointed lover, seeking oblivion in the pleasure that leads to premature death, had a character which none can perform so well as he. We are happy to record that the house was full; and, at the fall of the curtain, the applause universal

Last week it should have been stated that the new burlesque of "O, Gemini" is the joint production of Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Gilbert à Beckett.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMIC DRAMA OF "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE TAXES WHICH OBSTRUCT THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

There is scarcely any political or social question of importance which does not require to be presented repeatedly, and in different points of view, to public consideration—to be well ventilated, as the phrase is—before the force of popular opinion can be brought to bear upon it with irresistible effect so as to dissipate completely, like mists before the power of the sun, all objections which are raised against its just and final settlement.

The impediments thrown in the way to obstruct the propagation of popular instruction and knowledge, by the fiscal exactions and harassing regulations which the existing state of the law empowers the Excise to make at the very outset of the formation and manufacture of the means and instruments of education—viz. books, newspapers, and other periodicals—present a case of this kind. These impediments to the cultivation of the mind and intellect of the multitude are not appreciated at their full enormity by the public opinion and judgment of the country at large, else they would be at once swept away as a degrading and mischievous remnant of the barbarous legislation of an unenlightened age.

In order, then, to put the whole question in its true light fully before the public, we give, in a condensed form, the speech of the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P. for Manchester, on Thursday week, in the House of Commons, which treats the subject with rare ability and completeness:—

Mr. M. GIBSON, who had a notice on the paper in the following terms —"To bring under the notice of the House the policy of deriving revenue from taxes on knowledge, and to move, in separate resolutions, that such illiberal arrangements ought to be made as will enable the General Post Office to dispense with the duty on paper; that the newspaper stamp ought to be abolished; and that the tax on advertisements ought to be repealed," —said that, in bringing under the consideration of the House a proposal for the repeal of any portion of taxation, and for lessening thereby the public income of the country, a member of that House laboured under considerable difficulties, for there naturally arose an impression in the minds of honourable gentlemen that such a proposition proceeded from what was termed "an economical spirit" in matters of taxation. If that the motion had been dictated by some clamour out of doors, resulting from an indisposition to pay any tax whatever. He admitted that there were persons rather indiscriminating in the course they took with reference to a repeal of taxation; but he, for one, had always endeavoured to avoid supporting any motion or encouraging any views for the repeal of taxation, unless he had first satisfied himself as to the grounds on which such views were based. He hoped, therefore, he might be understood as bringing forward the present motion on grounds of public policy in reference to the character of the taxes themselves, and their effect on the morals and industry of the nation, rather than on the effect they had in increasing the price of particular articles to the consumers of this country. Another difficulty under which he laboured was connected with the financial statement, which the Government would shortly submit to the House. They were sometimes told, after the Budget had been laid before Parliament, that, as the financial arrangements for the year were completed, it was improper to bring forward any motion for a repeal of taxation; and at other times he was told it was improper to bring forward a motion of this kind before the financial statement was made. Thus, according to these two views, it would be impossible for an independent member to find any fitting time to submit to the House a proposal for the repeal of taxation. (Hear, hear.) It concerned, however, that it was the legitimate function of a member of that House, without in the slightest degree questioning the necessity on the part of Government to exercise the most extreme caution before they parted with any portion of the public income of the country, to review the sources of our taxation, and ascertain whether the money to be raised for the support of our establishments might not be raised in a better manner than at present. In bringing forward the present motion, he would not ask the Government, that he did not represent, to act for any suffering interest. Neither papermakers, nor newspaper proprietors, nor the publishers of cheap literature did he profess to represent on the present occasion. His desire was simply to represent the public interests; and if it could be alleged as an answer to his case, that paper-makers, paper manufacturers were not in favour of his motion, or that particular newspaper proprietors would rather retain the stamp duty in reference to certain vested interests, he distinctly stated that that was no argument against the public case he was now urging on public grounds, and that he asked for the repeal of these taxes. Neither could he permit this question to be viewed as a party one. It would be in the recollection of the House, that two sessions ago he submitted the question to its consideration, and was then supported by gentlemen of all political views; he, therefore, now submitted the subject without feeling that he was advocating a party question, which was to give, as it were, a triumph to gentlemen on one side of the House over gentlemen on the other; but he conceived he was advocating a question which had its foundation simply in the general interests of the community, and of persons of all political parties. The question he was now submitting to the House had the good fortune to be supported two sessions ago by no less than four distinguished members of the present Government. (Hear.) Such a position was an enviable one for an independent member of Parliament, and he should not assume, in any remarks he might make, that there was any hostility on the part of the Government to the motion he was about to submit to the House, though he could fancy it just possible that official restraint might, under peculiar circumstances, prevent those who were really disposed to be favourable to the cause from agreeing to his motion at that particular moment. The first proposal he should make had reference simply to the question of the paper duty, and here he could remind the House, that, in submitting a similar motion for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, he did not propose to ask any gentleman to commit himself to a large reduction of taxation at the present moment. He did not propose that the three proposals for the remission of the paper duty, the newspaper stamp duty, and the tax on advertisements, should be decided on by the House in one vote. He meant to ask the opinion of the House on each proposition separately, so that those who were in favour of one proposition might vote for it without reference to the others. His own opinion, however, was, that all the three propositions should be carried. With respect to the first proposition, respecting the duty on paper, he was only calling on the House to agree to the resolution come to by one of its own committees in 1834. Nay, he was not asking the House to go so far as the resolution of its own committee adopted at a time when the public revenue and the financial condition of the country admitted of much less experiment with taxation. The committee of 1834 came to the resolution, that it was desirable that the duty on paper, in conjunction with two other duties, which he need not now refer to, should rest on general and commercial grounds, totally repealed without delay. Now, his proposition was not so strong as that of the committee of 1834: it was simply, "that such financial arrangements ought to be made as would enable Parliament to dispense with the duty on paper." That was a moderate proposition, and only called upon the House to pass an opinion that the duty on paper was not such a tax as ought to be considered part of our permanent system of taxation. He was not asking them to pass their pen through the act of Parliament which imposed the duty on paper, but only to suggest to the Government that in their financial arrangements they would be consulting the permanent interests of the country if they would make such arrangements as with safety to the public revenue would admit of the repeal of the paper duty. This he held to be a most moderate and legitimate proposition to submit to the House, and one which he hoped no gentleman, who was not in favour of the paper duty as being a good tax, would be prepared to resist. He might have to notice the injurious effect of the paper duty in impeding the circulation of knowledge; but, if he were to omit all allusion to the oppressive regulations consequent upon it, under which the manufacturer laboured, and to the bad effect of the paper duty in preventing the employment of labour, and in preventing this country becoming an exporting country of paper, he should not do full justice to the subject. With regard to the oppressive regulations, he admitted that that was but a complaint against the whole Excise system, but he did not admit that so strong a case with respect to the manufacture itself and the employment of labour could be made out from any other article on which the Excise duty fell as could be made out in reference to paper. He would remind the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the regulations in reference to the manufacture of paper were most oppressive and vexatious, making it scarcely possible for the manufacturer to touch the very paper he had made. Nevertheless, they were not found sufficient to protect the honest manufacturer from the fraudulent papermaker. It was an undeniable fact that large quantities of paper were sold which it was notorious had never paid the Excise duty, and this paper came in direct competition with that manufactured by the fair and honest trader. With respect to the employment of labour, let him, as he was addressing a Government which felt for the agricultural interest, remind the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the manufacture of paper was one of our rural manufactures, and that the clear streams of Buckinghamshire were best adapted for carrying on the paper manufacture. (Hear.) The Excise duty, however, had shut up all the paper-mills by the side of those streams, and the paper manufacturers were more and more reduced in number, and thus was shown the effect of the Excise duty in creating a congestion of capital, and throwing the whole business in the hands of a few great capitalists. He would read an extract from a letter addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and written by a gentleman well entitled to speak on such a subject—namely, Mr. Ingram, the proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:—

I yesterday did myself the honour to forward for your acceptance a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of which I am the proprietor, that I might bring under your notice a copy of your portrait engraved for that journal in exchange. I am thereby reminded of addressing you on a subject of national importance—affecting not only the trade and the literature of the country in general, but the welfare of the agricultural population in many districts, and especially in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. The subject I allude to is that of the Excise duty upon paper, with the whole effect of which I am particularly acquainted, not only as a newspaper proprietor, but as an extensive manufacturer and consumer of paper. Your long and honourable connexion with literature, and the high position which you now occupy in the councils of her Majesty, justify me in believing that you will do me the honour to listen to the facts which I proceed to lay before you, in explanation of the practical injuries inflicted by this impost—injuries which were, I am certain, never contemplated as possible when the tax was first levied: I need scarcely explain to you, that, when paper is made, it is wet; that, as the Excise duty is levied upon the weight, the paper-manufacturer naturally dries the paper, that it may be as light as possible when he is favoured with the visits of the Excise officer; and that, after it has been so dried, and paid the duty, it must be wetted again before it can be used in the printing offices. This double process of drying and wetting, besides being attended by a very considerable expense for labour, naturally damages the quality of the paper; and, moreover, involves an additional one made in re-pressing it to present, to the artist eye, a recover the glossy and smooth surface it has lost. Now, I have found by experiment and trial that paper can be manufactured in a fit state for the printer, with a beautifully smooth surface, which would be produced by printing and drying, and that printing upon such paper could be carried to much higher perfection as an art, both for letterpress and engraving, than can be attained by paper dried and re-wetted according to the present system of taxation. The numbers of such paper would be scarcely perceptible to the touch, but would require, for such papers as the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is printed upon, a weight of steam or water amounting to no less than 1½lb. per ream. If I were able such paper in my business, I should have to pay an Excise tax upon water of no less than 1s. 7½d. per ream, in addition to a tax of the same rate per pound on the paper itself. Now, I consume 20 tons of paper per week, or 1040 tons and upwards per annum—a fact which I state that you may see at a glance what an enormous sum I should have to pay as a penalty for using the improved paper, which I could manufacture by the aid of a little water. I am quite willing and prepared to inform all printers and paper-makers of my experiment and its results, which could be immediately adopted with much benefit to all concerned, provided we could obtain a removal of the Excise duty. Among other innumerable objections to the impost, which as a practical man I could point out, I may be permitted to remind you that it involves considerable trouble and expense in the collection, both to the manufacturer and to the Custom-house, and prevents books from being printed where they ought to be printed, namely at the paper-mill itself. Were it not for the operation of the Excise duty, I could print at my paper-mill endless numbers of bibles, Testaments, &c., and, indeed, every description of books, at the cost of the ink added simply to that of the paper, a fact which, with others equally important, I think I could satisfactorily prove to you, if you would grant me the honour of an interview. You must, sir, in your youth, have wandered along the beautiful streams of Buckinghamshire, and listened to the busy sound of the water-wheel tearing to pieces an otherwise useless article, to manufacture it into valuable paper; and it must have given you pleasure to reflect that you gave healthful and remunerative employment to great numbers of the rural population. Most of the Buckinghamshire mills have, I grieve to remind you, been swept away under the operation of the Excise duty, and transferred to barren but populous coal districts, leaving the population of Buckinghamshire unemployed, and, to a great extent, pauperized. I have no hesitation in saying, that, if the Excise duty upon paper were abolished, those mills would be speedily restored to the former numbers of people. Nor is this the only evil result of the tax upon agricultural districts. One article straw—which is produced by the farmer, is no sooner employed in paper-making, for which it is peculiarly adapted, than it pays 50 per cent. I need not dwell at further length upon such a positive injury to agriculture as that is

He believed it could be proved that three-fifths of the value of paper consisted in the labour of men, women, and children; and, considering that the agricultural districts were the natural sources of supply, and from their water power and the purity of their streams, for the paper manufacture, he contended he had some claim to submit this motion to the consideration of gentlemen opposite, even as an agricultural question. (Hear.) With regard to Ireland, he had only to remark, that the total repeal of the Excise duty would have a most beneficial effect in producing the employment of labour. The Excise duty necessitated a much larger capital than would otherwise be required for the commencement of a paper manufactory, and, therefore, it was one of the causes of preventing down by difficulties as Ireland, and where there was a deficiency of capital to carry on various branches of industry, it was important that a manufacture so valuable in respect to the employment of labour as the paper manufacture should no longer be shackled by the Excise duty, especially when it was borne in mind that the Irish portion of the duty raised was very small; for the effect of the duty was not so much to produce revenue, as to prohibit to a great extent the manufacture from which it was desired to derive revenue. (Hear.) He had a very short extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Ireland upon this question, and he said:—

As a manufacturer I give constant employment and full wages to 300 individuals, all of this locality—most of them instructed by myself (this gentleman wrote from Dripsey Mills, near Cork), and I am glad to say, composed of this parish, both Protestant and Roman Catholic (for I enjoy the friendship of both), that I keep more than twice that number out of the workhouse. I devote my time and attention to my business, with the exception only of one day in the week, the best portion of which is given to my duties as Poor-law guardian of this union.

Thus showing the importance of the repeal of the paper duty as an industrial question, and there could be no reason why this country should not manufacture paper for the whole world, as it was the cheapest country to be exporters of paper as we are of cotton goods, if by our foolish duty we did not actually cause the Americans to come into this country to buy up cotton waste and refuse of rope for the express purpose of manufacturing paper and sending it to supply our own wants. There was a system that did not supply revenue, but it deprived this country of a valuable manufacture, and prevented the employment of labour, and the improvement of the moral and physical character of the people. He had touched upon these points with regard to the question of revenue, but at the present time he held that the most important part of the question, that peculiarly belonged to it, and did not apply to any other question of Excise or taxation, was the effect of this duty on the literature of the country. If he must ask the favour of the hon. gentleman opposite, if they condescended to go into the question, and also those who sat on his own side of the House, not to make use of that argument that had been, as it were, a stop argument in opposition to a proposal for the repeal of the paper duty. It was said the duty on paper entered to so small an extent into the relative price of books, that the purchasers of books would not feel the effect of the repeal; and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox Maule had both used that argument, and had quoted the example of M'Culloch's "Commercial Dictionary." That book, it was said, weighed 4½ lb., and sold for 50s., and that the paper duty being only 1½d per lb., amounted upon that book to 6d. only; and what would be the reduction of 6d. in the price of a book that sold for 50s.? He had only to say in answer to that statement, that it was no reference to the particular price of books, but to the question. (Hear, hear.) His position was the effect of the paper duty, not upon expensive works that sold for 50s., but upon a cheap and popular literature that sold at a low price, and the return for which was derived from an extensive circulation. (Hear, hear.) That was the species of literature he was touching upon; but, even if he were to allude to the others, he should like to know if a reduction in the price of books was to be of no value to the purchasers of books? What was the meaning of their having repealed the duties on Bibles and Prayer-books, but because they wished to increase the circulation of those sacred volumes, and they knew that the Excise duty on paper had to some extent the effect of prohibiting the circulation of them? That view of the question which he was urging was not at all met by the argument about M'Culloch's "Dictionary;" and he asked as a personal favour that upon this occasion, at least, it should be omitted, though he knew it had been used as an official argument when the repeal of the paper duty had been proposed. He would point out what appeared to be really the injurious effect of the paper duty upon cheap literature. It was not that it raised its price, but it could be demonstrated mathematically that it deteriorated its quality—(Hear)—that it stood in the way of improving the quality of that literature that might be circulated among the people, and which that House had a deep public interest in taking every step in their power to render as moral and improving as possible. They had cheapness; they wanted goodness. They had their penny publications; what stood in the way of making them as good as they could be made?—the paper duty; and he would explain how that existed. Take the case of a penny publication, and he would quote from Mr. Cassell, who was extensively engaged in the publication of excellent works, calculated to improve the great body of the people. One of those works was entitled—and justly entitled—the "Popular Educator." That gentleman expended something little short of £100 per week, paid to the Government in hard cash, for circulating his penny publications. The duty on the paper used in those publications took away that £100 per week. If it were repealed, the publications would still be issued—the price would not be reduced—it was low enough to secure a large circulation—but he would not put that £100 into his own pocket; competition would force him to lay it out in the improvement of those publications, and he would expend it in a higher order of authorship and better literary talent than he was able to employ at present. It was a monstrous thing that, to issue penny publications in this country—such a publication as the "Popular Educator," or the "Working Man's Friend"—a man should be called upon to hand over week by week to the Government £40 or £50, the fund out of which authorship would be paid. A man who did not care what he published, and who only looked to cheapness and issuing translations from French novels and a variety of matters that appealed to the passions for the purpose of the largest circulation, might copy what he wanted from other works, and the paper duty which he paid did not stand in the way of his penny publications, because he did not want any fund out of which to pay authorship; but if they wished to meet that question in the manner in which they contemplated those publications, which were as bad as they were cheap, they must create a fund out of which authorship should be paid, and a higher order of literary talent should be employed. He had received a letter from a gentleman who, he was sure, the House would admit was a high authority on this subject—Mr. Knight. It was dated from Fleet-street, the 19th of April, 1852. He had published one or two excellent pamphlets on the question of the paper duty, known by the name of "The Struggles of a Book against Taxation," and also the case of authors in reference to the paper duty, and he said

It is difficult to add anything new to the arguments which have been urged in the House of Commons and by other modes for the abolition of the paper duty. A few points have struck me in addition to what I have written on the subject. And much which is injurious or frivolous in cheap publications, I think there is a manifest tendency towards the moral and intellectual improvement of the general character of our popular literature. The conductors of periodical works almost exclusively addressed to the working classes, as they are termed, appear to me to have commenced ceasing to think that it is necessary to write down to their readers. As a natural consequence of this tendency, writers of information and ability are more needed, perhaps more employed. But this tendency is counteracted by the paper duty. I will explain myself as briefly as I can. If £250 be given for the authorship of a large octavo volume, it operates as a charge of 5s. per copy if 1000 copies be printed, and the book must be high-priced; but if 10,000 be printed, the authorship only adds to the price at the rate of 6d. per copy, and the book may be low-priced. But the paper duty upon each volume amounts to 6d. per copy, whether 1000 or 10,000 be printed; and if 10,000 be printed, amounts to as much as the authorship. Reduce the payment of authorship, and the value of the book is injured; take away the paper duty, and you neither lower the quality nor limit the sale of the book. There is then a fund for the better remuneration of that labour which is to raise the quality and extend the sale, and thus advance the great end of all popular publications—the diffusion of knowledge and the elevation of the moral and religious character of a people. But it is not the repeal of the paper tax would only operate as a bonus to publishers, without lowering the price of books to the people. I believe that the ordinary effects of competition would determine this doubt very satisfactorily. It is probable that there would be no direct lowering of price in many cases of low-priced books, but I am quite sure that there would be an improvement of quality. The number of printed pages sold for 1s. might be the same as now, but there would be better paper, better types, and, what is more important, improved authorship. Publishers of very cheap books would look for something to publish having a copyright value, instead of bad translations backed with pictures. Beyond this, large circulations, of which we have very few now, would have a greater encouragement were the paper duty repealed, for the price of voluminous works could be perfectly remunerative and their sale consequently increased. As an example, I have determined to bring out a new Cyclopædia—the "Imperial"—founded upon the "Penny Cyclopædia." It will form 20 volumes. If I print 6000 copies, the stated paper will cost £12,000, of which the actual duty will amount to £2250, and the direct and indirect additions to cost, consequent upon the duty, would, as I believe, double the tax. Looking at the operation of the cost of paper alone (for the duty is charged 10 per cent. upon the price to subscribers if the tax were removed; but, taking into consideration the fact that I could then print 1000 copies at the price at which I could stereotype the 20 volumes which process of stereotype employed to save the outlay of capital in taxed paper), I could reduce the price 10 per cent. The effects of such a tax upon prices are not to be measured by its direct amount. For example, it may be said that the drawback of duty upon exported books allows the foreigners to be charged as low a price as if the paper were untaxed. This is really not the case. The drawback only represents the positive tax, and not the increased price consequent upon the tax. Suppose I can sell 1000 copies of my "Cyclopædia" to an American publisher at £5 a copy, the taxed paper costing me £1250. I obtain a drawback of £225, which reduces the price of the 500 copies to £2275, at which rate they were invoiced. The American tariff of 10 per cent. adds £227 10s. to the importer's outlay, and makes a total of £2502 10s. But if I could buy my paper untaxed, I consider that I should save, in various ways, £450, so that I might reduce the price to £4 2s. per copy, to which the tariff would add £205. The importer would therefore save £247 10s. That advantage to the importer of 10 per cent. would probably double my sale in the United States. One portion of the advantage would be the diminished amount of tax which he would pay to his own Government. The direct tax, and its collateral effects, in one country produce similar effects in another country, raising the price to the consumer, and thus narrowing the market of the producer. The strongest argument which I have constantly urged for the repeal of the paper duty is, that the tax bears most unequally upon the lower-priced publications, as compared with the higher priced, and therefore interferes injuriously with the education of the people. Upon the wholesale price of a modern novel it is 14 per cent. Upon Mr. Dickens's *Christmas Carol* it is 12 per cent.; it is 2½ per cent. upon the *Quarterly Review*; it is 1½ per cent. upon the *Penny Magazine*. Look at the inequality as regards the two latter examples of periodical works, addressed to different classes of the community. 1000 copies of one number of the *Review*, sold for 5s., pay a duty of £1. 1000 copies of one unbound volume of the *Papers*, sold for 8d., pay a duty of £3 6s. If there were an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. upon all printed books, 1000 copies of the *Review* would pay £15, and 1000 copies of the *Papers* would pay £1 13s. 4d. Is a tax of such inequality as regards the two latter examples of periodical works, addressed to different classes of the community,

on the war, was really part of a system for the purpose of restraining literature and keeping down the press. These duties being enacted in the same year, he could not help thinking that perhaps the same motive that had actuated Parliament as to the paper duty had actuated them in enacting the advertisement and stamp duties. Now, the advertisement duty amounted to £150,000, or, if they placed, £160,000 a year. Was that a large sum to be frightened at when they talked of repealing duties, considering how large a surplus revenue they had, and considering that this tax upon advertisements struck, as he believed, more than any thing that existed, at the very revenue they proposed to increase by it? (Hear, hear.) A tax upon advertisements!—that no man might say what he wished and what he wanted to be known in the way of business transactions in print and in a newspaper, but he must be fined 1s. 6d. each time he did so. It was, he said, impossible to conceive a more unjustifiable tax. If he wanted a mode for lessening the public revenue, he would suggest a mode which lessened transactions between men and the means of making their mutual wants known to each other—which lessened, in fact, trade, consumption, employment, and revenue; and he would undertake to say that if they repealed this advertisement duty, they would never know it in the next year's revenue. (Hear, hear.) But, if that were true, could there be conceived anything more unjust than to say to a poor servant girl, who wanted a place, "You are rich if you make it known to the world by the only means which exist, you must be fined 1s. 6d. each time." Take the case of ships, merchants' transactions connected with sales of every kind. Could anything be more obvious, than that preventing the knowledge of what was going on was the most mode of preventing the improvement of all commercial transactions and of the public revenue? There was nothing one man wanted to sell but another man could be found who wanted to buy it; and, if they were judicious, they would not stand in the way of those mutual wants being made known: the difficulties that were unavoidable were great enough. Look at the United States of America. They had 10,000,000 of advertisements in their newspapers in a year. In England there were only 2,000,000: 8,000,000 were knocked off by the advertisement duty. And who were the advertisers who had to pay so much time 1s. 6d.? The poorest of the people. The rich advertiser, who took up a column of the *Times*, only paid his 1s. 6d. The poor servant girl, who only took a line of that paper, paid just as much. There was no justice in the tax itself when considered in principle; but the inequality was most glaring—it was not founded on equality in the distribution of its burden or upon sound principle, because, whether a person advertised in a paper of large or small publication, he was fined 1s. 6d. every time he made known his wishes. He could not believe that the raising of £150,000 could be a reason why rational beings should persist in maintaining a tax so opposed to commercial purposes and sound principles of legislation. They might advertise on a wall, in an omnibus, or by the advertising vans, and no duty was levied; but let them go to a newspaper, and they were fined 1s. 6d. Now, the advertisement fund was a legitimate fund for supporting newspapers, and, if they drove men from newspapers by saying they should pay 1s. 6d. fine, they took the most direct and effectual mode for injuring the newspaper press. After some observations on this part of his subject, the right hon. gentleman passed to the question of newspaper stamps. He had promised that he could show that this newspaper stamp was no revenue question at all, and had never been imposed by the Legislature, or continued by the Legislature, on any such footing. For how had this stamp originated? On the 17th of January, 1711, Mr. Secretary St. John informed the House that he had a message from the Queen. The message then read ran thus:—

> Her Majesty finds it necessary to observe how great licenses is taken in publishing false and scandalous libels, such as are a reproach to any Government. That evil seems to be grown too strong for the laws now in force; it is therefore recommended to you to find a remedy equal to the mischief.

The answer of the House was in these words:—

> We are very sensible how much the liberty of the press is abused, by turning it into such licentiousness as is a just reason to be raising, not only false and scandalous libels, but false news and published against your Majesty's Government, but the most horrid blasphemies against God and religion, and we beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will, do our utmost to find out a remedy equal to the mischief, and that may effectually cure it.

In accordance with this address, the House proceeded to pa s certain resolutions, which he had copied from "Hansard's Parliamentary History."

> Some members were so exasp rated at the Dutch memorial being published in a newspaper, that, on the 14th, the House being resolved into a grand committee to consider of that part of the Queen's message in which the liberty of the press was complained of, it was moved by Sir Gilbert Dolden Heathcote, chairman, they came to these two resolutions:—"1. That the liberty taken by printing and publishing scandalous and unposs ible creatures divisions among her Majesty's subjects, tends to the disturbance of the public peace, is high y prejudicial to her Majesty's Government, and is occasioned for want of duly regulating the press." "2. That the printing-presses be registered, with the names of the owners and places of abode: and that the author, printer, and publisher of every book set is name and place of abode thereto. These resolutions were ordered to be reported the next day following; but the said report was then put off till that day se'nnight, and afterwards further adjourned from time to time, some members having, in the grand committee on ways and means, suggested a more effectual way for suppressing libels, viz. the laying a great duty on all newspapers and pamphlets.

Such was the commencement of this tax, for after this came the imposition of the newspaper stamp, and the advertisement duty and the paper duty. It was clear, then, that this was not a revenue question at all. An idea, however, had sprung up, that though the stamp duty had been imposed for revenue purposes, the postal advantages which had been connected with it were such that the duty had better remain as it was, since it enabled newspapers and other printed papers to be transmitted through the post free from other charge. Now, this question of the postal transmission of newspapers, &c., had nothing to do with the newspaper stamp. Make what regulation you please for the transmission of printed newspapers by the post, but do not compel a man to stamp his newspaper or other printed writing, whether he wants to transmit it by post or not. (Hear, hear.) He asked them, therefore, to repeal this newspaper stamp upon principle. Could they enforce their law, after that, and what was the news on which they professed to be able to impose a tax? Could their law officers define it? They were at this moment engaged in a lawsuit with one of the most popular writers of the country—Mr. Charles Dickens. The *Household Narrative of Current Events* was a very nice, excellent newspaper, but it was published monthly. The Board of Inland Revenue, having suppressed many other monthlies of a similar character, had tried to put down this, but Mr. Dickens was prepared to contest the matter in a court of law. The judges had decided, after all the expense incurred, that the *Household Narrative* was not a newspaper, and that Mr. Dickens had a right to print news on a paper free of stamp duty if he did not do it oftener than once a month. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dickens had got a verdict, but the Attorney-General declared that he was ready to disturb the decision of the judges, and that he was going to have another lawsuit in order to ascertain whether that paper was liable to the stamp duty or not. But that was a great grievance. In the case of the *Household Narrative* they were fighting with men of property and spirit; but how many were there in the country who had either not moral courage enough, or money enough, to go into a court of law against the Board of Inland Revenue? (Hear.) If they were afraid to enforce the tax, they should repeal it; and if they could not enforce it equally, they should not maintain it, because by so doing they would be guilty of the grossest injustice. The right hon. gentleman, having quoted various decisions and publications in support of his views, concluded by submitting the first resolution to their favourable consideration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed in reply, that, with respect to the advertisement and paper duties, they were subjects which deserved the gravest consideration; but he must consider them primarily with reference to the effect of their repeal upon the general revenue. The advertisement duty was one which ought to be gravely considered, and the Government had considered it. He did not think that the stamp duty very much from the duty on paper, which was so large that every one should hesitate before he consented to relinquish it. All these matters, however, depended entirely upon the state of the finances, and the House must feel the great inconvenience of coming to a premature decision on the question of this kind. Under these circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to oppose the motion.

[Ultimately the debate was adjourned to a future day within the next week or two, in order to give an opportunity of seeing how the Chancellor of the Exchequer might deal with the question in his Budget]

Lord Mansfield has been appointed by the Earl of Derby Lord High Commissioner of Scotland.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third concert took place on Wednesday night, at Exeter-hall. There were three overtures in the programme Mendelssohn's "Isles o Fingal," Weber's "Preciosa," and Beethoven's "Egmont." There was also a selection from Spontini's fine opera, "La Vestale," in which Madame Clara Novello, sang gracefully, Herr Reichart, and Herr Standhil, had the principal soli; but the items in the scheme, which absorbed the attention and aroused the enthusiasm of the immense auditory to the highest degree, were the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony of Berlioz, and Weber's pianoforte "Concertstück," performed by Madame Pleyel, who may safely be pronounced to be the greatest *pianiste* of the age, combining as she does the surest and most wondrous mechanism, the most fine and delicate feeling, and the most poetic fancy. Such applause as was bestowed at the conclusion of her astonishing and fascinating performance, is rarely called forth in this country. Equally overwhelming was the ovation received by Berlioz at the conclusion of the symphony, as well as at the close of each movement. He has won the suffrages of our musical audiences by the magic influence of his genius: it has been a battle over professional prejudices, intense brain excitement, the scheme hotly refused, and the harpiastic being of surprising loveliness. The entire work is a gem, worthy of comparison with the standing classic chamber compositions. It was splendidly played. Mr. W. S. Bennett and Piatti, in the rondo duo for the 'cello in D minor for pianoforte and violoncello, won also the suffrages of the connoisseurs, as much from the polished execution as from the intrinsic beauties of the new work. Miller. Clauss will perform at the next meeting, on the 12th; and the association has begun auspiciously.

THE QUARTETT ASSOCIATION.

Under the patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, a new series of classic matinées commenced on Wednesday, at Willis's rooms. The permanent executants will be Sainton and Cooper (who will lead alternately), Hill and Piatti; but a new pianist will be introduced at each meeting. The programme on Wednesday night was Beethoven's Quartett in E flat, Op. 44, No. 3, and Beethoven's in E minor, Op. 59, No 2; besides one in E flat by the famed Cherubini, heard for the first time in this country, which produced much astonishment, the scherzo being redemanded, and the larghetto being of surprising loveliness. The entire work is a gem, worthy of comparison with the standing classic chamber compositions. It was splendidly played. Mr. W. S. Bennett and Piatti, in the rondo duo for the 'cello in D minor for pianoforte and violoncello, won also the suffrages of the connoisseurs, as much from the polished execution as from the intrinsic beauties of the new work. Miller. Clauss will perform at the next meeting, on the 12th; and the association has begun auspiciously.

M. PRUDENT'S CONCERT.

M. Emile Prudent, a pianist and composer of fame from Paris, gave a morning concert on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of Berlie, with a full orchestra. The vocalists were Jetty Treffz and Herr Reichart. The chief object was to display the talents of the pianist as a writer and as an executant, and in both respects he can take high ground. He occupies a position between the classic models and the forms of the modern romantic school. His pastorale, "Les Chasses," with a finale, "Les Adieux des Rêveries des Fées," the quartett, "La serenade," and the "Chasse," in A flat M. Prudent's inventive faculties and his competency to embody them most favourably, and he was extremely well received by the fashionable auditory.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second concert for the exhibition of the students took place last Saturday, under the direction of Mr. Lucas. The novelty of the evening was a MS overture, "As you like it," by Baly, an amateur: the part writing, "Where the roe bounds," and "'Twas when the seas were roaring;" and a song, "Farewell," by Miss Charlotte Rowe, an associate. There was an average amount of ability in these new compositions. The solo players were Miss Whitworth and Mr. R. Tomes, in a concerto for pianoforte concertos by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, and Mr. Simmons and Mr. Colchester, in a violin and viola duo by Spohr. The performances of these students were very creditable. A madrigal, by Brinley Richards, "Ye little birds that sit and sing," and the overture and finale of the second act of Macfarren's "Don Quixote," were inserted in the scheme, as a compliment to two talented associate members. The remainder of the selection was confined to the solo displays of vocalisation of the most accomplished pupils, amongst whom must be mentioned a débutante of great promise, Miss Palmer; who, despite the dreadfully enervating tropical clime, developed, in Mozart's "Quando ritro," a contralto voice of most sympathetic quality. Miss Freeman's rendering of "Che fare," by Gluck, and the singing of Miss Mary Rose and Miss Street, must also be honourably recorded.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

On Monday night, at Exeter Hall, the annual performances of Handel's "Messiah," for the benefit of the above admirable institution, was given, under Costa's direction, the singers being Miss Dolby, Miss Hodges, Signor Belletti, and the band and chorus. Every vocalist and instrumentalist performed gratuitously on this occasion, and the sum were distributed amongst the following distinguished composers: Mme. Bellamy, Miss Williams, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Contralto: Mdme. F. Lablache, Miss M. Williams, and Miss Seymour. Tenors: Mr. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Benson. Bazes: Mr. Phillips, Mr. Lawler, Mr. A. Novello, Mr. Barry, and Herr Formes. Mr. Brownsmith was the organist. The hall was well filled to listen to this rare artistic combination in the oratorio. It was announced that the magnificent pianoforte, manufactured by the firm of Broadwood, and presented to the society will be disposed of by lottery.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Edinburgh critics write in most enraptured terms of the compositions of Mr. Mudie, the pianist, a London professor, now residing in the Scotch capital. An allegro marziale in E flat, a sketch for a fairy fantasia, a nocturne, a valse di bravura, two sonatas, and a concerto in E minor, are all highly commended. The reputation Mr Mudie has just acquired as a composer ——Next Monday will be the fourth concert of the Philharmonic society, and the second meeting of the English Glee Union. On Tuesday evening will be Mr. Lucas's third musical evening, the third concert of the Beethoven Quartett Society; the fifth of the London Wednesday Concerts; Mr. Aguilar's evening concert; and Mr. Brinley Richards's morning concert, at the Hanover-square pianoforte rooms. ——On Friday, Mr. W. Rea's first pianoforte *soirée* ——The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place, under Mr. Osborne's direction, at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Monday ——Herr Janza, the violinist, gave his second *soirée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms on the same evening ——The English Glee and Madrigal Union presented the first of a series of its morning concerts at Willis's Rooms, on Monday last; Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Francis, Mr. Allen, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips were the vocalists. The performances gave the highest gratification to a fashionable auditory ——Mr. Horsley, the veteran composer, has presented the Philharmonic Societies ——Mr. Birch gave his sixth and last pianoforte *soirée* on Tuesday last, at St. Martin's Hall.——Mr. Neate, aided by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti had his sixth and last quartett and pianoforte *soirée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday ——The first meeting of the Musical Institute took place last night, in Sackville street.——The London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, performed last night, at Exeter Hall, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with the Misses Dolby, Williams, and Hodges, Mrs. Temple, Messrs. Lockey, Farren, Collett, Weeks, and Phillips, as chief vocalists.——The Misses Macalpine, the clever sister vocalists, gave their first concert at the Hanover Rooms on Tuesday night, assisted by the Misses Dolby and Bodley, Messrs. Wrighton, Swift, and Whitworth, Piatti, Bottesini, Van Heddeghem (violinist) and Mr. Kuhlmark (pianist).——Signor and Madame Ferrari's *soirée musicale*, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday night, was numerously attended, and was supported by those of the Misses Dolby and Rainford, Madame Macfarren; Messrs. Swift, Isenry, and Horrant; Miss Kate Loder, Mr. W. H. Holmes, and Herr Pauer.——Mr. J. L. Hatton, harp; Mr. Blagrove, violin, concerting; Mr. Clementi, violin; and Mr. Aylward, violoncello; with Messrs. F. Mori and Kuhlmark as accompanyists ——Miss Rosen Taylor, a pupil of Crivelli's, made a successful *début* at her friend's concert on Wednesday, at an evening concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, with the powerful co-operation of Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Miss Emily Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, F. Lablache, Messrs. Swift, Benson, Whitworth, and F. Sodda; Miss Kate Loder, the accomplished pianist, Mr. Blagrove, violin; and Mr. Lucas, conductor.——Two concerts were given on Tuesday morning and evening, Mrs. Dawson, of Sir George Smart's, on the opening of the Town-hall, Chertsey, the proceeds being applied to the local charities. Mrs Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Hobbs, Land, Lockyer, Phillips, Sedcliffe, and Bernard, the Welsh harpist, were the vocalists and instrumentalists.——Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to become the patrons of the Choir Benevolent Fund; and his Royal Highness has signified his intention of being present at the fifth choral service at Westminster Abbey next Thursday. The choir will consist of 100 voices, from two.ve of the Cathedral and Collegiate choirs: and after the service a selection of anthems from the compositions of the most eminent composers will be performed. Sir G. Smart, Hobbs, Machin, Francis, Rainbow, and Addison are the committee of management, and Mr. G. Gray is the secretary. This fund was only established last year, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of members, and has already received large subscriptions ——The death of Mr. J. Burrows, the well-known composer, principally known for his elementary works and arrangements, has caused a vacancy in the position of organist of St. James's Church, Piccadilly, which is held for nearly forty years. Several candidates are in the field; but, if the question be decided on its musical merits, the struggle can only be between Mr. Best, a first-rate player, and Dr. Gauntlett, also a very fine executant. The last-mentioned musician is profoundly acquainted with the history and philosophy of music; Mendelssohn entertained the highest opinion of his attainments.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Our Paris letters supply us with contradictory accounts of the new five-act opera, "Le Juif Errant," produced on the 23d ult. at the Grand Opéra, the music by Halévy, the *dure l'ouvrage* by M. de St. Léon, and the libretto by MM. Scribe and de St. Georges. As to the splendour of the spectacle, and the excellence of the execution of Mdle Emma La Grua in the new *prima donna* from Dresden), Mdme. Tedesco, MM Roger Obin, Depassio, Ch.ap.s, Guignan, Nor, and Massol, who played and sang the "Wandering Jew" to perfection, there is no difference of opinion; but "doctors differ" materially as to the interest of the drama and the merits of the music. Eugène Sue's romance has not at all been resorted to by the authors for the poem. They have selected the beginning of the thirteenth century, when Baudouin Count of Flanders and the Crusaders ruled over the Greek empire. The first act is in Antwerp, and *Adhemar, the Wandering Jew*, appears in the midst of a war of elements, learning on his stick. The second act is in Bulgaria at the foot of Mount Hemus; the third act is in Constantinople, and the last two acts at a ruined tempe on the banks of the Bosphorus. The last scenes are in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, with the *Ange Exterminateur*, when tells *Ashaerus* that he must wander still, heaven and hell, which are actually depicted, being equally closed to him. This blasphemous stage exhibition will be an effectual bar to the introduction of the "Juif Errant" in its present shape in this country, even if it be Halévy's masterpiece.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

After the second performance of "Norma," on Saturday night, which was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, a new ballet divertissement by M. Gosselin, with pretty music by Nadaud, called "Un Fête des Rosières," was successfully produced. Mdlle. Rosati making her first appearance this season in the principal character. The interesting village *fête* of the Rosières, in which the best-conducted rustic maiden is crowned in public, has been a fertile subject for the ballet-master; and if M. Gosselin's [illegible] have not been distress ugly taxed, he has skilfully employed [illegible] to produce a series of animated groupings and of characteristic [illegible]. Esper, Lamoureux, Allegrini, and even the male dancers Mas[illegible] and Mathieu, mingle in spirited measure in the throng; out of which must, however, be signalised the arabesque bounds and pirouettes of the rapid Rosati, whose poses are more poetical, and gyrations more graceful, than ever. She brought down the applause from all sides continuously and earnestly.

A very admirable interpretation of "Il Barbiere" with Crivelli's clever but eccentric *Rosina*, Belletti's finished singing in *Figaro*, Calzolari's artistic rendering of the *Count*, and Lablache's matchless piece of comedy in *Dr. Bartolo*, was given for the second time on Tuesday, the first representation of *Bastien* by the new barytone Ferlotti has scarcely yet been sufficiently eulogised. Something was wanting certainly in the singing, the music being too low for his register, but he has a very good voice, sings with spirit, speaking, correctly, and malicious attributes of *Bastien* embodied with greater tact, vigour, and *finesse*.

[illegible] "Il Barbiere" [illegible] opera), "Othello," was revived, with an infinitely improved cast on that of a month ago. The only two *artistes* retaining their original parts are Crivelli as Desdemona and Calzolari (*Jacquino*). Signor Fortini is the successor of Casanova in *Sixt Hunter*, Signor Belletti replaces Colletti as *Polonio*, Calzolari succeeds Mr. Sims Reaves as *Fernando*; Susini, the new *basso* assumes *Rocco*, vice Bulacchi; and Mdlle Feller follows Malaume Garnault as *Marcellina*. With the exception of Calzolari, whose less intelligent style and deficient expressive of the *dramatis personæ* has been much ameliorated Susini is a young *basso* from Bologna, with a fine voice, which he may turn to good account if he will attend more strictly to his intonation. Belletti's singing of the cabaletta aria in D minor, "Ah! vendicor," is excellent, and his thorough knowledge as a musician was amply displayed in the concerted pieces. Crivelli has shown greater signs of improvement in her singing in *Lucrezia Borgia* than on any previous occasion. She is no ordinary *artiste* to play *Norma*, *Rosina*, and *Fidelio* on three consecutive evenings; and therefore it is that amateurs must feel no serious doubt for her future, the triumphs of which will assent ally depend on subduing exaggeration, and in striving less for ultra effects. Her delivery of the recitative is more careful, and her general observance of the text more conscientious; but she may yet accomplish a more classic and finished reading than she has yet achieved.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The announced *début* of Mlle Wagner as *Fides*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète" did not take place on Saturday night, owing to the injunction obtained by Mr. Lumley against her and Mr. Frederick Gye, the director. On Tuesday her first appearance was again postponed, but the application for a dissolution of the Vice-Chancellor's fiat was postponed on Monday *sine die*. It is rumoured that the cause will come on to-day or early in the ensuing week. In the meanwhile Dorlesten's "Mariuti" was substituted, for the third and fourth times; the finale of the third act, and the duo between Mdme. Julienne and Signor Tamberlik, in the last act, creating, on both occasions, an almost unprecedented sensation.

On Thursday the incomparable Grisi made her first appearance this season, as true *Norma*, and afforded another striking proof of the undying vigour which has enabled her to see out so many *prime donne*, year after year. Her reception was most enthusiastic, and her delineation will always be difficult to describe; so fresh, spontaneous, and fiery is her marvellous rendering of the Druidical Priestess. Herr Formes was *Oroveso*, Tamberlik *Pollio*, and Mdlle Bertrandi (who made a very favourable impression last year) *Adalgisa*, with Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle Bellini, Herr Ander, Signori Ronconi, Tagliafico, and Marini completed the bill of the extra night.

On Saturday the "Huguenots" will be revived to-night, for the first appearance this season of Mario.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday Sir Bulwer Lytton's comedy of "Money" was performed; the part of *Dudley Smooth* being excellently acted by Mr. Marston. The "Rivals" followed, when the same actor performed *Sir Anthony Absolute* for the first time, with great success. The irascible humour was given with perfect unctions and of Mr. Marston possesses any intention of undertaking the parts, he will be no room to doubt but that he will prosper in the attempt. "Ion," also, has been played with great success, Mr. Robinson sustaining the part of the hero with great ability.

SURREY.

The Bateman children have been starring at this theatre for some time with considerable success. On Monday they appeared in a new piece, written expressly for them by Mr. B. Bernard. It is entitled "The Old and New School," and is well calculated to bring out their peculiar characteristics.

The legitimate drama, we understand, is to have soon a new trial on this stage. Mr. Creswick has engaged for twelve nights from the 10th instant, and will appear in Lear great characters.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Anderson appeared on Monday at this theatre, in the character of *Hamlet*.

OLYMPIC.—"Hamlet" was also performed here on Monday, Mr. Henry Farren playing the part.

Mr. Charles Dickens and his colleagues being about to perform on behalf of the new Guild of Literature, in the town-hall at Birmingham, on Saturday last, a motion was made on Saturday last to the magistrates for a special [illegible] was opposed on behalf of Mr. Simpson, the lessee, and the proprietors of the Theatre Royal; but, after a two hours' hearing, the magistrates unanimously agreed to grant the licence.

THE LORD DROUGHT.—From the 18th of February (being the last day of heavy rain) to Wednesday last, the number of days [illegible] when any rain, snow, or sleet has fallen may easily be enumerated. They are only the following seven:—

		In.	
Feb.	28	..	0.02 A light shower of sleet
March	1	..	0.01 Showery
"	2	..	"
"	27	..	0.02 Snow in the morning
"	30	..	0.01 Rain in the night
April	4	..	0.01 Slight shower, forenoon
			0.06

Not three-tenths of an inch of rain in nearly the latter half of February, the whole of March, and three weeks of April! What becomes of the ancient popular character of these months? February fill-dyke, wet March, and showery April?

GENERAL ROSAS.—The *Conflict*, steam-sloop, Commander Grey Skipwith, arrived at Devonport on Monday afternoon last, from Falmouth, having on board General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, late Governor of Buenos Ayres; two daughters, Senorita Dona Manuela Rosas and Donna Mercedes Rosas; two sons, Don Juan Rosas, and Don Juan Manuel Rosas; and suite, consisting of one brigadier-general, three colonels, one trumpet-major, and servant. Immediately on the ship coming to anchor, the custom-house authorities were communicated to General Rosas the orders of the Lords of the Treasury that his baggage should be passed duty free—a compliment which afforded the General great satisfaction. The Lord-Lieutenant, Governor, family, and party, landed at the dockyard on the following day.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—At half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday, while the numerous staff of officials were engaged in the Mary-le-bone Court-house was engaged in its various departments, a frightful crash, which shook the whole building to its centre, was heard. All the officers who happened to be there at the time, imagining that the building was crashing towards the street-doors, where for some minutes they remained, wholly unable to imagine the origin, extent, or danger of the supposed damage. At length some enterprising individuals found that they could get into the premises, the custom-house authorities having communicated to General Rosas the orders of the Lords of the Treasury that his baggage should be passed duty free—a compliment which afforded the General great satisfaction. The Lord-Lieutenant, Governor, family, and party, landed at the dockyard on the following day.

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The estimates for the civil services of the year ending 31st March, 1852, which have been printed, exhibit an increase of £[illegible],924, as compared with those of 1851, and of £[illegible],443 over those of 1850. The following are the departments in which an increase over the sums granted in last session takes place, with the amount of such increase:—Public works and buildings, £[illegible],000; diplomatic and public departments, £35,378; law charges, £[illegible],000; education, science, and art, £31,842; superannuation and other allowances, £[illegible],000; the Court of Chancery, consular, and other foreign services, £[illegible],000; and a vote of £55,315; and in special and temporary objects one of £[illegible].

The menagerie of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens has recently received the addition of a pair of fine young lions, which were brought to this country by the screw steam-ship *Proponis*, and have been purchased by Mr. Tyler for his establishment. The animals attract much attention from their extreme playfulness, and are rapidly recovering the effects of their long confinement at the Cape and on shipboard.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

MAY is the harvest month of Art—all the Exhibitions now opening their portals, and toiling artists anxiously awaiting their reward, in the shape both of honours and emoluments, for a twelvemonth's toil and study. The Royal Academy commences its season with a private view to-day; but the two Water-Colour Societies, and the National Institution of the Fine Arts, commenced their seasons a week ago. We already, in this week's publication, produce Engravings of some of the most pleasing works exhibited, and purposing to produce many others from time to time, accompanied by more detailed observations. We shall, for the present, confine ourselves to a general glance at the walls of the Exhibitions named.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS appears to be going on with spirit which will merit and ensure success. Their gallery in Regent-street is one of the most commodious and well-lighted in London; and the display of pictures, though somewhat limited in extent (it boasts of only a hundred and seventy-seven), is accompanied with the recommendation often felt by the visitor, present very many works of remarkable merit. The very proportion of portrait subjects is a circumstance to be encouraged. We may hope that this circumstance is a token of improved taste amongst the miscellaneous patrons of art, which leads to find that they may adorn their drawing-rooms and dining parlours with something more exciting than repetitions of their own familiar features.

The most striking production in the first or Long Room, and, in some respects, all the walls, is Mr. Lundie's large picture of "Jesus Christ Weeping over Jerusalem." The conception is, we think, original—the treatment certainly bold, perhaps hazardous—but, upon the whole, we are disposed to applaud it. Solemn, painfully solemn, is the effect of this extraordinary work. The moment chosen is that in which the Saviour, in His agony, exclaims, "It is finished" and gives up the ghost. The essence of that moment, and the deep tortures passed, one survives upon the face—we question whether not a little too much so, the sublimity of the subject being sacrificed to it. But, however this may be, it was a bold idea to cover the entire figure with a white sheet, which hangs in broad folds from the shoulders to below the feet, revealing the anatomy of the frame through its texture, and clinging to and following the limbs as if damp with dew or perspiration. Behind this cold drapery is a mass of cloud, of wife and grey intermixed, apparently impervious—almost solidified—and through which the beams of the setting sun, in fiery splendour burst, have no power to penetrate. From above, on one side, a cool ray of light descends perpendicularly, and round the head is a halo of preternatural brightness. The artist's daring has been so far successful as to command attention of the spectator, whatever may be the verdict upon the points of criticism.

In R. S. Lauder's other picture, "Christ teaching Humility" ("Except ye be converted, and become as little children," &c. Matt., chap. 18), the beautiful simplicity of the subject is destroyed by the introduction of too many figures, scattered over much too wide a canvass, in which the Saviour neither occupies the central nor the most prominent position.

J. E. Lauder has a very clever piece, full of thought and character—"Master Walter Scott and his friend Sandy Ormistoun, the aged hind," who points to the wild mountain scenery of the Cheviot range, and tells tales of the wild foray of bygone times.

Barrat F.'s picture of "Le Beloved Disciple" is wanting in that sobriety both of treatment and colouring which the subject requires. The attitude of the Christ, thrown back at his ease, is commonplace and undignified, whilst the St. John offends by his "too much familiarity," combined with his effeminacy of expression. On the other hand, Underhill's "St. John in the Wilderness" is remarkable for its boldness and simplicity. The figure is fairly drawn, the attitude not altogether original, being in embodied from the "Agnus Dei" in the National Gallery; but the attitude is sufficiently modified, the figure looking up to the heavens, to entitle the artist to a large share of the merit of it. The colouring is of the same sort of *chiaroscuro* as that in the older work just mentioned.

A. Melton presents us with a picture in seven compartments in one very extensive frame, which he denominates the "Life of Prince in Wales," and by which he pretends to typify the various stages of the human career, as birth on the mountain scene of Lyn Idwal; Youth (Chaucer and Spenser with the Muses); Manhood (the Vale of Aust Pass); Decline (the old mill); Death (entrance of Charon); and (in the seventh compartment) Purgatory (Castle). Above on either side are small arched compartments, the one representing the birth of infant man, supported by angels; the other his death, his soul being again borne up to heaven by good spirits. This production is more remarkable for the strangeness of the conceit than for merit of performance.

Mrs. M'Ian makes a very bold and successful effort with a very difficult subject. The picture is amply entitled the "Highlands, 1852," but the extract from some recent publication appended immediately explains the painful scene before us—the depopulation of a Highland village by the tide of emigration:—"That morning the fires upon sixteen native hearths were put out! * * * When the first boat was laden, the pipes played 'Cha till, cha till, mi tuille' (I shall return never); all crowded out the hands to the glen they would never see more, and cried—'Lord! May God put the tear of sound out of the ear.' The artist has seized the melancholy spark of the narrative, and embodied it with remarkable truth and power. It is a scene to pause over, and we shall, to leave no remaining subject unnoticed, but not altogether so hopelessly as the poor emigrants themselves, about the destitute nature.

In connexion with the subject, we find another picture in the same room, coming under the class of the "emigration mania," as it is called, and which only shows how art can find themes, and worthy themes, in the great practical interests of life if it will only seek for them. Collinson's little picture, the "Emigration Scheme," represents the interior of the dwelling of a labourer, or small farmer, apparently but in a shabby genteel, circumstances. A letter from a friend or relation in South Australia has just arrived, and is being read by the husband, who sits with his hands crossed over his knee, ruminating upon it; whilst his wife, from a short distance, watches intently his countenance. The wife, probably, with the weakness and anxiety of her sex, loves her old home and her old friends, and would rather struggle on in the old homely way, than try new schemes of sudden fortune-making in distant and strange lands. In another corner, totally unconcerned, is the eldest born of the family, a stalwart, ruddy-cheeked young fellow, whose figures, altogether, are the most striking and vigorous introduced to hear the news, and the varied expression of the whole piece clearly denotes the actual, and the anxiety to read the usual calm content of the mother's face has been disturbed, and will remain so for some days to come. In the details of this picture the artist revels in textural minutiæ, as of velveteen jackets, corduroy continuations, patched breeches, Indian matting, &c., which have become a sort of labour of love with some painters of our day, and which is unobjectionable in pieces of small dimensions like the present.

In two WATER-COLOUR GALLERIES have been exhibited display, the pale necessity of trading chiefly upon the back. First taking the lead, of the elder in works of magnitude and pretension. In the Old Gallery, Copley Fielding the President, Fripp, and Duncan present us with landscapes more or less effective in their respective styles, and Callow pleases with his venerable architectural subjects. W. Hunt, of ugly-boy notoriety, has taken a more pleasing field, that of fruits and flowers, which he depicts with rich harmony and success. Of Haag's beautiful picture of the "Return from the Campagna" we give an Engraving in the Supplement which accompanies this Number. One of the chief ornaments of the room, however (as undoubtedly J. F. Lewis's "Arab Scribe," a remarkable production, full of spirit and character, and wonderful in high finish), is very dear.

In the NEW WATER-COLOUR GALLERY are many works of which we have not the note, with a view to elaborate criticism; but our limits prescribe brevity. For the present we must content ourselves with a brief notice of Hague's beautiful picture of the "Return from the Campagna" we give an Engraving in the Supplement which accompanies this Number. One of the chief ornaments of the room, however (as undoubtedly J. F. Lewis's "Arab Scribe," a remarkable production, full of spirit and character, and wonderful in high finish), is very dear.

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LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LUMLEY v. WAGNER AND F. GYE.—ITALIAN OPERA.

This case, a brief notice of which in its first stage appeared in our late edition of last week, was again mentioned in the Vice-Chancellor's (Parker's) Court on Tuesday. It was a motion on behalf of Mr. Lumley, the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre (the Opera), to restrain Mdlle. Johanna Wagner, the celebrated cantatrice (whose portrait appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of January), from performing and singing at the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent-garden, in violation of an agreement entered into by her in November last with Mr. Lumley.

The terms of the agreement were, that Mdlle. Wagner was to receive £400 a month or three months (April, May, and June), she engaging to appear twice a week during those times; and if this sum (£300 was to be advanced to Mdlle. Wagner on March 5. It was upon the alleged non-performance of this latter clause of the agreement that Mdlle. Wagner claimed to be released, together from the observance of the contract. The plaintiff, in the affidavit made by him in support of the bill, stated that he examined the pianoforte keys which he was to use with Mdlle. Wagner, making her engagement with him at Her Majesty's Theatre, and that he accordingly paid her the sum of £300. That the said Mdlle. Wagner had since left the Queen's (Royal Italian) Theatre) had offered to pay Mr. Lumley £300 to release her from her engagement.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Cottrell, for the plaintiff (on Tuesday week), made an application for an injunction against Mdlle. Wagner from appearing professionally or singing at the Covent-garden Opera house without Mr. Lumley's permission.

The Court was then told that a motion was intended to be made on behalf of Mdlle. Wagner, that the bill should be dismissed, or that it should be referred to the Master, with directions that the matters in question in the suit might be inquired into. There were also cross-motions, one by the plaintiff, to commit Mdlle. Wagner for contempt in appearing at the Queen's Theatre, and another by Mdlle. Wagner asking her engagement with him at Covent-garden, and that the plaintiff might be restrained from performing elsewhere. That the said Mdlle. Wagner had

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

MAY SUPPLEMENT

No. 557.—VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852. [THREE NUMBERS, ONE SHILLING.

MAY IN TOWN.

LEAVING to all whom it may concern the task of tracing the rural developments of May, of recognising her blazonry in the fresh and open country, and acknowledging her bright presence in the fields and the woods and by the quiet rivers, we propose to meet her and to welcome her in Town—to note her urban signs and her demonstrations in the streets and the squares, the parks and the alleys. For the pleasant month is omnipresent—May reigns in Regent-street, as well as in the forest glade; May shines down the City lane, as well as upon the breezy upland; May revives and calls up from its lethargy the humble wallflower in the pot, as well as the buttercups in the meadows and the young corn in the fields. True, the month in its urban aspect must be principally sought for in its effects upon men, rather than upon things. It has a social development as well as a physical one to perform. It brings out into the full display of bloom and beauty all those delicate drawing-room and opera-house flowers of fashion which glitter and flutter in the West-end parterre. It stimulates into activity all the host of gardeners who live by attending to them—trimming them, watering them, and admiring them. It calls up in all their vigour the thousand and one little vanities wherewith the living flowers in question love to enshrine and deck and amuse themselves. It quickens all throbbing and pulsating West-end London into its bright and feverish annual three months' life. The City, indeed, is all but uninfluenced by May: May shines upon its chimney-pots, but that is all. The funds and the omnibuses go up and down as usual, and scrip is worth neither more nor less than in December. The stern City is proof against the brightsome time. No clerk sits fewer hours on his three-legged stool—no alderman gives himself a respite from City dinners. The great commercial and civic machine marches and munches as it did before the season, and as it will after it. So, indeed, also, of a considerable part of town—of Whitechapel the smoky, and the Borough the smokier—of reserved and Quakerish Clapham—of prim and shy Hackney—of the social solitudes of Hoxton, and the far-pervading wilderness of Bow. These regions are but slightly affected by May. The steady-going merchant and the hard-working artisan keep on in the old routine. Only here and there, on the outskirts of the province of houses, where tea-gardens abound, and tulip shows are held, and brass bands congregate, and balloons go up, and fireworks nightly astonish the firmament—only in such spots is felt the gay and garish influence of the time. It is, we repeat, the West-end which especially and particularly quickens, and leaps into buoyant and exulting life, that knows that its time has come, that its bright days are on, and that the more it makes of them the better. We have not here to tell of fresh clustering foliage bursting from the bud; but we have to tell of the apparition of the works of the loom and the needle and the jenny, expanding in a thousand hues and a thousand figures to greet the opening season. The summer flowers are much. Are not the summer fashions something? Roses and violets, lilies and heartsease! Have we not a corresponding crop of fragile and pretty things smiling through plate glass—lustrous in the glare of opera or ball-room chandelier—enshrining bright eyes or adorning glossy locks? May in the country, and you talk of the exultation and natural elasticity and disposition to merriment of the season. You recall old world stories of May-poles, and garlands, and dancing maidens. But May in town is equally inspiring. What thronges the sunny street? What thronges the flashing parks? What thronges the glittering concert-room? What more than thronges the perfumed ball-room? May in town has its burst of life, just as well as May among the fields. But May in the country, and you talk of the singing of the birds upon the bough. Well, for May in town, we talk of the singing of artists on the boards. A prima donna's throat against a nightingale's—a contralto to rival the liquid mellowness of a blackbird—a tenor to bill and coo with any love-lorn pigeon, and a bass to sing to shame the cuckoo! We think we have proved that as there is a May in the country, so certainly is there a May in Town.

But the month is on us—the proof is easy—let us up into the streets and public places and see. May has been duly inaugurated. Greens have danced, and sooty "my Lords" have capered, and grimy "my Ladies" have passed around the ladle. The omnibus-men have come out in summer coats and white hats, and stuck bunches of ribbons on their whips; and even the worthy police have felt the influence of the season, and enliven their beats with the snowiest of trowsers. See Regent-street, all one gleaming procession of gay and glancing vehicles. Hack cabs look ashamed of themselves, and plunge desperately into the stream so as to disappear from observation. And no wonder. Contrast the illustrious John, serene upon his hammer-cloth, with the tatterdemalion Dick, with a knocked-in hat, and a short pipe in his mouth, and a wiry terrier—prime dog for rats—peeping out between his corduroyed knees. John looks down upon him like a comfortable angel, and passes by, in placid indifference, Dick's angry inquiry of "Now then, old man, vere are ye a-coming to?" An English coachman, thoroughly got up for the season, is a profound thing to look at. Observe that wonderful primness and neatness which encircle the man as with a halo. The pulling on of those stockings was a work of art; the tie of that neckcloth was an achievement of genius. And the face so placid, and so dignified, and so smooth—how could he have managed to shave

FETE CHAMPETRE IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II. PAINTED BY T. TA[illegible] —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

so closely? The expression is a mottled benignity. He sits a serene Jupiter, and looks calmly down upon the ways of men. If there ever was an institution—a true West-end coachman, got up as he is got up in May, is an institution, a sort of fifth estate. England is England so long as those stockings are unruffled, and no flour flies out of that flaxen wig.

But the *pavé*, not the street, is our main look-out. How fluttering and butterflyes the effect is! How the parasols gleam, and flash, and glitter in the sunshine! How the eye goes rambling and wandering and filled with a confused mirage of forms and colours; the bright draperies of laces, and the shifting hues of shot-silks; the deep-toned magnificence of velvets, and the gay fluttering lightness of the thousand flounced and furbelowed muslins. Every now and then one catches a glimpse of the silky and glistening interior of a carriage; the mind sinking back into cushions and revelling in the unalloyed luxury of softness, as the stalwart, and at the same time delicately got up, Jeames, placing his arm in a horizontal position before his face, enables us to catch for a moment the glimpse of a white gloved hand, or a still more instantaneous vision of dazzling ankles, half shaded by the falling drapery, as the owner trips down the swinging steps of the carriage, and in a moment vanishes across the white *pavé*, amid the plate-glass windows, and shawls, and cataracts of silks continually pouring down for the edification and delight of all female beholders. And the gentlemen are out in equal force. Long toilettes have been made in bachelors' rooms as well as maids' boudoirs. Cravats have been as difficult to tie as ribbons or flowers to adjust, and there has been an equal *embarras de richesse* in the matter of waistcoats as in the still more urgent affair of frocks. You would not think that the superlative dandy, with that hat so wonderfully brushed, with these moustaches so delicately *cirés*, with that short front so elaborately decorated, with those gloves so extraordinarily tight, and with those boots so extravagantly shiny, had made up that faultless *toilette* in paltry "chambers," up four pair of stairs, in a dusty Inn of Court, in a dismal quarter of the town. He looks as if he had come out of a palace at the least, and as if his atmosphere were a sort of fairy medium of soft nothings and lisping words, and scents, and perfumery. Men of more sturdy and manly mould go mingling in the constantly running stream; and fat old gentlemen, well fattened up, with rosy well-preserved cheeks and fluffy doeskin gloves, have emerged from club bow-windows, and the sweet shady side of Pall-Mall, to catch a glimpse of the sunny side of Regent-street in the brilliant afternoon of May. Observe the foreign gentlemen with beards of majestic dimensions and strangely tortured moustaches, and hair cut as short as the bristles of a well-worn blacking-brush. Those gleaming hats dread a shower as ruin, and those most fragile of boots with little shiny tips would shrink like mad dogs from the very idea of a fluid drop spotting the hot dusty pavement. The foreign gentlemen, therefore, seldom show except in the driest and most enduring-looking sunshine. A cloud disperses them as the dawn does ghosts. They vanish into strange by-streets round and behind Leicester-square, where lurk dingy *cafés* and grimy *Hôtels Français*; and "Table d'hôte" is written over doors in thin squeezed up letters, and dark fat ladies are seen taking snuff at windows. The foreigners always keep together, and move in groups, and the unfamiliar sound of their languages strikes the ear, even amid the grinding of the wheels and the buzz of the ordinary press of comers and goers. Foreign ladies are generally seen in company with a ribbon and a white poodle. How their sallow waxy faces shew yellow beside the roses and the lilies of perfidious Albion; and how the gleaming black eye stares with its keen quick glitter into the meek blue orbs of our gentle *insulaires*. A great proportion of these people are *artistes* of some kind or another. They have nearly all that peculiar indescribable jaunty picturesqueness and slangy finish of manner which belongs to the tribe, particularly in its continental development. The *chique* is never absent; you catch it in the turn up of the cuff, and in the turn down of the collar—in the set of the hat, and in the curl of the moustache. It is only in this season that our friends are visible: May is the crowning month. They have come hither from beyond the Alps and beyond the Pyrenees. They have left quiet German towns, all beer, music, sausages, and metaphysics; and brilliant Italian theatres, all glare and false glory, where a *prima donna* is called sixty times before the curtain in an evening; they have left the solitude of far-away Alpine valleys, and the bewildering glamour of Parisian *salons*, for the great London "diggings"—the great European gold deposit—where to make a hit is equivalent to striking a richer vein than glimmers either in Bathurst or California. This is their season and their time. Let the carriages cease to roll—let the Jeameses cease to adorn the benches by the shop doors—let the cheap nights of the Opera begin, and the last long nights of the House of Commons draw to a weary end, and they are also gone, vanished from town as on an approaching shower they vanished from the streets; but as certain to reappear the following May, as the cuckoos or the swallows.

Jostling amid the brightly fluttering throng, elbowing fine ladies and gentlemen with a delightful sense of independence, go the peripatetic vendors of those wares which old custom has made the street a shop for. Canes are there by the score, from the undeniable cudgel or bludgeon to the slenderest and glossiest of wands, with the most dandified of tassels depending from the polished wood. Sticks with dog heads for canine admirers; sticks with skulls for gentlemen given to the contemplation of frail mortal emblems; wonderfully crooked sticks, with knobs as big as turnips, for the amiable race of the eccentrics in general—all are to be had from the vendor, who modestly keeps his station on the kerb-stone. Next to him saunters the man of pen-knives, with half-a-dozen instruments skilfully arranged in each hand, the half-a-dozen blades belonging to each open and glittering in all manner of sharp uncomfortable angles, and suggesting unpleasant ideas should you trip and fall suddenly into the merchant's arms. But the dog-seller, which also means the dog-stealer, is out of all sight the most interesting of the industrials called forth by May in the West. Sometimes he is dressed as a groom, with those strange wrinkled corduroy leggings, for the profession of which there must be set apart a peculiar race of tailors—with a threadbare cut-away coat, a low shiny hat, and a white neckerchief clasped by a steel horse-shoe brooch. Others, again, come has always a style and a fashion of his own. Mark his baggy velveteen shooting jacket, full of pockets, with a little dog's head peering forth at each; his grey or drab breeches terminating at the knees in the display of a pair of villanous legs—that class of cords with round lumps of calfs and lace up boots, which Mr. Dyce says never seem complete without fetters. Of erve the smooth oval look of the fellow's face, the nonchalance with which he bites a straw, and the ferret-like glance of the small eyes which restin truly pursue every dog which passes. Down [illegible] Swan Dick, or perhaps in White-chapel Isabella, that gentleman is seen as a "crib," in which many a stolen Fido, and Carlo, and Prince and Rover is to say nothing of the sterner tribes of the Snaps, and the Lyns hers, the Grips and the Teasers, languish for their respective mistresses and masters. The dogs have somehow gone lost, and the fancier has, of course, somehow "found" 'em. The advertisement from the sorrowing proprietor goes forth, and in the dusk of the evening he is favoured with a call from a shambling individual, with a black eye, who "knows a party who would make it all right about the dog for two sovs down and no questions axed." The arrangement is duly come to and as next day Mrs. Edwards Edwards walks forth with her recovered Princey, and passes our friend in Regent-street, with the dog's heads sticking out of his pockets, she has little notion of the proximity of her defaulted property. The dogs displayed by a dog-fancier are perfect miracles of coat-shine. All the resources of soap and water must have been exhausted, with, perhaps, various chemical combinations as well, before those poodles could have attained their marvellous pitch of whiteness.

How were those Scotch terriers trained to look such phenomena of sharpness? How were those English cousins of theirs tortured into that grin of no pernatural ferocity? Buy one or all of these races, and you will find their gifts slowly fade away. The poodle will get dirty in spite of you; the Skye terrier will lose the wondrous brightness of his eyes; the English terrier will look as mild as milk and water before the week be out. The state in which the dogs are exposed to sale is one of the mysteries of the "fancying" craft, and as such we leave its

Round the corner a long line of carriages is defiling along the curb and discharging their occupants at a lofty door. On each side two gigantic placards of yellow and blue flank the entrance. A morning concert—a grand morning concert—one of the greatest morning concerts of the morning-concert-giving month of May, is going on, and the *salle* is crowded to the door with gay *toilettes* and rainbow-coloured bonnets. All the notabilities of the fashionable world are announced. Perhaps one half of the notabilities in question are announced for another grand morning concert, or perhaps for two others; but this is a matter of course, and nobody takes any notice of it. So the programme, long or short, must out, goes on: wonderful feats of legerdemain are performed on the pianoforte key-boards—fiddles are made to sound like flutes, and flutes like trombones. The new soprano sings a higher note than any old soprano, and the new *basso profondo* sings a lower note than any old *basso profundo*, and all the world are in raptures accordingly. Never was there such a hit—such success—such a grand morning concert!

Let us notice two other social features peculiar to our London May. Lounging by the kerb-stone near the open sunny space in which the squirts keep guardianship over mast-headed Nelson, loiters a doubis or a treble row of carriages, and a glittering procession is constantly ascending and descending the portioned steps of the National Gallery. For it is early in May, and all the world are crowding to the grand May lounge of London—the Royal Academy. Let us saunter through the rooms; amid the blaze of the freshly-finished paintings, and the actual furnace of the gilt frames; amid "landscapes with cattle" and "landscapes with showery effects—storm passing off;" amid "on the Thamesee" and "on the Wyes;" among scenes from "Gil Blas," and episodes from the "Vicar of Wakefield;" among Landseer's deer, and Roberts' temples, and groups historic from Maclise, and groups mythologic from Etty and Uwins; among old games and dances by Frith, and picturesque *genre* assemblages by Ward; among the mangled-out nuns of the P. R. B's, and the heaving seas and sunny skies of Stanfield and Cook—and we shall find ourselves in a scene thoroughly characteristic of London May. What an atmosphere of flirting and fluttering, what discussion and debate, what enthusiasm of admiration, and what cold severity of criticism—all mingling in one vast soft interminable and unintelligible buzz. How the favourite pictures are blocked in—how they are pronounced by the ladies to be dear, lovely, delightful, charming, with what interest are the portraits of "a lady" and "a gentleman" surveyed by the originals the real, and their particular circles of friends, and with what indignation do they overhear a contemptuous remark about those snob portraits taking up the room which ought to be given to art—not painted flattery at a guinea the square inch! Here is a severely critical group deep in chiaroscuro and grisaille, and middle tints, and pearly tints, and the arrangement of the lights. Next to them again is a *joyeux allez* company of loungers, who saunter day by day into the rooms, and chat, and laugh, and have seen the picture, but don't seem to care for the rest—"There's so many—and the rooms are always so crowded—and one forgets—and you'll see it all in the critiques of the papers—and it's a bore." An artist contemplating his own work may be known at a glance. He stands opposite it with folded arms and a stern visage. He shifts his position to try the effect of different lights. He frowns a dismal scowl at the stranger who, referring to his catalogue, murmurs—"1437. Moses' Sisters dressing him for the Fair"—"not a confoundedly bad picture, and on such a subject too!" He scorns nine-tenths of the works around with a bitter scorn, and deems that there is a conspiracy to keep him down. The conversation of a knot of small artists is always wonderful, it is all about the evil influences which warped the hanging committee. They would each and all have been on a line, were it not that Landseer is jealous of this gentleman's "Puppy-dog trying to catch its tail;" and Stanfield, of this other gentleman's "View of Primrose Hill—sunset effect;" and Maclise, of this third gentleman's grand historical picture, 40 feet by 30, of "King John mending the Pen with which he signed Magna Charta;" and are perfectly agreeing in the grievances of the other, and coming to the unanimous and consolatory resolution that they are the three worst-used gentlemen in Christendom.

Yet another social feature of our London May. We are in the great Hall of Exeter. The vast area is a sea of upturned faces; the platform towers to the organ—a mountain of life and animation. Five or six thousand people are gathered together; the people of the class we have seen at the morning concerts or at the Royal Academy. Mark how sombre and grim are the toilettes. Where are all the fluttering ribbons and the flashy laces? Where the bright hues of wavy feathers, and the gaily-coloured parterres of artificial flowers? A restrained and respectable neatness reigns instead. Black and drab are the prevailing colours, and the effect is as if Milton's

Twilight grey
Had in her sober livery all things clad.

How perfect is the change from the glare and the garishness of more fashionable assemblies! We have got from the Cavaliers to the Puritans—from Whitehall to Conventicle. Suddenly a gentleman comes forward from the platform and stance conspicuously before the meeting. He is of grave and reverend aspect, and there is no mistaking the ecclesiastical cut of the single-breasted suntout, and the loose clerical set of the neckerchief. He is recognised at once; but, instead of the ordinary outburst of popular applause, the demonstration is, in nine cases out of ten, a silent one; and with one instantaneous flash there leap into the air thousands and thousands of white handkerchiefs. The entire assemblage is lost, as beneath a snow-storm. It is all one white flutter, and flutter, and the orator bows his thanks for the ladies' welcome. A curious and significant feature, indeed, of English society and feeling are the "May Meetings." Then comes the great annual jubilee of what is called the "Serious World." Then all the sober and non-dashing faubourgs of the London universe pour forth their inhabitants to these Great Exeter Hall gatherings, and there schemes are organised by the score, and money poured in by the thousand pounds in aid of the restless, all-spreading, all-attempting, all-daring spirit of philanthropy and propsgandism which are two of our most notable national character.stics.

All this revives annually with May. The frivolity of our lives, and the seriousness of our lives, the amusements of our lives, and the purloses of our lives, all receive a fillip in May. One might trace the season in a hundred trifling developments, but each full of character and significance. May shines in the roaring street, and the long dormant love of green things puts forth more or less vigorous buds of yearning in all hearts. May shines upon the muddy Thames, and men begin instinctively to talk of a "blow on the river," and to picture the wide wy banks and wooded nits of Richmond. May breathes upon the Parks, and the long untrodden greensward is trampled by thousands of enjoying feet; and the tardily drying mud of the "Ladies' Mile" is churned up again by the long vehicular procession of all species of glazed panels and picked-out wheels, from the vast old family carriage to the shy dark brougham with a dog looking out of the window. May beams down into the alley and the "all a growing, all a blowing" man wheels his barrow of humble out ssvoury flowers along the squalid ravine between the houses. May is bright upon the roofs, and the hard-worked garreteer, be it man or woman, stoops over the pot or the box of mignionette or wall-flower on the window-sill, and adds pure refreshing water to the vivifying flash of the summer sun. May is hot upon the square yard of sooty London garden ground, and the stunted abortion of a tree makes an effort towards its six annual leaves. May is musical in the heart, and the blind old lark gives a flutter in its cage and sings as though at Heaven's gate. In all these little features and peculiarities all this great City proclaims May. We have traced its greater and more important social developments, its grand West-end features; but in little matters, as in big, the spirit is the same. "All creatures now are merry minded." The "greens" dance and Amazons opine. The *prima donna* and the caged poodle-ish alike sing their loudest. The serious men make their largest speeches in Exeter-hall, and the gay men open their most vigorous flirtations in drawingroom and opera-box. *Que voulez-vous?* The summer is begun. The blood stirs. It is May—May not alone in country, but in town!

A. B. Reach.

A FETE CHAMPETRE IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II.

(From a Fly-Leaf in Mr. Pepys' Diary.)

Midsummer Day, 1667.—To my office, where comes my Lord Brounker with another; and after much diverting talk concerning my Lord Buckhurst and Nell (Gwyn), presently urgeth Sir W. Pen and me to take horse, and so to Epping, where he had appointed divers to meet him (as also servants with meats and wine and the like), and to eat and drink *al fresco*. Doubted in some sort, for that I had firmly promised my wife to dine at home; Will Soames, his cousin, and my niece Rose Hampton, being to dine with us, and my wife, poor thing, grievous troubled about the cheer. But on the whole and minding that W. Soames is given to borrow money wrote her that my Lords had ordered me on the nation's business to Dorking, and bid her send me my peach-coloured coat and fringed gloves. Comes back my messenger with the cloaths, and an angry message from my wife; whereat I cannot blame her nevertheless. *Mem.* to chide her, seeing that it might have been on the nation's business, and it is not for her to misdoubt what I say, as confidence betwixt man and wife is that without which nought can prosper. And so to Epping, where truly I found much good company. My Lord Staines and Sir Harry Pysbody (who methought was in prison), also Hugh Goresby and his wife, Sir Geoffrey Hudson the dwarf, Mistress Knibb, and other women from the King's house, all mighty pretty. We sat under the trees in the forest; but, Lord, how foolish the women did talk. I had a deal of discourse with Knibb, who had scarce any paint on her cheeks, and looked as yellow as a China orange. Proposed a play, and my Lord Staines' black page to enact "Othello;" but when in sport we began to tutor the fool, he would but grin like unto a baboon, which so incensed my Lord (and justly) that he did slash him on the legs (which are tender in these neathen) until he roared again, at which we had much mirth. Methought H. Goresby jealous that my Lord would lift Mistress Goresby from her horse, gazing in her eyes (which be fine) all the while, but this was most foolish. One Mistress Jane Rogers had a fine velvet hat and white feather, which did content me much. I took not great delight in the wine, yet the clary was not ill; but the fruit was excellent, and many good jests were made touching the apple, and the like. Only Knibb did curse dreadful, breaking her tooth with a Barcelony nut; and I to comfort her must needs promise to give her a silver crack-nut for her occasions. Then she sang "All you who love maidens," and a certain other song, whereat Mistress Goresby did shew great indignation, and did walk away, but after some time came back, my Lord going after to pacify her, swearing no harm was meant, which was not, and I hate such follies. Jane Rogers spilled some wine upon my coat, whereat I was vexed, but showed it not at the time, hoping to be well with her, but heard after that she abided me not. Sir G. H. (the dwarf) caused great sport, and in a bumper, well nigh the bigness of his head, drank speedy marriage to a young lady whose name I minded not. She answering, that, unless he would himself marry her, she would remain unmarried, he professed his readiness thereto; and my Lord pronouncing a grave blessing on their loves, we did all salute her, calling her Lady Hudson, and so, with much laughter, to horse; and my Lord Staines would seat Mistress Goresby on hers, saying it was meet, as he had taken her off. Whereat Goresby, being drunk, called my Lord "knave," which, if true, came amiss from such as he. My Lord would have chastised him, but was withheld by the women, and presently, with some drink and much ado, they were as fast friends as the wicked can ever be. And so riding to town, Mistress Knibb singing lustily, and calling to wayfarers that they were rogues and worse, which was very pretty and good sport. Sir G. H. did insist on many foolish things, the little wretch's brain being weak and distempered with drink. However, we gave charge of him to servants, and so home, I thanking Providence for a pleasant day, but somewhat troubled for my spoiled coat and for my wife's anger. And, indeed, it fell out, that, coming to my house, found my Lords had really sent for me, and raged, which was silly, as things done cannot be undone. Promised her a new sack, poor thing, and so to sleep.—*From a MS. belonging to Mr. Sharley Brooks.*

PETER BROWN'S HOLIDAY.

I.

Who likes may rule the state,
Who chooses may be great,
Or spend his weary days digging gold in the mire;—
He who prizes his wealth
Above virtue or health,
May grub, and grub away to his inmost heart's desire.
And the world may toil and fight,
In the wrong or in the right—
What matters it to me? I can live at my ease;—
My name is Peter Brown,
And I'm going out of town,
To loiter for a while in the shadow of the trees.

II.

I've had enough of strife
In my little bit of life,
And I've made up my mind not to wrangle any more;
And however things may go,
And whatever winds may blow,
I'll cease to be a slave, and to grumble or deplore.
Let editors indite,
'Tis their business to write;
But I'll read no more debates till the nights grow dark and cold.
My name is Peter Brown,
And I'm going out of town,
To the trees and to the flowers, and the breezes of the wold.

III.

Let Derby say his say,
And let Dizzy have his day,
And let the flinty President stalk freedom through the breast;—
Let Boney do his worst,
Till he vanish like the first;—
What signifies to me? I want a little rest.
Prate away, ye vestries all,
Talk, ye mighty and ye small!
I would rather hear the blackbird and the trumpet of the bee;—
My name is Peter Brown,
And I'm going out of town,
And politics and parishes are nuisances to me.

IV.

I'm sick of old Pall-Mall,
And the Opera as well,
I'm weary of the Club, and the streets so dull and drear;
My eyes are tired of books,
And my ears of Jones and Snooks!
Oh, the leaves! the green leaves! and the song of birds so clear!
I'm fagg'd and bored to death,
want to draw my breath,
And as the May is here, and the season at its prime;
As sure as I am Brown
I shall vanish out of town
Good bye, ye choking streets! I'll be happy for a time.—P. B.

MAY AND ITS FLOWERS.

Hail, beauteous May! Thou dost inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire.
Woods and groves are of thy dressing;
Hill and dale do boast thy blessing.
Thus we salute you with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long.

WHATEVER changes may have taken place in the social and moral world since the gracious hand of Milton penned his beautiful "Invocation to May," blessed be God, no change of season has succeeded to render his picture of this charming month less perfect, or the homage he has paid to it less just. May, the fourth month of the year, is as truly merry May in 1852 as it was two centuries ago. True it is that the Maypole rears its head no longer on the village green, and that the faith of our maidens in the beautifying properties of its dew has waxed fainter and fainter. True it is that Kings and Queens no longer go a-maying in Greenwich-park, or milkmaids in Islington fields; but the spirit of the season is as rife within us as it ever was; and if the demonstrations which attend it be less marked than of yore, it is only that change of times has brought a change in the nature of our pleasures; the springs of enjoyment are copious as ever, though they may have wandered into new channels. Yes, May is as it ever was—merry May! the morning of the seasons—the youth of the year—the birthday of beauty on every side—on upland and lowland, mountain and moor; in the singing brooks and in the still waters; for, "Lo! the winter is passed; the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of singing of birds is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." Such was spring in the days of King Solomon; such it is in those of Queen Victoria; and such will it ever be while light and life remain on the earth.

Leaving the antiquary to lament the decadence of the time-honoured observances it delights him to honour, and the classic, with a deprecating shrug of the shoulder, to compare the May of Arcadia with that of his own less favoured land; leaving to other hands to tell of the May of the Great City; move we aside into the retired byways of Nature, and see what she has been doing for us there in the dull chill days of winter to minister to our enjoyment in this month of months.

"Beware of him who loves not flowers and children," says the old adage, and justly: flowers that seem associated with our first experiences, interwoven with our earliest and happiest recollections; flowers whose beauty is ever new to us, for long before it has had time to pall upon our senses it has departed; to whose perfume we owe many a passing glimpse which nothing else could give us of thoughts and feelings long forgotten—of a past we had never thought to see again. Beware, indeed, of him who loves not flowers.

There are few, even among the most philosophical minds, who have not yielded to their influence; few of the most unimaginative who have not owned their spell. The sight, in a foreign country, of the *pervanche* melted Rousseau to tears; and the yellow gorse, seen under similar circumstances, produced upon Linnæus the same effect. Mungo Park, in his journal, tells us that the sight, in the wilds of Africa, of a flower which he had been familiar to him in his native land, was as the face of a friend to him, and fulfilled the office of a friend by raising his spirits at a time when almost overcome by despondency at the magnitude of the difficulties which surrounded him. Dr. Carey, the great Oriental scholar, records his delight at the sight, in India, of a daisy which had sprung up spontaneously from some mould in which more important plants had been packed from England; and the author of "Memorials of the War in the Peninsula" assured the writer that the smell of the rosemary always recalled most vividly to his mind all the circumstances of the battle-field of Toulouse, he having been brought to a sense of existence, after a severe wound, by its powerful odour.

Over the poets flowers have ever exercised the same benign influence, for there are few of them who have not hymned their praises and done them homage. No inconsiderable collection might be formed of the flowers thus celebrated. It is, however, curious and worthy of remark how much more frequently wild flowers have been the theme of their admiration than those more indebted to art for their production—another proof that nature is, after all, the true fountain of inspiration:—

Ye field flowers, the gardens eclipse you, 'tis true;
But, wildings of nature, I dote upon you,
For ye waft me to summers of old,
When the earth teem'd around me with fairy delight,
And when daisies and buttercups gladden'd my sight,
Like treasures of silver and gold.

I'en now what affection the violet awakes!
What loved little islands, twice seen in their lakes,
Can the wild water-lily restore!
What landscapes I read in the primrose's looks,
And what pictures of pebbled and minnowy brooks
In the vetches that tangle their shore! *Campbell.*

By slow and gradual steps we are led on, by the appearance of one flower after another in our gardens, to the full flush of the treasures of May. The snowdrop, or snowbell, as the Italians prettily call it; the mezereon, the daffodil named by old writers; the Lent lily, with its large family of arums—heralds of the floral year of the garden—prepare us for the "succession of bright hues and gracious odours" in which we may revel there for the next two months, but no such *avant-courriers* do service to the flowers of the field; they are wrested from the sleep of winter, as it were, at once, unheralded, unannounced, but not unnoticed. To the botanist the haunts of even the simplest wild flowers are familiar, and their coming an object of interest. He knows where to seek his favourites: he can track them on the sands and stony places, and among brambles, briars, and rocks; half hidden by the withered leaves of a bygone season, they stand still revealed to his sight. But for their less gifted admirers, who can boast so such knowledge of their vagrant habits, there are no pioneers to their hiding-places like the children of the peasantry. None can do the honours of the woods and hedgerows like them; and well may it be so, for are they not their only wealth—are they not their own by right of free forestry? The high-bred, well-trained, courtly pansy may be demed them, but its gipsy sister, the American heartsease, is their own; the stately garden lily may be beyond their reach, but the sun-like lily of the valley is no recluse to them. Let us follow, then, that group of sunburnt children, and make the acquaintance of the flowers of the field, and under the only designations of science, but in the familiar names of common life.

How gay are the hedgerows on every side with the white hawthorn, boasting, if the name of May, and filling the air with its faint perfume! Close beside it rose the crab-tree, with its beautiful blossoms, all pervading in its maturity the promise of the spring; the mountain ash, rather in its fruitage than in its blossom, and the Rowan, equally attractive in both. The traveller's joy (wild clematis) crowns the highest points of the hedgerows, and smothers even the prickly holly in its embrace; whilst here and there the white convolvulus, with its vine-like tendrils, might furnish a garland befitting the brow of a Queen.

Beneath the friendly shade of the hedgerows blossoms many a plant of interest—the wild vetch, the common mallow, jack-in-the-hedge, mouse-ear, hawkweed, and others too numerous to be even glanced at. The pheasant's eye, the blue vetch, the wild mustard with its yellow flowers, adorn the freer ground of the corn-fields, and win favour from eve y eye but that of the farmer.

Flowever pleasant our leisurely stroll along the grassy hedgerows may have been, we gladly turn aside from the hot sun and dusty road to enjoy the mellow light and solemn stillness of the woods, broken now and then perhaps by the glancing wing of the blackbird as it springs from hedgerow to covert, or the "weet-weet" of the chaffinch as it calls to its mate. No ponderous wagon or jostling market cart meets us here, to remind us of labour and this working-day world. The forest trees, not yet in full leaf, present all their distinctive characteristics to the sight—some sturdy and defiant, some flexible and feathery, but all beautiful!

The hawthorn has arrived at full maturity. The beautiful wild cherry has donned both leaf and blossom, scattering its delicate petals around it like a shower of summer snow; whilst amongst the soft mosses and mellc grass at its feet, the blue pyramid, the anemone (the wind flower), the seamless violet, the wakerobin, and, above all, that most delicate of flowers, the wood sorrel, lately seen but in scattered patches, literally clothe the earth. The lily of the valley, too, half hidden by its leaves, is no less abundant in glades more shaded and secluded; the major periwinkle, with star-like flowers, the sweet woodruff, with its white tufts and ringed leaves, the herb Paris, speedwell, the wood anicle, the bird orchis, first of a numerous and capricious family—all combine their attractions

To make a sunshine in a shady place,

and ample reward us for the trouble of seeking them out in the cool, moist nooks they love so well.

If from the woods we turn into the luxuriant meadows, what wealth of fragrant grasses meet us at every step. Ice sweet-scented vernal grass; the bulbous grass; the quaking grass, trembling at every breath; the foxtail, with its yellow-green flowers and glossy hair, that shows like silver in the sunbeam: these, with many others, render their tribute to the month of flowers. Nor are the old pastures regardless of their own peculiar sweets. True, they can boast of common flowers alone—the daisy, the buttercup, the meadow crocus, sweet Cicely, &c.; but, were they even less fair in themselves, their profusion alone would claim our admiration.

The wild heaths, too, boast their attractions, although they hold their full state at a later period. The bursting fern, the bilberry, with its purple fruit; the hairgrass, waving in the wind; the yellow gorse, and swaying broom, fill the air with honey-like fragrance, and contribute their share to the delights of the season.

The rough places, too—the mountains, and even crumbling walls—now pay in their tribute. There may be seen the yellow violet, the saxifrage, the globe-flower, the yellow farmalery, the crowberry, the maidenhair, the snapdragon—all unite in clothing the stony places with luxuriant verdure. The floating crowsfoot forms mimic islands in the shady pool; the vetch and water-violet adorn its sedgy banks; and even the sullen bog rushes, and sends forth the Dutch myrtle (sweetgale) to welcome in the spring-time.

We must, however, linger no longer in the fields, delightful as they are, for we have yet to see what Nature has been doing in the garden.

Although many and heavy charges are brought against our climate, it has one advantage unshared by those of a more genial nature. Our buds and our blossoms come forth more gradually in spring, and more gradually decline in autumn, and are thus to the lowery year what gradually decline in autumn, and are thus to the day. Their succession is sufficiently rapid to prevent the most capricious from wearying of their charms, and their variety abundant enough to satisfy the most exacting. We shall say nothing of the rich exotics, which derive their beauty chiefly from science—unlike our own favourites, that owe little of their attractions to any but the cunning hand of Nature herself.

Among the ornamental forest trees of the month, the chestnut stands pre-eminent, with its rich cone of flowers, and broad fan-like leaf. Beneath it, and forming a strong contrast in general outline and detail, flourishes the glowing red hawthorn, a perfect bush of blossoms, and which, although only a variety of the common May, is scarcely surpassed by any shrub for beauty and fragrance. Beside it the delicate laburnum (the May of the Italians) drops its golden showers around, fittingly designated "my Lady's chain;" whilst the lilac mingles its flowers among it, producing an harmonious contrast of colours too well known to the gardener not to be frequently adopted.

The acacia, the Guelder rose (the snowball of childhood), tosses aloft its abundant bloom; whilst the evergreen white syringa (the orange-flower of England) diffuses sweet odour alike from leaf and blossom. Nor must we forget to enumerate the rhododendron, whose early varieties are now in full perfection.

We must, however, linger no longer in the shrubbery, but turn to the parterre, and observe what that has to show. Among the gayest and most showy flowers of the border, the tribe of lobelias stands conspicuous: here they are of many kinds, and in different stages of progression, but all fairly not the least attractive, with its slender leaved, spike-like blossoms—how rich in their abundance! The shining lobelia, with its deadly blue in its lighshade itself. The tiger-flower is here, rich in scarlet and orange—boasting marks on its blossom not unlike those on the animal suggesting its name. The family shaded as those on the animal suggesting its name. The family of the bugloss follow next—numerous enough to fill a garden of themselves, though limited principally in their colours to the various shades of blue and violet. The single bugloss, the viper bugloss, the double viper bugloss, are all now in bloom; with many more of the family ready to fill their places when they shall have done their duty and passed away.

The graceful hyacinth next demands our notice, and would seem to be an especial favourite of nature, seeing what numerous gifts it has bestowed upon it. It may fairly boast of stateliness of form, richness of scent, and beauty of tint rarely matched by any other flower. We have the feathered hyacinth, the Spanish, the Peruvian, and many others more or less charming, whose attractions make us wonder the less at the grave mischief their beauty entailed on our Dutch neighbours some half a century ago.

The azalea, lately forced and stimulated into bloom to furnish forth the fashionable bower of the bouquet, now appears in its natural season in all its various dresses of scarlet, white, flesh-coloured, and variegated.

The cobea haunts its purple blossoms in the air, and shows us the progress that vegetation can make in a single week of sunshine. The progress that vegetation can make in a single week of sunshine. The yellow, the red, and the Pyrenean jasmines also climber inside it and diffuse sweets so around. Nor must we forget the scarlet trumpet, the most beautiful of its species, seedless though it be. Surely it was this variety that led the fond mother to bestow its lofty name on her child, as sung by the poet Crabbe:—

"Why Lord-ess wi you call your child?"
I asked the gardiner's wife, in accents mild.
"We have a right," replied the homely dame,
And Lord-ess was the infant's name.

But we must detain the reader no longer by minute descriptions of the many plants which yet remain to claim our regard. Of the 600 species of geraniums, the hardy scarlet, and one or two others that can face the wind, may be seen in our borders. The heliotrope is there also, richer in fragrance than in beauty; the marigold, double and single (with its "virgin" associations); and all the mallow tribe, alluded to so frequently in holy writ. The philyreas, the valerian, the Florentine iris, the speedwell, the slipperwort, the aspnodel, the peony, the stillaria, and a thousand others, unite to make the garden of May one paradise of sweets; nor must we forget to say that even the dwarf box, that hems these treasures in, has its own small offering to bestow on the minute green flowers it puts forth to welcome in the month.

Such are a few of the attractions that Nature puts forth to allure us into the genial air and glorious sunshine of this festive season; and although it must all end a very humble attempt to do justice to a theme by which we are surrounded, it may, we trust, prove to have been a spirit of enquiry in some few "to be already past," and will at least present features little familiar, we trust to the generality of our readers, if only say, "Would it were worthier." But who ever has spoken of nature in the full flush of its beauty, but has felt the poverty of language to do justice to a tythe of its beauty?

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny,
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky
Through which Aurora shows her smiling face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns, by living stream at eve.
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their joys to the great children leave,
Of reason, fancy too, might there can me bereave.

Such are the bursts of the poet who sing "The Seasons" so well; and where can I find a fitter one with which to conclude this brief notice of May and its Flowers?

Z. M. W.

MAY-DAY FANCIES.

BY FRANCIS BENNOCH.

I.

THE biting wintry winds are laid,
And spring comes carolling o'er the earth:
Mead, mountain, glen, and forest glade
Are ringing with melodious mirth.
The fields have doff'd their sober brown,
And donn'd their robes of lovely green.
On meadow wide, on breezy down,
Are flowers in countless myriads seen.
Come forth, come forth, enjoy the day,
And welcome song-inspiring May!

II.

Through bud and branch, and gnarled trunk,
To deepest root, when quickening light
Touches the torpid juices, sunk
In slumber by the winter's might,
Electric currents tingling rise,
Each circle swells with life anew;
Wide opening to the sunny skies,
Young grateful blossoms drink the dew.
Come forth, thou furrowed age, and say
If anything feels old in May?

III.

Step o'er the brook, climb up the bank.
And peep beneath those withered leaves—
Among the roots with wild weeds rank;
See how the fruitful earth upheaves
With pulsing life! How quiveringly
The timid young flowers, buds, sing, bend
Their gentle heads, where modesty
And all the graces sweetly blend.
Come forth, come forth, and hail the day.
Come, welcome in the glorious May!

IV.

From desk and 'Change, come forth and range;
From clanging forge, and slop, and mill;
From crowded room, from hoard and loom,
Come! but the rattling wheels be still.
Come, old and young, come strong and weak,
Indulge the limb and brain with rest.
Come, gaudy youth and wrinkled cheek,
In leisure feel your lab our blest.
Come forth, come forth, and hail the day.
Come, welcome in the glorious May!

V.

Come, ere the dappled East has burn'd—
Made molten gold the winding stream;
Come, ere the fiery sun has turn'd
The pearly dew to misty steam;
Come, ere the lark has left his nest,
Or lambkin bleated on the hill;
Come, see how nature looks in rest,
And learn the bliss of being still.
Come forth, come forth, and hail the day!
Come, welcome blossom-teeming May!

VI.

Æolian murmurs swell the breeze,
Enchant the ear, and charm the brain;
While merry bells and humming bees
Fill up the burden of the strain.
On earth, in air, oh, every where,
A brighter glory shines to-day;
Oh! bursts reveal how birds prepare
New songs to hural joyous May.
Come forth, come forth, no lingering stay.
Come, crown with flowers the matchless May!

VII.

No trumpet's thrilling call is heard
To revelle host or lordly crest,
But that myse'f, as voiceless word,
By which the world is onward prest—
Which bids the grass in beauty grow,
And stars their paths of glory keep,
Makes winds and waves harmonious flow,
And dreaming infants smile in sleep.
That voice, resistless in its sway,
Turns winter wild to flowery May.

VIII.

From edges of the dusky shade,
That canopies the restless town,
From tripping many a youth and maid,
With flushing face and tresses brown.
High hopes have they, their hearts to please,
They seek the wild wood's haunted dell;
They laughing come, by twos and threes,
But chiefly twos. I mark them well—
So trimly drest, so blythe and gay,
With them it seems 'tis always May.

IX.

They steep their kerchiefs in the dew;
Th n hollow wondrous with gurgles out,
As winged seeds were blown by kiss
What hazy old lovers were about.
Some pluck the growing leaves to learn
If love reciprocated be or no;
Or in rea, tagic stanzas turn
Love's hopes and wishes, sighs, fear.
Oh, love is earnest though at play,
When comes the love-inducing May.

X

With hawthorn blooms and speckled shells,*
Chaplets are twined for blushing brows;
While gipsies work their magic spells,
And lovers plight their troth-de bled vows.
Then round and round, with merry bound,
They tread the mystic fairy ring.
The silent woods have voices found,
And echoing, chorus while they sing:
"With shout and song, and dance and play,
We welcome in the glorious May!"

XI.

Link'd hand in hand, their tripping feet
Keep time to mirth's inspiring voice;
They wheel and meet, advance, retreat,
Till happy hearts in love beg ins.
The ring is formed for kisses so —
Leaping and racing o'er the plain:
The young wish time would suspend its dy,
The old wish they were young again.
And so, with one accord, they say,
One shimmers on, the spirit May!

XII

The voice that bade them work one forth,
Now gently, kindly whispers "Home!"
To-day has been a day of mirth;
To-morrow nobler duties come.
Such pleasures nerve the arm for strife,
Being joyous thoughts and golden dreams,
To mingle with the web of life—
And memory store with woods and streams.
Such joys drive cankering care away;
Then ever welcome, flowery May!

* In some parts of the north of England they form chaplets for May-day with flowers and speckled shells of eggs, as here described.

"THE VILLAGE BRIDAL."—PAINTED BY H. M. ANTHONY.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"THERE! HE'S GONE!"—PAINTED BY F. DICKSEE.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"THE VILLAGE BRIDAL."—BY ANTHONY.

We have already, in our last notice, made honourable mention of Mr Anthony's original and effective style of handling, particularly in landscape subjects, as evidenced in his several works at the Suffolk-street Gallery. We have now great pleasure in engraving his picture of the "Bridal," which is much and deservedly admired as a *chef d'œuvre* of foliage effects. The ivy-clad roof of the old village church is so marvellously executed as to have the effect of illusion. You almost expect to see a swallow shooting forth from some of its shadier recesses. The trees on the left, also, are well distinguished in form, leaf, and colouring. Under their shade the bridal procession is seen entering the church, whilst a group of village soldiers look on with curious interest from a respectful distance near the spectator. But the landscape portion of the picture is by far the best, and is that department upon which the artist should rest his fame. His figures and animals are less successful, and sometimes are introduced unnecessarily; as, for instance, is the case with the four dogs scattered about the middle and foreground, and the two figures near the centre.

"THERE! HE'S GONE."—BY T. DICKSEE.

In the Suffolk-street Gallery T. F. Dicksee has two clever little pieces, one of which, emphatically entitled "There! he's gone!" especially pleased us, as we are sure it will please our readers, with the little quiet moral which it appears rather to insinuate than propound, and the happy manner in which the whole story is told, without affectation or excess of sentiment. What can be more touching to those who centre all their hopes and lavish all their cares upon one dear object, than to find the bird for such is the "pet" on this occasion—fly away from its gilded cage into the wide world without, at the very moment its fair mistress has opened the door to minister to its daily wants? Yet such is the little episode now realised before us—"There! he's gone!" Yes! who would have thought it? There is a blank astonishment in the look the vain, last look after the fugitive—which tells of a heart's first disappointment, and its first foretaste of the cold realities of life. All the adjuncts of furniture, cage, jug upset in the excitement of the moment, are tastefully introduced, tending to the completeness of a high'y effective little picture.

"THE RETURN FROM THE CAMPAGNA."—BY CARL HAAG.

"The Return from the Campagna," by Carl Haag, is one of the gems of the Water-Colour Exhibition, and a remarkably fine specimen of the limner's art. The scene is a simple one—a Roman peasant woman bringing home her goats at evening, whilst she still economises the time by plying the distaff, leaving her infant to amuse himself in a basket which she carries on her head—an incident strictly true. Beside her is a boy playing on a pipe. The atmosphere glows with the broad beams of the setting sun, the foreground alone being invested with the cooler hues of stunted herbage. The general character of the spot is truthfully preserved, the Eternal City looms in the far distance, and a light mist already steals into the sky from the marshy plains which surround it.

"THE HAPPY OLD MAN" PAINTED BY R. JORDAN.

"THE HAPPY OLD MAN."—BY R. JORDAN.

The Art-Union societies of the Rhenish provinces are daily giving a stimulus and encouragement to art, which cannot fail of popularising art and diffusing its civilising influence amongst the masses. Though the general tendency of the German school has of late been too much toward a style of cold positivism from which neither art nor nature can be gainers, we have occasionally happy exceptions in domestic subjects such as that now before us. "Das Glückliche Alter," the happy old man, with his thoughtful but contented expression, tells of a life of usefulness and calm enjoyment. His little granddaughter, affectionately clinging to his arm, has just interrupted him in the study of the book which he holds in his hands, and the grave subject of which he is still meditating upon, whilst he gives a half-hearing to the little nothings of childish fancy.

"THE RETURN FROM THE CAMPAGNA."—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

A TOWN PASTORAL.

BY THE HON. DAMON FITZ-DAMON, CAPTAIN IN HER MAJESTY'S GUARDS, AND THE LADY SYLVIA SILVERDEW.

In yon proud park, once (Cunningham recites)—
The Hyde, a manor near the Bridge of Knights,
Beside that gentle lake to which the dame
Of George the Second gave the Serpent's name
(Aptly, perchance, its name and nature mate,
For 'tis, the vulgar say, in scaly state)—
There lately wander'd a distinguished pair,
A captain gorgeous and a maiden fair.
What time the martial music, throbbing loud,
To yonder Gardens drew the lounging crowd.
While thus alone they interchanged the sigh,
Press'd the kind arm, and glanced the fondling eye;
The Muse o'erheard them, as by turns they spake—
The Muse Shorthandia, always wide awake.

DAMON.

Why pouts my Sylvia? Why, in musing mute,
Marks she the toe-point of her fairy boot?
Or counts the ripples breaking on the shore?
Has she a head-ache? 'Tis a shocking bore.

SYLVIA.

No, Damon, no. She owns a direr smart:
'Tis not her head that aches, sir, but her heart.
But why name hearts to thee, whose nature hard
Knows but the heart that's stamp'd upon the card?

DAMON.

Sylvia is hasty; but I hope and trust,
Will never say the thing that is unjust.
Why should mistake arise between us twain?
Do Damon, dear, the favour to explain.

SYLVIA.

'Tis needless; for, despite that pleading smile,
His conscience is explaining all the while:
But, to add clearness to its struggling tones,
Let me pronounce two little words—Miss Jones!

DAMON.

Joneses there be in shoals, my love, and each
May father her you mention in your speech:
There's Jones the banker (would I had his tin!)
And Jones the barrister, of Serjeants'-inn;
And Jones of Llan St. Ffraidd, a squire of Wales,
Not to name Davy, famed in sailors' tales.
And each may have a daughter—has, no doubt—
But why, on that account, should Sylvia pout?

SYLVIA.

You artful thing! But, sir, you go too far,
And show what sort of character you are.
Last night, perhaps, you never went at all
To Lady Nortonfolgate's fancy ball?

DAMON.

Do I deny it? Did I not request
That you would name the dress you liked the best.
Did you not counsel Edward's (the Black Prince),
Which I refused? How you have quizz'd me since,
Because I did not like, in any case,
A part requiring me to black my face.
You knew that I was going, in the dress
Of Gaveston, the favourite of—Queen Bess.

SYLVIA.

I did; and trusted, sir, that you would prove
Constant to her whom you pretend to love;
Nor thought, in Lady Nortonfolgate's park,
You'd flirt by moonlight, sir, with Jones of Arc.
Oh, never frown! the whole affair I heard
Early this morning from a little bird.

DAMON.

That little bird 's a great and silly goose;
But to reproaches let's proclaim a truce.
If all the Joneses named in Boyle's Court Guide,
And all the Arcs in Euclid's Odes had fled
To shake my constancy to thee, I vow
They would have lost their labour, Sylvia. Now!

SYLVIA.

I must believe you. Men, 'tis said, but live
To cheat, and gentle women to forgive.
And pray how go your fortunes? Does your book
Upon the Derby wear a healthy look?

DAMON.

Why, not too much of that. Upon my soul
I half believe my place will be the hole!
All's very dark as yet, the pot don't boil,
But a long shot may be the cue for spoil.

SYLVIA.

Enchanting phrases, in whose little nouns
Lies the philosophy of Epsom Downs.
I hope you'll win; I also hope to see
That when the spoils are won, you've thought of me.

DAMON.

Gleams there, in shop of Roskell and of Hunt,
A jewel fit to deck my Sylvia's front—
That jewel is her own, when I have scann'd
The "Augur's" number on the shouting Stand.

SYLVIA.

Nay, nay, a little ring, a mere *cadeau*—
But try and liquidate the debts you owe.
Papa declares that I shall never wed
A man whom creditors can keep in dread.

DAMON.

My elder brother offer'd to be bound
To pay my dues eight shillings in the pound;
But they refuse Sir John's proposal fair,
And will exact their utmost claim they swear

SYLVIA.

'Tis hard, but in your trouble you must see
How very wrong extravagance must be.
Had Damon led a wise and prudent life,
Sylvia had now been Damon's loving wife.

DAMON.

Reproach me not, 'tis not the wisest plan;
Besides, I've now become an altered man.
I've no new debts (to speak of), seldom play,
And only drink to drive my griefs away.

SYLVIA.

To comfort you I'll tell you something new,
Then judge if my affection be not true.
Listen:—Lord HORACE GLIMMER, of the Blues,
For Sylvia's hand, by pa's permission, sues!

DAMON.

Glimmer! an awful ass! a helpless spoon!
Send him about his business precious soon!
A prig! a screw! a pump! a muff! a bore!
I never heard such impudence before!

SYLVIA.

Be he all that (whate'er all that may mean),
He pays his homage with a soul serene;
Calm in the knowledge that his rentals clear
Produce him just twelve thousand pounds a year.

DAMON.

Were it twelve millions he could offer you,
They would be dear if he were taken too;
But by such follies I should be amused—
How did the blockhead look when you refused?

SYLVIA.

But understand, I've not refused him yet.
At the Botanic *fête* to-day we met.
You should have seen him o'er my bonnet bent,
While we were standing in the Fuchsia tent!

DAMON.

And had I seen him friendship's licence pass,
I should, assuredly, have stopped the farce.
But, Sylvia, do not keep me on the rack,
Let him with promptitude receive the sack.

SYLVIA.

Twelve thousand pounds—an income so complete,
A London mansion, and a country seat!
Though Sylvia be the daughter of an Earl,
A chance like that were good for any girl.

DAMON.

You never loved me, Sylvia, that's a fact,
Or with such heartlessness you would not act.
Have not such chances fallen to me, I pray,
Have I not spurn'd them, for your sake, away?
Had not Rosa Dorrington a fine estate?
Had Mrs. Weedon diamonds, cash, and plate?
Was I not free to pick a Bishop's niece,
Of three, with twenty thousand pounds apiece?
Or Madame St. Lullion—rather brown,
But with a million francs, and money down?
Not to name Amy Yates, who's very nice,
And whose rich aunt has hinted for me twice?

SYLVIA.

Good gracious me, we're getting angry, quite,
Which, with a lady, is not so polite.
What a long list of slighted wedding-rings,
Like that Lablache, in "Don Giovanni," sings.

DAMON.

Excuse my warmth, my dear, you know it shows
How ardently my heart's affection glows;
But make me happy, clear my every doubt,
And send Lord Horace to the right-about.

SYLVIA.

Make yourself happy, then; for ere I dine,
I'll write his Lordship a dismissing line.
Papa will scold, but all his wrath I'll bear—
So long as you are happy, I don't care.

DAMON.

Dear Sylvia! One thing I've decided on,
I'll have another shy at brother John;
Urge him to settle with my pestering duns,
And free me from the pangs of younger sons.

SYLVIA.

Then, if he pays them off, approach my sire;
Tell him that to my hand you've dared aspire;
Our mutual flame reveal. I trust he'll say,
"Take her;" but if he don't—we'll run away!

DAMON.

Celestial thought! no more my hopes shall droop;
The ticket that for matrimonial soup.
To Wiltshire I'll be off on Monday night,
And hope to send you word Sir John's all right.

SYLVIA.

Write as before, enclosing to my maid—
Mamma inspects my letters, I'm afraid.
But see! the band has done—the tiresome things!
Come to our box to-night—the Wagner sings.

So spake the fair, and parted with a look
Stenography will not attempt to book.
May Damon's brother promptly yield the tin,
His duns prove ductile, and his courser win;
And Fate, in giving Sylvia as his wife,
With roses strew the pathway of his life.

SHIRLEY BROOKS.

THE LAST PROMENADE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

DOES any reader wish a contrast? Does any reader rejoice in glaring opposites? Does any reader sigh for an example of glory past, and pomp which is but a vision, and magnificence which is but a memory? If so, we will help them to what they seek. Let them call to mind the First of May, 1851, and place it side by side with the First of May, 1852. Let them summon up their recollections of the Crystal Palace, when the Queen sat in her chair of state, with all the best and greatest, and proudest, not only of England, but of Europe, around her, and the Crystal Palace now—empty, desolate, forlorn—the wreck of booths clustered where the costliest productions of skill and art were piled; a handful of lounging dealers bargaining and wrangling over planks, where bishops and archbishops blessed the work, and the nobles of letters, arts, sciences, and birth rejoiced to hear the Royal mandate go forth that the labour was achieved, and that the world was welcome to admire it!

On the First of May, 1851, how unprecedentedly glorious was the scene! Rich as it was in visual splendour and in brilliant and beneficent associations, the pageant was still richer in its perfect novelty. Did ever Kingly banquet or Imperial coronation suggest the same ideas or swell with the same import? Mere splendour the world has long been sated with. Embroidery and cloth of gold, the waving of banners and the pealing of trumpets, the glitter of processions and the gorgeousness of heraldry—all this has for centuries and centuries been gradually "used up." No doubt, mere glare and pomp may still possess some lingering charms for the eyes of the groundlings; and, so far as they contain in themselves the elements of beauty, reasonably so. But, on the First of May, 1851, a scene of more superb and overpowering gorgeousness than was ever witnessed within the four seas of England was invested with a significance which, more than any occurrence the world has yet seen, told of the glad new era before us, the era of the arts and sciences, of the era when man is every day more and more triumphantly asserting his power over the elements.

Nine-tenths of our ceremonials and our pageantry come down to us through the grey gloom of the olden times. We trace in them the savour of feudality. The armour rings out in their rejoicings, and through its clash we hear the solemn chantings of the old church. But on the First of May, 1851, we had our first great national festival—free from the manners, the associations, and the relics of our fathers. Although the magic and the cantrips by which the old story-tellers loved to account for the feats of great minds are gone, one magic is left—the greatest of them all. It was appealed to in aid of the Labour Festival of modern times. It is a magic which, properly sought, is ever found; fairly wooed, is ever won; a magic whose spirits are sure to come when you do call upon them—the magic of Science and Art! And this magic built a Palace fitted for the modern idea and the modern purpose. Neither drawbridge nor portcullis, neither barbican nor watch-tower, did it rear; but reverendly and gracefully adopting that ecclesiastical form which is shadowed in so many fanes—beautified in so many shrines, it called, as it were, from the turf a fairy edifice—modern in material, modern in fashioning; novel, also, in material and in fashioning; a structure which he who raised the Cathedral of Canterbury or the Dom of Cologne might have gazed at in mute wonder, and deemed that it surpassed even his greatest feats in architecture.

This was the crowning and the peculiar glory of the Exhibition—that it was entirely and totally of our own times. Truly, the First of May, 1851, was a great May-day—the greatest May-day which ever was celebrated in England. For, after all, may not the crystal fountain be taken as our May-pole? and—with all grace be it spoken—the Queen as our Maid Marian; and did not all the world bow to the one, and cluster fondly and for months and months around the other? Yes, the First of May of last year was the great modern May-day. Our forefathers hailed May as the in-coming of the joyous summer-tide, when the green leaves burst out in the wood, and the rusty corn sprang upwards, and the rejoicing time of the birds was at hand. Why, then, may not our modern May-day be equally typical—typical of the advancing summer of knowledge and wisdom?

True, for the moment, the contrast, so far as the shrine of our great festival goes, is, as we have said, striking, and, as we now say, strange and sad. The outward and physical portions of the ceremony—the relics of the occasion—are, it is said, we know not with what truth, on the eve of being utterly swept away. A few weeks, and we are threatened that all that remains of the Crystal Palace will be the evanescent mark it has made upon the earth. The enthusiasm of May, June, July, and August, 1851, has gone in the way of all enthusiasms: it has had its fierceness, its glitter, and its heat. It has now chilled down. How the opening of the Palace stirred us all—how London was moved to its depths—and not only London, but England and the Continent. How we talked but of the one great approaching show. How all other entertainments were neglected, and how even the high and mighty Houses of Parliament gave over oratorising, inasmuch as they could find no listeners. Now the summer opens as summers are wont to do; we have got back to our politics and our theatres, our concerts and our panoramas. We are at little things again. We are frittered as of old, and yet not without some sort of struggle. Decided as the general apathy appears to be, it has not been without its exceptional sparks of existence and regret. In the assemblages, concerts, and promenades of the last month drawn to the desolated Crystal Palace, nominally by the attractions of military bands, but really, we are sure, by a haunting desire to see the last of the scene of so many happy and instructive hours—are to be traced the signs of a lingering and fitful love for the Building. Significant and melancholy were the last gatherings at the empty shrine. People entered the Building impressed with a sad and thoughtful curiosity. "How will it look? Bare, empty, gutted, the corpse of iron and glass, left at last untenanted and dead?" But on the outside the general *coup d'œil* was more cheering. The sun of May, 1851, seemed again to play upon the greenery of the Park and the shining Serpentine. The crowds of May, 1851, seemed again to be pouring westward; again the creaking omnibuses were loaded outside and in; again the cabs moved in double and triple lines to the grand rendezvous; again policemen struggled to keep order due in the advancing cavalcade, and cabmen flattered themselves that the old times were come once more. It was, indeed, a pleasant retrospective glance. It was delightful to abandon oneself to it—to allow oneself be cheated into the notion that a year had not rolled away—that the Crystal Palace was still the Crystal Palace; that we could still march straight from the west transept door into India, or turn to the right into Tunis, or cross the nave once more to call upon the Persian and the Turk. Leaving the street for the Park, the illusion was still kept up; the slender iron columns rose as gracefully, and the long expanses of glass shone as brilliantly as they did before, only the flags had been stripped; the long rows of national blazonries had disappeared; stars and stripes and tricolours, crescents and black eagles, had vanished together—touching memento of the state of matters inside. But still the crowd thronged Palaceward as of yore. They poured along the broad walk running parallel with Knightsbridge; they made their way beneath

the trees along the head of the Serpentine from the "Lady's Mile;" and they came stretching across the sward in caravans from the Bayswater corner, where the Marble Arch now rears its triumphant clumsiness, and they were all absorbed at the yawning portals; and the shillings rang, and the turnstiles clicked, as merrily as before. But one step across the threshold, and the dream was past! "Barren," like Justice Shallow's patrimony—"Barren, barren, barren." If ever the force of the common expression, "full of emptiness," was experienced, it was when the visitor crossed the threshold. How blankly and vacantly the eye took in the long vistas of nave and aisles, the vast ranges of gallery, the huge wastes left naked and desolate, or only heaped with the rubbish of fittings, dirty calico which had once shown bravely, and piles of smashed carpentry which had once borne the wonders of the place. A city sacked—a ship gutted—a costly volume with all torn rudely out between the battered boards—the sense, the imagination, the poetry and the toil—the whole place was an iron and glass type of desolation and of the passing away of things. Perhaps even the aspect of your own household despoiled would not be more melancholy. For while it lasted the Crystal Palace was a sort of second household to all London. People here set up a species of extra and supernumerary Lares and Penates. They had their *ares* and their *focæ* in two places at once. Every night a man was at home *chez soi*. Every day saw him at home *chez Paxton*. For a moment people felt clearly indignant. Where was their *amenblement?* Here was a trick played upon a manifest and lawful property. Was Prudhon at work, or had Cabet set up a second Icaria in Hyde Park? A man felt that he was despoiled: if his Englishman's castle had not been broken into, his Englishman's palace had been cleared out; all the old associations had been snapped like straws; all the old pets in the way of favoured articles had been laid violent hands on; not an old familiar form met the eye, not an old familiar hue was there to greet one as a friend: the visitor stood in the most dismal of all structures—a well-loved, well-known house empty and deserted.

It was curious and interesting to watch how the people cast melancholy wondering glances at the bare spaces of boards and iron pillars which had been regions and continents, and islands and towns: how they roamed hither and thither, pointing out where such a statue had stood, such an engine had worked, such a tapestry had been hung, or such a trophy had been built; they looked for sites, and sought recollections. Like antiquaries gleaning out old battle-fields, and determining the position of camps or cities which only live now in ancient vellums and emblazoned parchments, they went calculating distances, and calling up memories, and settling quite positively where ran the boundary which separated the Free States from the Zollverein; and where stood some particularly favoured object, some triumph of artistic or industrial skill, which was one of the lions, and to which all memories naturally recurred. And this was done generally in a mood of sober regretfulness, quietly and calmly, with a half-smile and a half-sigh—a natural lingering longing mental look back at the departed glories. Here and there might be seen the more eager curiosity of the occasional visitor—of course, a stranger in London—to whom the Palace itself was a novelty, who had never witnessed it brilliant and busy. You might know him by his flighty anxious manner, his constant questions, his anxiety to comprehend the vanished arrangement. "Ah! so here the crystal fountain stood? And here was the koh-i-noor, and there the silk trophy, and there the palms and tropical trees, and there India, and there the Chinese Empire!" But the vast majority knew these landmarks well; and often you might see a contemplative soul, quietly seated upon a morsel of booth-wreck, and clearly occupied in summoning up before his mind's eye the well-remembered pageant visible from the spot. The east end organ would sometimes for a moment rouse him by its familiar notes; but the close-following clang of the brass band would remind him that he was listening but to a passing hymn.

Seated in such solitary musing, in such a place and beneath such influences—embracing in one view all the great majesty of empty desolation around—might we not imagine ourselves the Last Man, gazing on the chaos of a bygone world. Where now were all the cities and the palaces, the villages, and the busy places of the earth—where the kingdoms, with their boundaries, their laws, their habits, and their rulers? This desolate place was England; that desolate waste was France. No fear now of wars or clashing interests. No difference now between the white cliffs of Grinez and the white cliffs of Dover. There was the Austrian frontier—a waste now on both sides. No difficulty in slipping across it, or even across the grim boundary of all the Russias. No custom-houses, no passports, no garrisons, no national flags; mere earth, monotonous earth; and the names of Russia, or Austria, or France, or Britain—nicknames, breaths of empty air, symbols which have lost their value, bubbles which have burst!

A strange, dreamy notion to think of Europe so vanished, and only the earth on which Europe had been, left—a collection of rocks and mould, and clay and stones, in no way different from the rocks, mould-clay, and stones of Asia or America. Yet this is what on its own scale one sees in the Crystal Palace. A collection of boards and iron pillars, and a sky of glass; none of the boards or the pillars differing, and the glass sky monotonously the same. Nothing more is left of the vanished world. Search for Greece, Spain, Russia, America, for New Zealand and Bombay, for Birmingham and Manchester, for Paris and Vienna, and you find—boards, iron pillars, and the glass sky. The kingdoms have vanished, the boundaries are extinct, the capitals are razed, and all that is left is the memory of the collocation of the peoples!

How strangely different in their freshness and their hopeful curiosity were our feelings one year ago, as all London was panting to be let loose upon the new-created world. How anxious and eagerly speculating crowds hung from morning to night round the Building, and made wild guesses at the glories within. How the wagons and carts, creaking under their burdens, were scanned and criticised; and how the dribbets of information in the newspapers touching the day to day progress—how Austria was nearly arranged, and how China was quite ready—how Switzerland was perfectly represented, and what a comparatively meagre collection would do duty for the States—how these morsels of diurnal information were greedily swallowed! And then the opening ceremonial. Every one had something to say of it. Would not the Queen go in state? Would not the pageant rival in grandeur a coronation? The most brilliant theoretical replies flew about, and the good public stood higher and higher on its tiptoes. Then how crowded town became; how the railway trains pulled up, loaded with sight-seers—how lodging-house and hotel-keepers anticipated a home California—how the streets became dotted with country groups, going along huddled together, and keeping a sharp look-out for pick-pockets; and how the *élite* of our foreign neighbours, French and German, poured in—moustached and frowning artists, and keen, wide-awake journalists, with all their eyes and their ears open for behoof of their respective *exilitons*. And then came the First of May—Queen's weather—the sky one arch of summer blue—the sun bright as that which shines on Naples. London never rose so early as on that May-day morning; never even when the dew was to be gathered and the garlands to be woven, and the May-pole to be danced round. At an hour when the streets are generally silent and clear, except when market-carts go rumbling by, or the last straggler of the night cabs makes its way like an owl to his hole, streams of gaily-dressed people were pouring westward, and cavalcades of vehicles were taking the same direction. Closer and thicker grew the ranks as they progressed to their destination. The trot soon steadied to a walk, and the walk soon collapsed in a dead stop. Piccadilly was all one jam—a hopeless mass of moveless four-wheeled things; so the occupants were fain to get out and join the foot-procession on the *pavé*, flowing agreeably and equally on, with no more crowding, pressing, or squabbling than if the good folks were marching to their parish church. It was a sight that May-day morning, to see the English people govern themselves. No surly Chasseurs de Vincennes were there. No masked batteries of artillery quietly built up in by-streets. No parties of ruthless Lancers or Cuirassiers coming down in sudden charges upon the crowd, and driving it and bullying it hither and thither. The usual ceremonial line of the Guards, indeed, marked out the path her Majesty was to take. But we do not count them soldiers in the Continental sense. They are a portion of the pageantry; and we no more believe that they are aught than citizens playing their parts in the ceremony, than we do that the warriors in an Adelphi melodrame, who threaten to shoot the hero, are other than a number of honest supernumeraries earning an honest penny, and entertaining the highest respect for the gentlemanly brigand, or the unfortunate Prince, at whom they level their respectable old flint muskets. The whole scene was one in which truly *l'ordre regnait partout*—order in the English, not the French sense. The utmost stretch of popular license was comprised in the fact, that certain small boys climbed into trees, and from them chaffed corpulent policemen, who vainly attempted the ascent in pursuit. Including, however, even this symptom of popular disturbance, the sharp-eyed French journalists had before them a scene which they never saw before, and which they must recross the Channel if they ever wish to see again—a people come to the years of discretion.

And through this multitude passed, amid their triumphant acclamations, the Queen, with her excellent Consort, who was indeed fairly entitled to be called the founder of the feast. And the great gates were flung open, and to the thousands and thousands congregated in the glorious edifice, their senses still dazzled by the gorgeousness of the picture in the midst of which they stood, the long and loud fanfares of the trumpets proclaimed the approach of Royalty—just as in Shakspeare's history-plays we are accustomed to "A flourish of trumpets, enter the King." Need we pause here further to recall the memories of that day's pageantry. They are still fresh in all minds. The Throne, the chairs of State, the circle of ministers, courtiers, and ambassadors, the surrounding multitude of the beauty and the intelligence of the greatest city in the world, all enshrined in a fane the like of which had never before been reared by man. Do we not recollect the moment when the Queen rose to her feet, and all the assemblage rose with her, when she stretched out her hand with a queenly air which befitted, and proclaimed with her own lips that the Exhibition was open; and when on the instant the bands and choirs and organs all burst forth together, their peals drowned, however, in the roar of acclamation which was straight taken up by the crowd outside, and through which could only be faintly heard the thunder of the cannon, and the merry voices of an hundred parish bells!

And now we are told that this great shrine is to fall; and that May, 1852, is to see destroyed what May, 1851, inaugurated. The rumour may be true; but, until it ceases to be a rumour, and takes the palpable shape of a fact, we shall continue to disbelieve it.

IT IS MAY-DAY

"OH, it is May-day, Nunks!" said the young children; "therefore we will be merry!"

"May-day!" replied the old uncle; "what have I to do with May-day? What has frosty December, or at least wheezy November, with the May of Life? I don't want to meddle with other people's affairs; they've no sympathy with me. What have we, in this land of houses, to do with mossy meads that are daisy-pied, and maypoles, and garlands, and festoons, and wreaths? There is no pole in the Strand now, unless it be the pole of an omnibus. Ah! to be sure, I forgot, we have barbers' poles—and garlanded too; and we have scaffold-poles; and, occasionally, at Greenwich or Camberwell, or somewhere, a greasy pole, that climbing-boys distress themselves ascending, ambitious of mutton and trimmings. Often enough, too, we encounter other greasy poles in our streets, less than four of whom are enough any day to 'make one rude.' If we have any wreaths, they are snow-wreaths; and our garlands and festoons are turned to, or cut in, stone, or cast in iron: these are the only everlasting flowers. It may be all very poetical—if becoming—to talk of rolling in the dew on the mountains on May-day; or of bathing your face in it—I forget which: either way, I have no doubt, the desired object of exciting the bloom in the cheek will be obtained. But the mountain-dew within *our* reach is but too much bathed in, and all the year round: there are too many incitements to it; the very vagabond sparrows in our house-eaves cry 'fill up.' What's the use of your talkers and fine writers occupying valuable time rhapsodizing about hazel eyes, and chesnut hair, and all that sort o' thing, when it is only natural? I had as fine eyes and hair as any man of my time, but you don't hear me talking about them. (*What? like a Skye terrier!*) Don't be impertinent! I had dimples, too; but you see they've only made wrinkles! and bloom, too; but that has only made me now look vulgarly weather-beaten. Mating time? Nonsense! that applies to birds, not to boys and girls: take care you don't make a check-mate of it, or a *mess*-mate! Maundering in that way about pretty May! I tell you, those hedge-flowers have thorns amongst them. Jack-in-the-Green surrounded with Bloomers! Folly! Whoever heard of such a thing? How could you countenance a fellow making of himself such a jack—? Why, didn't you see his oars growing out from the leaves? No, no, rural felicity is incompatible with bricks and fog: posies of lilies and daffydowndillies are things that pertain to milkmaids and clodhoppers. Now and then we have bull-rushes in Smithfield, but they are not so pleasant as they are startling. So, *there* your old uncle won't take his fatted calves, as you call them."

"Ah! Nunks, you were once a young man yourself, and, I've been told, as rich-hearted and merry as any. Now, don't I see a tear in your eye?"

"Stuff and nonsense! And if you do, isn't it because I am ashamed of having been a young fool! Well, well, don't be vexed: I don't want to make you old before your time: it will be soon enough when it comes. God knows! Off with you, then, to your mirth—off to Greenwich—off to Richmond—away from the smoke and the roar of wheels. Don't believe that the old chap doesn't hail summer again—donning instead of the white, the green. What has become of those gondolas you were so enthusiastic about? They should have had their steam up or May morn! Ah! all in good time. Then away with you: take as much heaven on earth as you can find; and the more you find, the better for it. Ah, you rogue! if I were young again, I would show you the way to spell 'opportunity!'"

"Hurrah! Isn't uncle wondrous young for his years!—going to cast his wisdom teeth. I declare!"

It is May-day—be joyful!

M F

MUSICAL REVIEWS.

GOTTFRIED WEBER'S THEORY OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION. Robert Cocks and Co.

Gottfried Weber, the celebrated writer on the theory of music, was born at Freinsheim, in Rhenish Bavaria, in 1779, and died at the baths of Kreuznaach, in 1839. The composer of the "Der Freischütz," Carl Maria Weber, bore no relationship to the distinguished theorist, who was educated at Mannheim, and studied the law at Heidelberg and Göttingen. Like his father he obtained a highly honourable position in the magistrature, after great success at the bar. He was a judge at Mayence and Darmstadt; for his labours in preparing a new civil and criminal code for the Grand Duchy he obtained in 1832 the post of Attorney-General at the Supreme Court of Cassation. Gottfried Weber was not only famed as a jurisconsult, but he gained glory as a composer, and, above all, as a writer on the theory of music, although, like Sir John Hawkins, only educated as an amateur. It was in reading the contradictory systems of Vogler, of Marburg, of Kernberger, and other theorists, that Weber conceived the notion of giving to the world a work on the laws and rules of composition which should be eminently practical, taking as his basis the scores of the great masters for analysis and illustration. Three editions of his work were rapidly circulated throughout Germany; and, notwithstanding the strong opposition displayed by other theorists to some of the principles laid down by Weber, his production still remains one of the best class-books extant. The author was elected member of the majority of the European musical academies, besides the orders and decorations he received in his own country. Mr. James Warner, of the United States, having translated Weber's great work, Mr. John Bishop, of Cheltenham, has edited a very superior edition, issued by Cocks and Co., supplying many gaps which the American translator had left in the version of the German original. This will be a very useful and valuable publication for this country, containing as it does general musical instruction for the earliest beginner, and important doctrines for the guidance of the most advanced students. The classification of the subjects is clear; the division and arrangement of the rules and laws, from the first general idea of musical sound, up to the last hints for practical exercise in pure composition, are admirable. The chapter on "The Modulatory Structure of a Piece of Music, taken as a Whole," is a masterly essay. Weber charms the reader by his freedom from bigotry and pedantic intolerance. "Art," he remarks, "is free, ought to be, and does not tolerate admeasurement of its limits by rod and chain." The publishers have produced Weber's work with typographical clearness and elegance. It may perhaps be hereafter a question for the editor whether an abridged edition, at a cheap price, would not be of infinite service for the masses; in the meanwhile this treatise ought to be in the hands of every professor, and of every amateur desirous of acquiring a lucid and comprehensive analysis of the theory of musical composition.

CONCERTO in D MINOR for the PIANOFORTE, with full Orchestra, by SILAS; SONATA for the Pianoforte, by SILAS. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

The fame of the youthful composer from Holland is spreading by degrees in this country. His pianoforte pieces prepared the way for the name of Silas to be heard in the drawing-room. His trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello commanded the serious attention of the admirers of classic chamber composition, and now he has come boldly before the world in the highest range of musical imaginings the ideal sonata and the colossal concerto. In all Mr. Silas's works as yet the pianoforte is the leading instrument; but if his pretensions in this category assume the highest grade in art, then will the essays at opera and oratorio follow in due course. The youthful writer is now going through the ordinary ordeal to which genius must be exposed; namely, his compositions have met with ridicule, neglect, coldness, and indifference, just as those of Beethoven and Mendelssohn experienced on their first introduction in this country. As usual, it is from the professional portion of the community that Silas encounters the most bitter opposition. It is, indeed, well for art's progress in this world, that there is a musical public to judge dispassionately new works—to give the reins to imagination and fancy, and to treat with sovereign contempt the fiat of autocrat artists, despite of their insolent affectation of superior wisdom, and of their attempted monopoly of judgment and taste. Honest, independent, and unrestrained enthusiasm have many a time and oft defeated the dictates of the "big wigs" of the profession, as in the memorable instances of the Beethoven symphonies and posthumous quartets, and of the Weber and Meyerbeer operatic productions; and, if we are not egregiously mistaken, there will be much recantation, sooner or later, in respect to the works of Silas. Like everything that is new, the hearer has to become habituated to the style; but he is brimful of ideas—he has had the courage to combat conventionalities, he has the gift of originating novel forms, he is creative as well as imaginative, and evidently endowed with profound knowledge of the mechanism of his art. Of the concerto before us, the proper period for a musical analysis will present itself when heard in public with the orchestral accessories, such a work cannot be judged definitively from simply hearing it played over at the pianoforte. In the laying out of his subjects, variety, novelty, and striking contrast are the chief characteristics. The theme of the first movement is remarkable: the scherzo strikes us as being altogether new, and amazingly exhilirating; and the finale is large and vigorous. The sonata is less pretentious in design and treatment than the concerto, confined as its proportions are to one instrument. Perhaps familiarity with its intentions may dispel an impression of dryness in the details, but it is utterly impossible not to be deeply impressed with the facile invention and rare skill of the young composer; the adagio is full of charm, and the allegro finale in two-four time brilliant and impulsive. Taking the sonata and concerto in connexion with Mr Silas's trio; and his preceding fugitive pieces for the pianoforte, every impartial observer must come to the conclusion that the highest order of musical capacity and intellect has been developed in his style, and his future will be watched with deep interest. The advent of an aspirant as the successor to the great classic celebrities is too rare an occurrence to be treated lightly; but if Silas be gifted to the extent of what his admirers (amongst whom we enrol ourselves) believe, then will he have nothing to fear. No tomahawking diatribes, no professional prejudices, no artistic bigotry and jealousy can prevent his final triumph, if the aspirations of Silas be based on the eternal principles of truth in art, novelty of idea, and classic perfection of form and treatment.

VOCAL PIECES.

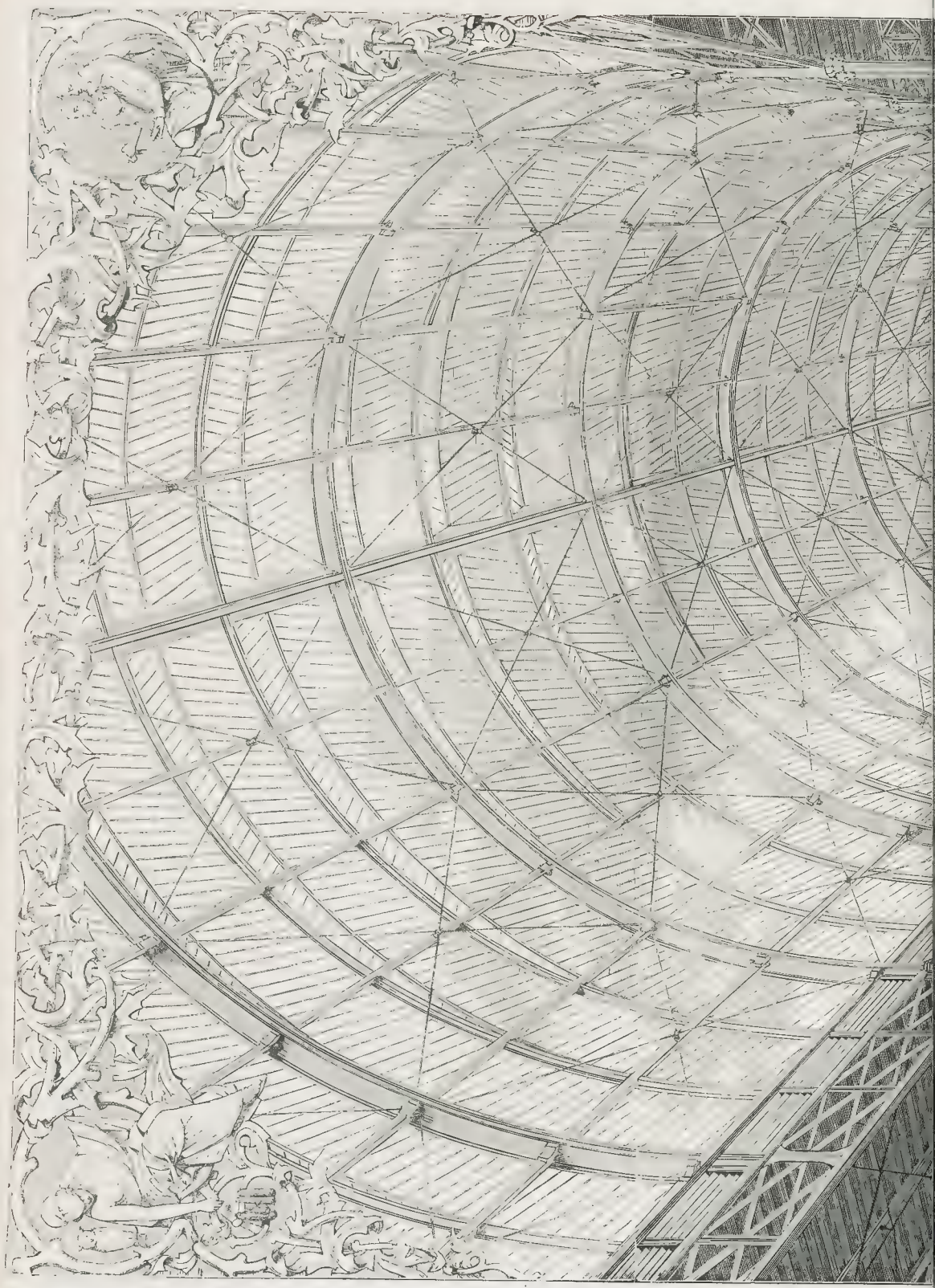
VOCAL EXOTICS. Edited by Mr. Bartholomew: R. W. Ollivier. "All Hail to the Magyar." Arranged by L. Stoffregen: R. W. Ollivier. "The Sister's Wedding." By G. Linley: Idem. "Hither Come." By G. Linley: Cramer, Beale, and Co. "Chorale." Arranged by R. J. Meade, M.A.: J. N. Novello. "I love to sing when I am sad." By Ann B. Spratt: C. Jeffreys.

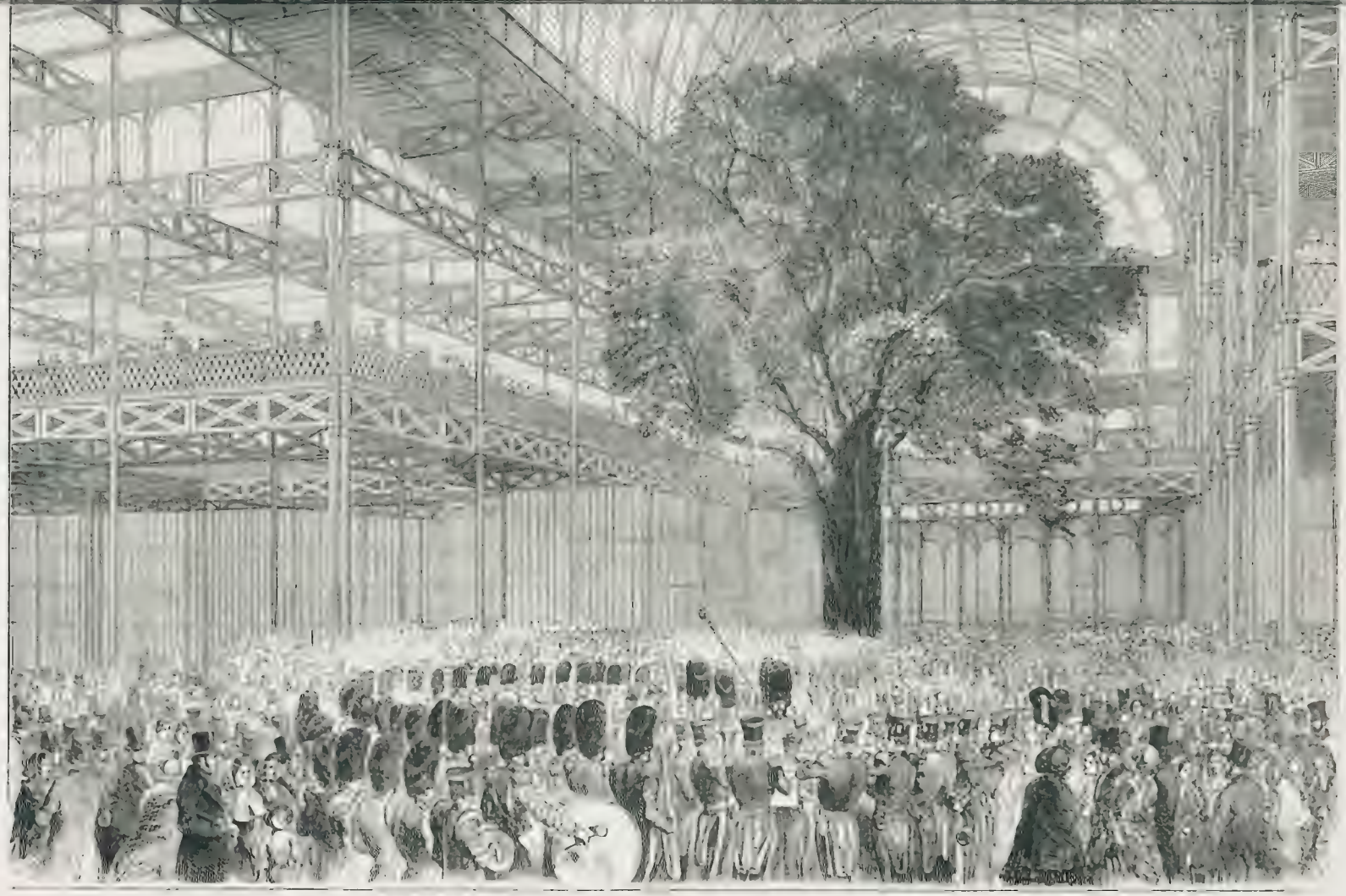
"Vocal Exotics" are a selection of the songs of various nations, written and adapted by W. Bartholomew. The number before us is C. Preyer's "Jedem das Seine," a sprightly melody in two-four time. Schaufler's Hungarian national song has been translated by Mr. S. Hickson, and well arranged by Herr Stoffregen. Mr. Linley's two songs are worthy of his reputation; the words of the "Sister's Wedding" are by L. E. L. The chorale is sung by the native pupils of Sawyerpuram, in South India; Mr. Meade has written English words, and nicely harmonized the subject. The profits of this publication are to be given to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the Jubilee Fund, and the proposed new church of Sawyerpuram. The song of Miss A. Spratt is a pleasant ditty.

DANCE MUSIC.

THE PETTEL WALTZES. By A. H. Dendy: J. C. Jones. "The Bright Stars," and "Reria." By Julius Wittenberg: D'Almaine and Co. "Olivia." By L. F. A. Freleu: E. W. Ollivier. "The Koh-i-Noor Quadrilles." By F. T. Dawson: J. Shepherd.

Mr. Dendy's waltzes are a set of six, published with or without cornet accompaniment. The introduction is graceful; the figures are ingenious, if not novel; and the time is distinctly marked. Mr. Wittenberg has an ear for effect, if not very original in his tunes; the "Reria Schottische" is the most striking. "Olivia" is styled "*valse élegante*," and it is not a misnomer. We cannot record that the quadrilles of Mr Dawson are a gem, like their title, but there is merit in his compositions.





THE LAST PROMENADE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE SQUANDERS OF CASTLE SQUANDER.*

IN our Supplement of the 31st of January last, we brought down this story of Irish extravagance and misery to the departure of the youngest and only respectable male scion of the house of Squander from those paternal halls where intemperance and debauchery were almost the sole lessons that were placed before him. The progress and conclusion of the work are now before us, in the two handsome volumes which have been issued from the office of the "Illustrated London Library" and the "National Library." Mr. Carleton writes with a strong hand—as strong and unsparing as his purpose, which is to lay bare, under the thin disguise of a contemporary fiction, the real truth which lies at the bottom of all the miseries of Ireland—miseries that by no means afflict the peasantry alone, but that descend from the very highest to the very lowest classes. The virtues and the vices of the Irish character are before the world. The deep tragedy that walks side by side with mirth, as if the two were sworn brothers; the pathos and the jollity; the recklessness for good or for evil, and that will crack a skull or save a life in frolic—all these things have been told again and again; but no one has told them with more vigour and truthfulness than Mr. Carleton. Ireland with all its multifarious faults, wrongs, and miseries—with all its laughter and tears, all its vengeance and its endurance, all its sportiveness and bloodthirstiness—is daguerréotyped in his pages. The reader is painfully aware as he proceeds, that he who has written thoroughly knew his subject, and hopes with him, that from his merciless portraiture the good intended by its author will result; and that Ireland, now paying the penalty of national as well as of private wrongs, may be purified and healed in the process; that she will learn how to distinguish her friends from her enemies, and draw from affliction, almost too heavy to be borne, the wisdom that may atone for and remedy all. Whether the portraiture drawn by Mr. Carleton be not somewhat *too* truthful, if such an expression can be allowed, and whether he has not told some things which it would have been better to have left untold, rather than to have shocked the ears of a nice-minded and clean-tongued generation, we shall not now pause to inquire. Tastes will differ upon this point; and as Mr. Carleton's book partakes to some extent of the character of an anatomical operation performed upon Irish society, he and his friendly critics may plead that to the lancet and the scalpel, scientifically applied, there is no impropriety or indecency. But, leaving that point as one with which we have no concern, we shall endeavour to give a general idea of this remarkable story.

We have not space to detail the various steps by which the Squanders of Castle Squander, under the guidance or misguidance of old Squander and his hopeful sons, reached, with open eyes, the precipice of ruin; nor to show how, at last, they rushed over it; nor to dwell upon the lighter episodes with which the tragic incidents of their fate have been contrasted and accompanied by the author. We shall, however, take up the story at the point which it had reached in our Number of the 31st of January, and give as fair a summary of the whole as our space will allow. We select, in preference, those passages which illustrate most forcibly the social condition both of the owners and the occupiers of that ill-fated soil, referring the reader who is interested in the minor details of the story, to the volumes themselves.

Hitherto (says the author) we had seen the modes and habits of life which characterised the Squander family in what may be considered the palmy days of their prosperity; that is to say, at a period when they knew nothing of those close and pungent struggles which approach the domestic hearth, and affect their personal comfort and means of life. Mr. Squander's liberation from prison—to which his extravagance ultimately consigned him—was brought about at a very seasonable moment; for if he had remained there but another week, such a multitude of detainers would have been laid upon him, that he might in all probability have closed his existence, like many others, within its walls. The greater portion of his property we may say, as a matter of course, had been a long time in Chancery, and was placed under different receivers. At the period to which we have now arrived, a very inconsiderable fragment of it was under his own control; and, indeed, harsh and oppressive and rapacious as was the conduct of these men, we question whether the tenants located upon this portion of it, would not have been better off had they also had to do only with receivers.

Mr. Squander had scarcely been a week at home, when certain suspicious-looking strangers were observed in the neighbourhood, and many of them seen to lurk about the house itself. Vigilance and caution had now, however, become the order of the day, and of the night also. The surrounding tenants were all warned to be on the look out for the advent of such persons, and at once to report the fact at the castle in the first place, and next to take such steps as to cause their sudden disappearance from the country. The lodge-gate was not only kept locked, but two of the most desperate and unscrupulous fellows on the property were placed in it night and day, as a guard of observation, for the duties of which they were qualified by plenty of arms and ammunition. Mr. Squander, now and henceforth a prisoner in his own house, was forced, by the solitary and secluded life which he felt himself compelled to lead, to look back, with what feelings we shall leave our readers to guess, upon the profligate extravagance of his past career, as well as to feel its consequences in his present confinement, and, what was still worse, as they impended over himself and his family. This condition of existence was not at all calculated to improve his temper, or to preserve his natural and boisterous cheerfulness. The man had never been in the habit of thinking. His whole life had been a turbulent flow of coarse and sensual enjoyment, unchecked by one moment's reflection as to the end and object of his being, or the duties which his position imposed upon him, whether they affected himself or others. Need we feel surprised, then, that, without a single resource, drawn either from a sense of religion or moral feeling, he turned to that stimulus which was calculated, by its pernicious but grateful influence, to enable him, under such circumstances, to grasp at the feverish but exhausting antidote to care and memory, and the gloomy anticipations which hung over him. This was the fact. Brandy and whiskey-punch, early and noon-day grog, were now the sources of artificial consolation and hollow fortitude on which he fell back and depended. And yet the man was not naturally a bad man; neither was he a good man. Although generous and profuse, he possessed not one spark of charity nor sympathy with the wants and distresses and sufferings of his poorer fellow-creatures. If, for instance, he met a young female of good looks and appearance, who scrupled not to enter into a bantering match with him, and return jest for jest, no matter how ribald or coarse the quality, he would not hesitate to throw her a handful of silver, as a reward for her unfeminine want of modesty; but if he met an unhappy mother with a string of wretched and shivering children at her heels, and perhaps a sick infant lying against her cold and unsheltered bosom, who so loud in his invective against imposture or mendicancy? who so stern a moralist against the houseless poor? who such a political economist upon such topics as involved the necessity and the justice of the wealthy to contribute from their abundance to the relief of popular destitution? We need not dwell upon this. We are certain that the points will be at once recognised, by our Irish readers at least, as those which constitute the staple character of the majority of Irish landlords.

Mr. Squander's temper now became not only irksome to himself, but also very painful and trying to his family. Sometimes he ventured out to the garden well guarded, either by myself and his sons or his servants—our orders being to shoot any person who should attempt either to serve him with a writ or arrest him. Occasionally he took a walk in the avenue, and if it happened that any unfortunate stranger looked through the gate, or made a moment's delay opposite it, there were instantly half-a-dozen pistols and a blunderbuss or two levelled at him, and he immediately took to his heels, amidst the shouts and execrations of the body-guard, as well as of the old man himself, who would shake his cane at him, and send the inoffensive individual, the Court of Chancery, and the Lord Chancellor himself, all to a certain warm establishment, which we need not mention.

This state of affairs was anything but comfortable, and Mr. Squander found that it was necessary to take some steps to reduce his style of living within his means, or at least as near them as he could. His two sons were a burthen upon him, and yet they could not bear the notion of having their expenses curtailed, or of appearing in the world with their usual dash and style diminished. Something, however, must be done, inasmuch as their family income now could not be expended in such a manner as that one pound should discharge the functions of ten. The circumstance, it is true, of the old Squire's being on his keeping, did not signify much in that part of the country, because there were, in point of fact, a sufficient number of the gentry to keep him in countenance. But still it was felt that something must be done, and that too very quickly. The establishment had not yet been reduced, and the servants besides were becoming clamorous for their wages. The prodigality of food and liquor had disappeared, and the licentious indulgence, waste, and profligacy of the kitchen had received a gradual but sure check, a check, indeed, which called up a vast deal of virtuous indignation in that quarter, and which suggested to them the necessity of asserting *en masse* the rights of servitude against the injustice and oppression of that vile, Whiggish principle—retrenchment. Now, at this very critical period it so happened that Mr. Squander had made his mind up for a step beyond mere retrenchment, and this step was reduction, and a consequent dismissal of a great number of the useless and saucy drones who had always robbed him, and were even then eating him out of house and home.

* * * * * *

We have said Mr. Squander was a prisoner in his own house; and this is true. Sometimes, however, he took heart of grace and ventured out, always accompanied, however, by a pretty strong body-guard, well armed—principally consisting of his two sons, myself, and three or four stout and resolute tenants. Poor man, this was a great relief to him, especially when attending the neighbouring races, or the Bally scamper hounds. Not an occasion occurred of the kind, it is true, on which there was not from one to half-a dozen bailiffs after him. If, however, to feast their eyes upon him might be considered a gratification, they undoubtedly enjoyed it; but there their satisfaction rested. To attempt serving him with a writ—much less the fearful hazard of an arrest—was what none of them, aware as they were of the hatred which animated the people against all law proceedings, would any more think of doing than he would deliberately put his head into a heated furnace. Nay, their very disguises, in point of ingenuity and effect, were such as could be equalled on any stage in Europe, and it was only by the peculiarity of their movements that they were known. Sometimes, a simple-looking farmer, dressed in comfortable frieze, and apparently well to do in the world, would keep dodging about the Squire, as he was often called, and narrowing the circle, or diminishing the distance between himself and his object by such imperceptible degrees, that the secret was at once discovered. On such occasions some one of us put his finger in his mouth, and, giving a loud, ear-piercing, fierce whistle, called out at the top of his voice "*Wan hawk!*" after which a dozen pistols were out, the caps or flints looked to, and, in an instant, the three individuals apprehended the farmer, who kept gradually withdrawing—his pace accelerating as he went along—until at length he fairly fled at the top of his speed, and it was seldom indeed he got off without what is called a shirtful of sore bones, and that by strangers of whom he knew nothing, and who had only got a mere hint of his purpose.

On such occasions as these I was found to be very useful. My father having been a bailiff, attached to the Dublin courts, before he was engaged to act in that capacity for Mr. Squander, had related so many anecdotes connected with the difficulty of arresting the southern and western gentry—the latter especially—that there was scarcely a metamorphosis or manœuvre connected with the craft which had not been familiar to me. Two or three of those which occurred to Mr. Squander I will now mention.

One day in the year 1831, I think, the land-steward was out near a young shrubbery, when he detected a country man, dressed in tattered frieze, and without a shoe or stocking, trimming a young oak sapling into a cudgel. The moment the man saw him he hastily threw the sapling aside, and took to his heels. The steward, however, who was a young, active fellow, pursued him at an extremely rapid pace, and by the force of strong running overtook and made a prisoner of him.

"Come, my good fellow," said he, "come along to where you were cutting the sapling—I will teach you to come into another man's property and destroy his young timber."

"Ah, thin, shir, fwhat the sake o' your fwadher and mudher's sowls, an' have compunct i or me this wanst—do, good gintleman—do, a *yinnaustle*—I'm but a poor boy, shir, that was making preparations fwhor the faction fwoight at Ballyboutteen Fair on next Winsday [Wednesday]—do, good gintleman, an' may ever hair on your head become a mould candle to light you into glory! Amin, *a chierna!*"

"What's your name?"

"I'm wan Barney Muckleswag, shir—a son o' my fwadher's, sir—ould Jimmy, the tacher [thatcher], and of Molly Nahannahin, my mudher, sir, God rest both their sowls! Will you let me go; an', shir, 'tis a harmless boy I am; an' if I could only crack Barney Cullinan's skull *so*, so as to give him his gruel widout puttin' it down his throat, my conscience 'ud be asy, an' I'd sleep continted, glory be to God!"

"Worse and worse, you scoundrel. So, in order to take away another man's life, you come into Mr. Squander's oak shrubbery and cut down his timber. Come, my fine fellow, where did you throw that same sapling I saw you cut? You and it must both appear before Mr. Squander, who, you know well, is a magistrate. Jog on, I tell you, till we get the sapling."

"Ah, thin, gud gintleman—for sure 'tis in your fwhace the gudness is—have compression and resolution an a poor harmless boy this blessed day that's in it. I'm a *yinnaustle* [gentleman]; do, *asourneen* [my dear]; and may God couldinn your sowl to ivarlastin' happiness and reprobation, as he will I hope. Do, shir; an' let the poor boy aff, shir. I was never *in* but only fwour times, shir. 'Twas parjury was agunst me, shir. They shwore that I put a *kindyel* [candle] to Major Hennessy's bastack, shir, an' me as innocent as St. Judas himself, shir: but they fwailed, an' I came out fair an' clane, glory be to God. An' what's moreover, shir, I'm fhwastin' widout a bit or sup since Tursday last. Oh, sweet Jasus! if I had only a moutful!"

Here he became desperately pathetic, and wept bitterly at the calamity into which he had fallen.

"Ha!" exclaimed the steward, "I see what a customer I've got; but no matter, trot along, my worthy—not a word now—I'm flint—adamant—so spare your breath."

He then led him along until they had reached the spot where the sapling lay—a frightful weapon—which the steward immediately took up, after which they directed their steps to the Castle.

"My good fellow," said the steward, as they went along, "I suppose you are right well aware that for some time past our young oak timber has been cut down and stolen, for purposes similar to yours; and as we have been on the look-out for the culprits, and as we have found *you* in the act, you may take my word for it that you'll soon make your fifth visit to the stone jug. You have been in four times you say; and don't you know, now, that four and one make *five*, all the world over?"

Grief, deep, vehement, and loud, prevented the detected thief from making any reply, and in the course of about a quarter of an hour they arrived at the Castle, the prisoner crying at the top of his lungs as he ascended the hall steps in the firm grip of his captor.

A knock of confidence and business, accompanied by a hasty ring at the bell, gave indication that the master was wanted to attend to something earnest and pressing in his magisterial capacity. I was up in Master Tom's room at the time, where, indeed, I spent a good many hours every day, and some of the pleasantest to which my memory can now look back. Mr. Squander, as usual, was in the front parlour, and hearing the steward's voice, knew that there could be no danger; he accordingly threw up the window, and, looking out, asked what was the matter.

"A scoundrel, sir, that I caught cutting down one of the young oaks in Cracton's nursery."

"Ha!" exclaimed Mr. Squander, "have you pounced upon one of the villains at last? I'm very glad of it; bring him round here to the window."

Now the parlour windows of the castle were not more than four feet from the ground; but it is necessary to state, that, for the purpose of protecting both person and property, they had been powerfully secured by strong removable bars of iron, which were laid aside every day, or at least when no particular apprehension of writ or arrest existed.

"You have caught the scoundrel in the act?" asked his master, throwing up the window.

"I have caught him in the act, sir," he replied, "and here is the sapling."

In the meantime the unfortunate vagabond was howling with the most outrageous grief; indeed so loud was it, and so apparently heart-rending, that Tom and I were startled at its violence, and raised the windows that we might understand the nature of what was going forward. On looking down we saw the fellow on his two knees, with his hands up, in an attitude of the most abject supplication towards Mr. Squander, whilst the steward was pointing to the fatal sapling as a testimony against the thief. The window from which I looked, commanded a full view of the lodge and entrance gate, outside which I saw a servant in livery, mounted and leading a saddled horse by the bridle. On listening for a moment I understood the whole thing at once. The young oak shrubbery had been cut down in hundreds, to such an extent, in fact, that rewards had been offered for the apprehension of the delinquents, but hitherto without effect.

"We must commit him," said Mr. Squander. "Lodge informations, Moore; I am glad we have caught one of them."

"Certainly, sir," replied the steward; "there is the proof against him, and a hell of a weapon it is," he added, throwing it on the ground.

"Ah, you scoundrel!" said the magistrate, "I wonder you are not ashamed to look me in the face."

"Ah, thin, your haner, it's I that ought to blush if I'd be ashamed to look you in the fwace, for in troth it's it that's the jintlemanly, good face, an' its your haner's fwoure bones* that has the open an' generous hand, the hand, shir, that was ever an' awlways good for givin', but the divil, by all accounts, for gettin'; and in regard, your worthy haner, that it's open now," he added, starting to his feet, and clapping a writ into it, "just take this, shir, "it's a true copy, and here's the ouriginal; and now you're served."

He had no sooner uttered these words, than he whipped up the sapling, and with one blow of it tumbled the unsuspecting steward upon the steps, exclaiming, as he did it, "that sapling, my good fellow, was never grown in your nursery; I brought it with me." After which he bounded away like a buck, dropped from the wall near the lodge, which was banked up inside nearly to the top; mounted one of the horses, and ere many minutes was completely beyond reach of pursuit.

This man was one of three brothers who acted as bailiffs only in cases of difficulty, but we need hardly say that in Ireland these cases of difficulty were so numerous, that it was no easy matter to succeed in securing the services of these brothers. They never undertook a capture under fifty pounds, but this was the minimum. Cases have frequently occurred where the reward amounted sometimes to one, and not unfrequently to five hundred pounds. In the case in question no earthly being could avoid being taken in. The character of the low-minded, wavering, but vindictive scoundrel, was so ably sustained, that suspicion would have been beyond the range of human caution.

One would imagine that manœuvres of this kind would sharpen a man against the very possibility of being outwitted. There are no bounds, however, to natural ingenuity; and as a case that exhibited as grave and ludicrous a piece of invention as ever was played off on any man, occurred some months after that already recorded, we shall relate it here.

At that period it was usual—for what reason it is difficult to account, unless to obstruct the course of public justice—it was usual, we say, to remove the police from one district to another, just when they had been long enough in any one locality to make themselves acquainted with its state and condition, with the peaceable and ill-disposed, and, in fact, with all the bad and suspicious characters in it. This very sapient piece of policy has, we are glad to know, been since relinquished, but, at all events, it was the practice at the period of which we are now writing. So many attempts had been already made to serve Mr. Squander with writs, as well as to arrest him, that the strictest orders were given to allow no man near the house unless he were well known, with the exception only of the police, whose uniform was a sufficient passport for their admittance to the lodge, and consequently to the Castle. A few days previous to the incident we are about to relate, a dreadful murder had been committed in the neighbouring county, and, as a natural consequence, the police were everywhere on the alert. One evening, therefore, pretty late, in fact nearly dusk, a policeman, accompanied by a person who was evidently a prisoner, made his appearance and knocked at the hall-door. The magistrate on hearing the knock immediately gave the word "Ware hawk!" and accordingly old Nogher Nult, the butler, opened the window and asked what was the matter.

"I want Mr. Squander," replied the policeman, "to back a warrant. It is about Mr. M'Gregor, the Scotch steward's murder, and I have a prisoner on suspicion."

"Wait there," replied Nogher, "and I will tell the master."

Mr. Squander having heard the circumstances thus briefly, sent Nogher back to desire the policeman to stand on the Lall steps with the prisoner fast in custody, for he declared to God there was no knowing but that the policeman himself might have been taken in, and the supposed murderer nothing but a cursed bailiff in disguise. The policeman replied, that being only a stranger in the neighbourhood, he had not been aware that Mr. Squander was in any apprehension of arrest; but pledged himself that he would not allow the prisoner to approach him or to go near the window at all.

The magistrate accordingly came to the window on the strength of this assurance, and as usual threw it up.

The policeman on seeing him, put his hand to his cap, saying, by way of respectful inquiry, "Mr. Squander, sir?"

"Yes, I am Mr. Squander. What's the matter?"

"I have arrested a man, sir, who, according to the *Hue and Cry*, corresponds to the description of M'Gregor's murderer, and I wish your worship to back the warrant. I have reason to think he is connected with that, or something suspicious, at all events."

"You are one of the new police, are you?"

"Yes, your worship. I suppose you are aware that we only arrived at Ballyscamper Station the day before yesterday; and as you were the nearest magistrate, sir, I came to you, as was my duty."

"Very right, policeman; very right. But as to that scoundrel, your prisoner, you don't know what he may be—stop a moment. Here, Nogher, go and hold that fellow that the policeman has prisoner, until I back the warrant."

The unfortunate prisoner appeared to be thunderstruck. "Why," said he, addressing Nogher, who had seized him, "divil the like of this ever was heard. Amn't i one of his honour's tenants; and this blaguard policeman not me only a little below the lodge."

"Why, man o' Moses!" exclaimed Nogher, "is this Mat Brennan?"

"Divil a other; but what that fellow manes by taking me into custody I cannot undherstand. Be the livin' mortual, I have a great notion to give him his head in his fist. Devil resave the foot he'd have brought me here, only that I was comin', at all events, to pay my rent."

The policeman, in the meantime, went to the window, and, after a few words upon the topic of the murder, with which he seemed to have been well acquainted, handed up the warrant to Mr. Squander.

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* By William Carleton, Author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," 'The Black Prophet,' &c. Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY, 227, Strand, London.

An Irish peripatetic for an individual.

"That's the writ," sir, said he, "a true copy: and here's the original. You're duly served." And having uttered these words, he bounded away at the top of his speed, reached the wall as before, mounted his horse—for it was the same individual who had cut the sapling—and in a few minutes was out of sight.

The third and last "service" which we shall relate was also executed through the unconscious instrumentality of a policeman. The town of Belly-Squander was not more than a quarter of a mile distant from the Castle. It was what is called a *half*-town; or, as the humorous Dr. Twigg, a shrewd, clever, good-looking little fellow, full of kindness and humanity, who wore an outside coat, somewhat like our present Chesterfield, with his hands easily stuck in the pockets of it—as he, we say, once called it, a *profile*—for, in point of fact, there was only a string of houses on one side, and a wall, behind which stood the empty and unoccupied palace of a rich bishop, on the other; so that the *half*-town might be said to resemble a half-face, or *profile*, as aforesaid. Be this as it may, there came to market on the day in question, which was Saturday, a strolling vagabond, who had a card-table, on which lay a pack of old greasy cards, which he shuffled about with great dexterity, challenging the country folks, as they came around him, to take a hand and try their luck, for any sum from sixpence a game to a pound. Human nature—the desire of wealth—the tendency to win it by short cuts, is as strong among the humble and vulgar, as it is among the high and educated.

A shrewd, warm-looking countryman put down a shilling, and having cut for deal, he won it. The game commenced, and it appeared for some time that the latter had fortune at his finger's ends. He won almost every game, and from a shilling it rose to five shillings a game, when the owner of the table stopped, and said he would play no more. The countryman insisted he should go on; the bystanders supported him, and with great reluctance the gambler resumed the play. His opponent, already confident in his own run of good luck, increased the stakes, but, in the course of a little time, Fortune, as she frequently does, shifted to the other side. The countryman now became desperate, double the stakes, lost his coolness, and, as a natural consequence, lost his luck. In short, he was cleaned out; but so ungovernable became his temper under this change of fortune, that on finding all his money gone somewhat about fifteen pounds—he raised his fist and knocked the gambler down. Now, it so happened that there were a couple of policemen looking on all the while; but before they had time to interfere, the countryman struck his opponent three or four blows, by which the poor devil was desperately cut; so severely, indeed, that the blood was flowing from his mouth and nose. In most of the cases of this kind, the country people always stand by each other; at least, in this case they did. The unfortunate gambler's table was torn into fragments, his cards flung into the street; and were it not that the policemen interfered, he would himself have been still more severely punished. On seeing the "authorities" present, he immediately charged his brutal assailant, and requested to be brought before a magistrate. The policemen, having been present, and witnessed the assault and violence, could not refuse to take the charge, and in consequence both were brought before Mr. Squander, who lived nearest to the spot. This occurred about two o'clock in the day. Mr. Squander, on the occasion in question, knew the policeman, which in a great degree eased his mind, and gave him a good deal of confidence. Having come to the window, which he raised, "Harricks," said he, addressing the sergeant, "what is this? You know my situation, and must have heard how I have been done by affairs of this nature. Keep these two men off till I hear the whole circumstance. What is it?"

Harricks, who, with his companion, had witnessed all that we have narrated, now gave him a full detail of what had happened, which, by the way, was so natural, that the very devil of suspicion could not have felt alarm.

"Here, Harricks," said he, "it is all right; the matter was a chance affair, the result of ill-luck on behalf of the countryman. I understand his feelings well, and curse him if I much blame him. We cannot violate the law, however; but, at all events, bring them down to Widow Bere, and let us hear what they have to say for themselves." This being complied with, and the parties placed before him, he asked—

"What is this? A gambling transaction, eh? Who is the plaintiff?"

"I am, sir," replied a shrewd-looking, keen fellow, with a thin face, like that of a Norman lurcher, or Irish dog of Ireland.

"And what's your charge against him?"

"Look at my face, sir. Look at my mouth and nose, and you need scarcely ask that. He first won from me, sir, till he left me only five shillings; a then wanted to stop, but he insisted that a should play on. Well, a did so; and a won—and when he found he had no more money, sell be from my saul, but he struck and abused me, as you see."

"What have you to say to this, my good fellow?" asked the magistrate.

The countryman gave his whole body an immense shrug, and, scratching the top of his head with his two fingers, replied—

"It was foul play of the villain, your honour. Can you deny, you blaggard o' the univarse, that you reneagued Con Roe (the ace of hearts) to my Five fingers?"

"A do deny it—it's your own case you're tellin'."

"Oh, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John protect us! Did any one ever hear the like o' this? Didn't I get the last trick when we were down for the twenty-five shillins, and the Earl o' Cork? Didn't I, you achsmin' vagabone?"

"What do you mean by the Earl of Cork?" asked Mr. Squander.

"Why, sir, I had two thricks and the lead for the third. Well and good. I led the Earl o'Cork, and he had nothing but the ten o' clubs."

"But what do you mean by the Earl of Cork?"

"The ace of diamonds, your honour. It's the worst ace and the worst card in the pack, and is called the Earl o' Cork because he's the poorest nobleman in Ireland."

"That's all a cursed lie," replied the gambler; "an' besides, your honour, a was licked bekaise a'm an Orangeman—a true blue, your honour—that's Justice Pope and Property, brass money, and wooden shoe. As for this blaggard, he knows nothing about the Earl o' Cork; but if you'd wish to see him, sir, here he is as large as life," handing a printed paper to Mr. Squander—"there's the Earl o' Cork, sir, a true copy, and this is the original. Come, Ned, the horses are ready."

It is unnecessary to say that these were two of the celebrated Donnel ties—for such, in fact, was their name—and that the horses were ready outside the lodge, to carry them beyond the reach of pursuit, which they did.

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"Now these (says Mr. Carleton) are not cases of fiction, wrought up into fulsome and impossible extravagance, in order to create a laugh. On the contrary, they are facts which have actually occurred."

The death of old Mr. Squander, and of the aristocratic Mrs. Squander, and the career of extravagance of the eldest son, in which he was zealously assisted by his brother, are incidents all powerfully told. But how the young men hoped, at one time, to retrieve their desperate fortunes on the turf, and at another by the exercise of political influence, and by the possession of a seat in Parliament, all of which involved them successively in still greater pecuniary embarrassment than that from which they so madly struggled to be relieved, will be found at full length in the volumes themselves. Any attempt to convey a notion of those incidents by a mere summary of the events would fail to impress the reader with the merits of Mr. Carleton's treatment of the subject. The following, however, which describes what is, even now that the country is half depopulated, a common occurrence, will speak for itself:—

The morning of the day on which we went to commence the work of extermination was bitter and cold. All the regular and legal steps had been in due and proper course taken, and nothing remained but the expulsion of the unhappy people. But before I proceed further, I must make this business a little better understood. Ever since the election, Harry had exhibited, by his conduct, a dark and vindictive feeling against certain tenants upon the Five Townlands who had sufficient independence to vote against him. Though vindictive, however, he was not without caution, and on this occasion he was aided and instructed by "Greasy Pockets." In his case there were two principles combined, both of which were calculated from their nature to operate against the unfortunate tenantry. The first was that of the public class, to which he belonged—because, although only acting for his brother, I consider him in the capacity of a landlord—by which I mean the determination, at all risks, to *clear* and consolidate the property. This he held in common with almost all other landowners; but it did not involve any personal feeling of ill-will against the tenant beyond that which necessarily resulted from the act itself, and drove the unfortunate men to ruin. Many such men have cleared their property—frequently with regret, I admit—but in every case from a principle which they conceived to be only an act of justice to themselves, and a step essentially necessary to save their property from destruction. In addition to this, as I have said, Harry entertained a principle of personal enmity against a number of the voters alluded to, which was pretty well known to originate from their unmanageable recusancy at the election. Here, then, were two motives in existence; one upon what was considered by the landlord as the undoubted exercise of his public right; and the other upon a matter of private and vindictive feeling.

"Greasy Pockets" had written to persons in England and Scotland, to look out for intelligent agriculturists with sufficient capital for the management of large farms; and at this period several conditional offers from such individuals had been made. All, however, of the lands in question had neither been seen nor examined by the strangers; and now we shall proceed with the business of that melancholy day.

The morning, as we said, was cold and bitter, and ere we had been long out it began to rain. In this remorseless campaign against the poor, those who conducted it experienced no principle of combination and public resistance as was the case in what was called the Tithe Rebellion. This patient submission to the law of the land infused a character into such proceedings that was calculated to smite almost any heart except those which were engaged in them, and reminded one of the calm and unresisting heroism with which the primitive Christians endured the persecutions of martyrdom. It is true there were exceptions, in which nature and the original impulse of self-preservation attempted to assert their rights as well as they could; but in no country on the face of the earth was there ever witnessed such a pitiable mass of unresisting misery subjected to a tyranny which no humane man would inflict upon the dog of his enemy.

At length we reached the first village in which our political engine of death was to commence its operations. I had never yet witnessed anything of the kind, and felt as if the act we were about to commit was actually one of secrecy and underhandedness. I knew there was no necessity for my presence, but Harry, who was so perfectly aware of the state of the country, with his usual caution insisted that "Greasy Pockets" and myself should accompany him, in order that the onus of the act, by being divided, as it were, between three of us, should be the less likely to fall heavily on himself. This was like him; but with all his cunning he miscalculated the sense and shrewdness of the people, as will be seen before we conclude.

In the first house we came to there was none sick, or, as far as we could see, ailing of any complaint. The family consisted of a man aged about sixty, whose countenance must have been naturally placid, if not mirthful, in earlier and better days. At present, however, the expression of deep care and dread of what was to take place, together with a knowledge of the consequences to him and his family, spoke that calm sternness of mentality, of the inmost desolation which had come upon him and them, that I actually looked at Harry to make myself certain whether after all he had been in earnest in this proceeding, and that it was only his intention to give these persons a good wholesome fright, and let it end there. How with a human heart in his bosom he could turn that old man out to rot, who lived, himself and his ancestors, so long upon the family property, was a matter to which I could scarcely lend my assent. His wife was much about his own age, and most of the family which resided with them were females. There were three of the latter and two boys, one who looked younger, one about the age of twelve, and the other eight. The girls were fresh, modest-looking creatures, and their mother, though now, like her husband, worn and pale, had yet about her a decent and comely look. I saw at once, from the appearance of the whole family, that the proceedings of this day were considered by them as hopelessly and irretrievably ruinous to them all. They then got up, as I had seen by their arms and hands, by their parched and colourless lips, and the tears which no effort could suppress, and as I could hear by their deep sighs and the hopeless tones of their low and hollow voices, which could only with difficulty be lifted into anything of a sustained conversation. Even this, however, I could hear, but the looks which these poor unnerved each other, so full of despair, so indescribably woe-begone, so full of the tumultuous expression of misery, so conscious of the want of friend or protector—terror, too, and that awful and impenetrable darkness of the future which lay before them, through all of which glanced the beautiful light of domestic tenderness and affection never to be witnessed in any other country—this, I say, I could not bear. When I saw how this calamity was deepened and aggravated by such a communion between these loving hearts and tearful eyes, I felt a sense of injustice that almost turned my sympathy into madness, and prompted me to drag the aggressive villain out of the house and trample him under my feet.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The reader will doubtless anticipate the incident, which in the natural evolution of the story will arise from the scene, the details of which we have quoted. It is told in Mr. Carleton's best manner:—

We have said that Harry Squander, by some manœuvre peculiar to the turf, got three hundred pounds. His brother suggested to him the propriety and decency of purchasing some ornament, and returning that which Dr. M'Claret had so kindly lent them. Harry, however, only laughed at the suggestion; for being quite a politician in matters of property, if not a projector, he was, to say the truth, perpetually devising some scheme or other that he thought calculated to extricate small portions of the family property. Many of these schemes were not very creditable either to his head or his heart, their stupidity having having been exceeded only by their villainy. Seeing, however, that the process of eviction was rapidly extending, he felt that he could manage to get his brother Dick "to clear," as it is termed. To tell the truth, poor Dick, like his father, wished to lead an easy careless life, and to enjoy himself as far as was in his power. At present, however, he was very much broken down, and refused to lend himself to Harry's heartless project of extermination.

"Besides, Harry," said he, "how can we consolidate, when you know that we have no control over our own property. I question, if it were sold to-morrow, whether it would meet the heavy load of incumbrances that are on it."

"No matter," replied Harry; "do you leave the affair to me, and I will contrive to make something out of it. You don't look into your own affairs, Dick. You do nothing but swill whiskey punch."

"Look into my own affairs, Harry! Upon my soul I would rather look into hell; as to the whiskey punch, if it were not for it I should go mad. Look at the condition to which we are reduced—paupers upon a property of twelve thousand per annum! Our miserable circumstances and distress are notorious; and I do assure you, Harry, that whatever you may think, it is anything but a consolation to me to reflect, that the landholders of the country are in general gone nearly as far to the devil as we are."

"This is one way," replied Harry, "who has squatted upon our property. I put him out before, and, let it cost me what it will, now that I have some cash, I will banish him. The scoundrel grumbled, and I think means me mischief. I shall put him out of the country, if I can; but, at all events, he shall not remain upon our property."

"*My* property, Harry; but who is the man?"

"Father to that unfortunate girl that died, as I told you."

"Harry," replied his brother, "I beg of you to pause before you proceed farther in this business. I think, if you look back upon your own conduct to that man and his daughter, that you ought to make him and his compensation, rather than pursue him with the vengeance of a devil, which I sometimes am inclined to think you must be. If, as you say, that man meditates mischief against you, I tell you that if the devil were at your elbow, anxious to drive you to your own destruction, you could not take a better course than to prosecute him as you have done. Be advised by me; if the man has run up a shed upon a common, why, in God's name, let him and his live there as well as they can. Under present circumstances, now that famine and disease are desolating the land, it would be cruel and inhuman to turn him and his family out upon the world. Besides, Harry, to tell you the truth, I will not permit it. The man and his family must remain in their little place, because I understand that at present they are in circumstances of the greatest distress."

Harry made no reply, but went out of the room indulging in a contemptuous and meditative whistle—I forget the tune; but at all events for a day or two he was silent upon the subject. In the meantime he secretly persisted in his purpose; and so anxious was he to effect it, that he spoke to several of the tenantry whom he wished to take a part in levelling the unfortunate man's cabin. It has been said that there is no person so vindictive as he who inflicts the injury, and on this occasion it would seem that the apophthegm was correct. A day was privately appointed by Harry, on which the poor man's cabin was to be levelled to the earth; and as he had no legal authority to eject him, it remained for the man and his family merely to consider whether they were to be crushed to death by the falling roof and walls, or to give up possession and procure a shelter for themselves wherever they could.

In the meantime Harry, who, as we have said, had long ago fallen back into his original habits of intemperance, resolved to give a dinner at the Castle Squander Hotel, to a number of his acquaintances and colleagues of the turf. This was upon the day previous to that appointed for the demolition of the poor man's cabin. Having turned our readers of so much, we must go back a couple of days, that is, to the market-day of Castle Squander, and request them to follow us into a small public-house in the north end of the street, where two men were sitting with half a pint of whiskey before them. One of them spoke as follows:—

"I might have overlooked the disgrace he brought upon our name—yours as well as mine, for she was your niece, Matthew, your sister's daughter, and the child that I loved beyond any human creature on this earth. I say I might have forgiven even that, although it was hard to do so; but when he came to our house and place and insulted us out—even his own child that was dying—I swore an oath to myself that I would have his blood for *all*. Well, time went on, and I began to think it was wrong to keep such an oath to a man who had punished himself as he did by the murder of his child, and I let him pass. But *what* is to be said, I, to God. So I would, too, but what is the case? he is coming on Wednesday to pull down the poor *bahey* (hut) that I built as a shelter for us, and he swears that he will banish me and mine out o' the country. Now, the heart o' man can't stand this, Matthew; so, as you are her uncle—or was her uncle—you must do this for me."

"I'll do it; but he always goes armed."

"That won't signify; the blunderbush is true and safe. He's givin' a dinner on Tuesday in the Castle Squander Arms; you can watch behind the hedge at the entrance gate, where you know the road that leads to it is narrow, and there take him. I will go home now and get sick; I will have five or six of the neighbours about me until the mornin' after the affair is over, and as he can't suspect you, I will be able to prove that I was ill in my bed when the thing was done. Put the blunderbuss where I showed you, and all the peelers and polis out of hell will never be able to find it. When the job's complate you can cross the country, without touchin' at the road, until you get home—what signifies thirteen miles?—and after that let them do their best. I will have pleuty of witnesses to prove that *I* didn't do it."

It was so arranged, the men finished their liquor, and in a few minutes left the house.

Neither Dick nor I went to the dinner. The brothers were estranged in consequence of a variety of matters arising from Harry's conduct. It is true that he got in five and twenty gallons of whiskey, and a corresponding portion of lump sugar, but he refused to pay the bills either of the butcher or the baker, who, if they had been settled with, would, for the sake of the former rank and respectability of the family, have once more given them credit; and this ungenerous and selfish refusal on his part reduced us to great straits.

The dinner, however, came off, but not before Harry was obliged to place gold in the hands of the hotel-keeper a sum supposed necessary to cover the expenses. He had tricked that worthy man more than once before, and on this occasion the latter flatly refused to provide a dinner unless paid in advance. Something was due to Dick's word, although not much, but nothing at all to Harry's.

Never did Dick nor I felt surprised at his not returning on that night. He had remained frequently out before, and there was nothing calculated to alarm either of us upon the present occasion. They took it for granted they had made a debauch of it, and that such of them as were incapable of going home had a bed in the hotel—Harry among the rest. Early the next morning, however, we were both alarmed by a loud and tremendous knocking at the hall door. Dick met me on the lobby in the act of going to seek him.

"What the devil is this?" said he. "Some new dodge of the bailiffs. Don't be in a hurry, Randy—take your time—the thing is a pass. Go down to the parlour, open the window and look out; I will not appear. Yes, it's a new dodge—the alarm principle—it was by that that Dick Blake was trapped. Be cautious."

The violent knocking still continued, and we now heard loud voices upon the steps of the hall-door. I felt alarmed, and so I could perceive did Dick, who got quite pale.

"What can it be?" said he. "These loud voices are the voices of terror and alarm. Good God! Harry did not come home last night! I begin now to have dreadful apprehensions. Open the window, for God's sake, and see what it means."

Neither scarcely say that our apprehensions were mutual; I felt a presentiment as if something were wrong—as if some calamity had occurred—and I could not help associating it with Harry. At all events I went down to the parlour, opened the window, and looked out.

"What is the matter?" I asked, "and why do you keep knocking at the door with such violence, disturbing the family?"

"Death's the matter," replied the old gate-porter; "Mr. Harry's murdered."

Dick, who had come down after me to the parlour, heard the words distinctly; and now putting his head out of the window learned the whole circumstances, so far as the poor people knew them. Harry's body was found within about fifty yards of his own gate, in a narrow part of the road that led to it, pierced by eight or nine bullets and slugs, more than one of which had penetrated his heart, so that his death must have been instantaneous.

His brother seemed struck as if with paralysis, and sat down incapable of uttering a word.

"This is dreadful," said I; "what can I say to you?"

"Nothing," he replied, "nothing; the ruin and desolation of the family are now complete. Where is his body? Great God! he that was in the prime of life and health only yesterday evening."

When a murder takes place in Ireland, the common people do not feel themselves justified in removing the body until an inquest is held on it; however, on this occasion, I desired them to bring his remains home, whilst I and Dick accompanied them. We found him lying across the road, with his arms extended, and his legs drawn a little, as it by a death-spasm. We marked the spot where he lay, and in a few minutes his corpse was placed upon a table, with a pillow under his head, until the coroner should be sent for, and an inquest held.

Not the slightest trace, however, was discovered of the murderer at the inquest. All was dark, mysterious, and impenetrable. It came to light, however, subsequently. The man whom Harry had evicted, and whose daughter he had seduced, died of fever in about a month afterwards, but he died in a state of stupor, and was incapable of making any confession. The actual murderer did not survive him more than six weeks, but on his death-bed he disclosed the circumstances of the murder, for which he seemed extremely penitent. He died in the poor-house, and nothing could exceed the extraordinary remorse and agony which distracted him until he breathed his last.

Thus fell Harry Squander, by the hand of a man whom he had never knowingly injured and whom he had never seen. Such, however, is the usage in Ireland.

We have quoted sufficient to show, not only the main incidents of the story, but the powerful manner of the author in describing them; and must refer the reader who wishes to know more of the subject of Ireland than he can glean from a thousand newspapers and Parliamentary Blue Books, to these two small volumes. It is not the most agreeable of novels; but to many readers, the "stern stuff" of which it is composed will recommend it for higher uses than those of amusement.

THE NEWEST FABLE OF HANS C. ANDERSEN;

"THERE IS A DIFFERENCE."

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH BY THE REV. E. FLOOD-WOODMAN.

IT was in the month of May: the wind blew quite cold, but spring was come; the bushes and trees, the gardens and fields alike proclaimed that. There was a profusion of flowers everywhere, even on the hedges, and thus the spring plainly spoke for itself; but especially from a small apple-tree, which had but a single branch, so fresh, so blooming, and covered with the finest rose-red blossoms, just at the point of opening. It knew very well how beautiful it was; that was evident in every leaf; and hence it was not at all surprised when a lordly carriage stopped by the roadside, and when the young Countess said, "This branch is the most beautiful which has ever been seen. It is spring itself in its fairest manifestation!"

So the branch was broken off, and she carried it in her soft hand and screened it with her silk parasol as she drove to the castle, where there were high halls and stately chambers; clean white curtains fluttered before the open windows, and beautiful flowers stood in lustrous transparent vases; in one of which, it looked as if it were cut out of fresh-fallen snow, the Apple-blossom Branch was placed, among young and sweet flowers. It was quite a treat to see it.

And then was the Branch so proud but that was just like human nature!

Soon there came people of different sorts through the chamber, and those who could do so ventured to express their admiration. One saw nothing at all in it, and another saw too much; until the Apple-branch perceived that there were differences between men as among plants. "Some are for show and others for use, and there are even some who would not be missed," thought the Branch, who was now placed at the open window, where he could look into the garden, and also into the fields. There were plants and flowers enough for him to contemplate and to reflect upon; there were the rich and the poor—some were, indeed, very poor. "Poor banished plants!" said the Apple-branch; "there does, indeed, exist a difference! How unhappy you must feel, if, indeed, your class can at all feel, as I and my companions can—there is, indeed, a difference made, but that is quite right, since all cannot be equal." And the Apple-branch looked with a significant pity, particularly on a class of flowers which grew in great plenty in the fields and hedges. "No one buds you together for nosegays—you are too common; any one can find you, shooting up between the paving-stones, like the noxious weeds; and, besides, you have such an ugly name—Dandelion." "Poor despised things," said the Apple-branch, "you cannot help it that you are what you are, that you are so common, and have such a reputation. For it is with plants as with men: differences must exist."

"A difference," said the Sunbeam, as he kissed the Apple-branch, but also kissed the yellow dandelions elsewhere; for the bird while at the same moment the Sunbeams brothers kissed them—the poor as well as the rich.

The Apple-branch had never perceived so fine a humble love of the dear Lord for everything which lives and moves. He had never hence reflected how much vanity and goodness may be concealed, but yet is not forgotten. But this was just like human nature too.

The Sunbeam, the ray of heavenly light, knew better. "Thou canst not see far: thou canst not see aright! Which is the banished plant thou pitiest so?" "The Dandelion," said the Blossom-branch; "no one gathers them for nosegays; people trample them down: there are too many of them; and when they cast their seed, it flies about here and there like short cut wool, and hangs on people's clothes. It is only a weed, but that it cannot help. I am only thankful that I am not such a thing."

Just at this moment there came into the field a whole troop of children; the least of them was so very, very little, that it had to be carried in the arms of another: and as it was placed on the grass among the yellow flowers it laughed for joy, stretched its little limbs out, and rolled about, plucking the yellow blooms and kissing them in sweet innocence. The bigger children broke the flowers from the green stem and bent their stems, end to end, together, until they formed a complete chain, which they hung over their necks and shoulders and round the body. There was, indeed, a splendid show of green rings and chains. But the biggest children carried cautiously the plants which had flowered by the stem, which bore the feathery seed-crown—those light airy wool-blossoms which so resemble a little work of art, composed of finest feathers, flakes, and down, and then held them to their mouths, and with a breath blew them away. "Whoever could do it completely would have new clothes before the year was out," so the Grandmother said.

The despised flower was a true prophet on that occasion.

"Dost thou see," said the Sunbeam, "its beauty and its charm?"

"Yes, for children," said the Apple-branch

Then there came out into the field an old woman, and began to grub with her blunt knife, without a handle, at the roots of the dandelions, and to pick them up; some of the roots she could make tea from, and others she could sell to the chemist for medicine.

"Beauty is yet more esteemed," said the Apple-branch. "Only the elect may enter the kingdom of the Beautiful. There is a difference between plants as there is among men."

Then the Sunbeam spoke of the infinite love of God for all his creatures, and of the equal distribution of all in time and eternity

"Yes, that may be your opinion," said the Apple-branch.

At this moment the young Countess came into the room, who had placed the Apple-branch so nicely in the crystal vase, where the sunbeams shone, carrying a flower, or whatever it was, concealed under three or four large leaves, and wrapped round with paper, so that no breath of wind could injure it. The Apple-branch even had never been treated so carefully! Whatever could it be?

Very tenderly were the large leaves removed; and lo! the fine downy seed-crown of the despised Dandelion appeared. After all it was *this* which the Countess so cautiously had picked and so gently carried, lest a single feather-pillar should be blown away, which composed its cloud-figure. Fortunately it had remained in good condition and quite perfect, so that the Countess could not help admiring its lovely form and airy figure, its peculiar composition and its beauty, which the wind could so soon destroy. "Only look," said she, "how wonderfully God has made it! I will paint it together with the Apple-blossom, which every one admires so much; but yet this poor flower has received quite as much from the loving God, although in another style. There is a great difference between them, but both are children of the kingdom of beauty."

And the Sunbeam kissed the poor flower, and at the same instant kissed the Appleblossom-branch, whose leaves in consequence were seen to blush.

"L'ALLEGRO AND IL PENSEROSO." PAINTED FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, BY J. C. HORSLEY.

"L'ALLEGRO AND IL PENSEROSO."—BY J. HORSLEY.

HORSLEY'S picture of "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" was one of last year's exhibition at the Royal Academy; but it possesses merit sufficient to ensure more than an ephemeral renown. It was painted for his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The passage seized by the artist is the well-known lines:—

Hence vain deluding joys,
* * *
Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure;
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of cyprus lawn
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait.
* * *
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad, leaden, downward cast,
Thou fix them on thath, y tafacear
And join with thee Calm, Peace, and Quiet.
Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet,
And hears the Muses in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altar sing.—*Il Penseroso.*

Hence loathed Melancholy
* * *

MAY IN IRELAND.

THE Maypole never appears to have been in general use in Ireland, and is evidently of English introduction. In Connaught it is unknown; and even those places where it obtained most repute in other parts of the country were generally English settlements, as in Westmeath, where it was constantly to be found, as described by Sir H. Piers in "Vallancy's Collectanea."

The only authorised pole now standing which we know of is at Hollywood, near Belfast, where it is used to bear the orange-and-blue flags and streamers on the 12th of July, equally with the flower-decked hoops and green garlands of the 1st of May. When we last saw it, it was decorated with miniature ships, emblematic of the calling of the villagers. There formerly existed one at Mountmellick, which was applied to a similar purpose; but that which stood upon the mall at Downpatrick some thirty years ago was one of the most celebrated in Ireland. Among the rites and ceremonies which attached to this latter was one somewhat similar to the privilege assumed, if not granted, under the Christmas mistletoe in England. Whenever a lady appeared in the vicinity of the Maypole, or went to visit the revels upon Downpatrick mall on May-day, she was liable to be saked by any of the tradesmen present to take a turn round the pole, and, at the end of the dance, if her partner was so inclined, they concluded with a kiss. The omission of the latter part of the ceremony was often purchased with a bribe. A milk-offering used in former times to be made at the foot of the Maypole

The two Dublin Maypoles were erected outside the city. One of these stood in the centre of Harold's-cross Green, and existed within the memory of some of the present generation. After its decay, an old withered poplar supplied its place for many years: and so recently as the year 1836, the publicans of the village erected a Maypole, decorated it, and gave a number of prizes, in order to collect an assemblage of the people, by restoring the ancient festivities. The chief Maypole of Dublin, however, was erected at the pretty suburban village of Finglas, to the north of the city near the [illegible] gardens, [illegible] combines the most [illegible] sylvan scenery with the charm of the [illegible] cottages [illegible] the names of Swift, Addison, Parnell, Delany, and [illegible] days of our dissipated [illegible] Wesley. [illegible] was erected annually in the last few years—a very tall smooth spar, [illegible] mast of a vessel, and upon every Easter Monday it was painted white and encircled with a red and blue spiral stripe like a barber's pole. In latter years, at least, it was not decorated with floral hoops and garlands like the usual English Maypole, but was well soaped from top to bottom in order to render it the more difficult to climb; and to its top were attached, in succession, the different prizes, consisting generally of a pair of leather breeches, a hat, or an old fob-pocket watch.

The May boys and morris dancers went their rounds, particularly in Connaught and Munster, even so late as within the last twenty years. They consisted of a dozen or two of the cleanest and most likely" boys in the vicinity, who took off their coats, and decorated themselves with garlands, ribbons, and silk handkerchiefs of the brightest colours, generally furnished them by their sweethearts, who vied with each other in dressing their lovers to the greatest advantage. One of the most effectuate of the number was dressed in female attire as Queen of the May (in the country parts we never heard of a girl being elected the part), a king or captain was appointed, as also a [illegible] man, who repeated the rhymes; a treasurer carried the money-box; and a fool or devil (like that of the wren-boys and mummers at Christmas), a sort of "Lord of Misrule," cleared the way, frightened the children, despattered the crowd, uttered the broad rustic jokes current among the people at that time, and capered for the general amusement. This person wore a sort of loose garment, covered with many-coloured shreds and patches of cloth and rags tacked to it; a large, brimless hat, with the front of it formed into a hideous mask, came down over his head; a row of projecting pieces of stick, made to resemble teeth, surrounded the mouth; a piece of goatskin formed the beard, and the eyeholes were surrounded by circles of red cloth. To the back of it was fastened a dried hare's skin. In his hand he carried a long wattle, to which an inflated bladder was attached, and a very formidable weapon it was, particularly against the women and children.—*Irish Popular Superstitions. By W. R. Wilde*

CORA. A MAY LEGEND OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

A young and spiritual girl, whose whole nature has become tinctured with the exquisite beauties surrounding her in a country retreat, lives with her father, whose life, one May-moon night, passes away in so sleep-like a manner, that his child, deeming he slumbers, wanders forth into the woods, and, straying into a mystic dell, is there transformed by certain flower-elves and fairies into a spirit of the night. Such, in brief, is the substance of a Poem written by Mr. Sydney Whiting, somewhat German in its character, and full of elegant fancy and tender poetic

The accompanying [illegible]ng represents the heroine of the legend, which we have copied from a pastel-drawing in the possession of the author. As a specimen of the poem we can only find room for the following extract:

Within this dell a different atmosphere
Is breathed by Spirits of the moonlit air.
Now they are seen, and then anon they fade,
And all seems motionless within the glade;
And then again the rays the outline take
Of mortal form, which suddenly will break
In dancing light again; and all around
Swells harmony, till gradually the sound
Subsides to merely moving of the trees,
And plaintive whisperings of the scented breez
The tiny forms of fairy beings play,
And hang in clusters on the May-moon's ray;
Or float upon some perfume passing by.
With folded pinions resting lazily.
Anon within the crimson cavern of a bud
Some elfish band will sink in listless mood;
And closing up the leafy curtains of the flower
Ren[illegible]en.bosom'd for an idle hour.
* * * * *
And see! amidst the brightness falls a shade,
Some mortal's wander'd to the fairy glade;
And yet must purer be than mortals are,
Or like that sudden quenching of the star
That's lost from Heaven in the abyss of air,
Would ev'ry elf and spirit disappear.
But, though 'tis Cora's shadow dims the spot,
Yet the immortal forms are frighted not;
With sweet bewilderment the air she feels
Press round her form, and o'er her senses steals
Oblivion of the past: but, as it fades,
In lieu a mystic lore her mind pervades;
What erst appear'd but common to her view,
Now wears a different shape, a stranger hue.
She sees the flow'rets' dews are elfin springs
Bubbling from leafy cups: their elfin wings
Lav'd in the sparkling drops, and then the gems
Cling to their forms like fairy diadems.
She feels that light becomes incorporate,

"CORA."—DRAWN BY ANDRE.

And mingles with her form, while odours wait
To claim their share in the creating sprite;
And as she grows attenuate and light,
On Cora's form no more the air can press,
But folds a spirit in its sweet caresses.

Then is the scene all animate again;
No form that loves the night now dare remain
Ensconced in cradling flowers—no spirit rest,
While all are with a kindred spirit bless'd.
Nor do they wish—the music of each wing
Makes glad the air, the joyful fluttering
Bids ev'ry odour choicest incense pour;
The gladsome flow'rets give their richest store,
The dew-drops glisten more intensely bright,
For Cora is a Spirit of the Night!

E'en to this day the cottage may be seen,
But almost hidden from the passer's view,
For Time has robed it in a garb of green
Now climbs the ivy, where the roses grew:
And peasants speak of how the old man died,
And how that night his only child was lost;
And that in grief they sought her near and wide;
But vain the search, and vain the tears it cost:
They tell the tale with reverential fear,
That, though the cot remains unoccupied,
Soft sounds at even-time still hover near,
And, though the stranger will the tale deride,
Yet some avow they recognise the sound
The same sweet melancholy sound they say,
That once had call'd the village band around,
To deck the maidens with the buds of May.
Strange stories have they all, and each one tells
The tale with fresh tradition of his own;
But all agree, each May the weaver bells
Send forth a musical yet plaintive tone,
More softly than if peal'd by village hands,
More sweetly than their notes o'er spoke before;
And then the home-returning peasant stands,
With wond'ring pleasure till the sounds be o'er.
But, whate'er the truth, the place is dear
To all who know the legend of the spot;
And e'en the poorest rustic will forbear
To break the charm, to occupy the cot;
He will not even touch a tree or flower
And lets in wildness climb the creeping bands,
And thus the cottage, to this very hour,
A loved memorial of tradition stands.

"FREE COMPANIONS"—BY J. W. GLASS.

"Free Companions," by J. W. Glass, in the National Institution of the Fine Arts, is a clever and effective picture, representing a troop of soldiers of fortune on a march at eventide. The landscape is wild and romantic in aspect, as suits their wild life; the group is thrown skilfully across the picture from the back to the foreground. The various faces are full of varied character and admirable spirit, realising the burthen of the old song—

Across the moor, across the lea,
We follow him, whoe'er he be,
Whose sword's aye ready, hand as free—
A fig for fame, we fight for fee
Sing hey! for our jollie companie!

"FREE COMPANION[illegible] PAINTED BY J. W. GLASS.—EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION, PORTLAND GALLERY.—(SEE NEXT P[illegible]

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERATURE and ROMANCE of NORTHERN EUROPE; constituting a complete History of the Literature of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, &c. By WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. London: Colburn and Co. 1852.

That England, though "a wise child," does not know its own father, is clearly shown by the plainest references to historical evidence. There is no country in the whole world, not excepting France, in which people are so easily led away by sonorous phrases as our own. Our very adventurousness proves this; and that class of persons who may be peculiarly said to live and thrive, not by "knowing themselves," according to the counsel of the Greek sage, but by knowing others, have, instinctively, at all times, availed themselves of this national weakness, to facilitate the chances of enterprise, or to gild the hopes of speculation. Gargins of Leontium would have been charmed with the well-turned and magnificent designations of the schemes, mineral or not, which are daily announced as deserving the attention and support of the monied part of our community. But it is chiefly where the terms thus cast loose amongst us have the appearance and form of embodying some well-considered generality, that they obtain the widest currency and the most durable adhesion.

The egotism which (strangely mingled with fine bursts of benevolence and charity) is one of the prevailing characteristics of the age has this effect—that most people, except where each is occupied with his own peculiar pursuits, refuse and shun the labour of thinking for themselves. Hardly one man in thirty but talks his particular newspaper; and the press has been truly, though somewhat bitterly, styled the great thinking machine of the country. No man, or hardly any man, works out true ideas for his own mind, save in what concerns his material interests as an individual. A ready-made thought, like a ready-made hat, has a wide demand. The division of labour and the economy of time are principles wise in themselves, but carried by the mass of us into folly and idiotcy; since we insist upon having manufacturers of general notions for us, and, though not venturing so to call them, yet virtually using them as a profession apart. To use the fruits of the labours of this profession is a convenience; but to admit that it was, as it is, a real profession, would be a stultification of all who were not freemen of its noble citizenship.

Thus, then, in brief, it happens that when once a compendious corollary-seeming phrase is launched, it stills the Babylonish tumult of small guesses and crude chat, and becomes, as the French would say, if not *un fait accompli*, at least *un operçu reconnu*. Among these phrases is the term "Anglo-Saxon race." "We are not an Anglo-Saxon race," says Mr. Howitt; and we thoroughly agree with him in this view. We are not a "German island" (*Deutsche Insel*). The English are Scandinavian to the back-bone. But are they not a good deal Norman? The Normans were, also, to the back bone Scandinavian. But were not the smouch Saxon English conquered by the Danes? And what, even to this day, gives the Danes that extraordinary advantage which the whole world has recently witnessed and admired over the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, though backed by the armed support of one of the two great powers, and by the enthusiasm of sympathising Germany? But have not the Romans and the Britons left traces in our blood? The Romans, as every one knows, can have had but small influence upon an island so long emancipated from their occupation—an occupation which was ever too haughty to become a fusion with the native race. The native race, indeed, has been judicially indestructible among us, and wears locks on St. David's Day. But the Saxons conquered them; and the Saxons were first conquered by the Scandinavian Danes, and then by the Scandinavian Normans, the successors of the great Rolf-yauger.

"It is not, perhaps," as Mr. Howitt remarks, "so much an overwhelming number of the Northmen, as the new spirit they brought with them, that mixed them with and changed the social elements of the countries they settled in. A spark will set fire to a city if it find stuff to kindle. This stuff was in human nature."

Mr. Howitt elsewhere most justly says: "If ever the child was father to the man, the Scandinavians were the fathers of the English. Indeed, the family likeness is so striking not to be evidence of itself. The lineaments of the parents live in the character of the progeny; the same spirit of commercial enterprise and maritime adventure—invincible on the sea, and the same on the land; the same instinctive curiosity, and inexhaustible expansion of colonization; the same mighty imagination—the Scalds living again in our poets; the same martial prowess; the same unconquerable and somewhat stern love of freedom; the same popular institutions, and instinct for harmonious community of action. The things are not even yet German; but these things have never ceased, even now, to be Scandinavian."

It is not a wild expectation that the poetry and romance of northern Europe should meet with a popular acceptance among the English. Out of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark they will never be noticed, if with us they are neglected. But they are not. Even the modern, the contemporary productions of the Danish and Swedish mind, have arrested attention in this country. We know how to appreciate and enjoy both Thorwaldsen and the artist; that which Teyner and Oehlenschlager, and Evald and Buggesen, and Andersen and Frederika Bremer—some ancient, some modern—have been able to achieve with the pen in both poetry and prose.

We have not space or time to give our readers any full idea of this strange book of Mr. and Mrs. Howitt. It is no bad digest of the entire literature of Scandinavia, from the pagan days, when it was wholly oral, to our own times. Along with this, it is a history of the Scandick race; and, further, it is a clear comprehensive account of the religious and political revolutions of idea which have occurred in those mighty parent countries; countries which, as they have been prolific in Eddas, have been themselves the Eddas of many great races. When we have said this, we have said but little.

The work is one from which no quotation can be made of a nature to do it justice.

In many of his incidental views and opinions, we totally dissent from the author. But he has given us too interesting a work to allow us to use any very qualified language in begging our readers to make its acquaintance.

A SCHOOL ATLAS of GENERAL and DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY. By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c. Blackwood and Co.

Hitherto the atlases of general geography have either been imperfect in their political divisions of countries, or have been so overcrowded with names as to be unfit for the purposes of practical education. To remedy these defects is the object of the present Atlas; the information is brought to the latest period. We have here distinctness of outline, and unmistakeably clear arrangement, land and water being produced from different plates—the latter printed in bright blue, and traceable in the smallest stream through the black reading of the mountains. Again, scales have been adopted for the relative sizes of the countries; corresponding latitudes and meridians of capitals are inserted in the upper borders; and there are other advantages in the pronuction of this Atlas which entitle it to preference for alike simplifying the work of teacher and learner. Where so much depends upon the education of the eye, it is important to render all distinctions as striking as possible, which appears to have been most efficiently done in the volume before us.

THE JOURNAL of AGRICULTURE, and the TRANSACTIONS of the HIGHLAND and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of SCOTLAND. William Blackwood and Sons: London and Edinburgh.

This well-recognised journal continues to keep pace with the advancing spirit of agriculture. An article "On Climate," of some length, by Mr. Rowlandson, C.E., F.G.S., is a valuable synopsis of the causes which exercise the most important influences on farming operations. The philosophical reasons herein given to account for many of the commonly recognised and observed facts are exemplified in an extremely popular manner, and such as it is difficult to misunderstand. In fact, the treatise is so apposite to be written with the special intention of making a difficult subject of facile comprehension by the unlearned. We are glad to see by the concluding paragraph that we are to be favoured with a continuation.

In paper on "The Feeding Properties of Turnips grown with different Manures," by Mr. W. Goodlett, will be read with great interest; as also one by Mr. Walter Dean, "On the Comparative Advantages of Fattening Cattle in Stalls, Boxes, or Sheds," by Mr. Walter Reid.

SYNOPSIS of the VEGETABLE PRODUCTS of SCOTLAND in the MUSEUM of the ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN at KEW. By Peter Lawson and Sons: Edinburgh.

This valuable work as an agricultural reference may be considered as an extension of the Great Exhibition. Such of our readers as took a particular interest in the display there made of our British European vegetable productions, will remember the splendid collection of the vegetable productions of Scotland, exhibited by the publishers of the work under notice. It occupied the greatest space of any single exhibitor; and the plate glass alone cost £630: the total cost to Messrs. Lawson and Son, for the fittings, &c., being more than £1000, which, with their valuable contents, have been presented to the nation, and are now deposited at Kew.

The present work has been written as a guide and reference to this collection, and as a handbook for the study of British agricultural productions is extremely valuable, and possesses great interest. Its general character may be described by the following quotations from the preface:—"The Synopsis comprises all economic plants indigenous to, and cultivated or cultivable in Scotland, with the exception of those used in medicine, which are contained in a separate volume." It is added, that "Supplements will be issued from time to time in order to keep pace with the introduction of new plants, and to record the results of experiments now in progress."

FINE ARTS.

SIR Edwin Landseer's beautiful picture of "Windsor Castle in the Present Time," the engraving from which, by Atkinson, attracts so many admirers in the shop-windows, has been on view for a few days, by permission of her Majesty, at Messrs. Graves and Co.'s, in Pall-Mall. Portrait pictures are at all times difficult subjects to deal with, and they are especially so where Royal personages are introduced in their domestic character. In the present instance, Sir Edwin Landseer has succe-fully triumphed over the difficulties inseparable from his task, and produced an admirable work; one which, as a picture, is worthy to be placed beside his celebrated "Bolton Abbey in the olden Time," whilst, as containing portraits of our beloved Monarch and her consort, and their eldest child, it must prove a treasure of interest to all loyal Englishmen. The scene represented is an ante-room in Windsor Castle, where Prince Albert, on his return from the sports of the field, is seated, in an easy attitude, upon a sofa, while her Majesty, who has just entered the apartment, views with a smile of admiration the spoils of the forest which are scattered about the floor. On the opposite side is the Princess Royal, quite a child (the picture has been painted some years), with her bonnet falling back from her head, holding up with both hands a magnificent pheasant gay plumage has quite captivated her fancy. The artist, whose mastery of pencil is unsurpassed in this line, absolutely revels in the soft and gaudy details of birds of various breadth and transparency of colouring producing marvellous reality of effect. The general colouring of the other parts of the picture is delicate and harmonious.

The statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. M. Noble, intended for erection in the borough of Salford, has been so successfully cast in bronze by Messrs. Moore, Fressance, and Moore, of Gray's Inn-lane, the figure is well treated, and dignified in attitude; the dress is modern, with a cloak thrown negligently over it, leaving the right arm partially exposed. The likeness is a good one, and the expression very true to that displayed by the great statesman when in the act of addressing the Commons of England upon a question of national importance. Another statue of this familiar figure of the same, from a model also by Mr. Noble, and is intended for Tamworth

A very excellent cast of Power's "Greek Slave" has been executed by Brucciani for Messrs. Copeland and Co., with the intention of being reproduced in small size in their famous parian porcelain. We inspected it some days ago, and can speak favourably of the accuracy of the copy, and the admirable quality of the material in which it has been produced.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E H K, Cirencester.—A View o' the Queen City of the West has already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

J L, Lyddington.—We have not room for the View.

W W W, Wednesbury.—Your communication and the new Census Returns will be published as soon as possible.

A YOUTH, Glasgow.—Consult "Clarke's Hundred Wonders of the World."

J J H, Bristol.—We do no interview in wagers.

D E, Carlisle.—In that boy, but we do not intend dotching the Portrait and Memoir from our Journal.

E H S, Tavistock.—Tavidonk's "System of Short-hand."

J M F, Finsbury.—Should apply to the secretary to the railway company.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Cambridge.—We think not.

A SUBSCRIBER OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.—Your surmise is a fireside Christian name. (See "Notes and Queries.")

J H D Beckenham.—The paragraph is from a contemporary.

A B Y Z.—At latterings, to be received by the next delivery.

J W J, Chesterfield.—Mr. Holmes's "History of the Jews."

W A M, Queenstown.—Apply to the publisher, Mr. Nimmo, Fleet-street.

MERCY.—See "Pictorial History of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1851."

F L, Bristol.—Don't. Mr Lower has published a very ingenious work on "Surnames."

R Pugsley, Old Kent-road.—Declined.

HINTS FROM A THEATRE EXPERIENCER.—Declined.

A. B. S. is thanked.—Declined with thanks.

T S A.—"High no money, lucre," written by Shakespeare.

CHRIST.—Apply to the Secretary of the Great Pollution Building.

A CONSTANT READER.—Maria Wood sings those airs "strong tenors."

M B.—Most assuredly. There is a fit and not a fit mould; and the term "classical" can only apply to plays by authors.

H Rowlands.—The portraits of Mr Disraeli in our Journal is printed from a wood-engraving by Jno. Liverpool

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A Column of Old May.

"To do observance to a morn of May."—SHAKESPEARE.

F a grave Londoner of the present day were asked how the Poet's Month is signalized in his metropolitan calendar, he would point to the long list of "May Meetings" which are held in Exeter-Hall and elsewhere at this season. There is an undercurrent of "practical comfort and joy" in this mode of commemoration, which far be it from our wish to disturb; it is characteristic of an age of enlightened philanthropy and extended benevolence, and therefore hedged in with a divinity to which we duly bow. It has, however, little in common with the "sprightly May" of our ancestors, who held this gratulation of Spring, this rejoicing at the revival of vegetation, in court and city, as well as in flowery fields:—

For thee, sweet month, the groves green liv'ries wear,
If not the first, the fairest of the year
For thee the Graces lead the dancing hours,
And Nature's ready pencil paints the flow'rs.
DAVDEN.

But this celebration was not merely a rustic sport; such was rather the *Gathering of the May*, wherewith to deck the towns and villages, which Herrick has so quaintly sung:

Come, my Corinna, come; and coming, mark
How each field turns a street, each street a park,
Made green and trimm'd with trees. See how
Devotion gives each house a bough,
Or branch; each porch, each door, ere this,
An ark, a tabernacle is,
Made up of whitethorn, neatly interwove;
As if here were those cooler shades of love.

In "jolly old London," on May-day, the doors were decorated with flowering branches, and every hat was decked with hawthorn, brought in triumph from the neighbouring fields. Stow thus describes the universality of the custom:—"In the month of May, the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or three parishes joining together, had their several Mayings, and did fetch in Maypoles, with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morris-dancers, and other devices, for pastime all day long; and toward the evening they had stage-plays and bonfires in the street. These great Mayings and Maygames, made by the governors and masters of this city, with the triumphant setting up of the great shaft (a principal Maypole in Cornhill, before the parish church of St. Andrew), therefore called Undershaft, by means of an insurrection of youths against aliens on May-day, 1517, the 9th of Henry VIII., have not been so freely used as afore." We scarcely need add how this Maypole was hung on iron hooks over the doors and under the "pentices" of Shaft (now Undershaft) Alley, until 3d King Edward VI., when on St. Stephen, a curate, preaching at Paul's-cross, said that this shaft was made an idol, by naming the church of St. Andrew with the addition of "under-the-shaft." Stow heard this sermon, and describes how the parishioners in the afternoon lifted the shaft from the hooks whereon it had rested thirty-two years, sawed it in pieces, "every man taking for his share so much as had lain over his door and stall, the length of his house, and they of the alley divided among them so much as had lain over their alley-gate; and by this pious vengeance was the idol 'mangled and burned.'"

Westward, in Basing-lane, was another famous Maypole, in Gerard's Hall, which has just been disturbed by the hand of improvement. This pole was pressed into the fabulous story of "The Gyant." It was a large fir pole, which reached to the roof of the hall, and was said to be "the lasting staff of Gerrard a giant." There was also a ladder of the same length as the pole, and said to have been used to ascend it. Stow treats the story of the giant as "a cluster of lies," and reasonably suggests that "the pole in the hall might be used in old time (as then the custom was in every parish) to be set up in the summer as Maypole, before the principal house in the parish or street, and to stand in the hall before the screen decked with holme and ivy all the feast of Christmas; the ladder serving for the decking of the May-pole and the roof of the hall."

A more celebrated "column of May" was, however, the Maypole which stood on the site of the present church of St. Mary le-Strand:—

Where the tall May-pole once o'ercrock'd the Strand,
But now, so Anne and piety ordain,
A church collects the saints of Drury-lane.—POPE.

Here, in 1634, one Captain Bailey established the first stand of hackney-coaches. There is an unauthenticated report current, that the Strand Maypole was set up in the place of an ancient stone cross, by John Clarges the farrier, who lived in the Savoy, and was father of Nan Clarges, the quondam mistress, and afterwards the wife, of General Monck, and first Duchess of Albemarle. Stow tells us that it was raised by the farrier to commemorate his daughter's good fortune; but it is not certain whether Clarges' Maypole stood in the Strand or Drury-lane. It was, however, erected long before this period (1634); but it could not long survive the Puritan ordinance of 1644, even allowing it to have stood till then.

The Restoration of Charles II. proved the signal for the restoration of the Maypole; and on the very first May-day afterwards, a new and very lofty one was raised in the Strand, with great rejoicing and ceremony, of which a very curious account is given in a rare tract, "The City's Loyalty Displayed," 4to., 1661.

Aubrey describes this Maypole as "the most prodigious one for height that perhaps was ever seen: they were faine (I remember) to have the assistance of the seaman's art to elevate it: that which remains (being broken with a high wind, I think about 1672) is but two parts of three of the whole height from the ground, besides what is in the earth. The juvenile and rustique folkes at that time had so much of their fullnesse of desire in this kind, that I thinke there have been very few set up since."

Pepys, as gay a gallant as ever danced in the ring of pleasure, has left us some traces of May-day customs. He writes in his Diary one day:—"My wife away; down with Jane and W. Hewer to Woolwich, in order to a little air, and to lie there to-night, and so to gather May-dew tomorrow morning, which Mrs. Turner has taught her is the only thing in the world to wash her face with." He emphatically adds, "*I am contented with it.*"

To return to the Strand Maypole. In the year 1677 a fatal duel was fought under the pole. Early one morning Mr. Robert Percival, second son of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Percival, was found dead under the Maypole, with a deep wound under his left breast; his sword, drawn and bloody, lying beside him. He was the most notorious duellist of his time, and had fought as many duels as he numbered years—nineteen. His antagonist was never discovered, although great rewards were offered for his apprehension; the only clue was a hat, with a bunch of ribbons in it, suspected to belong to the celebrated Beau Fielding, but it was never traced home to him.

For a livelier scene from the maypole, we turn to Pepys' sprightly Diary:—

"1st May, 1667. To Westminster, in the way meeting many milkmaids, with their garlands upon their pails, dancing, with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodging-door, in Drury-lane, in her smock sleeves and bodice, looking upon one; she seemed a mighty pretty creature."

Of this really curious scene we borrow a picture from Mr Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwyn, and the sayings of Charles II.," corrected and enlarged from the story as originally contributed by him to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1851. Nelly's history is mixed up with so many popular fictions, which have been unwittingly perpetuated in print, that it may be as well to repeat Mr. Cunningham's explanation that his little book "must be read as a serious truth; not as a fiction—as a biography, not as a romance. It hath no other foundation than truth, and will be heard of hereafter only as it adheres to history." The traditions of Nell Gwyn would fill a much larger volume. However, the truths are more strange and interesting than the fiction; and Mr. Cunningham has not failed to surround his frail heroine with the still life as well as the living portraiture of the period, though we never lose sight of charming Nelly, who, as the author tells us, "was living at this time in the fashionable part of Drury-lane the Strand or Covent-garden end; for Drury-lane in the days of Charles II was inhabited by a very different class of people from those who now occupy it; or, indeed, who have lived in it since the time Gay guarded us from Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes"—since Pope described it only too truly as peopled by drabs of the lowest character, and by authors 'lulled by soft zephyrs' through the broken pane of a garret window. The upper end, towards St. Giles's Pound and Montague House, had its squalid quarters, like Lewknor's-lane and the Coal-yard, in which, as we have concluded, our Nelly was born; but at the Strand end lived the Earl of Anglesey, long Lord Privy Seal; and the Earls of Clare and Craven, whose names are still perpetuated in Clare Market and Craven-yard. Drury-Lane, when Nelly was living there, was a kind of Park-lane of the present day, made up of noblemen's mansions, small houses, inns, and stable-yards. Nor need the similitude be thus restricted; for the Piazza of Covent-garden was then to Drury-lane what Grosvenor-square is at present to Park-lane. Squalid quarters, indeed, have always been near neighbours to lordly localities. When Nelly lodged in Drury-lane, Covent-garden had its Lewknor-lane, and Lincoln's-inn-fields their Whetstone-park.

"Nelly's lodgings were near the lodgings of Lacy the actor, at the top of Maypole-alley—

Where Drury-lane descends into the Strand,

and over against the gate of Craven House. The look-out afforded a peep into a part of Wych-street, and, while standing at the doorway, you could see the far-famed Maypole in the Strand, at the bottom of the alley to which it had lent its name.

"This Maypole, long a conspicuous ornament to the West-end of London, rose to a great height above the surrounding houses, and was surmounted by a crown and vane, with the Royal arms richly gilded. It had been set up again immediately after the Restoration. Great ceremonies attended its erection—twelve picked seamen superintending the tackle, and ancient people clapping their hands and exclaiming, 'Golden days begin to appear!' Nelly must have remembered the erection of the Maypole at the bottom of the lane in which she was born; but there is little save some gable-ends and old timber-fronts near her 'lodgings-door' to assist in carrying the mind back to the days of the Maypole and the merry Monarch whose recall it was designed to commemorate.

"Among the many little domestic incidents perpetuated by Pepys, there are few to which I would sooner have been a witness than the picture he has left us of Nelly standing at her door watching the milkmaids on May-day. This was in 1667, while her recent triumphs on the stage were still fresh at Court, and the obscurity of her birth was a common topic of talk and banter among the less fortunate inhabitants of the lane she lived in. The scene so lightly sketched by Pepys might furnish no unfitting subject for the pencil of Leslie or Maclise a subject, indeed, which would shine in their hands. That absence of all false pride, that innate love of unaffected nature, and that fondness for the simple sports of the people which the incident exhibits, are characteristics of Nelly from the first moment to the last, following her naturally, and sitting alike easily and gracefully upon her, whether at her humble lodgings in Drury-lane, at her handsome house in Pall-Mall, or even under the gorgeous cornices of Whitehall."

Strype tells us that the Strand Maypole having grown old and decayed, was, in 1717, obtained of the parish by Sir Isaac Newton, who then lived in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square. The pole was accordingly taken down, conveyed away through the City in a timber-carriage, April 1718, to Wanstead, in Essex, and by leave of Sir Richard Child, Bart., was reared in his park for raising a telescope, the largest in the world, which is elsewhere stated to have belonged to Newton's friend, Mr. Pound, rector of Wanstead, to whom it had been presented by M. Rugon, a French member of the Royal Society; but Strype states the telescope to have been given by Hugon to the Royal Society, of which Newton was then president.

Our little May garden is nearly at an end; but there is a trace of the "sprightly month" in a very grave place—the Lord Chancellor's Court, where a bouquet of flowers is said to represent the judge's bough or wand, thus derived from the *column of May*. We learn from an old pamphlet, that our ancestors held an anniversary assembly on May-day, and that the *column of May*, whence our Maypole was the great standard of justice, in the Ey-commons, or fields. Here it was that the people, if they saw cause, deposed or punished unpopular rulers.

The chimney-sweepers, with their dreary gambols and tinselled equator, have almost monopolised the metropolitan May-day of our times. The reader may recollect that at the north-west angle of Portman-square is

NELL GWYN AT HER LODGINGS DOOR IN DRURY LANE.—THE MAYPOLE IN THE STRAND, RESTORED.

a spot associated with a May-day festival. The mansion was built for the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, who resided here many years, and whose eccentric benevolence led her to regale the chimney-sweeps of London annually, on the 1st of May, on the lawn in front of the house, with good and wholesome fare, "so that they might enjoy one happy day in the year." We have heard it stated that the festival was given in commemoration of the truant Edward Wortley Montagu having been kidnapped by chimney-sweeps in his abandoned boyhood.

Some years since, it was cleverly remarked (in the *Examiner*) of the grim finery of chimney-sweepers—"What a personification of the times, gilded dirt, slavery, and melancholy, for another penny! Something like celebrations of May-day still loiter in more remote parts of the country, as Cornwall, Devonshire, and Westmoreland; and it is observable that most of the cleverest men of the time come from such quarters, or have otherwise chanced upon some kind of insulation from its more sophisticated commonplaces." Reader, have you the happiness to be of this class?

"DENISE"—FROM LAMARTINE'S "STONE-CUTTER OF ST. POINT" PAINTED BY O. R. CAMPBELL.

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But I loved her most of all when we went amongst the broom on the mountains to cut logs for winter, and my brother placed one of them on her back, long as the trunk of a cherry-tree, with all its leaves and flowers at the end, to be cut up on reaching home.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 1 s. Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1852.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

THE SWALLOW AND THE ROBIN.

[AIR—"The Carman's Whistle."]

I.

SPRING-TIME music fills the valleys,
Blossoms deck the apple-tree,
Violets peep in forest alleys,—
Gentle Swallow! list to me.
Dipping, curving,
Floating, swerving,
Seek my true love through the bowers:
When thou'st found her, gently tell her,
Love was born 'mid summer flowers.

II.

Wild and bleak the north wind blusters,
Crisp the snow lies on the lea,
Pendent ice-drops fall in clusters,—
Friendly Robin! list to me.
Doubting, flying,
Trusting, prying,
Near her lattice pass thine hours:
Tell her, at her window tapping,
Love shall last through winter showers.

WILD FLOWERS.

[AIR—"Gathering Pensées."]

I.

FAIR flowerets of the field,
That gem the modest grass,
And peep in woodland bowers:
Fair buds, that ever yield
A pleasure as we pass,
And smile like happy hours,—
Sweet memories ye recall
Of past delights we knew,
Ere toil and grief begun;
Joy haunts ye, one and all,
Ye nurselings of the dew,
And darlings of the sun.

II.

Rose-lipp'd, the daisies tell
Of infantine delight,
When we were pure as they;
Shy violets in the dell
Restore the visions bright
Of youth's unfolding May;
And sweet, with sweeter name,
The blue "forget-me-not"
Recalls the joy supreme
When life was loving flame,
And hope was passion-fraught,
And sorrow but a dream.

III.

Fair blossoms, ever bloom!
Heaven has its stars above
To light its awful face;
Earth has your sweet perfume,
Your smiles as kind as love,
Your never-failing grace.
Oh, blessings great, though small,
That stir each feeling true,
We love you every one:
Joy dwells amid you all,
Ye nurselings of the dew,
Ye darlings of the sun!

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

THE SWALLOW AND THE ROBIN.

"THE CARMAN'S WHISTLE."—This old tune, arranged with variations by William Bird, is from *Queen Elizabeth's Virginal-Book*; and is also contained in a manuscript collection of Bird's compositions for the virginal, called *Lady Nevill's Music Book*,—a thick folio, the music of which is neatly written by John Baldwine, "a singing-man at Windsor." Baldwine has informed us that his labours in transcribing this volume were "finished and ended the leventh of Sptember, in the yeare 1591." The carman in the time of Elizabeth may have "whistled as he went for want of thought," but we have no reason to agree in the supposition which has been set forth, that his class in particular possessed extraordinary musical abilities. Shakspeare, indeed, in his play of *Henry the Fourth*, Part II., makes Falstaff say of Justice Shallow, that "he came ever in the rear-ward of the fashion, and sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and swore they were his fancies or his good-nights;" and Taylor the Water Poet says, "If the carman's horse be melancholy or dull with hard and heavy labour, then will he, like a kinde piper, whistle him a fit of mirth, to any tune above Eela (E *la*) to below Gammoth" (Gamut *ut*). Among these tunes, the one that is entitled "The Carman's Whistle" may have been an especial favourite with the whistling carmen of the

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

WINE AND GLORY.

[Air—"Young Virgins love Pleasure."]

I.

A fly on the brink of a tankard was sipping
The rich mantling wave of the ripe Rhenish wine;
"Oh, what are you doing? you rush to your ruin!
Be wise, foolish fly, and to reason incline!"
Thus argued another, careering in gladness
Around the bright flame of a taper and,
"All drinking's a folly, and brings melancholy;
Take warning and shun it, lest fly that you are!

II.

"Behold how a passion more noble should move you—
'Tis Glory alone has a charm in my eyes;
Whatever betide me, its radiance shall guide me;
Good bye, silly toper! and learn to be wise."
Thus saying, he sported his wings for a minute,
Then flew to the light that so tempted his gaze;
But burning his pinions in Glory's dominions,
He fell in the candle, and died in the blaze.

III.

"Alas!" said the fly that was perch'd on the tankard,
"Can aught for the want of self-knowledge atone?
We rail against others, see faults in our brothers,
And blame every folly and vice but our own."
But whether this fly was converted from toping,
Or led a new life, is not easy to say;
But if flies are like drinkers 'mong two-legged thinkers,
'Tis likely he sips the red wine to this day.

THE SILVERY BIRCH.

[Air—"The Women all tell me I'm false to my Lass."]

I.

Alone on the slope of the mountain it grew,
And bathed its light tresses in glittering dew;
The bird on its boughs linger'd loving and long,
And the stream at its feet ever murmur'd in song;
It toy'd with the winds, it was happy and free:
Oh! the Silvery Birch was a flourishing Tree.

II.

The lord of the mountain beheld it, and sigh'd
That so lovely a thing in the desert should hide.
"Come down from the wilderness, child of the storm!
And I'll shield from its anger thy delicate form:
I've a garden of pleasure more fitted for thee,
And there thou shalt flourish, my beautiful Tree."

III.

He loosen'd its roots, and convey'd it away,
To dwell in the bowers with the roses of May;
But it pined for the breezes that roam'd on the hill,
For the fern of the rock, for the voice of the rill;
And drooping forlorn 'mid the pride of the lea,
It died in its grandeur, the beautiful Tree.

COULD WE RECALL DEPARTED JOYS.

[Air—"Drink to me only with thine Eyes."]

I.

Could we recall departed joys,
At price of parted pain,
Oh, who that prizes happy hours
Would live his life again!
Such burning tears as once we shed
No pleasure can repay;
Pass to oblivion, joy and grief!
We're thankful for to-day.

II.

Calm be the current of our lives,
As rivers deep and clear;
Mild be the light upon our path,
To guide us and to cheer,
For streams of joy that burst and foam
May leave their channels dry,
And deadliest lightnings ever flash
The brightest in the sky,

sixteenth century. There is a song (of a somewhat later period) to the tune of "The Carman's Whistle, or Lord Willoughby's March," the words of which begin, "As I abroad was walking." These words, however, are so ill suited to the present tune, that we can hardly conceive they were intended for it.

WILD FLOWERS.

"Gathering Pearcods."—The quaint simplicity of this charming air would be a sufficient testimony of its having been produced by some one of our English composers in the sixteenth century, and probably in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but we do not find any mention of it until a later period. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was printed in several editions of that very curious and now scarce work entitled *The Dancing-Master*.

WINE AND GLORY.

"Young Virgins love Pleasure."—A song in the fifth volume of Watts's *Musical Miscellany*, and therein stated to be from *The Beggar's Wedding*, a ballad opera that was produced in 1729. The tune, with a few alterations, was used in several other musical pieces of the same period, and is also printed in the first volume of the above Miscellany, as adapted to some words of a humorous character, beginning "The spring's a-coming," written by the eccentric Tony Aston for his *Bath Medley*,—a species of entertainment consisting of recitation and song, with which he is said to have visited most of the cities and towns in England.

COULD WE RECALL DEPARTED JOYS.

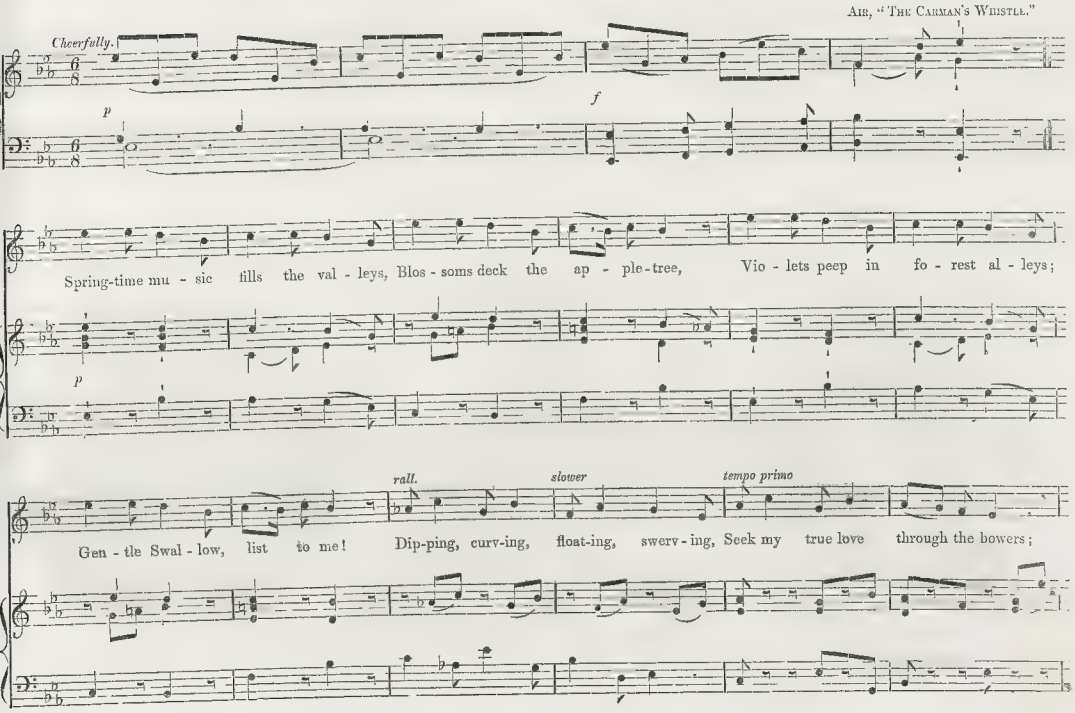
"Drink to me only with thine Eyes."—A remarkably beautiful air. We have no traces whatever of its origin, but its prevailing style at once proclaims the pure English source from whence it has sprung. At the same time, that very style renders it doubtful whether this melody was the production of any contemporary of Ben Jonson, the author of the words to which, as is supposed, it was first applied, and in association with which it has hitherto been generally known. [The Author, in writing a new song to the air "Drink to me only with thine eyes," hitherto known in connexion with the beautiful verses of Ben Jonson, may be pardoned for stating that his reason for taking such a step—exposing him, as it may do, to the charge of presumption,—is simply to introduce the exquisite melody to a circle of listeners who have hitherto only known it as an instrumental piece. Ben Jonson's song, admirable as it has always been considered, is not one that ladies like to sing; and is otherwise objectionable, especially to that large class who do not approve of the introduction of the gods of pagan antiquity into the songs of a modern and a Christian people. It may be remembered by those who perused the introduction to this series of Songs and Melodies, that one of the objects avowed by the Author was to avoid all mention of Jove, Cupid, Venus, Bacchus, and other heathen deities, in compositions that claimed not only to be serious and heartfelt, but to be in accordance with the sentiments and feelings of the present age.]

THE SILVERY BIRCH.

"The Women all tell me I'm false to my Lass."—This melody is in a scarce collection of songs entitled *Clio and Euterpe, or British Harmony*, published in the year 1758, in *The Convivial Songster*, 1782, and also in Ritson's Collection of English Songs. The words to which it was probably at first adapted being of a bacchanalian description, it was, of course, then sung in a brisk and lively manner. Many melodies, however, that were originally intended for somewhat similar purposes, have gained a new and greatly improved character when allied to poetry of a different and superior kind. Of this, the present song affords a prominent example.

THE SWALLOW AND THE ROBIN.

Air, "The Carman's Whistle."


Cheerfully.
p
f
Spring-time mu - sic fills the val - leys, Blos - soms deck the ap - ple-tree, Vio - lets peep in fo - rest al - leys;
p
rall.
slower
tempo primo
Gen - tle Swal - low, list to me! Dip-ping, curv-ing, float-ing, swerv - ing, Seek my true love through the bowers;

When thou'st found her, gen-tly tell her, Love was born 'mid sum-mer flowers.

cres. *f*

Wild and bleak the north wind blus-ters, Crisp the snow lies on the lea, Pen-dent ice-drops fall in clus-ters;

p

rall. *slower* *tempo primo*

Friend-ly Ro-bin, list to me! Doubting, fly-ing, Trust-ing, pry-ing, Near her lat-tice pass thine hours;

Tell her, at her win-dow tap-ping, Love shall last thro' win-ter showers.

cres. *f*

WILD FLOWERS.

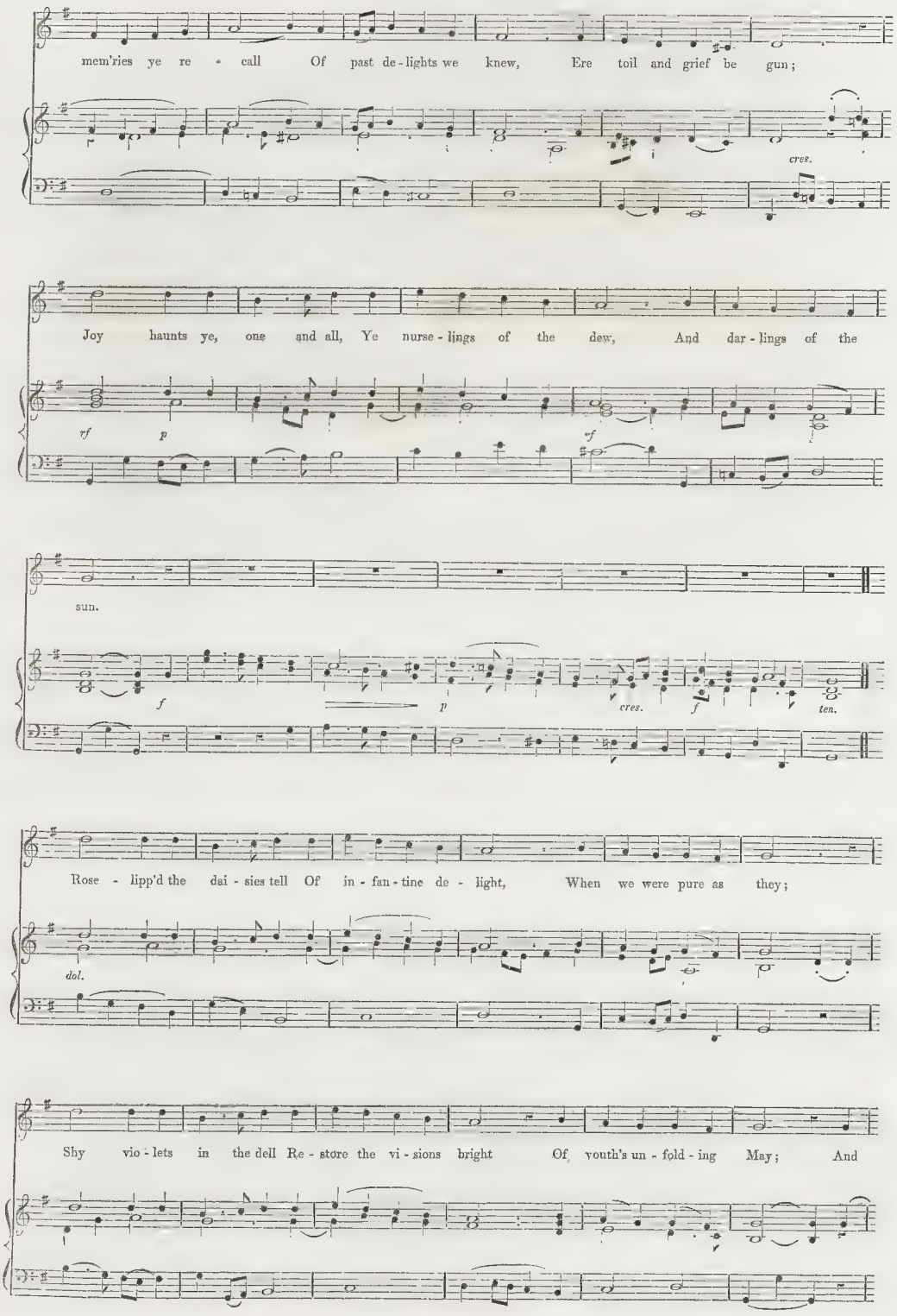
Moderately slow. "Gathering Peascods."

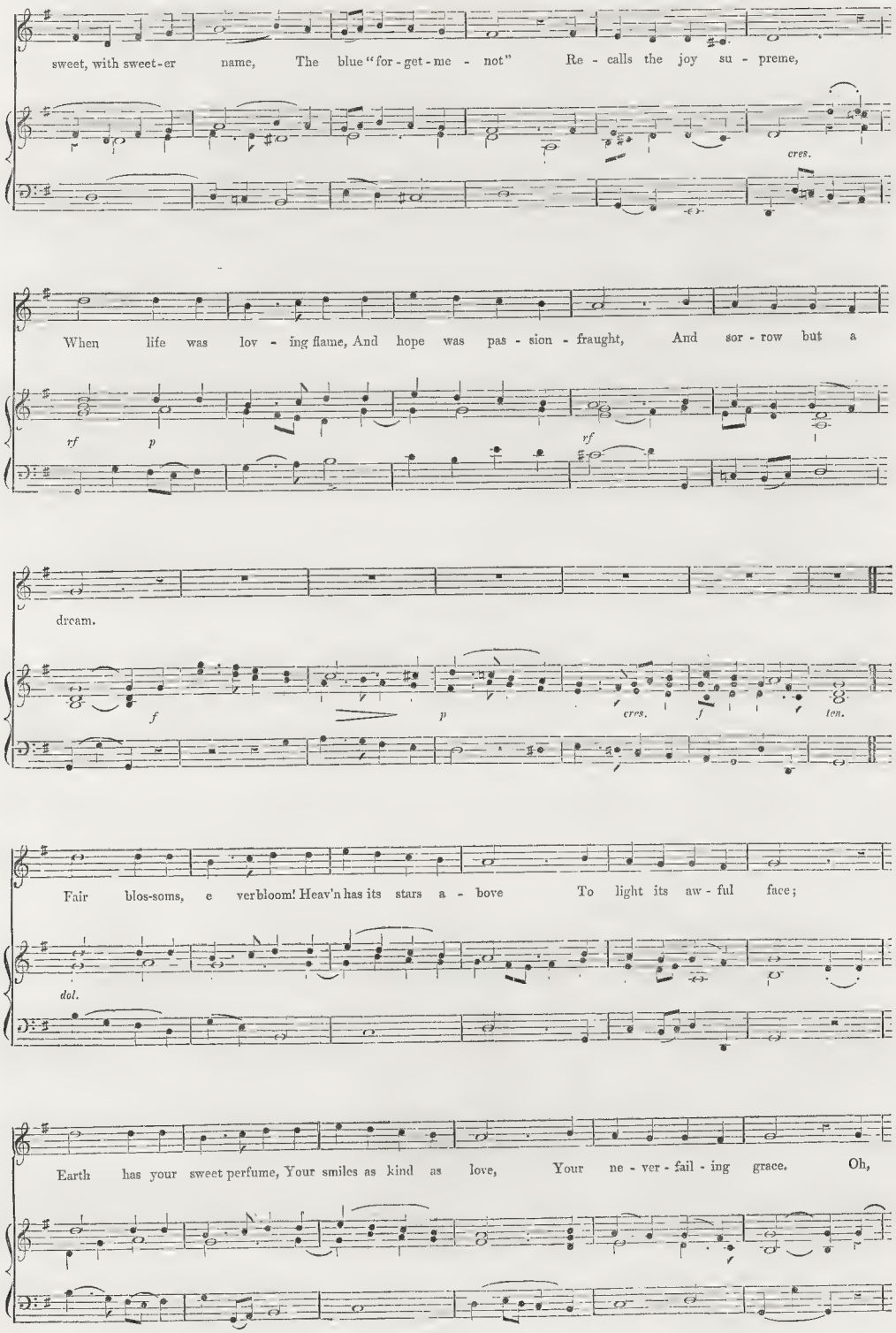
p *cres.* *f* *p* *cres.* *f* *ten.*

Fair flow'-rets of the field, That gem the mo-dest grass, And peep in wood-land bowers;

dol.

Fair buds, that e - ver yield A plea - sure as we pass, And smile like hap - py hours; Sweet


mem'ries ye re - call Of past de - lights we knew, Ere toil and grief be gun;
cres.
Joy haunts ye, one and all, Ye nurse - lings of the dew, And dar - lings of the
rf p
sf
sun.
f p cres. f ten.
Rose - lipp'd the dai - sies tell Of in - fan - tine de - light, When we were pure as they;
dol.
Shy vio - lets in the dell Re - store the vi - sions bright Of youth's un - fold - ing May; And


sweet, with sweet-er name, The blue "for-get-me - not" Re - calls the joy su - preme,
cres.
When life was lov - ing flame, And hope was pas - sion - fraught, And sor - row but a
rf p rf
dream.
f p cres. f ten.
Fair blos-soms, e verbloom! Heav'n has its stars a - bove To light its aw - ful face;
dol.
Earth has your sweet perfume, Your smiles as kind as love, Your ne - ver - fail - ing grace. Oh,

blessings great, tho' small, That stir each feel - ing true, We love you ev' - ry one:

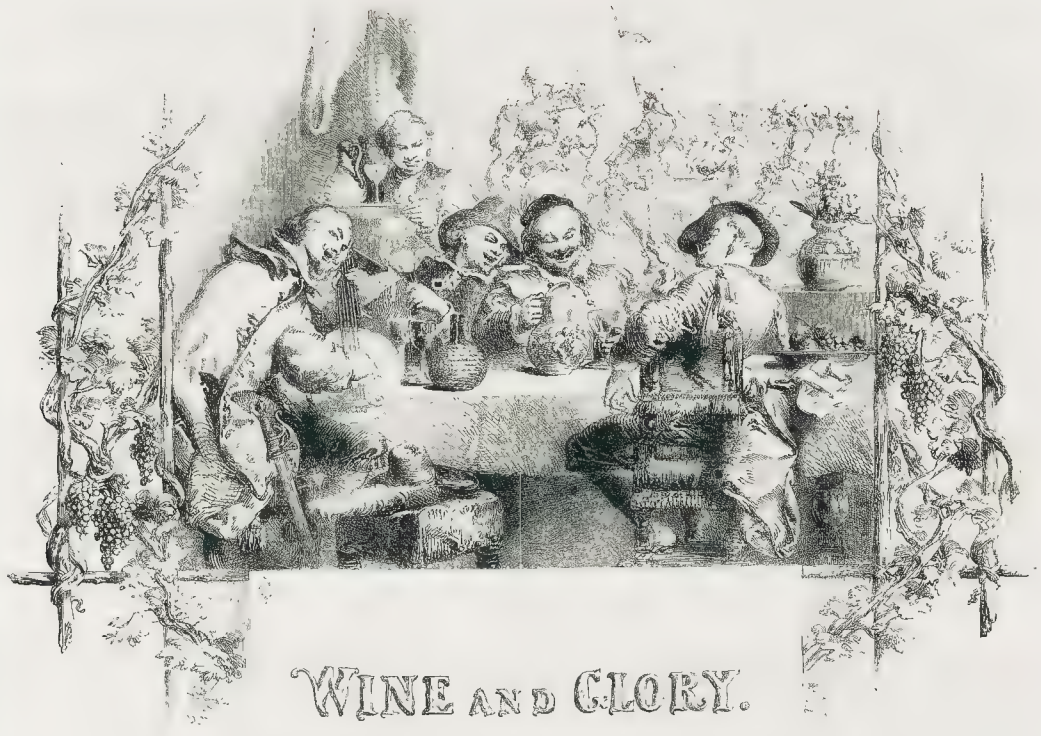
cres.

Joy dwells a - mid you all, Ye nurse - lings of the dew, Ye dar - lings of the

rf p rf

sun.

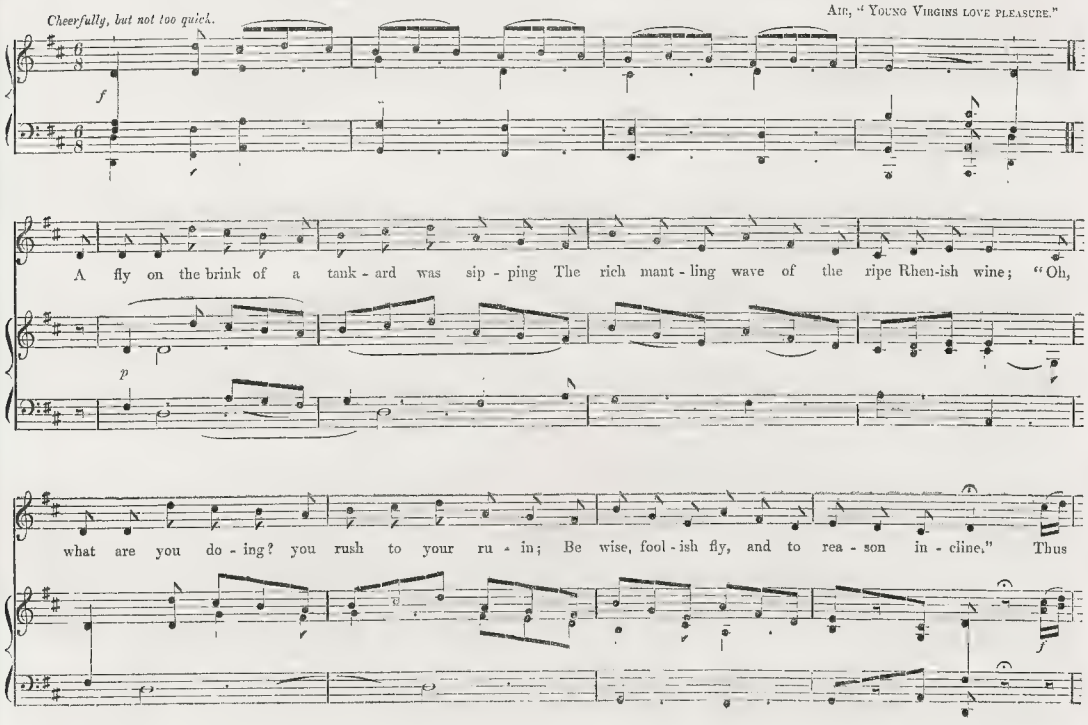
f rf

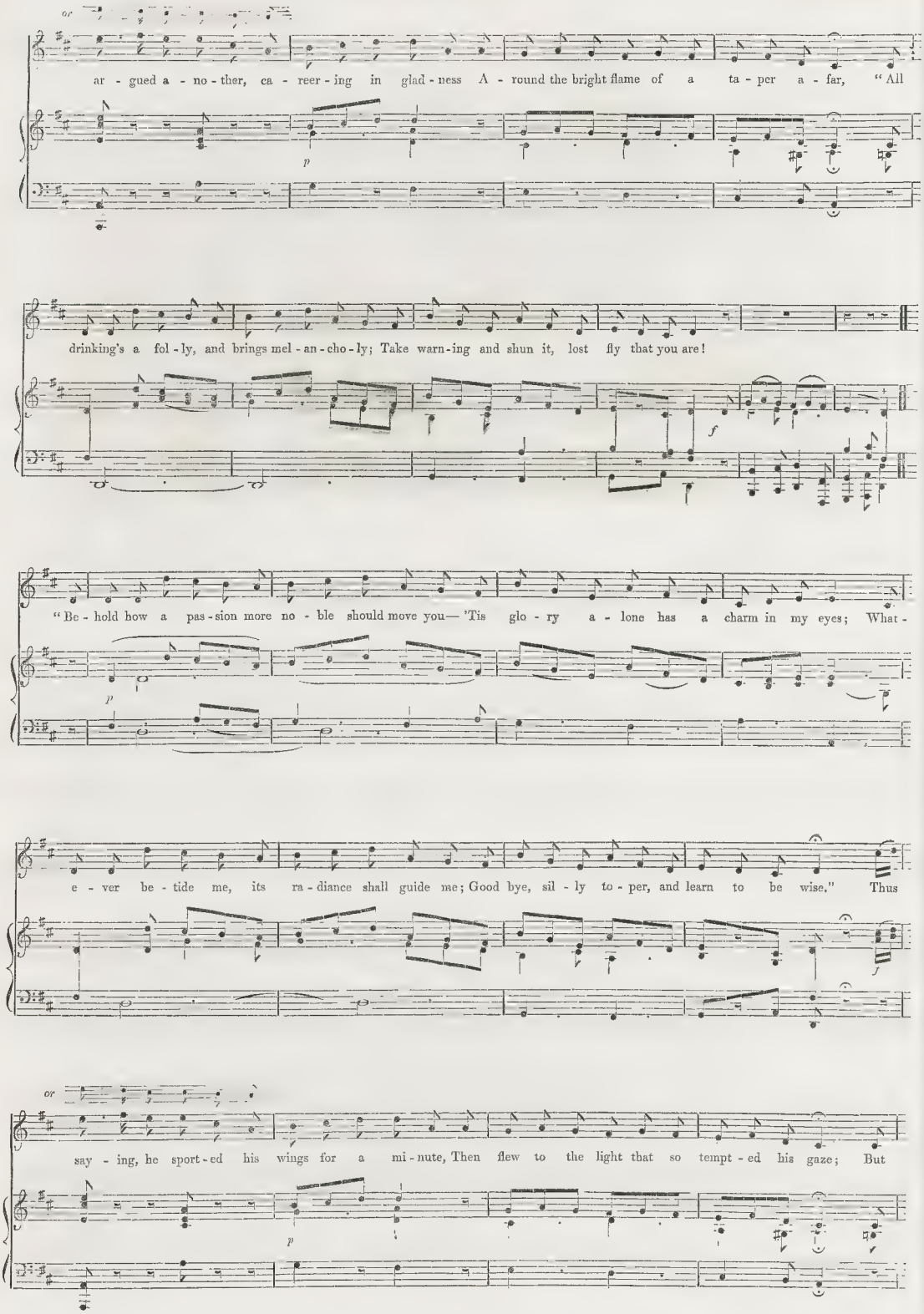


WINE AND GLORY.

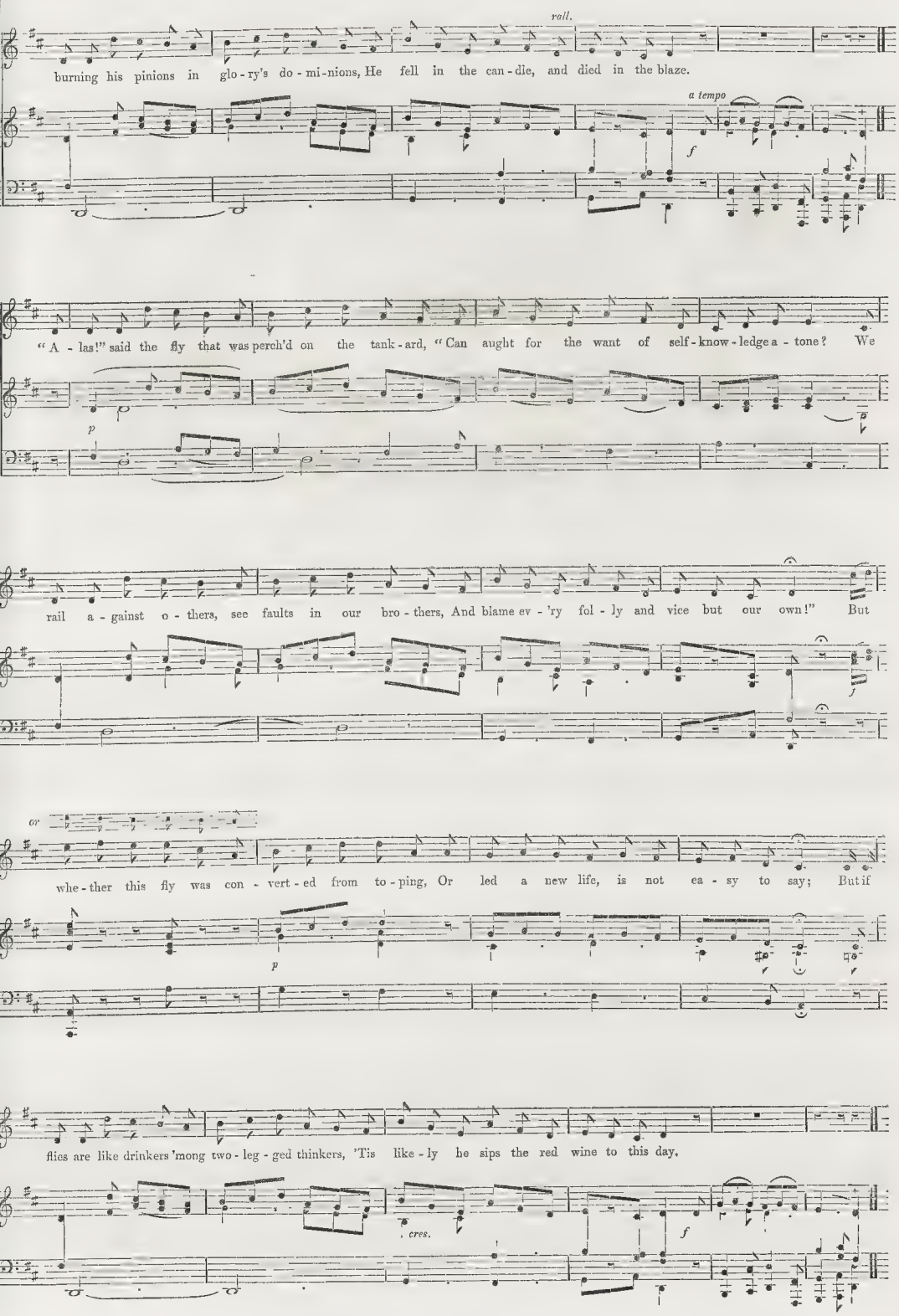
Cheerfully, but not too quick.

AIR, "YOUNG VIRGINS LOVE PLEASURE."


f
A fly on the brink of a tank - ard was sip - ping The rich mant - ling wave of the ripe Rhen-ish wine; "Oh,
p
what are you do - ing? you rush to your ru - in; Be wise, fool - ish fly, and to rea - son in - cline." Thus


or
ar - gued a - no - ther, ca - reer - ing in glad - ness A - round the bright flame of a ta - per a - far, "All
p
drinking's a fol - ly, and brings mel - an - cho - ly; Take warn - ing and shun it, lost fly that you are!
f
"Be - hold how a pas - sion more no - ble should move you— 'Tis glo - ry a - lone has a charm in my eyes; What -
p
e - ver be - tide me, its ra - diance shall guide me; Good bye, sil - ly to - per, and learn to be wise." Thus
f
or
say - ing, he sport - ed his wings for a mi - nute, Then flew to the light that so tempt - ed his gaze; But
p

WINE AND GLORY.


rall.
burning his pinions in glo-ry's do-mi-nions, He fell in the can-dle, and died in the blaze.
a tempo
f
"A-las!" said the fly that was perch'd on the tank-ard, "Can aught for the want of self-know-ledge a-tone? We
p
rail a-gainst o-thers, see faults in our bro-thers, And blame ev-'ry fol-ly and vice but our own!" But
f
or
whe-ther this fly was con-vert-ed from to-ping, Or led a new life, is not ea-sy to say; But if
p
flies are like drinkers 'mong two-leg-ged thinkers, 'Tis like-ly he sips the red wine to this day.
cres.
f

Moderately slow, and with much feeling.

AIR, "DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES."

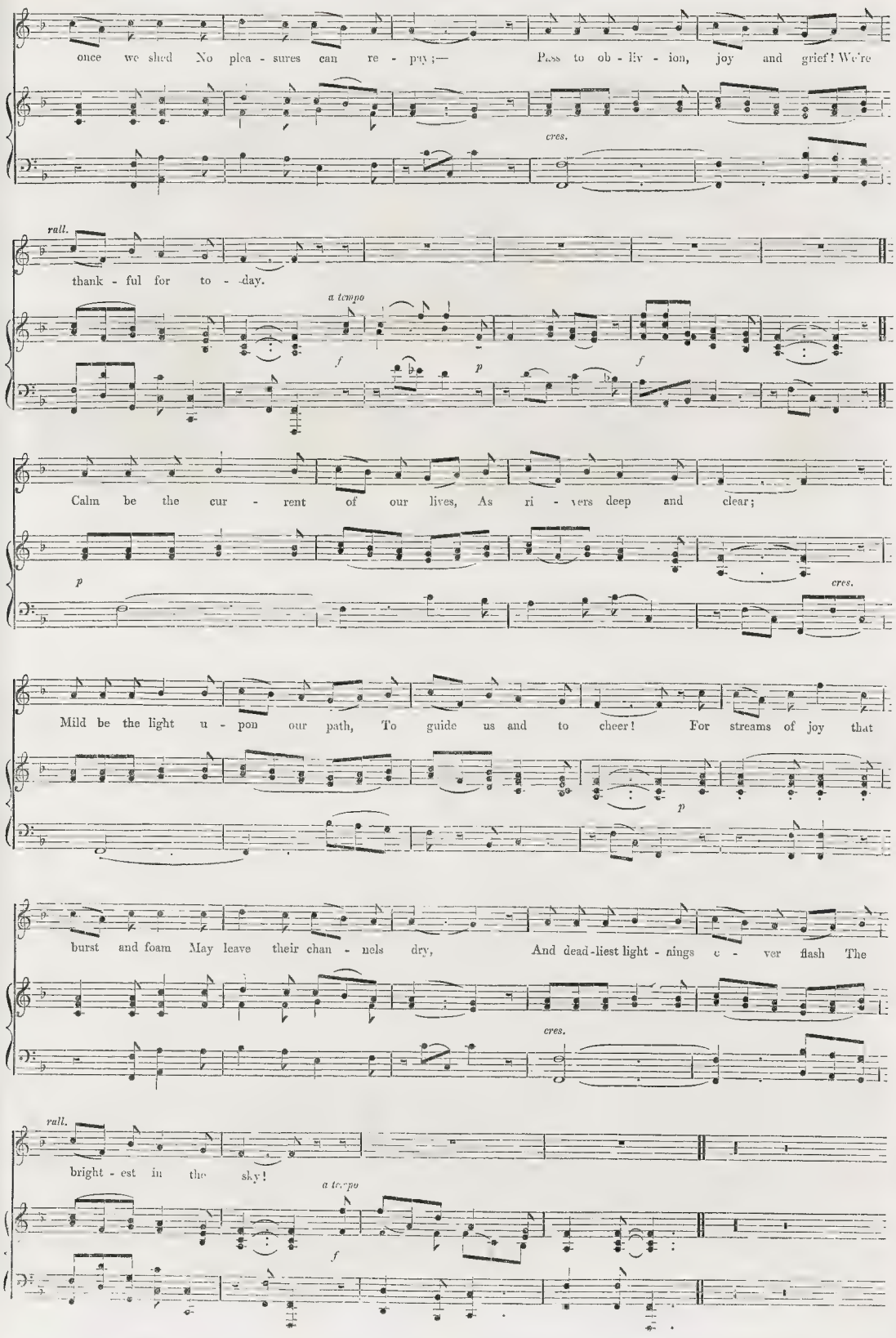
mf *p* *f*

Could we re - call de - part - ed joys, At price of part - ed pain,

p

Oh, who that pri - zes hap - py hours Would live his life a - gain? Such burn - ing tears as

p


once we shed No plea - sures can re - pay;— Pass to ob - liv - ion, joy and grief! We're
cres.
rall.
thank - ful for to - day.
a tempo
f
p
f
Calm be the cur - rent of our lives, As ri - vers deep and clear;
p
cres.
Mild be the light u - pon our path, To guide us and to cheer! For streams of joy that
p
burst and foam May leave their chan - nels dry, And dead - liest light - nings e - ver flash The
cres.
rall.
bright - est in the sky!
a tempo
f

THE SILVERY BIRCH.

In moderate time, and with expression.

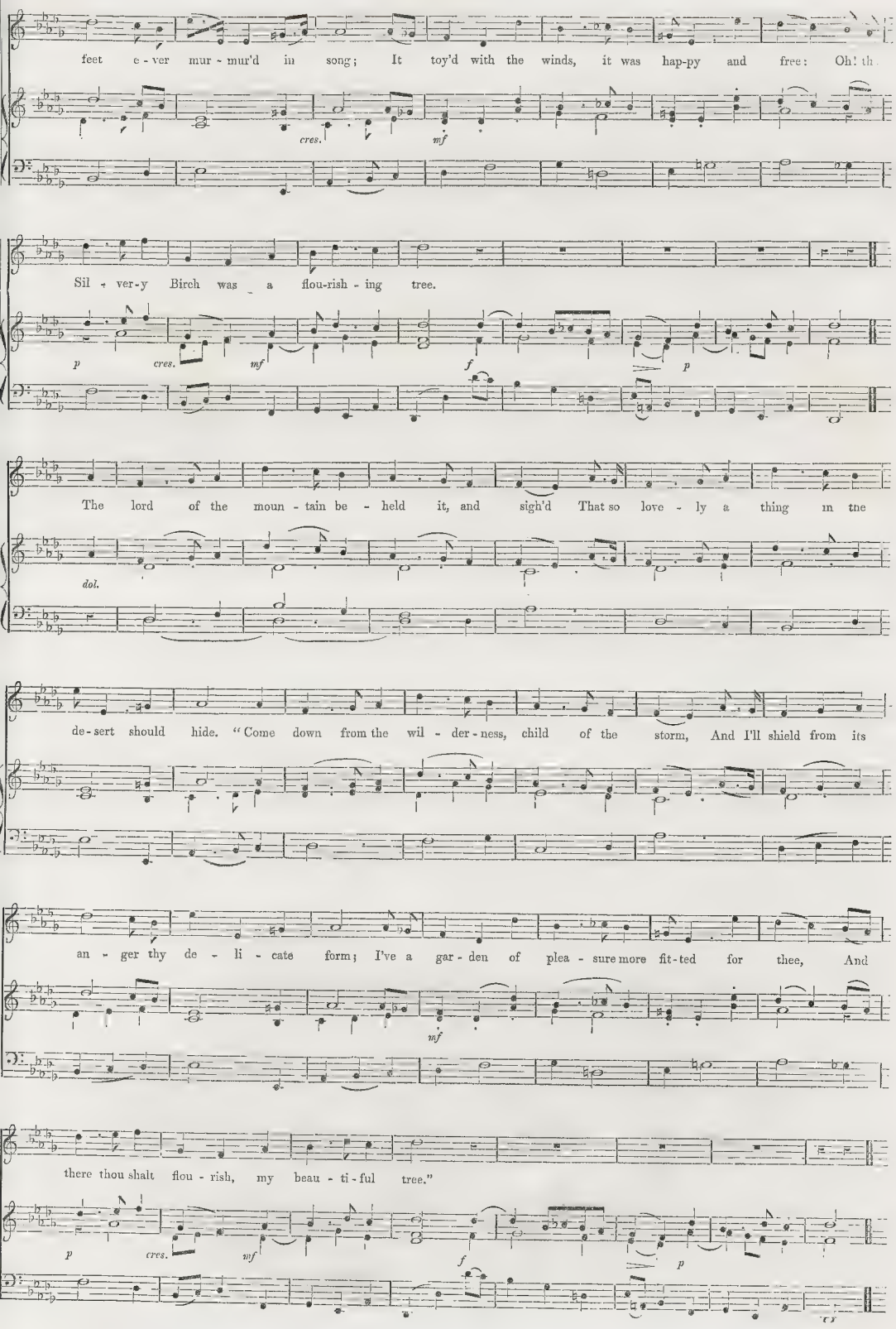
Air, "The Women all tell me I'm false to my Lass."

dol. *f* *rf* *p* *pp*

A - lone on the slope of the moun - tain it grew, And bathed its light tress - es in

dol.

glit-ter - ing dew; The bird on its boughs lin-ger'd lov - ing and long, And the stream at its


feet e - ver mur - mur'd in song; It toy'd with the winds, it was hap-py and free: Oh! th
cres.
mf
Sil - ver-y Birch was a flou-rish - ing tree.
p
cres.
mf
f
p
The lord of the moun - tain be - held it, and sigh'd That so love - ly a thing in the
dol.
de-sert should hide. "Come down from the wil - der-ness, child of the storm, And I'll shield from its
an - ger thy de - li - cate form; I've a gar - den of plea - sure more fit-ted for thee, And
mf
there thou shalt flou - rish, my beau - ti - ful tree."
p
cres.
mf
f
p

He loos - en'd its roots, and con - vey'd it a - way To dwell in the bowers with the

mf

ro - ses of May; But it pined for the breez - es that roam'd on the hill, For the fern of the

p

with expression. *rall.* *slower*

rock, for the voice of the rill; And droop - ing for - lorn 'mid the pride of the lea, It

rf

died in its gran - deur, the beau - ti - ful tree!

pp *mf* *p* *pp*

London: Printed by E. Mills & at the Office, 195 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex. by William Little, 195 Strand aforesaid. SATURDAY, May 1, 1852. - MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 558.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852. SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

PARTIES AND PARTY GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE old landmarks of party have been removed. The House of Commons remembers, and sections right and left of the Speaker's chair assume, the names of the half or totally defunct organisation that formerly bore the brunt of political and senatorial battles; but the ancient parties themselves appear to be dead or dying, their bodies are decayed, and the soul that yet clings to them flickers like an expiring flame. There is not a genuine Tory left in the halls of St. Stephen's, unless it be Colonel Sibthorp; it may be doubted whether there be a pure Whig remaining, except Lord John Russell; and certainly we have no statesman who has any serious and indefeasible claim to the title of "Whiggissimus," once jocularly bestowed upon Dean Swift, unless it be our illustrious and unfortunate ex-Premier. As for Protectionists, we may seek, and perhaps find, many in the House who yet glory in the name; but if we do, it will not be among the chiefs of the Protectionist Ministry. Common sense and arithmetic have remodelled the factions, if they have not reformed them; the old traditions have grown dim, the old watchwords have become obsolete, and the House of Commons has sobered down into a place of hard substantial business, like a merchant's counting-office, or the private parlour of a bank. Finance has become more than ever the touchstone of political capacity; and face to face with that practical monster, the shadowy ghosts of Whig and Tory dwindle and fade away. Men who aspire to guide the affairs of this great country are compelled to range themselves either for or against Free Trade—to declare whether they are for the wealth or for the decay of nations, and to say whether they believe in or deny arithmetic and mathematics.

The great doctrine of Free Trade has thus made many converts in unexpected quarters. Since the memorable period when Sir Robert Peel broke up his party and saved his country by yielding to the force of an irresistible conviction, the progress of the question has been as rapid as it has been remarkable. In our day we witness conversions which, though not more important, are more significant than that of Sir Robert Peel. When Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli abandon the cause of Protection, as they have virtually done, although they have not had the boldness to say so, the party revolutions of 1846 are surpassed, and have ceased to be the most remarkable in our annals.

Mr. Disraeli's able, temperate, and convicting speech on the introduction of his long-expected Budget, is so gratifying a testimony to the truth, justice, and success of the Free-trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, that Free-traders cannot do otherwise than rejoice. There is always joy over the sinner that repents and amends. Mr. Disraeli not only spoke for himself, but for his colleagues; and not only for his colleagues, but for the compact section of the House who lately fancied themselves Protectionists and, taking that speech or oration as it stands, in its clear statements and candid avowals, and in its concealed recantations of past errors, we are irresistibly led to approve of the actual

MARRIAGE OF EARL GROSVENOR AND LADY CONSTANCE LEVESON GOWER.—THE DEJEUNER IN THE PICTURE-GALLERY OF STAFFORD-HOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

policy of the Minister who made it, and as irresistibly compelled to judge of his past conduct by the new light thrown upon it by his present professions

Much as the sensible bulk of the people will applaud Mr. Disraeli, and through him Lord Derby, for doing that which now appears to them to be safe and right and in accordance with the public interest, no one who values the honour of those foremost men who lead or sway the senate—no one who thinks high principle essential in private, and, if such a thing could be possible, doubly essential in political life—can avoid asking whether the cause of public morality has not suffered, and is not likely still further to suffer, by the personal conduct of the present Administration? The late Ministers fell; and their sworn, unyielding, and, as it then seemed, consistent opponents stepped into the places which they left vacant. No sooner were they installed in office, than they found that their predecessors were right in their general policy, through all its principal details. The Russell Ministry proposed to reform the Court of Chancery—so does Lord Derby. The Russell Ministry thought a militia bill a measure of paramount necessity—so does Lord Derby. The late Ministers proposed a Constitution for New Zealand; and they also proposed to punish the violators of the Constitution at home. The peccant borough of Sudbury having been deprived of the franchise, Lord John Russell proposed that the still more grossly delinquent borough of St. Alban's should bear it company in disgrace and in punishment, and that the franchise they had forfeited should be extended to new and rising towns; Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are endeavouring, by the aid of Parliament, to carry out these intentions, both as regards the home boroughs and the remote colony. A similar course has been pursued with the Budget. The public does not, of course, know the exact form of Budget that would have been introduced by Sir Charles Wood, if that Minister had remained in power; but it knows that he would have persevered in the Free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel—that he would have neither re-imposed a tax upon breadnor upon calicoes; that he would not have restored the Excise duty on glass, or abolished the Property and Income-tax; and that he would, in some way or other, and with more or less modification and relief to particular interests, have persevered in a course of financial policy under which the country has prospered in a most extraordinary manner. What Sir Charles Wood would not have done Mr. Disraeli has, for the very same causes, and in consequence of the very same arguments, refused to do; and what Sir Charles Wood would have attempted, Mr. Disraeli, on the same grounds of right, expediency, and sound statesmanship, has succeeded in doing.

As these particular measures are in themselves good and necessary, the country approves of their being carried; but it asks, and may well ask, why the change of Ministry? And why, of all the statesmen in the world, those very statesmen who participate, if not factiously, opposed these measures, should so quietly and as a matter of course be allowed to carry them into effect? Are principles dependant upon certain places upon certain benches in the New Palace at Westminster, or in certain arm-chairs before certain desks in Downing-street? Is there to be no morality in public men? No doubt when a right thing has to be done, it is well that it be done quickly; but there are certain persons whom good taste, no less than high honour, should prevent from doing it. Sir Robert Peel, who made the most enormous sacrifices ever made by a public man in a cause which he considered that of justice, damaged to some extent the sense of public morality; but what damage will not Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli do to it by their present proceedings? Sir Robert Peel, as soon as he was convinced, had the manliness to say so in plain terms. If he acquired office and supported under a mistake as to his future intentions, he took care not to retain office or court friends and supporters under any false pretences. What he meant to do he openly avowed. He did not play fast and loose with his principles and convictions; and he did not manifest a sordid love of place, and carry out the policies of his adversaries in defiance of the public sentiment.

No doubt it is an advantage that the Government of Lord John Russell fell. It fell from its own weakness of men; from its gross nepotism and exclusiveness, and from the rash and repeated indiscretions of its chief. Over its decline and fall there are none to mourn but the innumerous cousins of the Russells, the Elliotts, and the Greys; but were there no other men who should have tried their hands at forming an Administration? The country may be justified in looking to measures, not to men; but the axiom must not be strained too far. We must have honourable men to carry out honourable measures. There is a certain kind of reserve which is equivalent to a falsehood; and until the time, which we hope for their own sakes is not far distant, when Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and their colleagues shall boldly, openly, and in the face of day renounce Protection by their words, as well as by their deeds, they are acting in a manner to impair the public confidence in the faith and honour of public men. They are lowering the standard of political morality, and committing evil in the vain hope that good may ensue.

MARRIAGE OF EARL GROSVENOR AND LADY CONSTANCE LEVESON GOWER.

THE relationship already so happily existing between the families of Sutherland and Grosvenor was still further cemented by the alliance on Wednesday, the 28th ult., of the eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster with the youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Chapel Royal, attached to St. James's Palace, in which by the gracious permission of her Majesty, the marriage rite was to be performed, was a great point of attraction; the applications for admission were extremely numerous, but the privilege was restricted to those only connected with the family party.

It may be questioned whether Stafford House was ever seen to greater advantage as on this morning. In the grand hall the pantbs of the columns were tastefully decorated with moss, starred with primroses. Marochetti's exquisite bust of Lady Constance Gower was surrounded by a delicate garland of the white flowers of the stephanotus.

The reception-room was the banqueting-hall. In the centre, from a settee, sprang a cigantic group of lilies. Opening from this room was a balcony, with a charming conservatory for promenade.

The picture-gallery was to-day, for the first time, devoted to the purposes of festive enjoyment. Along the whole gallery, to the extent of more than a hundred feet, a table was spread out for the guests. In the centre, two circular seats of flowers arranged on either side, where the Duke and Duchess might each form the centre of distinguished guests.

The venerable Countess of Carlisle, attended by her son, the Earl of Carlisle, and other immediate relatives of the family, having arrived, the bride soon descended the grand staircase, resting on the arm of her noble father, the Duke of Sutherland by her side

Her Ladyship wore a white satin dress, covered with guipure flounces. The head-dress was of wreath roses entwined with the orange flower and myrtle, surmounted with a splendid veil of guipure, falling to the feet. The bodice and sleeves were of the same lace, supported in front by a magnificent carbuncle surrounded with brilliants, a present from her Majesty the Queen. A necklace of pearls, diamonds, and emeralds completed her Ladyship's toilet.

The company began to arrive at the Chapel at half-past twelve o'clock. Among the earliest were the Earl of Carlisle and Lady Mary Howard, the Duchess of Argyll, the Marchioness of Stafford, Lady Blantyre, and the Marchioness of Kildare. The Duchess of Argyll wore a dress of gray silk, an elegant point lace shawl, and a *paille de fantaisie* bonnet; the Marchioness of Stafford was attired in a dress of blue moire antique, with flowers of guipure, a white silk mantle elegantly trimmed with fringe, and a bonnet of blonde trimmed with pearls and blue flowers; the Marchioness of Kildare wore a dress of embroidered muslin, a Brussels lace shawl, and a bonnet of tulle spread with jessamine; Lady Blantyre's costume consisted of a dress of white moire antique, trimmed with blue velvet and silver, a shawl of Brussels lace, and a bonnet of the same lace, with blue flowers, feathers, and silver. Her Ladyship was accompanied by her youthful daughter, who was gracefully attired in a white costume, with an elegant hat trimmed with silver.

The three Misses Lascelles, cousins of the bride, now entered the chapel. One of these ladies, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, had been selected as a bridesmaid. The others were the Ladies Octavia, Agnes, Jane, and Theodora Grosvenor, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Adelwa Fitzalan Howard, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Louisa Cavendish, daughter of the Earl of Burlington; and Lady Blanche Egerton, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, all cousins of the bride. The costumes worn by these young ladies were of white *glace* silk, with mantles to correspond. The bonnets—particularly novel—were white lace, embroidered with green and white grass

The bouquets worn by the bride and her attendant train consisted of a charming admixture of the queen of the orchids (*Phalænopsis amabilis*), orange flowers, lilies of the valley, and the stephanotus

The next arrivals were the Marchioness of Westminster, the Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Foley, all of whom were costumes remarkable for their grace and elegance

The noble bridegroom now made his appearance, attended by Viscount Anson as his "best friend." He cordially shook hands with almost every person in the chapel

At one o'clock the carriage containing the bride drove into the court-yard. Her Ladyship was received by the Duchess at the entrance of the chapel, and, resting on the arm of her father, entered the sacred edifice. She looked exquisitely beautiful, and as she walked up the chapel, received the hearty congratulations of her friends and relatives.

The Duchess of Sutherland wore a white *gros de Naples* dress, with flounces of guipure; a white silk mantle, having a handsome trimming of guipure touching the skirt; and a bonnet of guipure, trimmed with marabout feathers.

The Bishop of London, with the Rev. Dr. Wesley in attendance, having taken his place at the altar, the bridal party formed. At this moment a buzz of attention was directed towards the Royal closet, and the next instant, to the great surprise of nine-tenths of the assembled party, and to the huge gratification of all, the Queen, with the Duchess of Kent and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, entered from the ante-room of the Palace, which the illustrious party had reached by the garden entrance.

The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London in a very impressive manner. Her Majesty appeared to be much interested in the scene, joining fervently in the service

At the close of the homily the bridal party retired to the vestry, where the usual record was signed by the bridegroom, and attested by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and the Duchess of Norfolk.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Duchess of Kent, retired as soon as the ceremony was concluded

The bride and bridegroom left the chapel in the noble Earl's chariot, and returned to Stafford House, where a magnificent *déjeûner* was given by the Duchess of Sutherland in celebration of the happy event. Their exit from the chapel and arrival at Stafford House were greeted by the crowd with cheers.

The Duke of Northumberland was prevented by illness absent, and the Duke of Devonshire was prevented by indisposition from attending.

The *déjeûner* was served at two o'clock. In the centre of the table was placed a magnificent *gateau de noce*, of very beautiful design: the cake being supported by figures of the nine Muses, and forming the base of a trophy temple, from which sprang a tripod filled with rare exotics. Among the exquisite works of foreign art which adorned the table was a design in sugar, by Soyer, which was presented to the young bride, in token of his very grateful respect for her Ladyship's family, by Mr. Minton.

Flowers and fruits, of such rarity and in such abundance as the conservatories and forcing-houses of Trentham and Chiswick alone could furnish, graced the table. The strawberries and cherries being abundant.

At the table the Duke of Sutherland had the Marchioness of Westminster on his right hand, and the Duchess of Norfolk upon his left. The Duchess of Sutherland was supported by the Marquis of Westminster and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The following were among those present, in addition to the noble parents of the wedded pair:—

The Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Earl and Countess of Wilton and the Ladies Egerton and Kathleen Grey Egerton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle and Lady Mary Howard, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and the Ladies Blanche and Alice Egerton, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl and Countess of Mountcashell, the Earl of Burlington, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Earl and Countess Cawdor, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess Clarendon and Lady Susan Hyde Villiers, the Countess Fitzwilliam and Mr Harcourt, M.P., the Countess Grey and Lady Alice Lambton, Viscount and Viscountess Bradley Somerset and Lord Edward Somerset, Viscount Anson, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lord Feversham, Lord Charles Somerset, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Dufferin, Lady Louisa Lord and Lady Foley, Lord Harry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Lord and Lady Edward Pitzalan Howard, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor, Lord John Manners, M.P., the Honourable Spencer and Mrs Horatio Ponsonby, Baron Parke and Lady Parke and Miss Parke, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, M.P., and Lady Catherine Cavendish, Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, Hon. Frederick Leveson, the Misses Lascelles, Captain the Hon. E. Howard, M.P., and Mrs Howard, Hon. Bobby Lawley, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Lawley, Sir W. Heathcote, M.P., and Mrs Regis, Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, Hon. James Agar Ellis, Hon. Algernon Egerton, Hon. Arthur Egerton, Hon. Edward Cust, M.P., and Mrs Cust, Sir Charles Barry, Mr Ferrey, Rev. D. Wesley, Mr Scott Russell, and Mr Minton, &c.

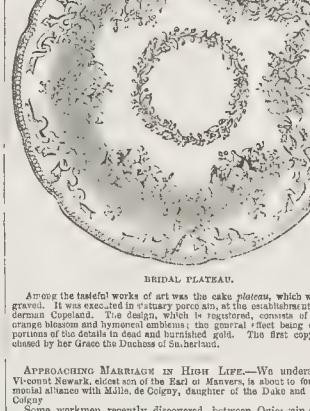
During the *déjeûner*, the Earl of Carlisle, having been called upon, rose, and in a graceful address, proposed "the health of Lord and Lady Constance Grosvenor."

The noble Earl's remarks elicited loud approbation, and the toast was responded to with three times three hearty cheers.

The bridal cake was now immediately handed round to the guests, who soon after rose and retired to the drawing-rooms. At this period an opportunity was afforded to witness the very costly and magnificent presents made to the bride. Amongst these were her Majesty's gift of a diamond stomacher; a splendid tiara of diamonds, contributed by the Marquis of Westminster: a necklace, having a fine opal and ruby and diamond pendant, from the Duke of Sutherland; a beautiful bouquet, covered over with gold, from Lord Ebrington; and a jewelled bracelet, necklace of rubies and emeralds from the Duchess of Argyll. The Duchess of Sutherland's present was an ebony dressing-case, with gold mountings, and elabora e turquoise ornaments—a *recherché* work.

At half-past three o'clock the company arranged themselves on the grand staircase to witness the departure of the bride and bridegroom. As her Ladyship descended, she affectionately embraced each of her relatives, nor passed without some kind greeting even to the humblest of the domestics.

The noble bridegroom having handed his fair bride into a travelling carriage which was in attendance, leaped in himself, and the happy pair drove off amidst the cheers of the crowd, for Clifden, the Duke of Sutherland's seat in Buckinghamshire.



BRIDAL PLATEAU.

AMONG the tasteful works of art was the cake *plateau*, which we have engraved. It was executed in statuary porce lain, at the establishment of Mr. Alderman Copeland. The design, which is tasteful, consists of wreaths of orange blossom and hymeneal emblems; the general effect being enriched by portions of the details in dead and burnished gold. The first copy was purchased by her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that Viscount Newark, eldest son of the Earl of Manvers, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Mlle. de Coigny, daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Coigny

Some workmen recently discovered, between Quievrain and Bavai, (Belgium), several Gaudish tombs, containing, however, beades a little dust, only some glass beads, apparently belonging to a necklace. It is supposed that these tombs were occupied by women. Near Valenciennes a medal has been discovered, with the date of 1405, and struck, it is presumed, to commemorate the great famine of that year. A second medal, found near the same spot, bears the date of 1345, when Humbert Dauphin (Count d'Albon), being without children, ceded his states to the son of Philippe of Valois, on condition of his assuming the name of Dauphin and his arms. Since then the eldest son of the Kings of France has always borne the title of Dauphin.

The gross amount of all sums received and credited (including interest), by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of savings-banks and friendly societies, from the 8th August, 1817, to the 30th November, 1851, was £64,080,566 19s 1d. The amount paid by the Commissioners during that period was £31,240,590 18s 8d. The gross amount of interest paid and credited to savings-banks and friendly societies by the Commissioners was £33,491,621 16s 3d.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The approaching military *fête monstre* of Monday next, the 10th inst., engrossed almost the entire interest and attention of the public in Paris during the week. Strangers from the provinces, from England, and the adjoining Continental countries, were crowding to the capital in large numbers, to be present at the grand spectacle. The number of applications for tickets of admission exceeds 150,000.

On Wednesday the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's death (the 5th of May) was celebrated with great pomp at the Church of the Invalides, in the presence of the "Prince President," who arrived at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Minister of War, and escorted by a troop of Cuirassiers. All the members of the Bonaparte family, and the Legislative and the other constituted bodies of the State, were also present in their official costume. A large crowd, collected outside the church, saluted the President with cheers, as he drove slowly, going and returning, through a narrow passage kept by the troops in the centre of the throng. At the conclusion of the service some eighty or ninety old soldiers of the Imperial armies, dressed in the uniform of the various regiments of the time of the Empire, walked in procession from the Invalides to the Place Vendôme, and deposited crowns of *immortelles* at the foot of the pillar surmounted by the statue of Napoleon. One of the garlands, which was suspended by a lancer of the Imperial Guard to the beak of the bronze eagle at the entrance of the monument, bore this inscription:—"5th of May, 1852." An offering presented to Napoleon the Great by the Philanthropic Society, composed of the remains of his army, established in Paris." The old soldiers then walked round the pillar; and having formed within the railing, they were addressed by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the line. In the evening they met together at a banquet.

A considerable decline which has taken place in the Four-and-a-Half per Cents excites a good deal of attention as to its cause; but the stringency of the press law deters the conductors of the daily journals, or the foreign correspondents resident in Paris, from communicating the alleged fact that the speculation of falsehood should be discharged to their account, and they be sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. An impression, notwithstanding, prevails that the decline is attributable to a demand having been made by the Emperor of Russia for the reimbursement of the 50,000,000 Five per Cents (lately reduced to Four-and-a-Half) of which he is the holder.

On Saturday night the ball at the Tuileries took place, which had been twice deferred, on account of the deaths of Prince Paul of Wurtemburg and the Grand Duke of Baden. The President wore the uniform of a general of the army. For the first time he was preceded by an usher, who cried out to the people to make way for the Prince.

The usual weekly military review was held by the President on Sunday, in the Place du Carrousel. The troops reviewed form the third division of the army of Paris.

The question relative to the confiscation of the Orleans property, which has been taken by the Government on of the jurisdiction of the ordinary court of law, the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and been referred to the Section du Contentieux of the committee on disputed matters of the Council of State, has been made the subject of a decree addressed by the Prefect of the Seine to the President of the Civil Tribunal

His document puts the case of the Government in its most presentable form, and represents the pecuniary aspect of harsh and arbitrary injustice which the whole affair bears. The chief points relied on are as follow:—

Considering that the decree of January 22 was issued by the Prince-President of the Republic in the plenitude of his power; that, according to the terms of Art. 58 of the Constitution, it has the complete character and to have the effect of a law;

Considering that this decree has pronounced in a definite manner the restitution to the domain of the State of the property comprised in the condition of the 7th August, 1830, made by the late King Louis Philippe to his children; that the domains of Bentily and Monceaux are by name comprised in that donation; and that, by a second decree of March 27, the Administration of the domains was authorised to proceed into the sale of it in the forms prescribed by the sale of domain property;

Considering that the act of taking possession in the name of the State of the domains in question is only the necessary consequence of the execution of the above decrees; that all the measures taken or to be taken by the Administration to give effect to it are but acts of simple administration, and exclusively within the attributions of the administrative authority;

Considering that the tribunals cannot claim to take cognisance of the acts of the Government and of the Administration;

Considering that the joint property which might exist with regard to a part of these domains can be no obstacle to the sale of the whole by the Administration of the domains, without prejudice to the rights of a third party, conformably to the laws of the 15th and 16th Floréal;

Considering therefore, that the demand formed by the heirs of the deceased King Louis Philippe, both to the above-mentioned decrees, and tending to impede the action of the Administration, the tribunal, in declaring itself competent, is in contravention to the laws which prohibit the judicial authorities from taking cognisance of the acts of the Government and of the Administration, and has violated the principle of the separation of powers;

From those motives we decree:—

"The conflict of attribution is raised in the case pending before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of Première Instance of the Seine, between the heirs of the deceased King Louis Philippe and the Director-General of Registration and Domains, in consequence of the judgment of 23d April."

Some two or three weeks are expected to elapse before the decision is finally pronounced.

UNITED STATES.

There is no political news of interest in the advices received this week from New York, and dated the 21st ult.

Kossuth was at Jersey city on the 19th, where he was received very favourably. He addressed large assemblies both at Trenton and Jersey city, and had proceeded to Newark.

Reports were rife in all quarters of floods in the rivers consequent on the breaking up of the frost. A good deal of damage has been caused by the rising of the waters in the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, particularly in the neighbourhood of Allegheny city and at Pittsburg. The water reached within two feet and a half of the great freshet of 1832, when property to the extent of a million of dollars was destroyed; on the present occasion it is estimated at 400,000 dollars.

Commodore Stevens has published a reply to Mr. Mare's challenge to try Yankee speed in sail ng. The answer is to this effect:—

I regret it is not in my power to accept the proposal of Mr Mare, as I have at present no intension of visiting England again the ensuing season. You have the *Americus* in your waters; and when Mr. Mare builds a yacht of superior speed, we shall be most happy to give him a trial for the sum he mentions, whenever he will do us the favour of returning the visit I had the honour of paying the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

INDIA.

In our late edition last week, we gave a telegraphic despatch from Trieste, communicating intelligence from Bombay, dated April 3. The usual full accounts have since arrived, and from them we learn that the Calcutta portion of the Burmese expeditionary force left the Hooghly on the 25th March, the Madras troops embarked on board the Bombay squadron on the 27th and 29th, and both divisions were expected to rendezvous at Moulmein about the 4th or 5th of April. It was intended that the force should start 10 or 15 days earlier, and the delay that has taken place is much to be regretted, as the near approach of the monsoon, and the necessity of striking a blow before the setting in of that season, renders the loss of every day a matter of very serious moment.

"The promptness and vigour (says the *Bombay Times*) of the Councils of the Governor-General are said to have been chilled and damped by the Executive. It had been resolved—why, it is not stated—to place General Godwin in charge of the expedition. He was the oldest Queen's officer available, and had shared in the Burmese war in 1824—reasons sufficient, one would have supposed, why some other should have been appointed. He is said to have debated and hesitated, being averse to the sea then blow originally desired to be struck, in favour of a delay till October, and it was by land and river accordingly that is due form."

In addition to this state of matters, the 38th Bengal Native Infantry, whose conditions of service do not require them to go beyond sea, had refused to embark for Burmah, and the 5th Native Madras Infantry had been similarly situated in their case.

The extreme north-west frontier continued to be disturbed by foray of the hillmen. On the 11th of March a force of about 2600 men, consisting of the 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, under Captain Baldwin; four quarters and 600 men of her Majesty's 32d Regiment; a wing of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry; the whole of the 66th Regiment Native Infantry (Goorkas), under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Troup; the 55th Irregular Cavalry (Fisher's), and a company of Sappers and Miners, left Peshawur under Sir Colin Campbell for the Kusafzie country. On the 20th they were attacked by the enemy; the fighting lasted three hours, when the hillmen were beaten off. The loss is said to be considerable on both sides—100 killed and wounded. India itself was generally tranquil.

The Nizam's dominions were in a most hopeless state: the alienation

from the ordinary purposes of the State of the sums required for paying off in part the debt due to the company had, as was anticipated, increased every species of disorder which arose from the nonpayment of the Nizam's troops, whose outrages, in consequence, had rendered life and property in Hyderabad so insecure, that a large number of the more wealthy inhabitants of the city had taken refuge within the limits of the residency. The Minister had avowed his inability to pay the contingent.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape, reaching to March 17, which is ten days later than the intelligence published last week, states that Sir Harry Smith left King William's Town on the 4th of March, with the intention of attacking the enemy's fastnesses. His forces were divided into three divisions, and consisted of the 73d, 60th Rifles, and the 43rd and 12th Lancers, Artillery levies, &c. He had heard of his removal, but it had not altered his plans. Lady Smith was making every preparation to leave on the arrival of the new Governor.

The Legislative Council had voted £500 towards the relief of the sufferers from the loss of the *Birkenhead*.

From the seat of war we learn that during the first week of March, a patrol, having successfully attacked some Kaffir kraals in the Waterkloof, were themselves attacked on their return (by combined Kaffirs and Hottentots), when the following casualties took place. Colonel Yarborough, of the 91st, slightly wounded; Ensign Hibbert, 91st, wounded; Captain Bramley, Cape Corps, wounded; and twenty-six soldiers of the 91st and 74th Regiments killed and wounded.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

EAST SUFFOLK.—Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, was returned as representative for East Suffolk on Saturday, without opposition. Mr. Houghton (Free-trader) was put in nomination, but he declined to go to the poll.

AYLESBURY.—At a public meeting of the electors of Aylesbury, Mr. Layard expressed his political sentiments; and having promised to support Free Trade as extension of the suffrage, and the ballot, his candidature was unanimously accepted by the meeting. Mr. Layard deprecated any intention to divide the Liberal party by coming forward, or to endanger Mr. Bethell's chances of re-election.

CARLISLE. There are three candidates in the field; viz. Sir James Graham and Mr. Joseph Ferguson on Liberal and Free-trade principles, and Mr. W. N. Hodgson, a member of Lord Derby's Government. At a large open-air meeting, held on Monday, a resolution of confidence in Sir James Graham and Mr. Ferguson was agreed to.

DOVER.—It is said that A. J. Hope, Esq., of Bridgbury-park, Kent, will be a candidate for the representation of the borough of Dungarvon at the next election.

DURHAM CITY.—The rival candidates for the representation of this ancient city are Mr. Grainger, Q.C., the present member, Lord Adolphus Vane, son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Atherton, a barrister on the northern circuit. There has been an active canvass during the past week by all these gentlemen.

WEST GLOUCESTER.—It is stated that Mr. Kingscote, son of the veteran Colonel Kingscote, and nephew of the Duke of Beaufort, will be brought forward as a candidate for West Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest.

GREENWICH.—Mr. Alderman Salomons addressed a large meeting of the electors on Monday evening, at the house-hold of the poor. The Jewish member having briefly explained the import of the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, declared that he would abide by what they decided. He said that he would not at present make any appeal to the House of Commons, for in the decision of the Court of Exchequer, although he had the option of doing so. It would only occasion greater delay and waste of property. They would shortly have a new Parliament; and, if it should be their pleasure to return him again as their member, he would take his seat and act a legal part in their first proceeding; he would vote upon the appointment of the Speaker, for no oath would be required of him before he did, and thus he would show the soundness of his admirable position of the law. The question of the oaths would then have to come before the House; and if they should then refuse to pass an act to admit him to the privileges of the Legislature, he would summon a meeting of the electors and return them that trust which, perhaps, he could not usefully preserve. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's address, a vote of confidence in him was proposed and seconded, amidst much confusion.

HARWICH.—Mr. Issac Butt, Q.C., has left town for Harwich. The election is fixed for this day (Saturday). It is said that Mr. Butt will be returned without opposition. The resignation of the Solicitor-General has led to the abandonment of the petition to the House of Commons against his return.

KING'S COUNTY.—Mr. Lotus Bland is at present pursuing an active canvass amongst the electors of the King's County, and has met with a very favourable reception. The other candidates for the county are talked of on the part of Mr. Ambrose Cox, of Clare, and one of Judge Hall's sons. The Hon. Colonel Westenra has declared his intention of not again seeking the representation of the county. Captain Lennard's claims, however, are considered by many better by other, from his very liberal character as a landlord, and general position in the county.

MALMESBURY.—In consequence of the intended resignation of the Hon. James Howard, two candidates are in the field for this borough. Mr. Luce, manager of the Wilts and Dorset Branch Bank in this town, has come forward on Free-trade principles, having received a requisition from a body of the electors, and being supported by the Radical party. Mr. Audley Lovel, of Coe Park, near this place, has come forward on the Conservative interest, as a supporter of Lord Derby's Government, except in any point that may tend to re-impose a duty on articles of imported food. Both parties are sanguine as to the result of the election.

MANCHESTER.—It is now decided that the present members for Manchester, Mr. John Bright and the Right Hon. Thos. Milner Gibson, will not at the impending general election be allowed again to return to Parliament without a contest. The candidates will be Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, whose claims members are understood to be Lord Moreton, son of the Earl of Ducie, and Mr. George Loch, son of the member for Wick.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Samuel Laing, jun., of London, and younger son of Papdale (a native of Kirkwal), chairman of the Brighton Railway Company, has been persuaded to start for the Northern Burghs, in opposition to Mr. Loch. The principles of the two gentlemen are identical.

PENRYN.—The friends of Mr. Lowndes Parker have expressed their determination to propose that gentleman at the hustings on the day of election, and to carry him to the poll.

RIPON.—Mr. Laycles has again intimated his intention of again coming forward for this borough; but his address contains no declaration of his political sentiments.

ROCHESTER.—It is understood that two gentlemen are prepared to come forward as candidates for the Conservative interest. One is a relative of a Cabinet Minister, the other an East India proprietor, who has served the Hon. Company with distinction in several capacities. Neither of these gentlemen has hitherto sat in Parliament.

SLIGO COUNTY.—Mr. Sheriff Swift comes forward under the special patronage of Archbishop Slade.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr Hudson visited Sunderland again on Monday, to complete his canvass of electors. Mr. Seymour has left; but there is also losing pursuit. Mr. Fenwick is at Sunderland, and is using every energy he can to strengthen his position; but there are no changes in the relative position of the three candidates worth noticing.

SUTHERLAND.—It is said that Sir D. Dundas, who has long and ably represented this county, is about to retire, and that the Marquis of Stafford will offer himself to the electors on Liberal principles. This rumour gains ground.

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Tuesday evening Mons. A. Thompson, Lyttelton, two out of the five candidates for the representation of the Tower Hamlets at the forthcoming general election, attended a crowded meeting of the electors at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of stating their views and principles to the gentlemen, at considerable length, addressed the meeting, which was very noisy and by no means unanimous, and finally a resolution approving them as candidates was put and carried.

WILTS (SOUTH).—It is expected that Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Long will be returned for the southern division of Wilts without a contest.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is stated that the committee gentlemen who were desirous of retaining the building in its original position, have failed in their object, have made such arrangements for the purchase of a piece of land in the immediate neighbourhood, that it will not be removed 300 yards from its present site; and that, if it is now a nuisance to the inhabitants of Prince's-place, it is likely to be equally so in its new location, the ground alluded to being in the immediate rear of Prince's-place, between the Knight's bridge and Brompton road, from which there will be no inconvenient approaches to the Palace, that from Knightsbridge being by Rutland gate. It is proposed to convert the building into a winter-garden and museum of science and art, the attractions of which will be enhanced by the addition of fountains and other *élite*.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday last a deputation of the above society met a number of the most influential builders of Brighton, at dinner, at the Solp Hotel, in that town, for the purpose of forming a branch institution. Mr. Joshua Higgs, on taking the chair, said that their object in meeting the builders of Brighton was to induce them to form a local institution in their town, and to co-operate with the parent society, whose object was to help those who had been reduced to penury and distress by circumstances over which they had no control. He concluded by suggesting that a committee be formed for that purpose. Mr. George Burd, in a neat speech also advocated the claims of the institution on the public for support. Mr. G. Cheeseman, jun., of Brighton, said that the builders of that town felt honoured by the invitation; and he, for one, gave the society his earnest and hearty support. The Lessins of Mr. Joseph Aird, the principal mover in the matter; Mr. Thomas Cozens, the founder of the institution; and other toasts, having been given, the officers of the branch were appointed, and the meeting separated.

An address is about to be presented to the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, the rector of Frome, by his congregation, which has already received more than 1000 signatures.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL ARTHUR DE CONDORCET O'CONNOR.

This celebrated leading partisan of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, a man of daring yet chivalrously consistent spirit, was the fifth and youngest son of Roger Connor, Esq., of Connorville, in the county of Cork, by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Longfield, Esq., and sister of Viscount Longueville. The next brother of Arthur, Roger Connor, was prosecuted, and his father's property of Connorville, was also a well-known character in Ireland: he was, as well as his brother, implicated in the rebellion of 1798, and he tried and acquitted in 1817 on a charge of robbing a mail-coach. he died in 1835. One of the sons of Roger is the present Roger O'Connor, M.P. for Nottingham. The family of Conner was of high standing and respectability in the county of Cork. The two brothers, Arthur, the subject of this notice, were educated by their father's own principles, and Roger, adopted the surname of O'Connor, in consequence of a family tradition that it had been merely discontinued by an ancestor, to escape the persecution of the English Government.

Arthur O'Connor was born in 1765. From his earliest manhood he took an active part in Irish politics. He was, at the outset of his career, M.P. for Philipstown, and he soon put himself in the front of those Protestants who were then the most opposed to the proceedings of the Government in Ireland. The line of conduct was so contrary to that which Arthur O'Connor's uncle, Lord Longueville, that that nobleman offered him the reversion of his estates, with a chance of succeeding to his title, if he would abandon his democratic principles. O'Connor steadfastly refused to do so; and it cannot be denied, that during the long course of his subsequent existence, he never, for an instant, swerved from the sentiments he then professed, even though he frequently incurred loss of liberty and risk of life. O'Connor was a chief of the United Irishmen, and a member of their treasonable Directory, and, indeed, of every organised association on the ultra-Liberal side which was then entirely disaffected to the State. He, moreover, was looked upon as a man who sought to procure aid from a foreign power at war with the British Crown, to carry out their views of freeing Ireland from English rule. O'Connor entered into open communication with the French Directory—a dangerous and discreditable proceeding—and in 1795 he accompanied the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald to Switzerland, where, high unto the frontier of France, they had an interview with the great republican General Pichegru, who afterwards made an unsuccessful descent on Ireland. Mr. O'Connor becoming responsibly connected with a newspaper called the *Press*, which was very violent against the Government, was imprisoned in Dublin. On obtaining his liberty, he came to London, went to France, and then returned. The result of this was that he had to stand his trial for high treason, together with four others, before a special commission at Maidstone, presided over by Mr. Justice Buller, on the 21st and 22nd May, 1798. The principal charge against the accused was that of inciting the King's enemies to make an invasion of the realm. The evidence was of a somewhat double-ill kind. Some of the first men in England—among them the Duke of Norfolk, Sheridan, and Erskine—spoke to the character of O'Connor. All the prisoners except one, the Rev James O'Coigley, a Roman Catholic priest, were declared not guilty. At the moment of acquittal, there was a message to the effect that from the strength of the actual case made out against him. He that as it may, O'Connor was brought a prisoner to Ireland, and finally was offered the option to a compromise entered into, at Hamburgh, at the suggestion of Lord Castlereagh, between the Government and those Irish rebels who remained untried, by which the latter were to remain, without naming; exiles, all their civil rights restored, and to have permission to leave Ireland on giving security not to return without leave. Some delays occurred in the carrying out of this arrangement, pending which O'Connor and his fellow prisoners were detained in custody at Fort George, Scotland. Fort St. George is in Inverness-shire, under the care of the late benevolent General Stuart, then Governor of the place. At last, on the 30th June, 1802, they were liberated, and allowed to sail for Hamburgh. Arthur O'Connor adopted France for his future country; he rose to high rank and distinction in her service, and became a General in the French army. In private life he was everywhere esteemed and respected. He married Mdlle. de Condorcet, the widow of the celebrated Condorcet who died on the 23rd ult., at his *château* at Bignon, in the department of Loiret, in the Orléanais.

Mr. Justice Buller, the only son of the General, preceded him to the tomb about two years ago.

General O'Connor was a man of literary ability. In conjunction with his fellow-prisoners Emmett and Macnevin, and in the presence of the ministers with the Irish Government which saved their lives, O'Connor wrote a "Memoir of the Origin and Progress of the United Irishmen." This was rather too violent to suit the taste of the latter. It was burnt by the Government, instead of accepting the production, suppressed it. It was afterwards published by its author; and, despite of its extreme opinions, has proved an acceptable addition to the literature of the period of its epoch. General O'Connor has since brought out an edition of his father-in-law Condorcet's works, and also some pamphlets on the political position of Great Britain and Ireland. It is to be regretted that the turbulent spirit of the times and of the men themselves abroad have deprived their country of the valuable talents which the three exiles, Macnevin, Emmett, and O'Connor, proved themselves, and travelling over a great portion of the provinces and the States, he returned home. He was speedily engaged in connexion with the *Morning Chronicle*; and so highly were his and Sir Francis Burdett's services valued, that a journal to the United States. for the purpose of examining the diplomatic bearings of the treaties as to the Maine boundary, and observing the feelings of the American public on the question. His letters on these subjects were filled with valuable information, and with clear and logical reasoning. Not long after his return, Mr. Mackay published his "Western World," a work of comprehensive grasp and great philosophical development. The book was acknowledged to be the most complete ever written upon the Transatlantic Republic. Its success was immediate, and the volumes became a standard authority. As one of the special correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle*, Mr. Mackay was engaged in investigating the condition of the English rural population, and rendered important services to the question of Labour and the Poor, while his versatile pen was frequently and successfully turned to other topics of general literary and political interest. Latterly Mr. Mackay determined to devote himself to political life. He joined the Reform party, and delivered many able speeches at public meetings in the metropolis upon the franchise question. He had the purpose and expectation of ultimately entering Parliament; but he first retired from home politics, and accepted from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester a mission to India, to investigate the possibility of extending the growth of the cotton plant in our eastern possessions. Somewhat more than six months ago he departed with the hopes and spirits. He died on his passage home, on the 18th ult. Mr. Mackay was a highly promising author, a rising politician, and a most amiable man.

MR. JOHN DALRYMPLE, F.R.S.

THIS eminent surgeon died at his residence in Grosvenor-street, on Sunday, the 2d inst., in the 49th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late William Dalrymple, a duelist, retired surgeon at Norwich. After studying for some time under his father, and at the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Dalrymple passed his examination before the College of Surgeons in the year 1827, and settled as a practitioner in the city of London, a locality to encourage for the West-end in 1829. In 1832 he was elected one of the assistant-surgeons to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and, by his great skill and assiduity in the ophthalmic department of surgery, effectually laboured to sustain the high character of the institution. In 1843 he was appointed full surgeon to the hospital; and although, from the state of his health, he was under the necessity of resigning his situation, the governors evinced their sense of his services by requesting him to give his occasional assistance in consultations. In 1847 he was elected consulting surgeon to the North London Infirmary, in 1850 a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1851 a Councilor of the College of Surgeons. He was one of the founders of the Royal College of Chemistry, and zealously promoted its interests to the best of his ability. In 1834 Mr. Dalrymple published his much-prized essay on the anatomy of the human eye, and had just completed his valuable work on the pathology of that organ when his career was closed. His writings will bear lasting evidence to his skill and reputation. In private life, Mr. Dalrymple's many agreeable and amiable qualities caused him to be much loved and esteemed.

W. H. ASHPITEL, ESQ.

WILLIAM HUBAT ASHPITEL, ESQ., an architect, and a magistrate for Middlesex, died at his residence, in Clapton square, on the 22d ult., in the 76th year of his age. This gentleman was educated as an architect under the celebrated Alexander (known by his extensive works, particularly the prisons at Dartmoor and Millbank), and as an engraver under the no less known John Rennie. Mr. Ashpitel himself acquired a large practice in his profession: he had retired from it a very considerable time ago. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Peto, Esq., and leaves by her three sons and four daughters. The sons are, Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., &c., the well-known architect and antiquary; Captain Felix Ashpitel, of her Majesty's 8th Foot; the Rev. Francis Ashpitel, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Senior Mathematical Scholar of the University. The eldest daughter is the wife of the Rev. W. Denton, M.A., incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Moor lane.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Prebend*: The Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, and Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Southwark, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev Alfred Roger Taylor, B.A., to St. Stephen, Cornwall; the Rev. W. Wilmot, M.A., to St. Michael Carhayes, Cornwall. The Bishopric of Christchurch, New Zealand, has been conferred upon the Rev. John Philip Gell, M.A., curate of St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone square, and formerly warden of Christ College, Tasmania. The new diocese of Christchurch will comprise the districts some time assigned to the new diocese of Lyttelton, and to that the Rev. Thomas Jackson was nominated the first Bishop. Mr. Jack on, however, was not consecrated. The Rev. Augustus W. D. Fellowes, M.A., minor canon of York Cathedral, has been instituted by the Bishop of Worcester to the Rectory of Nether Wallop, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, rendered vacant by the retirement of the Rev. B. Tate, M.A., on the nomination of the vicars choral of York Cathedral. The Rev. John E. Hill, A.B., rector of Cranoe, Leicestershire, to be a surrogate for the Archdeacon of Leicester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. W. Lee Howarth, late curate of Pudsey, on his leaving, from the Sunday-school teachers, and other members of his congregation; the Rev. Lewis Paige, late chaplain of the gaol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Rev. Alexander Read, of Hyde, Cheshire, from the congregation, the Rev. Edward Mayer, late curate of Manchester, from the Rev. [illegible] case of female [illegible] St. Barnabas' [illegible] Hoxton, [illegible] South Shields, was, on Monday evening last, presented with a [illegible] communion service, bearing the following inscription: [illegible] the parishioners of St. Stephen's district, South Stands [illegible] Sam Bolsgrove, ten years curate of Goodstone, from the churchwardens and other members of the congregation, on his leaving; the Rev. A. A. [illegible] late curate of Wellington, from the congregation, on his leaving; J. H. Gray, late curate of Rothley, Leicestershire, on his leaving; [illegible] Reynolds, late curate of St. John Baptist, Bristol, from the congregation, and particularly from the poorer portion of it, on his promotion.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—At a meeting for the conference of degrees by the University, held on Wednesday, at the rooms of the Royal Society, Somerset House (the Earl of Burlington, the Chancellor, president), it appeared from the report read by the registrar that in the past year 214 candidates had been admitted to matriculation, several of whom had distinguished themselves in science and classics. The list of honours for the year was very numerous.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, BEDFORD NEW TOWN.—The first stone of this sacred edifice, which is situate in Oakley-square, St. Pancras, and will add to the number of the seven district churches since which this parish is divided, was laid on Thursday morning, by Lord John Russell, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. Before the ceremony, Divine service was performed in the temporary chapel, in High-street, Camden Town, by the Rev. Mr. Dale.

OBJECTIONABLE CHURCH DECORATIONS.—A protest, signed on behalf of a great proportion of the subscribers to the fund for building St. Luke's church, St. Leonard's, was presented to the Bishop of Winchester during his visit in Jersey. The object of the parties was to protest against the introduction of painted windows, containing representations of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, St. Luke, &c., and having various names inscribed in the compartments at the bottom of the windows, on the ground that it is contrary to the "act for abolishing and putting away divers books and images," and inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of England, on the subject. It was stated that he could see nothing in the design of these windows to which legitimate objection could be taken. The protesting parties had erroneously supposed that one of them contained a representation of the Virgin Mary and Our Saviour: it was, in fact, a memorial of the Annunciation, and the subject was treated in a manner which was usual, and he thought unobjectionable.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following appointments:—The Rev. Josiah Lockhart Rose to the vicarage of Avebury with Winterbourne, Monkton, Wilts; the Rev. Charles Trollope, to the rectory of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has subscribed £100 towards the funds for erecting a new church at Elphin Banks.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the British Anti-State-Church Association was held on Wednesday night, in Finsbury Chapel; Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The body of the chapel was crowded with the friends of the principles of the association, and there was a large number of ministers from the country. The report, which was read, stated that they had, during the year, sent deputations to nearly one hundred towns, from Aberdeen in the north to the other extremity of the kingdom. The literary scheme for inculcating the society's principles by means of general literature had been successfully launched, several thousand volumes of the "Library for the Times" having been circulated. To agitation for the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act had also the committee to call their support to the noble movement against State patronage of error. The following resolution amongst others was adopted:—"That the recent gratuitous declaration of the Earl of Derby, that it would be a principal object of his government to uphold and extend the influence of the Established Church, was regarded by the meeting as an encouragement to increased activity on the part of the members of the association, as betraying a consciousness that public opinion was fast ripening to a successful assault on so anomalous an institution."

The foundation-stone of a school for the children of Westmoreland parents was laid on Wednesday in Norwood-lane, near the Tulse hill gate, by the Hon Colonel Lowther, M.P., in the absence of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Shortly after one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the north-western portion of the metropolis was visited with a heavy storm of wind and rain, which lasted nearly a quarter of an hour. Between the showers the sun shone in large bright patches, and, but for the rain, would seem to be drying the ground a watery appearance. It was followed by a very cold sleet, which lasted till nearly two o'clock. At five o'clock another storm passed over the metropolis, interspersed with rain and sleet.

Mr. Stafford and Capt. Duncombe have prepared and brought in a bill for the better preservation and regulation of the ports and harbours of the United Kingdom.

RIFLE SOIREE.—The Scottish Society and Hanover-park Rifle Club gave a grand *soiree* in their club-house, Hanover-park, Peckham, on Monday evening last, which was very numerously attended, and presented a very pleasing appearance—the scene, with their ball-room decorations, forming a beautiful contrast with the dark rifle costume of the members of the club, and a number of gentlemen in rich Highland dresses being present. Dancing continued until two o'clock on the following morning. The members of the Rifle Club meet every Wednesday and Saturday, for manual and platoon exercise; but they have not decided on the description of arm they will adopt, as they are waiting for the decision of the Government, that they may have them of the same kind.

FESTIVITIES AT CHESTER.

THE houses of Wynnstay and Grosvenor have long been politically opposed. On Wednesday week they were rivals in rejoicing; for, in addition to the wedding festivities at Stafford House (illustrated on the first page), on the same day, at St. James's Church, took place the marriage of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., with his beautiful cousin, Miss Maria Emily Williams Wynn, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Williams Wynn, G.C.B. This interesting events excited the liveliest interest and sympathy at Chester, on account of the near connexion which has long and happily existed between that ancient city and the families of Eaton and Wynnstay. Accordingly, the day was celebrated at Chester with great demonstrations of the inhabitants. The bells of the different churches rang merrily, flags were hoisted at the Exchange, upon the church towers, and the public establishments and the shipping at Crane and St. Salmey were gaily dressed. The house fronts were decorated with laurel and other evergreens, interwined with knots of ribbon and other symbolical devices. At Eaton Hall, the clergy, county, and principal tenantry of the Marquis of Westminster were hospitably entertained. In Chester there was a public dinner at the Royal Hotel, in honour of the nuptials of Lord Grosvenor, and at the Feathers Hotel, in compliment to the noble Lord, and also to Sir Watkin Wynn. There were commemorations at the schools and other public institutions of the city. In the evening the house-fronts were illuminated with brilliant and characteristic devices; crowns and stars based in every direction, sending upon the quaint old gables of past ages the splendid illumination of our own. We have engraved the festive scene upon the opposite page.

FETE AT CHESTER, IN CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF EARL GROSVENOR AND LADY CONSTANCE LEVESON GOWER.—(SEE PAGE 362.)

MAY DAY IN THE NEW FOREST.

THE little village of Burley, in the New Forest, Hampshire, was the scene of a very interesting festivity on Saturday last, the 1st of May; and whilst we reflected on the pretty scene which there surrounded us, we rejoiced that our pages might still further extend this pleasure by Illustration, and be perhaps the means of stimulating some of the richer inhabitants of such localities, in future years, to adopt a somewhat similar celebration of May-day; and show how trifling expense, trouble, and good management may insure much happiness to a class who enjoy but little of the sweets of this life.

Burley is delightfully situated in one of the loveliest parts of the New Forest, the prettiest spot in which was selected for the day's pleasure and amusement to the children belonging to the church and chapel schools. And here we would express our gratification at finding the promoters of the *fête* permitted no sectarian views of their own to induce their favouring one class of children above another.

This lovely spot is known to the foresters as Shabbon-bottom. It is a long-extended lawn, the smooth grass of which appeared more luxuriant in contrast with the heath and furze, the bright and golden blossom of which added not a little to the enchantment of the scene; bounded by gently rising eminences, and shaded here and there by beeches varied by the darker hue of holly, which were growing in pretty knolls about the hills. A Maypole was erected in the centre of the lawn, tastefully decorated with green and garlands; and at a little distance was a tent, wherein cake, buns, oranges, gingerbread, &c. were most liberally distributed.

At three o'clock, the children, numbering 140, came upon the lawn, preceded by an excellent brass band, and accompanied by W. Clement D. Esdaile, Esq., of Burley Park; and Mrs. Laurence Hill, of Burley Lawn; the originators of the *fête*.

The May Queen, chosen by lot from the three best girls of each school, walked under a muslin canopy tastefully decorated, and surmounted by a floral crown, supported by her four maids of honour.

Many visitors from Ringwood, the neighbouring town, and Burley, with the parents of the children, conduced to make a large assemblage. A dance round the Maypole was commenced, whilst its outspreading ornaments of natural form and growth, in the shape of boughs and branches of evergreen, interspersed with the stag-horn, characteristic of the Forest, were hung around with sundry little presents to be afterwards distributed, that no child might go empty-handed from the gay scene.

The amusement was diversified by the approach of a "Jack-in-the-Green," who danced to the lively strain of two cornopeans.

After a plentiful supply of cake and tea, the children were addressed by the Rev. C. H. Maturin, vicar of Ringwood, and the Rev. Benjamin Maturin, the curate. They took the opportunity of imparting very excellent advice—in terms so simple, that the youngest child might understand; and in matter so important, that the oldest present might with profit take it to himself. Thanks were proposed to Mr. Esdaile, who, though a resident at Burley Park of but six months, has already, by his active benevolence, endeared to himself all the inhabitants in the village. Rustic games followed, and not only kept the children, but their older participators, till the lengthened shades of evening warned them to depart. Before separating, however, the various presents were distributed; and we saw nicely-dressed dolls, bookmarks, housewifes, bags, with other gifts, carried away by happy girls; from which we suspected what we afterwards learned, that the fair hands of many ladies of the place had not been inactive in this labour of love. Ninepins, balls, bags of marbles, tops, &c. were distributed amongst the boys. To the Queen of the May a nicely-bound Bible was presented by Mrs. Esdaile; in handing which the husband of that lady made a very suitable address, reminding one and all of the children assembled, that, however happy the day may have been to them, such happiness, at the most, was but for a season; that true joy was to be found in the path of righteousness, and the book he then presented would direct the way to treasures that faded not, to the peace which the world cannot give, and to happiness which will endure for ever.

The band, which had played with great spirit during the games, concluded the entertainment with the National Anthem. The weather was most propitious, the sun shining brightly. The children's holiday was made a general one; and the clean, neat, and tidy appearance of the dwellers of the New Forest, contrasted strongly with the pale and careworn countenances, &c of the indwellers of the crowded town to which we were about to return.

MAY-DAY, 1852, AND MAYPOLE IN THE VILLAGE OF BURLEY, NEW FOREST, HANTS.

"ASSAM GIRL."—BY H. WARREN.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

WATER-COLOUR painting is an art peculiarly popular in this country, and with good reason; our landscape scenery, viewed under the influence of so various aërial effects, presenting so many inducements to amateurs to try their hand, not content with admiring the works of the professional artist. Under these circumstances, the two tiny Galleries of the twain Societies in Pall-Mall always possess more practical interest in the eyes of the majority of their visitors than do the large and more pretentious rooms of the Academy itself; and the best "bits" by the most accomplished hands are earnestly sought after and purchased, both as models for imitation and for the decoration of the domestic studio.

In the Old Society Copley Fielding deservedly stands at the head of the classical landscape painters. Of his several works exhibited we are particularly pleased with the "Snowdon" and the "Bamborough Castle" (sic), with stormy effects at sea; the "View of Lancaster" (sic), warm and tranquil in effect; the "Old Pier at Brighton" (sic); "Windsor Castle, from the Forest" (sic); and the "View between Pont Aberglaslyn and Tan-y-bwlch, Merionethshire, looking down the Traeth Mawr" (sic), though the last certainly struck us as being of too deep a blue. J. Callow's "Mont Orgueil Castle, Jersey" (sic) is a most picturesque architectural landscape. His "Illustrations to Yarmouth Harbour, Norfolk" (sic), under the influence of a brisk gale, are extremely vivid and spirited. William Callow is equally successful in his "Distant View of Rye, on the Wye" (sic). H. Duncan, in his "Cockle-gatherers" (sic) on the sea-coast in South Wales and other sea-pieces, and George Hogarth, shows happy treatment in very many examples, notably so the Kilchurn Castle, Argyleshire (sic), the tone of which is decidedly aërial. Carl Haag has some warm pieces of the classic style. Hunt's fruit and flower pieces we have already mentioned with honour. His "Village Pet" (sic) is a creature to look and wonder at as a worthy mate for his famous ugly boy. J. Jenkins has several studies of homely peasant-girls and fancy subjects, amongst which the "Reluctant Bride" and the "Ruth" (sic), both very pretty, are conspicuous. We engrave the latter which is to be admired for its simple unaffected treatment, as well as for the colouring, which is delicate and effective.

In the New Society's room, amongst many productions of high merit, the great picture by L. Haghe (sic), "The Audience Chamber of the Maréchaux du Palais de Bruges," is entitled to distinguished rank, both as a work of art and an archæological curiosity; and the general character of the apartment, which Mr. Haghe has presented in the richest colouring, tells of the tasteful and sumptuous grandeur of the middle ages.

We now refer to our readers the extremely clever and characteristic study by H. Warren of "A Naga Girl of the Serpa Hoo Tribe of Assam," which we have engraved. The peculiar features of the great Mongolian tribes are well defined; the drapery is loosely wrapped round the body after the fashion of the country, and the ornaments of our subject, that of bearing water from the spring in tubes of bamboo cane, tell of the requirements and the primitive habits of her race. The colour of the original is rich and truthful.

"RUTH."—BY J. JENKINS.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 9.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 10.—Battle of Lodi, 1795.
TUESDAY, 11.—Earl of Chatham died, 1778. Mr. Perceval shot, 1812.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1641.
THURSDAY, 13.—Old May Day.
FRIDAY, 14.—Robert Owen born, 1771.
SATURDAY, 15.—Cuvier died, 1832.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15 1852.

Sun	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m 5 40	M h m 6 6	A h m 6 30	M h m 7 0	A h m 7 30	M h m 8 0	M h m 8 34
A h m 6 1	A h m 6 27	M h m 7 0	A h m 7 30	M h m 8 5	A h m 8 35	A h m clde 9 5

ART-EXHIBITION of all NATIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, No 8, this day, price 2d, contains an interesting article on this important subject; also, the New Palace of Westminster.—A Plea for the Drama.—Vagrancy and its Wretched Cause.—Question Answered, and its Fallacies Exposed.—Interesting Geology.—and a varie y of Miscellaneous Articles in Literature and Art. Embellished with 26 Engravings.
Office, 11, Bouverie-street, Whitefriars. Orders received by all Book-sellers and Newsmen.

THE CHESS-PLAYER'S CHRONICLE. -Edited by Mr. STAUNTON.—The Number for MAY contains, in addition to the customary collection of unpublished Games and Problems, an ANALYSIS of the famous K'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT, between MESSRS. HORWITZ and JAENISCH, the great Rosetian guns
Office, 21, King William-street, Strand

TWELVE LECTURES on DANTE.—Every WEDNESDAY, at Three o'clock. Professor Y GASTO will deliver his FOURTH LECTURE, Argument: "Canto I. poème" Cantos 23 and 33, from "Inferno," on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of MAY, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Tickets for Series, 25s Family Tickets, Two Guineas. Single Tickets, Reserved, 5s; Unreserved, 3s.—Programme and Tickets may be had at the Rooms or at Mr ROLANDI'S Library, Bonner's-street.

M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS will have the honour of giving a SERIES of EIGHT CONCERTS, sur l'Histoire de l'Etablissement Monarchique en France pendant le Règne de Louis XII, at WILLIS'S ROOMS King-street, St James's, in the following order:—MONDAY, MAY 10; Friday, 14 (Tuesday, May 18, being her Majesty's Birthday); Tuesday, 18; Thursday, 20; Tuesday, 25; Thursday, 27; Tuesday, June 1; Thursday, 3. Commencing each Day at Three o'clock precisely. Subscription to the Series, Two Guineas. Tickets and Prospectuses may be had of MESSRS. ADDISON, Bond-street; Cramer, Beale, and Wood, Regent-street; Leader & Cock, Old Bond-street; and Mr. THOMAS, 27, Piccadilly.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, DUBLIN.—Mr. G. W. STONE'S last Night previous to his return to London) at the Rotunda, on MONDAY Evening, MAY 10. Recently published, the Philosophy of the above Science, with complete instructions to experimentalists. Price 1s. Dublin: Fannin and Co., Grafton-street. London: Baillière, Regent-street.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence.
GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION, comprising upwards of Hundred Original Works, entirely by AMATEUR ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN DAILY from Ten in the morning till dusk, at the Gallery, No 121, Pall-Mall, opposite the Opera House Colonnade. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION of the Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James' Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission is
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS.—The EXHIBITION at the above Association is NOW OPEN DAILY, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, No 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution, from Nine A.M. till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.
BELL SMITH, Secretary.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. On Old ction now comprise upwards of Three Hundred Specimens, a fine series of Antelopes having been added to the Hippopotamus, Elephant Calf, and other rare animals during the winter. Admission to the Gardens, 1s; Monkeys, 6d.
A Military Band will perform on Saturday, May 15, at four o'clock, and on every succeeding Saturday at three o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE will be EXHIBITED on MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three and at Eight o'clock precisely. Revolvers at Rest. Lecture on Metals, by George Buckland, Esq., every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. A Lecture by Dr. Phipson, Esq., on Gold and Apron Work, Accompanied by Specimens of Forgery by the Assistant to Professor. Lecture on the Britannia Polymer Bridge, illustrated by Mr. Charles's beautiful Model. Lectures on Voltaic Electricity, by Dr. Bachhoffner. Astonishing Views. Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; School-rooms and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

SAILOR'S HOME (Opened 1835), DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM (Incorporated 1837).—The ANNUAL MEETING of the INSTITUTIONS will be held at the HOME, Well-street, London Docks, on the 13th inst. The Right Hon. the EARL of CHICHESTER, President, Admiral W. BOWLES, C.B. M.P., Treasurer, will take the Chair at Two precisely, before and after the meeting. The Friends of Seamen are respectfully invited to attend.

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM
President: The Right Hon William Hunter, Lord Mayor.
Chairman of the Committee of Management, Alderman Sandeman, Esq.
Honorary Physician: John Bell Bettey, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Honorary Surgeon: Frederick Salmon, Esq., F.R.S.

At a numerous MEETING of GOVERNORS held at the London Tavern, on WEDNESDAY, 14th ult., Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Cadogan Clive, in the Chair, the Report of the Committee of Management, with those of the Treasurer and Medical Officers, having been read, and some, on the motion of the Chairman, were received, adopted, and ordered to be printed, the Chairman directing especial attention to that portion of the Committee's Report which recommended the change in the title of the charity from that of "Fistula Infirmary" to "ST MARK'S HOSPITAL."

The following resolutions were afterwards carried unanimously:
1st Moved by J Masterman, Esq, M.P., seconded by S B Merriman, Esq. That the thanks be, Moved by J Masterman, Esq, M.P., seconded by S B Merriman, Esq. That the thanks be tendered to George Glas Sandeman, Esq, Chairman; John Griffith Frith, Esq, Deputy-chairman, and the Gentlemen of the Committee of Management, for their effective services during the past year; that William Henry Cary, Esq, and Henry Robert Brigge, Esq, be re-elected members of the Committee; and that Thomas Lee, Esq, and Charles Rengleford, Esq, be elected, in the room of Charles Harrison, Esq, and Daniel Sprogen, Esq, who are by rotation retired by seniority of election, in conformity with the 25th Rule of the Charity.
2d Moved by [illegible] Esq, seconded by William Henry Cary, Esq:—That the cordial thanks of the Governors be given to John Masterman, Esq, M.P, and Vice-President for his services during the past year as Treasurer of the Charity.
3d Moved by J G Frith, Esq, seconded by S B Brigg, Esq. That the cordial thanks of the Governors be given to John Rumpfield Daniel, Esq, and Frederick Salmon, Esq, the Honorary Physician and Surgeon, and to Mr. Lane, the Founder of the Institution for the gratuitous and efficient discharge of their duties during the past year.
4th Moved by John Masterman, Esq, M.P, seconded by John Griffith Frith, Esq: That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Lieut.-Gen Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B. V.P. for his continued kindness in presiding over these meetings, and for his generous attention to the interests of the Institution.
The Chairman announced that the SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of ST MARK'S HOSPITAL, is fixed for MONDAY, JUNE 7th, at the LONDON TAVERN, A Committee-meeting the Right Hon WILLIAM HUNTER, Lord Mayor, the Patron of the Festival, will be held on [illegible]
THOMAS CHARLES SIMMONS, 52, King William-street, City, Secretary.

BURTON PALE ALE, or BITTER BEER.—The Burton Brewers have requested me to publish a second declaration, which they have made before my official magistrate, and which they have left in my hands, with instructions to make known to all whom it may concern, that in no way whatever, either in the making of their celebrated Burton Ale, or in the brewing of their Bitter Beer, do they use any deleterious ingredient whatever; but that in our respective breweries no other articles ever was made, used, or employed, excepting malt of the very first quality, hops of the finest growth, water, and that in our respective breweries no other articles ever was used

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

The annual meetings in the month of May, at which the numerous religious and charitable societies that form the noblest characteristic of the institutions of the metropolis render "an account of their stewardship" during the past year, have begun to take place. A summary notice of the proceedings of the more important of these meetings is given below:—

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The forty-eighth anniversary meeting of this society, the object of which is exclusively to circulate the Bible, was held on Wednesday at Exeter hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. Amongst those present were—the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquess of Cholm[illegible] of Winchester, the Bishop of Cashel; Sir Robert Inglis, [illegible] Earl of Chichester; the Right Rev Dr. Carr, [illegible] J. A. Powys, Lord Charles Russell, [illegible] Samuel Gurney, the Chevalier Bunsen, &c. The proceedings were op[illegible] Mr. Brown reading the 19th Psalm. The noble chairman read a letter which had been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing his Grace's high sense of the value of this society. The noble Lord proceeded to express his [illegible] to God for the position and prospects of the society, [illegible] former precedent in its operation. In the course of the proceedings apologies from the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquess of Blandford, Sir G. Grey, the Rev. Dr Cumming, and others, for inability to attend, were announced. From the elaborate reports, foreign and domestic, of the proceedings of the society, we glean the following interesting statistical facts:—The entire receipts of the year ending March 31, 1852, amounted to £108,449 0s. 10d., being an increase of £5118 18s. 2d. on those of last year. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the society have amounted to £56,683 8s. 1d., including £34,100 19s. free contributions from auxiliary societies. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments is £51,765 12s. 9d. The issues of the society for the year are as follows: From the *dépôt* at home, 805,180; from *dépôts* abroad, 349,461: total, 1,154,642, being an increase of 17,025 over those of last year. The total issues of the society now amount to 25,402,309 copies. The expenditure during the past year has amounted to £103,930 9s. 10d. The society is under engagements to the extent of £52 341 2s. 7d. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Chevalier Bunsen, the Earl of Roden, the Bishop of Cashel, and several other speakers, and resolutions in support of the objects of the society were unanimously agreed to.

Naval and Military Bible Society.—The 72nd anniversary meeting of this society was held on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's-street; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. Major F. S Sotheby, C.B. (the hon. military secretary), read the report, from which it appeared that in the past year 27 of her Majesty's ships had been furnished with 1278 Bibles and Testaments, including the five vessels going out, under Sir Edward Belcher, in search of Sir John Franklin and his associates. These books are always thankfully received. To the Royal Marines, of the different divisions, 310 copies have been issued for the barrack-rooms, and 120 for the divisional schools; 243 copies have been furnished to military hospitals, barrack-rooms, and schools of different garrisons; 5818 copies have been issued to canal boatmen, bargemen, and sailors, and schools for boatmen's children. The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the past year is 20,238; making a general total of 555,446 copies distributed since the formation of the society. The total receipts of cash during the past year amount to £2278 5s 7d.; the disbursements, £2274 16s. 3d.; which, with the balance last year, leaves in the treasurer's hands £69 6s 3d.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford presided at the general meeting of the society, held on Tuesday. The Bishops of St. Asaph and Cape Town, the Dean of Norwich, Archdeacon Shortland, with a large number of members of the society, were present. The society placed £2000 at the Bishop of Cape Town's disposal, for the erection of an additional see in the east province, and held out a hope of further aid for the see of Natal. £6000 was then voted, in three equal sums, for Borneo, Sierra Leone, and the Mauritius Bishoprics. Several other grants were made for places in the colonies, Scotland, Ireland, and destitute districts in England and Wales. The Bishop of Oxford feelingly alluded to the self-denying labours of the Bishop of Cape Town, who has long been a member and correspondent of the society. Sixty-five new members were elected.

Sunday-school Union.—On Thursday evening a meeting of this charity was held at Exeter-hall (A. Rooker, Esq., Mayor of Plymouth in the chair), when a report was read, which stated that the number of schools in connexion with the society, within five miles of the metropolis, amounted to 681, the teachers to 13,220, and the scholars to 138,891, the average attendance being 97,241. In the provinces, also, the progress of the society was very encouraging. The receipts of the year had been £1751 12s. 8d., and the expenditure £1868 6s. 1d. The report was adopted, and a number of resolutions carried in support of the institution.

Church Missionary Society.—On Tuesday the anniversary meeting of this society was held at Exeter-hall, Strand, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The report stated that the society had stations in East and West Africa, Greece, Turkey, Jerusalem, India, Ceylon, China, New Zealand, the West Indies, and North-West America. The number of clergymen employed this year is 162; and the lay teachers, [illegible]. The number of attendants on Christian worship at the society's missions throughout the world is 107 000; the number of communicants, 15,302; and the number of scholars in their schools, 40,000. The receipts of the society for the past year, in the United Kingdom, amounted to £107,699 5s. 10d.; while the receipts in different parts of the world were £10,975 4s. 4d., making the gross income from all sources £118,674 10s. 2d., being an increase over the receipts of the previous year of £6421 11s. 7d. The expenditure of the year was £104 2.9 9s. 8d. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., Chevalier Bunsen, Rev. W. Keane, from India; Dr. Dyer, of Philadelphia; J. C. Ryle, R. H. Cobbold, O. E. Vidal, Bishop Designate of Sierra Leone, and R. Bickersteth; after which a collection was made in aid of the society's funds.

London City Mission.—On Thursday this society held its annual meeting at Exeter-hall; J. Plumptre, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the income of the society was £23,200, with a retiring fund for missionaries of £125, and an almshouse building fund of £124. 1,176 605 visits had been made, 107,713 sick and dying comforted; reading visits, 358,581; tracts distributed, 1,750,000; there being an increase of one-third owing to the Great Exhibition. The children sent to ragged schools numbered 5986; and drunkards reclaimed, 384. Of unfortunate women, 138 were placed in asylums, 35 restored to home and parents, 38 rescued from vice, making a total of 211. The number of missionaries was 270, showing an increase of 125. The report was unanimously agreed to, after speeches from the Chevalier Bunsen and several other distinguished and rev. gentlemen.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this large society was held at Exeter Hall, Strand; Mr. John Henderson, of Glasgow, in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that the receipts of the year amounted to £111,730 19s. 9d., and the expenditure to £111,555 14s. 4d. The society has missionaries employed in Ireland, France, Wurtemburg, the East and West Indies, Africa, America, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, &c., to the number of 476, with 782 paid agents, 8477 unpaid agents, and 70,841 scholars attend its schools. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Dr. Hannah, President of the Conference, Dr. Spencer, P. Percival, &c.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society.—At the annual meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Hankey presiding), the report represented the society as almost entirely free from the liabilities to which it was hitherto subject (£650). The Sailors' Church continued to hold an important place amongst the operations of the society; and in connexion with the church there was a Sunday-school, having an average attendance of 100 children, and 13 teachers. A relieving and sick visiting society was also in useful operation. The sailors' boarding houses were under a system of regular visitation. The missionaries had distributed 2000 bibles and testaments (English and foreign), and nearly 60,000 tracts. After reviewing the proceedings of the auxiliary societies in various parts of the country, the report concluded with a brief statement of facts relating to seamen, from which it appeared that by a return made last year to the House of Commons, there were, on the 31st December, 1850, registered at the various ports, as composing the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom, 24,799 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 3,396,791 tons; and 1185 steam-vessels, with a tonnage of 168,342 tons. Of this number 2719 sailing vessels, tonnage 603,377 tons; and 333 steam-vessels, tonnage 67,316 tons, were registered in the port of London. To man this fleet the United Kingdom employed about 300 000 seamen, who were the peculiar objects of the labours of this society, and of whom 15,000 might usually be found in the port of London alone at any given time.

British Lying in Hospital.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the governors of this charity was held in the board-room of the institution; Edward Ward, Esq., in the chair. It was stated in the report that during the last six months 131 patients had received the benefits of the charity, and the applications for admissions were daily increasing. The accounts showed a balance of £35 1s. 5d., whilst there were outstanding claims far exceeding that amount. A deficiency in the funds had arisen in a great measure from the large and unavoidable outlay occasioned by the erection of the new hospital in Brownlow-street. After the transaction of the routine business, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Society for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Working Classes. On Thursday the first annual meeting of this society was held—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding—when a series of resolutions was carried, approving the objects of the society, and pledging the meeting to its support. It appears that the society are about to erect a block of buildings in the worst part of St. James's, that behind the Broad-street brewery, sufficient to accommodate sixty-four families at reasonable rates, without interfering with their independence or their privacy, as has been too often the case in the model lodging-houses.

Female Servants' Home.—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of this institution was held in Exeter-hall; J. Bevan, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that out of 100,000 servants in the metropolis, one-tenth were always out of employ. The usefulness of the homes was shown by the fact that 4200 inmates had been received, and that of 23,200 persons placed in the registry, the greater number had obtained situations. The income of the past year had been £374 6s. 5d., and the expenditure £353 9s. 3d. The report was adopted, rewards given to a number of servants for faithful service, and some formal business transacted.

National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.—On Thursday a meeting of the members of this institution was held at the offices in the Adelphi—Thomas Wilson, Esq., in the chair—when a reward of £11 was awarded to crews of poor fishermen on the coast of Cork, who had saved a portion of the crew of the Austrian brig *Nuovo Zelante*, which ran upon a rock in a fog [illegible] Turf Island, near Crookha[illegible], on the 21st of March. Some other rewards having been awarded, the proceedings terminated.

Industrial Home for Gentlewomen.—The first anniversary dinner of this institution was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern; Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that the establishment has now been in active working for rather more than two years, and has at present no fewer than sixty ladies under its care. The expenses are met by a small weekly payment on the part of the inmates, and leave only the expenses of rent, taxes, and wages to be defrayed by public contributions. The heavy outlay, however, required for the fitting-up of the establishment, has caused an expenditure of which nearly £500 is still unliquidated. The contributions announced at the dinner amounted in all to £391 15s.

Metropolitan Free Hospital.—The Earl of Carlisle presided on Wednesday night at the anniversary festival of this institution, and was supported by Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., John Gurney Fry, Esq., and several other philanthropic gentlemen. In the course of the evening it was stated that the hospital relieved during the year 13,452 poor persons. The total daily number of instances in which advice and medicines have been dispensed amounts to nearly 50,000 per year. One prominent claim possessed by this hospital to public support is its proximity to the poor and densely-populated eastern districts of the metropolis. A large number of gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion were present, and dined at a separate table. Although they formed, numerically, the smaller portion of the guests, their names figured conspicuously in the list of subscriptions announced, which amounted to upwards of £1100.

Royal Orthopœdic Hospital.—At a meeting of the board of management of the above institution, in Bloomsbury-square, it was stated that the most active endeavours were being made to expedite the intended increase of in-door accommodation. On Wednesday, the 19th inst., the Earl of Shaftesbury will take the chair at the anniversary festival. Already a very numerous list of noble and distinguished individuals have signified their intention of supporting his Lordship as stewards.

Camden Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke in the chair. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the society had issued the following publications during the past year; viz. "The Privy Purse Expenses of Charles II. and James II." 2. "Chronicles of the Grey Friars of London." 3. "Promplorum; an English and Latin Dictionary." 4 "The Household Book of the Princess Elizabeth during her residence at Hatfield."

[illegible]—The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the tenth annual meeting of these schools, in the School-room, West-street. It appeared by the report that was read, that during the past year there had been an increase of 300 scholars. The industrial and reading classes for men, women, and lads, which are attached to the ragged schools, were represented to have been most numerously attended. Out of the adult pupils, twelve had emigrated during the year. Attached to the schools there is also a night refuge for the entirely destitute, in which [illegible]00 persons were housed and provided with bread since its opening in May last. During the year the receipts by subscriptions and donations have been £1068, and the expenditure £964, leaving a balance of £104 in the hands of the treasurer.

Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.—Lord Robert Grosvenor presided over the first annual meeting of the committee and subscribers to a testimonial to perpetuate the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge, held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern. Soon after the decease of the late Duke of Cambridge, it was arranged that a monument should be raised to his memory, which should take the shape of an asylum for the widows and officers of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army. The report, which was adopted at the above meeting, stated that the subscriptions amounted to £3306; that his Royal Highness Prince Albert subscribed 200 guineas; that the present Duke of Cambridge had granted an eligible site for the asylum at Kingston, Surrey, that a design had been selected, and a contract for the erection of the building at an outlay of £3790 had been entered into. In twenty-nine regiments and *dépôts* £697 had been subscribed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.—On Thursday the anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which upwards of 436 members of the trade attended, under the presidency of Sir Henry Meux. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the recent alterations in the institution, by the building of the chapel and the ladies' wing, left a deficiency in the funds of £25,000, which, however, in the course of the evening was very considerably reduced by a most liberal and munificent subscription.

The Controversies of the Bookselling Trade.—On Tuesday evening, at the rooms of Mr. John Chapman, 142, Strand, a number of gentlemen, authors, publishers, and booksellers held a meeting, convened by circular, to agree on such an expression of opinion" on the question of the dispute in the bookselling business "as may hasten the removal of the present trade restrictions on the commerce of literature." The circular further intimated that the expediency of the advocates of free trade in books seeking an interview with Lord Campbell, Mr Grote, and Dr. Milman, the "arbitrators" selected by the opposite parties, would be submitted to consideration. Mr. Charles Dickens (who was called upon to act as chairman) said, that on being requested to take the chair he had in the first instance, declined, on the ground that they had met to discuss what was a booksellers' question, and not an authors' question. He was, on principle, most strongly opposed to any system, in any commercial direction, of exclusion or restriction. He held that every man, whatever his calling, must be left to the fair and free exercise of his own honest thrift and enterprise. Holding that opinion, he was there that night to make a protest against a particular system of restriction; and he trusted that a satisfactory result would be obtained. Letters were read excusing the absence of the writers, and expressing approval in the purposes of the meeting, from Mr. Cobden, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Professor De Morgan, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. George Combe, Mr. J. M'Culloch (of the Stationery Office), Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr Robert Chambers, Mr. Leigh Hunt, and other gentlemen. Mr. Chapman, Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. T Saunders, Mr. Charles Knight, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and several resolutions affirming the principles of free trade in books were carried. A conversation then took place in reference to the suggestion to wait upon Lord Campbell. It was ultimately decided that Mr. Chapman should wait on his Lordship, and should convey to him the resolutions and the views of the meeting. Mr. Dickens undertook to write to Lord Campbell, and to explain that the meeting had declined to appoint a committee as a deputation, on the ground that as the only appeal made by the gentlemen constituting the meeting was to the public, it would not be courteous to his Lordship to act in a manner implying in itself an acceptance of his definitive umpirage. Mr. Bush, however, made it understood that, as an individual, he should certainly attend the deputation of the Association of Booksellers to Stratheden House.

European Life Assurance Company.—The sixty-fourth general meeting of this company was held on Monday. From the report of the auditors, which was then presented to the proprietors and policy holders, it appeared that during 1851 new assurances were completed insuring the sum of £223,005 3s., and representing *new* income to the amount of £7380 17s. 11d.

Enlargement of the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane.—On Wednesday the workmen were busily engaged laying the foundations for the enlargement of the Old Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, the Corporation of London having purchased the ground on the site of the late fire in Seething-lane, Tower-street, on which they intend erecting a roomy building. The present market being found to be very inconvenient for trade, the enlargement will be completed in as short a time as possible, and rendered fire-proof. The contemplated improvements will amount to about £5000.

At an early hour on Thursday morning property to the amount of some thousand pounds was destroyed by fire on the premises of Messrs. Myers, clothiers, Houndsditch, opposite Aldgate Church. The flames were not extinguished for two hours. The family had a very narrow escape with their lives.

River Steamers.—Launch.—The necessity of having fast river boats induced the directors of the Woolwich Steam-packet Company to order one to be built by Mr. Thompson, on the same diagonal principle as was introduced by Mr. O. W. Lang, the designer, and Mr. Thompson, the builder of the *Banshee*, now serving as a mail steam-packet on the Mediterranean station, the diagonal principle having obtained a speed from wood which has never been attained by iron vessels. On Tuesday the new steamer was launched with the usual ceremonies. She is 125 feet in length, with 15 feet breadth of beam, and is named the *Nymph*.

Births and Deaths.—The births registered in the metropolitan districts for the week ending Saturday, May 1, were Males, 806, females, 730: total, 1536. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 524; females, [illegible]02: total, 1026. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average was 903, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 993. Compared with the calculated amount the mortality of last week exhibits an excess of 33; and hence it appears that though, as was shown in [illegible] return, the public health has improved since March, it is not yet in so favourable a state as might be expected at this period of the year. In comparing the results of the last two weeks, it will be seen that there is again a slight increase in deaths referred to the principal pulmonary complaints, except consumption, those caused by bronchitis having risen from 71 to 85, those by pneumonia from 61 to 67, and the total of this class from 174 to 187, while the corrected average of the ten weeks corresponding to last is 145. The zymotic class has also increased in the two weeks from 204 deaths to 233 (while the corrected average is 190), arising partly from scarlatina. This disease, which was fatal in the previous week to 38 children, numbered last week 45 cases, and prevails considerably at present; hooping cough rose from 35 to 42.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Tuesday; the mean of the week was 29 762 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 48·5 degrees, which is rather below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and above it on Monday, Thursday, and Friday. It was lowest on Tuesday, when it was only 42 5 degrees; and highest on Friday, when it was 53 8 degrees. The general direction of the wind was E.N.E. during the first three days, then S.W., and on Saturday N.N.E.

[The following appeared only in our Late Edition of last week]:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, April 30.

THE BUDGET.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Bernal in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was incumbent upon him to call the attention of the House to the state of the finances. Of late years great commercial changes had taken place, and great party changes also, and therefore he hoped he would receive the grave attention of the House. When he recollected that upon the financial condition of the country depended the greatness and the prosperity of the country, he hoped he would receive a fair and impartial hearing. It was necessary for them to remember, that when, in consequence of the late commercial policy, a great falling off had taken place in the revenue, they ought to supply the deficiency in the best way they could. There were three modes of raising revenues. By duty on foreign commodities—by taxation of home manufactures—or by direct taxation. With respect to the first mode he must say there was a considerable branch of the revenue still raised by it; and if he observed what occurred with respect to the Customs during the present Parliament, he did not see a very encouraging prospect of any increase of Customs duty, at least in the present Parliament. He would refer to the year 1842, which was an epoch of a new system in their finance; and by referring to the period since, he found that in every one of those years there had been a reduction of the duty upon foreign articles. They had in those ten years reduced the duty on coffee, timber, wool, and sugar, and an amazing number of other articles. The reduction of the Customs duty since 1842 was systematic and continuous. Since 1843—that was in ten years—they had struck off a sum in the aggregate of nine millions sterling. It would be but presumption on his part to suppose that the present House of Commons would supply that deficiency by increasing duties on foreign commodities. Well, then, he had to see whether it could be made up by a duty on the industry of this country. There was a party in the House which maintained that the excise duties should be repealed. If there was a party who opposed the supply by import duties, and another who maintained that the excise duties should be repealed, what was the prospect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? (Cheers.) During ten years they had reduced the Customs nine millions, and during that period also they reduced nearly a million and a half in the Excise duties. (Cheers.) But that was not all. Why, on this day week, a member of the late Ministry (Mr. Milner Gibson), an active member of the League, came forward and proposed a further reduction to the extent of £1,400,000. Not only, therefore, with respect to the Customs, but also to the Excise, any Chancellor of the Exchequer would have much difficulty in making up the deficiency from either of those two sources. Then he had to consider the third source, and that was to get revenue from direct taxation. (Cheers.) During the same ten years they had had some experience of the temper of the House with respect to this third mode of raising revenue. It was in 1842 that the property and income-tax had been introduced, and introduced apologetically, to meet an emergency, and even then the masses were excluded from its operation, and it could only be renewed by frequent discussions in that House, and before the end of ten years its existence had been renewed but for one year, and that, too, on the condition that it should be submitted to a committee up-stairs. With respect to direct taxation, therefore, the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was as hopeless as with respect to the Customs and Excise. After enlarging upon the difficulties attending on the imposition of direct taxation, as exemplified in the Income-tax, and referring to the committee which had investigated that question, as showing that it could only be based on the vicious principle of exemption (as applicable to permanent and temporary incomes), the right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that the time must shortly come when the House should arrive at definite results on the principles of finance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was now looked upon as an object merely of prey and plunder. All looked to present purposes when applying to him—no one looked to the future. The consequences of an examination of the last ten years brought him to the conclusion that the House of Commons disapproved of the three methods he had referred to. He would now call the attention of the committee to the income and expenditure of the year. It was in February, 1851, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer made his estimates for the financial year 1851–2. He estimated that he would have for the year ending April, 1852, a revenue of £52 140,000, whereas the actual revenue received amounted to £52 468,317. (Cheers.) The right honourable Baronet (Sir Charles Wood) was fully entitled to that cheer. But even the statement of these figures did not do him sufficient justice, for the actual income exceeded the estimate, while a vast remission of taxation had taken place. In that period the right hon. gentleman had repealed the Window-tax, by which £640 000 a year was lost, after allowing for the substitution of the house tax, and concurrently there was in the year a great reduction of the duties on coffee and timber, and a considerable reduction in the sugar duties. Notwithstanding these reductions on these most important articles of consumption, the income of the year exceeded the estimate of the right honourable gentleman by more than £300,000. (Cheers.) When he made his estimate last year the right honourable Baronet anticipated for the Customs £20,400,090, and, he anticipated from the reduction of the duties on sugar, coffee, and timber a loss of revenue which he placed in his Budget at £400,000: therefore his estimate of revenue of the Customs really was £20,000,000; whereas, in fact, they produced £20,673,000. The differential duties on coffee were reduced to an uniform duty of 3d.; and which led to this effect. On foreign coffee there was an increased import of 3,448,000 lb. between the years ending April, 1851, and April, 1842; nor was this increase obtained at the expense of the growers of British colonial coffee. In 1851 we imported 28,216,000 lb.; and in 1852, after the reduction of the duty and simultaneous with the increase of foreign coffee, we imported 29,100,000 lb. (Cheers.) In 1851 there were 30,299,000 lb. of foreign and of colonial coffee imported, and in 1852 there were 34,964,000 lb. (Cheers.) The loss of revenue calculated for the reduction was £500,000; the actual loss was £150,000. (Cheers.) The estimated loss of the reduced duty on foreign timber was £200,000; the actual loss was £100,000. The effect of the reduction as regarded the importation of timber was, that there had been a large increase of foreign and colonial importation. But while there was thus a loss to the revenue from the reduction of duties on coffee and timber, the effect of the reduction of duty on sugar was remarkable. In 1851 there was imported of foreign and colonial sugars 7,200,000 cwts., and in 1852 this had been increased to 7,613,000 cwt.; and since the alteration of the duties in 1840 the increase in the consumption had been 7,900,000 cwt. In 1851 we imported 5,093,000 cwt. of British colonial sugars, and in 1852 we imported 5,207,000 cwt. (Cheers.) During the last six years the consumption of sugar in this country had increased to 95,000 tons, being 33 per cent on the consumption of 1846. (Cheers.) As regarded revenue, the anticipated loss was estimated last year at £340,000; the actual loss was £309,000. (Cheers.) With respect to the other estimates of the right hon. Baronet last year, he anticipated for the Excise £14 000,000, and there was received £14,540,000. He estimated for Stamps £6,310,000; he received, or rather the present Government received for him—(A laugh)—£6,346,000. He estimated the taxes at £4,348,000; they realised £3,619 000. He estimated the Property-tax at £5,300,000; the Property-tax had produced £5,283 000. The revenue from the Post-office had also greatly exceeded the estimate of the right honourable gentleman, notwithstanding the expense of the census. The woods were estimated at £160,000, but realised £190,000. The miscellaneous estimates were £262,000, but had realised £287,000, and the old stores, instead of £450,000, realised £395,000. Upon the whole, the right hon. gentleman had left a surplus of income over revenue of £2,176,998. (Cheers.) He now came to the estimate of the present year. The expenditure for the year was £51,163,979. The interest on the funded and unfunded debt and Exchequer Bills was £30,550,000. The army and commissariat estimates were £6,491,393; the navy, £6,493,000; the ordnance, £2,450,000; and the civil list, £4,182,086. The next vote was for the Kaffir war: £400,000 had already been voted for that war, and he had hoped that would be the last; but he had been disappointed. Under the circumstances he was obliged to ask for a further vote of £200,000. The Kaffir war would therefore be in the estimate £600 000. He also had to propose a vote for the militia of £350,000. The total of the estimated expenditure would therefore be £51,163,979. He now came to consider the sources of supply. (Cheers.) He anticipated from the Customs a lesser sum than was realised last year, which he attributed in some degree to the Exhibition and other reasons, and he had further to calculate a reduction on account of the sugar duties, which would not be very much under £150,000. Upon the whole he would take the Customs at £20,572,000, which was about the sum in 1850. With respect to the Excise, he estimated the revenue at £14,604,000. He estimated the Stamps at £6,339,000. The taxes he was obliged to take at £3,090,000, the revenue of last year being £3,691,791. The Property-tax for this year was only half of that of last year, in consequence of the mode of making up the accounts. He took it at £2,641,500; and the Post Office at £938,000; Woods at £235,000; miscellaneous at £26,000; and old stores, at £400,000; making altogether the sum of £48,983,500—leaving a deficiency of £2,180,479. With respect to the Property and Income-tax, the accounts would duly include the half-year, and he estimated the sum from that source at £2,641,500. There had been no diminution in the Property and Income-tax for the last two years. In 1850 the tax was £5,727,000; in 1851, £5,739,000; and in 1852, £5,758,000. There was in schedule D a diminution in the year 1849, in consequence of the commercial depression of 1847; but the result from that schedule had since rallied. As far as that schedule was concerned the state of the country was one of sound and general prosperity. (Cheers.) It was, however, his duty to say that there were classes in the country who were suffering, and that suffering began to tell on the revenue. Upon that subject, however, it was his duty to speak out, and he believed the revenue would this year suffer to the extent of £150,000 as far as the owners and occupiers of the soil were concerned. He estimated the sum for the year for the Property and Income Tax at £5,187,000. Upon the whole, he estimated the income at £51,625,000, and the expenditure at £51,163,979, leaving a surplus on the year of £460,021. It appeared to the Government, then, under these circumstances, that there was but one course open to them to pursue, and one which he hoped the committee would sanction. The Government could not recommend the reduction of indirect taxation until some mode of direct taxation had been agreed upon. They deemed it most pernicious to reduce indirect taxation, while direct taxation was raised from a limited number. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, he felt bound to announce that he would move the continuance for one year of the duty on property and income. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that it was the opinion of the committee that the Income-tax should be continued for one year.

After some discussion the resolution was agreed to.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It is to be remarked of the Royal Academy Exhibitions of late years, that they have shown less and less of the works of the Royal Academy as a school, and been dependent more and more for their attractiveness to the contributions from out of doors. Lawrence, Wilkie, Constable, Shee, Turner, Etty, have departed from the field since we remember it; and those who survive them, or who have taken their places, do not seem to be impressed with the same notion of joint responsibility for the appearance of the walls on opening days as they did. On the present occasion we have leading R.A.'s—one the President, Sir C. Eastlake, and Sir E. Landseer—altogether absent; and of those who exhibit, the works are generally not of very marked importance either in number or intrinsic interest. Looking through the index, we find the names of Dyce, Leslie, Mulready, Maclise, Marshall, with one production each, and several others with two and three. On the other hand, the multitude of independent artists have come in fuller force than ever, and, whilst the Academy seems to have abandoned its province as a school, there are those who threaten to introduce a school of their own, which, if it succeed, will displace many laurels, and despoil of fame and authority many who are now in high place. We allude, of course, to the small knot of "Pre-Raffaelites," as they are termed by many who do not fully understand what is implied in the term; and who, whilst they this year marshal in greater numbers than ever, have also managed to dismiss some of the wilder points of eccentricity which had them open to ridicule on former occasions. As it is, they have certainly much to get rid of, and much naturalness to embody with their painstaking art. But for all this, let us not be too lavish with our jibes against Pre-Raffaelitism, nor, indeed, presume to say that there is anything so excellent in the "school" of the present day, that it may not be improved by a diligent search after other models and principles. Though it is undoubtedly true that art arrived at its culminating point of excellence in the day of Raffael's prime, it is also a melancholy fact that its decadence in the three centuries which have elapsed since, has been much greater in degree than its rapid advance in the century preceding that great master; and that at the present time we wholly lack power and principles of action in essentials of art, which Raffael's predecessors were possessed of, though it remained for him to combine them all, and to add to them his own ineffable grace of treatment. In oneness of purpose, simplicity of design, and breadth and intensity of colouring, the "Pre-Raffaelites" Massacio, Fra Filippo Lippi, Signovelli, Andrea Mantegna, and others, accomplished all that honest art could do, and have left models which we might be well proud to imitate. Raffael added a grace which raised the artist above his subject, and created a new taste for art, which very soon required to be gratified with new and still newer devices, in struggling after which art itself degenerated. In one respect alone the school anterior to Raffael was remarkable for its simplicity, and that was in the lighting of a picture. But one light was then known or thought of—the broad natural light of day falling on the planes of the picture, as upon an actual group. The discovery of the principles of chiaroscuro, and the introduction of arbitrary lights, and their disposal through various planes of the picture, whilst it gave increased resources to the artist, also laid him open to increased temptations for stolen triumphs, in the procuration of which the natural powers of art have been frittered away. We make these observations in no spirit of partizanship, nor in any ignorance of the many points of weakness and downright absurdity which are remarkable in the Pre-Raffaelite school of the present day. We would merely disabuse artists of the no-school-at-all of the notion that they can suppress that school by means of ridicule; or that when the strong points of that school are matured in association with feelings now wanting, unschooled efforts, in which there is too often neither purpose in design nor principle in colouring, can stand in competition for a single moment.

The crowds which assemble daily round Mr. Millais' two pictures, the "Huguenot" (478) and the "Ophelia" (556), come many of them to scoff, but stop not a few of them to scrutinise and to admire; and certainly when they quit them, and look around, they find all the other pictures in the neighbourhood "killed" in comparison—not by trick or glare of *chiaroscuro*, but by the intensity of genuine colouring of these modern antiques. The subject of the "Huguenot" is a simple but touching episode in the history of the St. Bartholomew's Massacre—a Huguenot refusing to wear the Roman Catholic badge, by which he may escape the slaughter. The expression of the face of the female as she tries to tie the white scarf round his arm—a look of mild entreaty and earnest soul-wrapped affection—is a masterpiece of study and execution; that of the male figure, who gently, but firmly resists, as he takes a last look into the eyes which speak of truthfulness on earth to him, for the last time, is effective, though inferior to the other. The scene is beneath an ivy-clad wall, the details of which, as well as those of some flowers, the leaves of which have been dashed to the ground in the struggle, are elaborated with a painstaking and realness which are amongst the *little* triumphs of the new school. The "Ophelia," sprawling on her back in the water, though equally wonderful as a specimen of depth of colouring and minute study, is objectionable simply on the score of the absurdity of the situation. Everybody knows that if a person falls into the water backwards, the head has a tendency to sink first; that it would sink the faster if the heels were buoyed up by the clothes, or otherwise. Shakspeare says that *Ophelia's* "clothes spread wide,"

"THE INFANT BACCHUS"—A PORTRAIT IN MARBLE, BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.

"CHARLOTTE CORDAY GOING TO EXECUTION."—PAINTED BY H. M. WARD, A.R.A.

meaning around her, which would have the effect of supporting the head and shoulders for a time; but Mr. Millais has not supported the head, whilst the hands are also out of the water. The absence of the slightest ripple on the water into which the hapless heroine has just intruded her presence, and the calm chirruping of the robin-redbreast on the tree from which she has fallen, are amongst the conceits of this school which common sense cannot approve of.

Promising to pay our respects to others of this school on a future occasion, we turn now to the works of some of the old favourites of the day. Maclise has one picture representing "Alfred the Saxon King (disguised as a minstrel) in the tent of Guthrum the Dane;" in which we are sorry to see, that, with all his wonderful powers of composition, and all his masterly drawing, he still adheres to a style of colouring equally at variance with all the doctrines of all the schools that have preceded or followed Raffael. On all occasions he has been apt to scatter his lights over his canvass, without any regard to the mass upon which the eye may rest; but here he has actually studied to break his picture up into fragments by the introduction of the cream white cloth forming the tent, which makes a sort of circumbendibus from the sides, half way up, and across the middle. The groups are various and scattered: within the tent are Guthrum and his chiefs carousing and dallying with the belles of the Danish Court; in the front on one side is a group of savage soldiery gambling with dice; on the other, another lot plying the bottle, and in the centre a notable specimen of helpless intoxication; whilst in the midst of all is Alfred, the sad and indignant observer of the savage orgie. The faces are in Mr. Maclise's usual style—smacking somewhat of exaggeration, and one or two notably suggestive of Gog and Magog having been adopted as models. The various implements of armour, furniture, &c. are painted with undeniable exactness; and the botanical minutiæ of the may and honeysuckle clustering around the tent, and of the daisies and dandelions in front, show how genius misdirected may devote itself unduly to trifles in the midst of scenes of momentous interest.

Cope's picture "The Marquis of Saluce marries Griselda" (171), is a work of very considerable merit. The gentle heroine blushes with true rustic bashfulness, as she still clings to her aged father's hand, and looks inquiringly in his face, as the dazzling proposal is made to her by her noble suitor, surrounded by a glittering court. The courtiers, male and female, look on with an air of mixed enmity, envy, and impertinence at their Lord's elect; and even the two small pages laugh waggishly in the spectators' faces as they kneel tendering rich caskets to the rustic fair. Unfortunately, the least happy figure is that of the Marquis, who is of ungainly presence, and awkwardly placed with one foot on the step, and his hand thrown back as with an effort of dignity and assurance which might have been dispensed with, even by him, in a scene of courtship.

Unquestionably the best historical picture in the Exhibition is E. M. Ward's "Charlotte Corday going to Execution," of which we have the pleasure to give an Engraving. The devoted heroine (for such history must always esteem the slayer of the monster Marat) is just emerging from the Conciergerie, on her way to execution, her arms bound behind her, her hair cropped, and clothed in the scarlet garment appropriated to murderers. The expression of her countenance is one of extreme sadness, but of undaunted firmness, as though she were deeply impressed with the horrors of the awful duty which had been imperiously forced upon her, and from the consequences of which she disdains to shrink. Robespierre, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins have placed themselves on her passage, in order to gaze upon her, and study in her features the expression of that "fanaticism" which would deal death to tyrants. Robespierre looks a singular compound of the *petit maître* and the tiger, furious as his pet mastiff. The other personages exhibit every gradation of feeling which one might imagine to be aroused by such an incident. The savage fury of the *dame de la halle*, who can least pity a victim of her own sex; the ingrained, habitual roughness of the gendarmes; and the brutish unconcern of the gaoler, who delivers up his victim, scarcely conscious of her identity, are softened only by a little touch of sympathy on the part of the *curé*, who sends a parting benediction after her. The whole of the colouring of this fine production is managed with judgment and executed with wonderful success; the whole holding out high promise for the future career of this young and rising artist.

To pass to a more lively subject, Frith gives us a capital scene of "Pope making love to Lady Mary Wortley Montague" (336), founded upon an anecdote related in Lord Wharncliffe's life of that famous "blue." The little ill-formed poet has screwed his courage up to the sticking-place, and declares his passion—a declaration which, spite of all efforts to be angry and look grave, provoked an immediate fit of laughter. The victim of this double imprudence clenches his fists and bites his nails in silent anger. He was her enemy for ever after. This smart anecdote is here realised with great vivaciousness, and, happily, without even a semblance of exaggeration. In the Great Room the same artist has a little domestic group (74) of a child on his mother's knee, repeating one of Watts' hymns before going to rest, which is pleasingly conceived and executed. He has also two portraits of ladies, which we have not yet had time to look at.

H. O'Neill has "A Scene from 'Hamlet'" (320), betraying a judicious and tasteful conception of the passage in the scene with the *King, Queen, Ophelia*, and *Laertes*, where *Ophelia* distributing her newly culled flowers, says—"There is a daisy: I would give you some violets, but they withered all when my father died." There is a pale and deep-seated devouring grief in the expression, which admirably embodies, to our notion, the poet's creation; and the other characters sympathise with dignity in a bereavement which is beyond human skill to heal or to console.

In his scenes of real life Webster grows in strength, and increases in resources. His "School Playground" (69) is a juvenile world, wherein peg-top, marbles, and football are the business of existence. The diversified characters of the boys as they join in these important operations are comically real; that of the youth, with dangerous scowl, whose turn it is to aim at his neighbour's

"A HUGUENOT, ON ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY, REFUSING TO SHIELD HIMSELF FROM DANGER BY WEARING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BADGE." PAINTED BY J. E. MILLAIS

"THE ARABS SURROUNDED AND FIERCELY ASSAULTED THE CARAVAN, AND KILLED THE ATTENDANTS, NOT SPARING ONE OF THEM."—PAINTED BY A. COOPER, R.A.

top, denotes an amount of firmness which we must hope may be directed in good channels. The scene is blended with the wider world without, by the introduction on the one side of a papa and a mamma just arrived to see their son, who welcomes them in the usual good-boy fashion; and, on the other, of the familiar apple-woman, whose goods are being eagerly devoured.

Another scene, in somewhat the same line, is presented by F. Faed, "Patron and Patroness' Visit to the Village School" (474). The pedagogue is eagerly superintending the examination of a class of pupils by the old squire and his dame, whose little black feathery standing behind them is made the unconscious butt of the other urchins, now partially released from restraint, one of whom, in the generous exuberance of the moment, aims his clenched fist at his woolly poll; whilst another traces his ugly profile on the wall.

A. Cooper's scenes of strife are always vivid in design and colour; amongst the best in this year's display are the "Rout at Marston Moor" (45), dashed off with wonderful spirit; and the "Attack on a Caravan by Arabs" (1309), which is from an Engraving.

If our academicians are behindhand in works of the higher historic class, they undoubtedly come out in great force in the landscape department; Creswick, Roberts, and Stanfield, each in his particular line, having works of remarkable excellence, upon which they might severally stake a long-earned reputation. Amongst the non-academic names in this line, we observe that of Niemann attached to highly creditable and promising efforts.

At the Sculpture Room we have only taken a hasty glance—the atmosphere being as yet too cold and too dark to render anything like a ramble in that dungeon deep a matter of choice. We were struck, however, with a very animated production in marble, by Bailey, being a portrait statue in the character of an Infant Bacchus—a production so hearty, so sound, so altogether satisfactory in treatment, that it deserves to be seen in a better light. We are sure, therefore, that our readers—by whom the merits of the jolly little fellow may have been overlooked in the dismal hole in which he is now confined, as if in expiation of all his past or future sins—will thank us for presenting them with an Engraving of this marble embodiment. It is not going too far to say of this work that a mere capital production of its class was not to be found in the assembled contributions of art of all nations in the famed Exhibition of 1851.

EXHIBITION OF AMATEUR ARTISTS.

THE successful result of the first experiment of an Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by Amateur Artists last year, has encouraged the promoters to produce a second similar collection for inspection. We paid a visit to this little gallery the other day, and were much gratified with the evidences of talent, taste, and feeling amongst our amateurs, forming a part of society at large, which the walls presented. Of course, criticism in cases like the present is not looked for; but if we were disposed to be critical, we could point out very many specimens here which might warn the artists to look to their laurels; true efforts produced by genuine means—a point which, with the professional, is not always held as a paramount consideration.

The landscapes by Mrs. Bridgman Simpson are really of a superior order of merit; Naples; Tivoli and the Villa of Mecænas; and Gibraltar from the sea, under the diversified atmospheric effects produced by a threatening breeze, surprised us by their skilful and happy handling. Miss Blake also is very successful in a somewhat similar line. Miss Swinbourne has some very pretty studies of trees; and the Hon. Eliot Yorke has excellent sketches of a similar character. Miss Kennion presents us with a capital view of the Grande Place at Antwerp, with Cathedral, Hôtel de Ville, &c.; and Colonel Liddell, a well-chosen view in Richmond Park. The portrait sketches by Miss Houlton are of a very high order of merit; the individuality of character and naturalness of expression being evident in each of the specimens. Lady Leighton also is very successful in the same class of art; her portrait group of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, "the ladies of Llangollen," is extremely interesting, being the only likenesses taken of them in their lifetime. Altogether, this Exhibition is one of considerable interest, and to the whole body of amateurs must present peculiar attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE AT THE ROYAL CYCLORAMA.

We were present, on Thursday, at a private view of the representations of the Crystal Palace at the Colosseum, which were presented in the Cyclorama department, and copies of which are likely to prove attractive. The details of seven *tableaux*: the first representing the exterior of the Crystal Palace, as seen from the north side of the Serpentine; the second, the interior, consisting of the nave, from the north-east corner of the gallery at the eastern end, looking west; the third, the western main avenue of the nave; the fourth, the south transept; the fifth, the nave looking east, from the north-west corner; the sixth, also the nave, looking east, from the north-west corner, and the seventh, the north transept, from the south-east corner. All those views are painted with admirable effect, and make a splendid impression on the mind. They will remain as worthy memorials of the gorgeous edifice now doomed to destruction, when the original shall have passed away like "an unsubstantial pageant faded."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The GROSVENOR STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added—Mr. Wheldon's Lucifer (Charlton), 1. Mr. R. Parr's Sanita (Hird), 2.

MATCH, £300.—Mr. Morris's Huggerford (Fatman), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Paddy Byrd (Arnold) 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added—Mr. J. O-borne's Priam the Third (J. Osborne), 1. Mr. H. Stebbing's Sir Charles Napier (Basham), 2.

The PALATINE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Magennis's Cabrac (Fatman), 1. Sir. Fowler's Calot (Whitehouse), 2.

The MOSTYN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Mr. Merry's Charming Woman (Marlow), 1. Mr. T. Taylor's f. by Orlando out of Maid of Avon (J. Sharp) 2

The CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Lord Waterford's Lancaster. 1. Lord Eglinton's Lucio 2.

The OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—King of Troy, 1. Happy Jos, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The CORINTHIAN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Morris's Harefoot (Capt. Little), 1. Mr. Davis's Gay Lad (Grover), 2.

First Year of the SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added—Mr Drowe's Defiance (Charlton), 1. Mr. Worthington's Jaquenetta (J Osborne), 2

The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each—Mr. Farrance's Joe Miller (Goater), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Shilton (Allcroft), 2 Lord Clifden's Puzzle (T. Sharratt), 3.

The CITY MEMBERS' PLATE of 60 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Sharavogue, 1. Sedita, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Saint Michael, 1. Marquis, 2.

The SCRAMBLE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Miss Fanny, 1. Tancred, 2.

THURSDAY.

The SCURRY STAKES.—Huggerford, 1. Molasses, 2.

The SELLING STAKES.—Sir Charles Napier, 1. Lucy, 2.

The DEE STAKES.—Attack, 1. Princess Colt, 2.

The MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER'S PLATE.—Pauline, 1. Italian, 2.

The STAND CUP.—The Marquis, 1. Evadne, 2.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The entries for the Grand Challenge Cup, open to all Royal yachts, closed at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, at the PRINCE'S Coffee-house, and are as follows:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Cygnet ..	35	Hon Mr Lambton	Mouse ..	15	G E Browne
Mystery ..	50	Lord Londesborough	War Hawk ..	26	G Harnett
Volante ..	49	J L Brage, Esq	Pauline ..	35	C Brandreth

The race is appointed for the 14th instant, from Erith round the Nore Light and back. The *Ruby* steamer has been chartered by the Club, and will leave London-bridge Wharf at half-past nine in the morning. The band of the Royal Blues will be in attendance.

Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., lately appointed special minister to La Plata, left London on Tuesday, for Plymouth, accompanied by Captain Hewett and Mr. W. Gore Onslow, attached to the legation, to embark on board her Majesty's steam-vessel *Vixen* for their destination.

The President of the French Republic has been pleased to award to John Lord Hay and Mr. William Chaster of the *Amazon* and *Tweed* packets, Harwich, gold medals; and to John Fullagar and Francis Monk, mates of the above vessels, silver medals, for their exertions in rescuing and saving the lives of the crew of the French brig *Etoile de la Mer*, recently wrecked on the Long Sand, on our coast. The crews of the above vessels were previously awarded, by the command of the Prince President, 350 francs, for risking their lives on this laudable occasion.

It would appear that the story of Meagher's escape from Van Diemen's Land is, at least, very problematical, as letters received from Smith O'Brien, of a date subsequent to that of the alleged escape, make no mention of the circumstance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal assent was given this afternoon, by commission, to the following bills:—The Exchequer Bills Bill, the St. Albans Disfranchisement Bill, the Lunacy Contagious Disorders Prevention Bill, the Mansfield Gas Bill, the Liverpool Museum Bill, the Wolverhampton Gas Bill, the Yaxley Drainage Bill, the Sewage Manure Company Bill, the East London Water Company Bill, and the Scarborough Market Bill.

The Royal Commissioners were the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Duke of Montrose.

Lord ROSSE moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of acts relating to the drainage of land in Ireland as administered by the Board of Works.

After a few observations from the Earl of DERBY, the motion was agreed to.

The Copyright Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

In reply to a question from Ear. Granville, the Earl of DERBY said the Government had no present intention of removing the Transatlantic packet station from Liverpool to any of the southern or western ports of Ireland.

The Copyright Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Carter took the oaths and his seat for Faversham, in the room of Mr. Trelawny; and the Solicitor-General for East Suffolk, having resigned his seat for Harwich.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Harwich, in the room of Sir F. Kelly, who has elected to sit for East Suffolk.

QUESTION.

In answer to a question from Sir A. E. Cockburn, Sir J PAKINGTON said there was no intention on the part of the Government to remove the West India mails from Southampton to Plymouth.

In answer to Mr. DUNNE,

Mr. BARROW said there was no intention on the part of the Government of proposing to Parliament to increase the strength of our regular troops serving in Great Britain and Ireland.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Sir B. HALL wished to ask the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary whether any steps had been taken by the corporation of London for the removal of Smithfield-market, and whether any site had yet been fixed upon?

Mr WALPOLE said that the Home Secretary had nothing to do with the matter, except to signify his assent to the best site that might be proposed to him, until 18 months after the passing of the act, when, if the corporation had not taken the necessary measures, it would be his province to carry the act into execution. He had been officially informed, however, that the corporation had had 24 sites submitted to them, which had been under their anxious consideration; and that they hoped shortly to submit an eligible site to the sanction of the Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to grant a Representative Constitution to the colony of New Zealand, and in doing so gave a brief view of the rise and progress of the colony, in order to show that its importance justified the course he proposed to pursue with respect to it. In the year 1838 the European population of the islands amounted to 17,000, while in 1851 it amounted to 27,000. The value of the goods exported from the colony in 1846 was only £44,215, while in 1850 it amounted to £143,414. The revenue, also, which in 1840 was only £48 989, had swelled in 1850 to £57 749. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to state the nature of the Constitution which the bill proposed to confer upon the colony, the chief provisions of which were the establishment of provincial Councils for the management of local matters, and the establishment of a central Legislature for the purpose of dealing with larger and more general questions. He proposed that the colony should be parcelled out into provinces, at the head of each of which there should be a Superintendent appointed by the Governor, with a salary of £500 per annum. Each province should have a Legislative Council, consisting of not less than nine members, all to be elected for four years, by natives as well as Europeans. The franchise entitling the party to vote would be a freehold of the value of £50, or the occupancy of a house of the value of £10 in a town, or of £5 value in the country, such occupancy to have been for not less than six months. In order to prevent the delay arising from transmitting bills to this country for the Royal assent, the Governor in chief would have the power to give final assent to any measure, with the power, also, to wait for advice from home will respect to any measure which he might think of sufficient importance to justify the delay. The Central Legislature would consist of the governor and a council of not less than 10 nor more than 15 members, to be nominated by the Crown, and a Legislative Chamber consisting of not fewer than 24 and not more than 40 members, all to be elective under the same franchise as applied to the Provincial Councils. The duration of this parliament he proposed to be five years, which was one year more than the duration of provincial councils. The right hon. gentleman said he brought this measure forward as one of urgency, and he did so quite in accordance with the pledge which had been given by the Government that it would early in the session of that character. He then resumed his seat amidst very general cheering.

After a short conversation leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE MILITIA BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Militia Bill,

Mr. COBDEN moved, as an amendment, for a number of returns connected with the naval force of the country, and that the consideration of the bill in committee should be postponed until the returns should be laid before the house. The gentleman supported his motion by referring to many of the arguments used on the second reading of the bill, and said he would resist the measure by every legitimate means in his power while passing through the House.

Mr. ANDERSON seconded the amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD opposed the amendment, the only object of which appeared to be delay, which was not a little singular on the part of the hon. member, who had allowed the navy estimates to pass without question, in order that the session might be brought to an immediate close. He felt bound to refuse the returns moved for, because the information asked for in them was never been given by former Governments, under the conviction that such information would, if published, be detrimental to the public interest.

Mr. COBDEN agreed with Mr. Stafford that the Admiralty could not give the information required without detriment to the public service.

Mr. CARTER supported the amendment.

Captain BOLDERO said the whole of the information asked for by the hon. member for the West Riding was to be found in the *Navy List*, and his motion, therefore, could have no other object than that of delay.

Mr. BARROW supported the amendment, contending that there was nothing to be ashamed in the affairs of invasion; and that, as regarded the ruler and people of France, there was not a shadow of hostility apparent in their actions towards this country.

Mr WHITESIDE replied to the arguments of Mr. Bright, contending that it was consistent with every respect for the Government of France, as an existent Government, to take care that, under all the circumstances surrounding that Government, this country should be prepared for any event which might occur.

Mr. HUME asked Mr. Cobden not to divide the House on his amendment, which he for one must vote against on a division.

Mr MACKENZIE offered the same request on behalf of the debate.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the motion for adjournment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the question had been amply discussed, and hoped the division might be taken on Mr. Cobden's amendment

Mr. MITCHELL said he would persevere in the motion for adjournment.

The House then divided on the question of adjournment, and the numbers were—For the adjournment, 38; against it, 291: majority against, 233

Another motion for adjournment was moved, which led to some discussion, but eventually it was arranged that the debate should be adjourned until the next day (Tuesday).

The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Bill was read a second time.

The Secretary of Bankrupts Office Abolition Bill was considered in committee.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Colonial Bishops Bill, the object of which is to amend the law relating to episcopal jurisdiction in Bombay and Madras in some slight particulars, was read a second time.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS.

Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of their Lordships for a few moments to certain disabilities imposed by the statute 6 George 1, cap. 13. Their Lordships were aware, that by that act any person who takes his seat in Parliament, and gives a vote on any question without having previously taken the oaths required by that act, which are subsequently altered in one particular clause, was rendered liable not only to very severe penalties—first of all to a penalty of £500, and next to a similar penalty of the same amount on every subsequent offence of the same kind—but also to several disqualifications, which were of a most serious description. He had no intention of suggesting at present any alteration of the pecuniary penalties inflicted by that statute. Those penalties were of a cumulative character, and the question of every separate offence. He considered them to be a sufficient security against the repetition of such offences against the act, without having recourse to the severe disqualifications which he proposed to repeal, particularly as there were as numerous a person offending against that act was disqualified from maintaining an action at common law or a suit in equity. Whatever violence he might suffer either in his person or in his property, he was left entirely without remedy. Any property belonging to him in the possession of another might be withheld from him, and any property in his own possession might be taken from him with impunity. No court of law, no influence of Government, nothing but the intervention of Parliament, could give redress. In the next place, a person in this position could not act as guardian to an infant, however important it might be in a moral or physical point of view that the infant should experience his care, attention, and protection. In the third place, a party offending against the act of Parliament could not receive a legacy from any deceased friend or from any other person. He could not receive a deed of gift of any property whatever. Further, he could not be either the executor or administrator of any person whatever. He was also rendered incapable of holding any office or of giving a vote at any election. In point of fact, the disqualifications were so severe that he hoped they would induce their Lordships to adopt the suggestion he was about to make. Indeed, they had been recently described by one of the judges in the Court of Exchequer as being of such fearful severity as to place the party offending almost in the position of an outlaw. It was after due consideration of these disqualifications and of their severity that he had come to the determination of advising their Lordships to repeal them. (Hear.) His attention had been directed to them by a recent decision in the Court of Exchequer; and he proposed not only that these disqualifications be repealed, but that the individual who was recently declared by that Court to have incurred them should be included by name in the bill for their repeal. He begged to state that he had had no communication with that individual, nor, indeed, with any other person on this subject, until he came down to the House that evening. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned Lord then laid the bill on the table, and moved that it be read a first time.—Adjourned.

Lord CAMPBELL approved of the bill, and expressed a hope that his noble friend would go one step further, and support the admission of Jews to Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY said he would not oppose the bill. Mr. Salomons had applied to him for an act of indemnity, and he only deferred the introduction of such a measure until the question in dispute had been disposed of by the legal tribunals

After a few observations from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the Earl of WICKLOW, the bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE asked whether the President of the Board of Control was willing to lay upon the table papers showing the origin of the war with the Government of Ava?

Mr. HERRIES replied, that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to communicate to Parliament, as soon as it might be proper to do so, all the papers which tended to show the nature of the proceedings which has led to probable hostilities between the Indian Government and the Burmese authorities. He might state that, before the Governor-General prepared to dispatch a force to Rangoon, in order to obtain by coercion that redress which the subjects of the British Government had sustained, the King of Ava, intimating the conditions on which he might avoid the impending danger; and if it should happen that the King was wisely disposed to submit to these conditions, which were merely what the Indian Government had a just right to demand, there would be no war. He thought the hon. Baronet would admit that, until the result was known, her Majesty's Government could not be expected to lay the papers before Parliament.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE inquired whether he was to understand that the production of the papers would not be delayed until the conclusion of any military operations which might take place?

Mr. HERRIES said the papers would be laid on the table as soon as the result of the pending negotiations was ascertained.

BOROUGHS OF SUDBURY AND ST. ALBAN'S.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on Monday, the 10th inst., he would ask for leave to bring in a bill to assign the seats forfeited by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Sudbury and St. Alban's.

THE MILITIA.

The adjourned debate on the Militia Bill was resumed by

Colonel SIBTHORP, who opposed the original motion, contending that our maritime superiority had not been affected by the progress of science, and that we might still rely upon our navy as a sufficient security against foreign invasion.

Sir H. VERNEY supported the bill, contending that the country should be prepared to receive an enemy on land as well as at sea.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY also supported the bill.

Sir De Lacy EVANS contended that the forces at the disposal of the French Government for offensive purposes was not so great as was generally supposed, and insisted that his former statement as to the defensive force of this country was quite correct, although its accuracy had been questioned.

Mr. BERESFORD said that in the estimates made by hon. members of our defensive forces it was always assumed that the forces in Ireland were available for the defence of Great Britain, which was a great fallacy, for they could not with any safety be withdrawn from that country.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that continental countries were rapidly reducing their military establishments, under the pressure of financial embarrassments; it was, therefore, quite unnecessary for this country to be subjected to them.

Sir F. BARING opposed the amendment of Mr. Cobden, being of opinion that it would be most unwise to disclose the information sought for to the enemies of this country, should there be any such at existent.

After some observations from Captain DUNCOMBE,

Mr HUME, in supporting the amendment of Mr Cobden, denied that there was anything like hostility in the conduct of the French people. In fact, the panic existed nowhere except in the late and in the present Cabinet. It was said that the object of the amendment was delay, and he must say that he would be desirous of any delay that would prevent the passing of the two Cabinets to pass away.

Mr. CHARTERIS said that on military matters he would bow to the opinions of military men, and there were would support the bill.

Mr. ANSTEY said, if an increase of force was necessary, he thought the best mode of increasing it would be of an addition to the standing army. Under the ballot for the militia, the man worth £100,000 per annum would only pay the same sum for his substitute as the man only worth £1 per week. Although the amount of property each had to be protected was so very dissimilar. On the other hand, if they added to the regular army, the man with £100,000 a year would pay £5 for the same benefit as the man never man would pay 5s. He therefore denounced, as most unjust to the labouring classes, the attempt to add to the defences of the country by the means proposed by the bill.

Mr. DUNCAN placed the strongest reliance upon the opinions of the Duke of Wellington as to the necessity of adding to our defences, and he therefore would vote against the amendment of Mr. Cobden

Mr. CLAY declared his belief that this country was further removed from danger at the present time than at any other former period of its history. If, however, additional defences were necessary, he thought the very worst mode of adding to them would be by means of a militia.

Lord PALMERSTON was of opinion that an invasion was an event quite possible, to use no stronger language; and it was their duty, therefore, to guard against it. If his advice should be followed, and the country should place itself on its guard, and if it should steadily turn out that he was wrong, there would, at all events, be no harm done While, on the other hand, if the advice of those who would rely on such a false security were followed, and an invasion should take place, the country might be ruined. When this country had a misunderstanding with Louis Philippe, likely to lead to a rupture, and when the former good feeling was restored, that Monarch expressed his satisfaction that policy had been maintained, but he likewise stated as a fact, that, had war broken out, there were those of his generals who would have undertaken to have possession of London in a week. The noble Lord ridiculed the principle of non-expenditure contended for by the opponents of the Militia Bill

The bill was opposed by Mr. Wakley and Colonel Thompson, and supported by Mr. H. Drummond and Lord J. Manners.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would not vote for the amendment, for he thought that the second reading was carried by so large a majority that they ought to go into committee to discuss the details of the measure as soon as possible. He must say, however, that he thought the bill would not give to the country the security which it had a right to expect The House then divided:—For Mr. Cobden's amendment, 76; against it, 285: total majority against it, 209.

On the question for going into committee, Mr. HUME, condemning Lord J. Russell's advice, announced that he should divide the House.

After some noisy discussion, arising out of questions put by Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cobden, chiefly with the view of eliciting the fact that militia recruits would be subject to the Mutiny Act and the "rash," the House again divided, and the numbers were—For the original motion, 249; against it, 88: majority for Government, 134.

The House then went into committee.

Mr BRIGHT urged the postponement of the consideration of the bill to the furthest possible period.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Mr. Bright had made a most preposterous proposition, to which, of course, he should not accede. The proposition had avowedly been made in order to enable Mr. Bright to get up an agitation. So far from fixing a distant day, he should name Thursday for proceeding with the bill.

A protracted and personal discussion followed, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and several other members took part; Mr. Cobden and his friends struggling for delay, and the Government resisting it.

Mr. COBDEN repelled the imputation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and warned the hon. gentleman opposite that he must not repeat that tone to hon. members on that (the Opposition) side of the House. A charge of agitation came badly from hon. members opposite, who had enacted the part of agitators on every platform and theatre in the metropolis, and throughout the country. They had once before been opposed to them on a national question, and they could not charge him (Mr. C.) or his friends with want of forbearance on that occasion; but if they again attempted to agitate, they must be for the purpose of reinstating on the Treasury bench men who, immediately on their entering upon office, abandoned the principles which they professed in opposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the hon. member for Manchester wished for delay in order to appeal to the country, and he wanted to know what that meant, if not to agitate the country. He did not charge the hon. gentleman with wishing to agitate; he drew it not as a inference, but as the natural conclusion from his own words. With reference to what had fallen from the hon member for the West Riding, he begged to inform him that he (the Chancellor or the Exchequer) was there to put into operation the political opinions which he had professed on the other side of the House. (Cheers).

After some further discussion, the House resumed.

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

Mr. HUME then moved that Monday next, instead of Thursday, be the day fixed for proceeding with the committee.

The House divided—For the motion, 31; against it, 103: majority, 72

The House again divided on the motion that the House do resolve itself into committee on Thursday.

For the motion, 105; against it, 29: majority, 76.

Adjourned at 20 minutes past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. Conolly, who strongly opposed the measure, as being a compulsory interference between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Monsell contended that the laws with respect to the letting of land in Ireland worked so badly that they called loudly for a remedy. He supported the bill with a view to place the Irish tenant in some measure on the same footing as the tenant of land in England.

Lord Naas admitted that the principle of compensation was to be found in the bill, but he denied that it was its leading feature. On the contrary, the principle of compensation appeared to be introduced by way of a peg on which to hang other principles of a most mischievous tendency. One of the most objectionable of these principles was, that the tenant was to be assumed to be the possessor of everything, and that the landlord was to be deprived of everything, and have even the amount of his rent settled by a compulsory arbitration. It was, in fact, the bill of the Tenant League, which was banded together for purposes, which, if successful, would lead to the total disorganisation of society in Ireland.

Mr. G. Moore strenuously supported the bill, contending that it was only a following up of the act which gave compensation to tenants for planting trees. The principle was the same, and should be extended to all other species of improvements. He believed that upon the passing the bill before the House, depended the question as to whether the population of Ireland was to be still further reduced by emigration, or whether the hardy population of that country were to become the soldiers of Waterloo or of Fontenoy.

The bill was also supported by Mr. Reynolds, and opposed by Sir W. Somerville and Lord C. Hamilton.

Mr. Napier said he had a bill in preparation upon the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, which would, he believed, stimulate the agricultural interests in that country, without at all touching upon the rights of property, which he would never consent to invade.

After a few words from Mr. Sharman Crawford in reply,

The House divided:—For the second reading, 57; against it, 167: majority, 110. The bill was consequently lost.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Their Lordships sat but a short time.

The Ecclesiastical Monuments Bill was read a second time.

The following bills passed through committee; viz. Linen and Manufactures (Ireland) Bill, Poor Relief Act Continuance Bill, Loan Societies Bill, Colonial Bishops Bill.

The select committee upon the Drainage of Lands (Ireland) Bill was appointed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Hayter, a new writ was ordered for Perth, in the room of Mr. Fox Maule, who had succeeded to the title of Lord Panmure.

ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PARLIAMENT.

In reply to Mr. Reynolds, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce any measure to alter the oaths taken by the Members of that House.

MILITIA BILL.

On the question "that the orders of the day be read,"

Mr. Hume asked whether it was not possible to consolidate all the militia laws by introducing a clause to that effect into this bill?

Mr. Walpole said it could not possibly be done; but when this bill passed, it would be open to the Government, next session, to consolidate the whole of the laws.

Mr. Labouchere suggested that under those circumstances it would be better, when they came to consider the title, to omit the word "consolidate."

Mr. Walpole said it was his intention to move an amendment to that effect.

The order of the day having been read, the committee on the bill was resumed.

Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to.

On clause 3 being proposed, Mr. Hume moved the insertion of such words as shall recite all the Acts of Parliament in any way relating to the militia, local or general, or disembodied; and that it is expedient to repeal all those acts with the view of consolidating the law to be in force for the future regulation or government of the militia in England.

The Attorney-General said that the 42d Geo. 3, c. 90, was virtually the only act they had to consider, for that was the prevailing law at present. The first section of that act repealed all the prior acts relating to England, and the acts passed since made little or no alteration in the law as affecting the present question. It would, therefore, be an unnecessary waste of time to recite all the provisions of the Act of Geo. 3 in the clauses of the present bill.

After some discussion, the committee divided, when Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived by a majority of 105 to 82.

Mr. Walpole, in reply to a question put to him, said that it was not intended to put the ballot in operation until the 31st of December, so as to afford the fullest opportunity of ascertaining how far the required number of men may be procured by voluntary enlistment. By that time the new Parliament will have met, and the propriety of resorting to the ballot may then be reconsidered.

The greater part of the evening was spent in the discussion of the clauses, and at the 7th clause the chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

The Stock-in-Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Stamp Duties (Ireland) Continuance Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

PROPERTY-TAX BILL.

This bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.—A public festival, in celebration of the commencement of the east wing of this building, was held on Wednesday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, supported by the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord William Paulet, Lord Bateman, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., the Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice, Sir Thomas Gresley, Sir Peter Pole, Sir James Law Lushington, &c. The report, which was read in the course of the evening, stated the number of in-patients admitted during the year was 474, of whom there have been discharged, more or less benefited, 3[illegible]. The number of deaths was 68, and there at present remain [illegible]0 patients under treatment. The number of out-patients treated during the same period was [illegible]7, being an increase of 136 over the previous year. The gross receipts of the previous year amounted to £4[illegible]3 8s 6d. During the past year [illegible] to have been, for the general fund £7374 4s. [illegible], and for the building fund [illegible]. The current expenditure of the hospital has been materially reduced, showing a decrease over that of the previous year of £[illegible]. The subscriptions and donations announced amounted to nearly £3400, amongst which were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, £[illegible]0; the Rev. Deacon Morell, £[illegible]; the sisters of the late Mr. Jacob, Q.C., £[illegible]; Mr. Thomas Lowndes, £[illegible]0; Messrs. W. J. and E. Bond, £210; Mr. W. Tonlee, £1[illegible]0; C. B., £50; B., £[illegible]0; Mrs. Marston, £50; Mr. R. Attenborough, £26 5s.

Petersham.—On Saturday (May-day) a school for boys and girls, under a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, to be supported solely at the expense of Lord John Russell, was opened at Petersham. Prayers were read in the school-house by the vicar, the Rev. Burgh Byam; the children and their parents were then addressed in a few affectionate words by Lord John Russell; after which they enjoyed a treat prepared for them, under the fine cedars in the park, by their kind patroness, Lady John Russell.

Destructive Explosion.—From Turin, the capital of Piedmont, we learn that on the 26th ult. the powder magazine of the Bourg-Dora, in that city, blew up, causing a very large loss of life. The official report on the subject states that the powder magazine blew up at the moment the workmen were quitting their labours, that is, at half-past eleven. The fire spontaneously broke out in a heap of mining powder, and communicated itself to two granaries, containing each 5000 kilogrammes of gunpowder, and from thence to the boiling-house, which was loaded with 2000 kilogrammes, and to 3000 kilogrammes of powder spread out in the open air. The explosion of the latter set two magazines on fire, one of which contained fine gunpowder and the other 10,000 kilogrammes of a coarser description. The Duke of Genoa, who arrived shortly afterwards on the theatre of the disaster, gave the necessary orders to Major Della Rovere, who immediately organised the means of relieving the victims. The King, accompanied by the Prince of Carignan, also repaired to Bourg-Dora, and animated by his presence the emulation of all. The Savoy *official Gazette* of the 28th brings further details:—"The fire," it says, "was speedily got under. The Duke of Genoa displayed admirable zeal, being the first to enter the burning ruins. The number of victims is calculated at thirty, amongst whom are a number of artillery soldiers employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and several men of the waggon train, whose barrack, situated close to the magazine, fell to pieces. Some of the adjoining houses were similarly destroyed by the terrific commotion, and others were considerably damaged. A wing of the Hospital Cantelongo is said to have given way and buried a number of sick under the ruins."

Interference in Elections.—Instructions were issued on Wednesday night by the Postmaster-General, warning all postmasters, postmasters' clerks, letter-carriers, letter-receivers, and others employed in the receiving, collecting, or managing the revenue of the Post office, from interference in elections of members of Parliament.

Mr. Robert Stephenson's yacht, the *Titania*, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night, while lying at anchor off Cowes. The *Titania* was an iron schooner-yacht of about 100 tons, and sailed a match with the American clipper last autumn, in which she was defeated by that celebrated craft.

The following menacing paragraph of the *Patrie*, Louis Napoleon's organ in the Paris press, directed against the correspondents of foreign papers generally, is supposed to be aimed chiefly at the correspondents of the London papers:—"The Minister of General Police has determined to prosecute before the tribunals, in virtue of article 15 of the law of the press, the correspondents of French or foreign journals guilty of publishing false news. Article 15 enacts that the propagators of false news shall be condemned to twelve months' imprisonment and 1000f. fine."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hon. Sec. Lanca[illegible].—1. You must favour us with your name and address. 2. See the *Chess-players' Chronicle* for April.

D E O.—It is quite impossible to decide a disputed question at Chess from such a diagram as that received. Every Piece and Pawn must be distinctly marked, and be accompanied by the initial of its colour, as—W K, for White King; B K, Black King, &c.

F, Boulogne-sur-Mer.—You will find the subject alluded to in our "Notices to Correspondents" for April 3d.

I S, Isle of Man.—Too easy, even if correct, which it is not, since the Black King can escape at move 4 to his Kt 2d. In future, mark the distinction between the White and Black pieces more plainly.

P[illegible].—You are not deprived of your right to Castle because your King has been checked.

G G.—The game by [illegible] shall be reported on next week.

C L C, Rugwick.—In such a case you can legally have two or more Bishops running on a White or Black diagonal.

Colonna.—The packet in question, being charged 13s 4d postage, was returned to the office; and we are quite unable to decipher the signature of your private communication.

D J, King's College.—The game by correspondence between King's College and Welesley House School has been received, and shall be examined.

E P Q.—The amended position shall be examined.

J G V, Camberwell.—See the notice above to Pel.

J F B, of Woodford.—It admits of two solutions and is, besides, too simple.

J P L, Lisbon.—Your solutions are correct. But we cannot say as much for your problems. No. 1 can be solved in three moves, and No. 2 is impracticable.

Subscriber.—See the advertisement in another part of our paper.

R M N.—Major Jaenisch's invaluable "Treatise on Chess Openings" can be got of Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers.

M P and [illegible].—Those subscribers to the Chess Tournament who have not yet received their copies of the games should send their names to the Editor of the *Chess Players' Chronicle*, 2, King William-street, Charing-cross.

A Foreigner.—We keep no copy of rejected communications, and cannot therefore answer your first question. In reply to the second, we referred to a well-known Problem by D. Orville, which has been published in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, the "Palamède," and several other Chess works.

W F Y.—No, we mentioned subsequently that it could be solved in different ways.

Solutions of Problem No. 43[illegible], by Damiano, J F B of Woodford, M E R, are correct.

Solutions of Enigmas by F H B, R B, M P, S—y, Philo-Judy, are correct.

* * Through stress of room we are compelled to postpone replies to a number of Correspondents.

Solution of Problem No. 431.

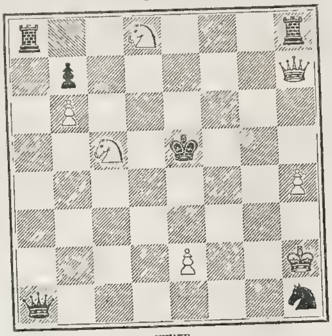
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B sq	P moves	4. K to B sq	K moves
2. P to Q R 3d	P moves	5. Kt mates.	
3. Kt to Q 3d	K takes P		

The Solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem will be given next week.

PROBLEM No. 433.

By Judy.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Instructive game lately played in St. Petersburgh between Messrs. Jaenisch and Schumoff.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Major J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	20. Q to K Kt 5th	Q takes Q
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt takes Q	P to K R 3d
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3d	22. Kt to K 4th	Q B to K 3d
4. Q to her sq	P to K 4th	23. Kt takes K B	P takes Kt
5. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	24. Kt to K 7th (ch)	Kt takes Kt
6. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. B takes Kt	B takes Q R P
7. Kt to K B 3d (a)	Castles	26. B takes K R	B takes Q R
8. B to K Kt 5th	Q to her Kt 3d	27. B takes Q B P	B takes Q B P (f)
9. Castles (b)	Kt to K Kt 5th	28. B takes B	R to Q B sq
10. B to K R 4th	Q takes Q Kt P	29. R to Q B sq (g)	R takes B
11. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q 3d (c)	30. B to K R 7th (ch)	K takes B
12. Q R to Q Kt sq (d)	Q to Q R 6th	31. R takes R	K to Kt 3d
13. Kt to Q B 7th (e)	Q R to Q Kt sq	32. R to Q B 7th (h)	P to K B 4th
14. P to K R 3d	Q to her R 5th	33. R takes Q Kt P	P to Q R 3d
15. B to Q Kt 5th	Q takes K P	34. R to Q R 7th	P to K 5th
16. B to Q 3d	Q to K B 5th	35. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q R 4th
17. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K R 3d	36. R takes Q R P	K to Kt 4th
18. P takes Kt	Q B takes P	37. R to Q R 6th	
19. Q to her 2d	Q to K R 4th		

And, after a few moves more, Black surrenders.

(a) The command White's Queen has over her open file gives him considerable advantage of position in the opening.

(b) We should have preferred taking off the K Kt, instead of Castling, at this moment. With that deviation, the game, then full of interest, would probably proceed as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
9. B takes K Kt	B takes K B P (ch)	11. Kt to Q 5th	Q to her R 4th
10. K to B sq	P takes B	12. Q to K 2d	Kt to Q 5th
			(If he play any other move he must lose a piece, we believe.)
13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt, or*	17. Q to K R 6th	Q takes Q B P (ch)
14. K takes B	P to Q 6th (dis ch)	18. K to Kt sq	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
15. Q to K 3d	Q takes B	19. K to B sq	
16. Kt takes P (ch)	K to R sq		And Black cannot save the game.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
	* 13. Q takes Kt	14. Q R to Q sq	Q to Q B 4th
(If 13. B takes Kt, White of course plays 14. P to Q B 3d, and wins the Bishop.)		15. P to Q Kt 4th	
		And Black must lose the piece.	

(c) This move, if we are not deceived in our calculation, should have lost the game immediately. His only play, after the dangerous step of taking the Q Kt Pawn, was to escape with his Queen to her Rook's 5th.

(d) It is at this moment that Major Jaenisch appears to us to have lost a golden opportunity. If, in place of the move made, he had simply played P to Q R 3d, we cannot see how Mr Schumoff could possibly have extricated his Queen. Let us suppose—

In the first place—

WHITE.	BLACK.
12. P to Q R 3d	B takes Q R P
13. Q R to Q Kt sq, and wins the Queen.	

Secondly—

WHITE.	BLACK.
	12. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th
13. P takes Kt, followed by R to Q R 2d, &c.	

Thirdly—

WHITE.	BLACK.
	12. K Kt to K 6th

If he play 12. Q Kt to Q 5th, then R to Q R 2d wins the game at once.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
13. P takes Kt	B takes P (ch)	15. R to Q R 2d	Q to her B 8th
14. K to R sq	Kt to Q 5th	16. Q to her 3d; and again Black's Queen is lost	

(e) P to K R 3d looks much more potent; e.g.—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
13. P to K R 3d	Kt to K R 3d	14. Q to her 2d	Q to Q R 5th (Can he do better?)

(If he play away the Q Kt, White wins by taking the K Kt with his Queen, because Black cannot retake without suffering Mate in two moves.)

15. Q B to K R 6th

And wins, for 15. Q takes K B, then White moves Q to K Kt 5th, and if 15. P takes Q B, then White takes the Kt, and forces Mate in a move or two.

(f) An evident miscalculation, but with the best play Black could never recover the game from the present point, if Major J exhibited only ordinary skill and prudence.

(g) Black forgot, when taking the Q B P with the intention of attacking both the Bishops with his Rook next time, that his adversary, by moving *his* Rook to Q B sq also, could preserve his advantage.

(h) After the exchange of pieces, Mr. Schumoff's position, despite his many Pawns, was quite hopeless.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No. 735.—By E. B. C., an American Amateur.

White: K at K B 3d, Q at Q Kt 2d, Rs at K 7th and Q R 5th, B at Q 8th, Kt at Q 3d, P at K R 6th.

Black: K at K Kt 3d, Q at Q 3d, Rs at Q B sq and Q B 3d, B at K R 2d, Kt at K B 4th, Ps at K R 4th and K B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Some of the Arab chiefs who are to be present at the grand military *fête* on the 10th inst. have arrived in Paris. These chiefs, among whom will be the celebrated Kaid A[illegible] (now Kalifa of the Karac[illegible]), the kalifa of the Med[illegible]ana, and the members of the first Arab families, will have with them a numerous suite. They will have their arms and equipments with them, and will be mounted for the review on horses from the stables of the President of the Republic.

The notaries' clerks of Evreux (France) having addressed a letter to M. de Montalembert, requesting his assistance in putting an end to their present plan of working on Sundays and *fête* days, that gentleman has replied to them, that, much as he approves the reform which they wish to bring about, he regrets that he is not in a position to second their wishes, either with the Government, with which he has no relations, or with the Legislative Body, which no longer possesses any initiative in bringing in bills.

During the late mission of M. Quentin Bauchart, one of the special commissioners of pardon, lately sent by the Government of France into the southern departments, he examined the cases of 3030 political prisoners, of whom he set at liberty 1377, and granted commutations to 1047.

In consequence of several alarming fissures having, on Sunday, appeared in the south masonry of the west front of St. Michael's Church, Wood-street, extending from the basement to the summit, a number of workmen were immediately employed to shore up the building, in order to prevent accident.

It is in contemplation to make the foreign steam-packets now sailing from the port of Southampton touch at Plymouth, to land and embark mails and passengers, thereby saving at least sixteen hours in the delivery of letters in London and Liverpool, time in such matters being of the utmost importance to the commercial community, as well as to Government.

The Austrian Government is at present making arrangements for causing mails and passengers to be conveyed in four days, instead of six, as at present, from Trieste to London, *viâ* Ostend.

Writs have been issued from the Hanaper-office, bearing date 30th April, for the election of a temporal peer to represent Ireland in Parliament, in the room of Lord Dunsany, deceased.

The screw steam-ship *Great Britain*, Mathews commander, sailed from the Mersey at 9.10 A.M. for New York, on Saturday. She took out 180 passengers, and, judging from the rate at which she steamed to Holyhead, there is no doubt she will make a very fine run out. She was off the Ormshead, distant about 38 miles from the Rock Lighthouse, in 2 hours and 30 minutes, and passed Holyhead, a distance of 60 miles, in 5 hours and 50 minutes, and that, too, with a N.W. wind.

It is stated that the late William Ford Stevenson has left the bulk of his property to four of our metropolitan institutions—the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, and two charitable bodies—as we believe, in equal shares. The property left amounts to between £60,000 and £70,000. These large bequests are, however, subject to certain deductions in the shape of annuities to the testator's relatives. A bill has been already filed in Chancery against the provisions of the will.

The catalogue of the Easter book fair at Leipsic contains 4527 works as published, and 1163 to be published. This is an increase of 700 volumes as compared with the Michaelmas fair, and of 600 more than the last Easter fair. The number of publishers by whom the works have been brought out is 903. One house at Vienna has produced 113, and the Messieurs Brockhaus, 95.

The quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths has just been issued. The general results of the return are satisfactory: the marriages exceed the average number; the births are above, the deaths are below, the average of the kingdom.

The Post-office authorities have decided, as a general rule, not to appoint as letter receiving-houses either beer-shops or public-houses.

A remarkably fine trout, measuring 25 inches in length, and 15 inches in girth, and weighing upwards of 8 lb., was recently caught at Burgate, near Fordingbridge, county of Wilts, by Mr. J. Barnard, a gentleman residing in Salisbury. The fish, which was in remarkably fine condition, was caught whilst trolling for pike. It was presented to Mr. Sidney Herbert.

The Earl of Derby appears as a subscriber of £10 to the Cork Exhibition. The Duke of Devonshire has subscribed £25 to the same fund. A sum of £200 has been transmitted by the Dublin committee, and contributions are pouring in from other directions. All the preparations are carried on with spirit, and it is confidently expected that the exhibition will not only be a credit to the country, but will also give an effectual impulse to Irish industry and enterprise.

About mid day on Saturday, the man in charge of the gas at the Royal Academy was in the act of testing its action, when a small quantity of ignited spirit of wine fell upon a sheet of strained canvass, which was placed beneath a large number of gas-jets near the roof of the saloon where the dinner took place. The result was, the whole canvass was in a blaze, but beyond its destruction, and that of the table-cloths and part of the dinner-service, no damage happened.

It seems from a Parliamentary document just printed, that the total sums paid in salary and compensation to the late four sworn clerks of the Court of Chancery (Mr. Gatty, Mr. Baines, Mr. Wainwright, and Mr. Mills), appointed Taxing Masters under the act 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 103, to the 25th of November last, was £23[illegible],296 11s. 3d., of which £64,108 13s. 8d. was as salary, and £173,187 17s. 7d. compensation.

Lord John Manners has introduced a bill to amend the act for registering births, deaths, and marriages in England. The object of the bill is to remove the General Registrar's office from Somerset-place, in the city of Westminster, and to provide another office in lieu thereof, in such fit and convenient place as the Lords of the Treasury may appoint.

A correspondence which has recently taken place between the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Earl of Malmesbury has elicited the fact that "it is intended that Sir James Brooke should proceed to Siam in the course of the ensuing autumn, with the view of endeavouring to place the commercial intercourse between England and Siam on a satisfactory footing."

It is stated that the highly-valuable freehold property comprising the greater part of the borough of Dorchester has lately changed hands, through the agency of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, they having disposed of the same for the noble owner, at the sum of £48,500, to Henry Charles Sturt, Esq.

Richard Walford and James Poole, two boiler-makers, whilst engaged on Monday morning in repairing one of the boilers in the Victoria Iron-works at Dudley, lost their lives in consequence of the steam-valve from another boiler suddenly loosening, and discharging the steam into the boiler where the unfortunate men were employed.

A discovery has been recently made of a most extensive and valuable salt mine in the north of Ireland. The rocks of salt appear to be of the most massive and inexhaustible description, and blast up in blocks of two and three tons. The mine is within one mile of Carrickfergus port, and also of the Belfast Railway, and within eight miles of the town of Belfast.

Between Thursday and Sunday the Deal pilots compute that some 500 or 600 ships passed up through or near the Downs; indeed so great was the influx, that some difficulty was experienced in getting pilots on to all of them. The docks, which before were almost empty, have become exceedingly full and active, to the joy of the many thousand labourers who are employed about the river.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Gibbons, the head gardener at the Peel-park, Salford, lost his life while attempting to save that of a woman who had foolishly plunged into the river Irwell, which forms one boundary of the park. The woman, who was insane, was, however, rescued from the fate which she so determinedly sought.

By accounts lately received by the Overland Mail, it appears that the Aberdeen clipper-built ship *Stornaway*, commanded by Captain Robertson, formerly of the *John o' Gaunt*, has again made the quickest passage of the season from London to Bombay.

The late Lord Panmure left the following sums for charitable purposes:—Dundee Royal Infirmary, £1000; Dundee Lunatic Asylum, £300; Dundee Orphan Institution, £100; Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum and Infirmary, £[illegible]00; Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society, £500; Arbroath Infirmary, £1000; Brechin Mechanics' Institution, £1000; Arbroath Mechanics' Institution, £100; Arbroath Destitute Sick Society, £100; Forfar Mechanics' Institution, £100.

The cereal and potato crops are extensive beyond all former example in the west of Ireland, especially in Mayo; but the culture of the turnip has been very scanty this year.

At a public meeting of the Canterbury Association held on Wednesday, at their rooms, Adelphi-terrace—Lord Lyttelton in the chair—the Rev. W. Gell and the Rev. Mr. Raven severally addressed the members in reference to their appointments, the former to a bishopric, and the latter to a chaplaincy in the colony of New Zealand. They were cordially received.

On Tuesday morning, shortly before five o'clock, a fire of a most extensive character, and attended with a destruction of several thousand pounds' worth of valuable property, broke out in the spacious range of premises belonging to Messrs. Davis and Burns, known as the Bermondsey Steam Paper-mills, situate at Bermondsey wall, and stretching into Mill street.

The Rajah of Coorg, a principality of Hindostan, on the Western Ghauts, arrived on Wednesday at Southampton, by the *Euxine*. He came over to England to have his daughter educated, a singular and interesting event in the history of the native princes of India. The Rajah ate and drank with the passengers during the voyage. His daughter is an intelligent and interesting child. He was accompanied by Major Drummond as his guide. A portion of the family consisted of two of his wives. They were kept rigidly secluded in a cabin during the voyage, to prevent the crew and passengers from looking at them.

An extraordinary circumstance is mentioned in the last South American advices as having occurred at Villa Fovar, in Venezuela. One Saturnino Rincon being plaintiff in a suit, after being sworn contradicted himself sundry times; and while answering the sixth question put to him by the examining lawyer, fell dead at the feet of the latter, and in presence of a number of other persons interested in the matter. This occurrence had caused great excitement and much comment throughout the neighbourhood in which it took place.

FIRING A PRAIRIE, AT CAPE GREGORIO.

CAPTURE OF MAGELLAN PIRATES, BY H.M.S "VIRAGO."

WE have been favoured with the following interesting Narrative, with Sketches, by a Correspondent:—

We left England in H.M S S *Virago*, Commander W. H. Stuart, on September 11th, 1851; and, after touching at various places, we entered the Straits of Magellan on the morning of the 4th of December. On the 3d, about noon, as we were steaming along for Port Famine (a Chilian penal settlement, where we expected to find fresh meat, wood, and water), the weather became so thick and rainy that we could scarcely proceed; when to our astonishment, through an opening in the mist, we saw a cluster of houses, with two vessels lying at anchor. We ran in and anchored, and the Captain, First Lieutenant, Master, Purser, and Chief Engineer, immediately went on shore. They were received most courteously in one of the wooden houses, inside a sort of fort or stockade, by a person who styled himself Major Cambiaso, commandant of the troops, and second in command to the Governor, who he stated was too sick to receive them,

GENERAL CAMBIASO.

THE GIBBET ON WHICH THE CAPTAIN AND TWO OWNERS WERE HUNG.

GROUP OF PRISONERS ON BOARD H.M.S. "VIRAGO."

and begged that our surgeon might come on shore, and prescribe for him. About three o'clock the Captain and officers came off. The paddle-box boats were immediately hoisted out, and sent with a large party of men to bring the wood off, the greater number of the junior officers landing at the same time for a stroll. The party came off again, loud in their praises of the Governor, and more especially of Major Cambiaso, who, in the midst of filth and squalor, appeared in a ball-room dress, with laced coat and trousers, and a large pair of epaulettes, dashing about on horseback, with several men with lances. An Englishman who had acted as interpreter was named St. Jago Dunn: though on the first day he was allowed to walk down with us, on the second day he appeared to be a prisoner, and we wondered much how an Englishman should have come to be a prisoner under the Chilian Government, especially as he made no complaint. When our Assistant-Surgeon went on shore to see the Governor, he was courteously received: but on the following morning he was not admitted to the Governor's room. When they informed us that we might have coal at Port Famine, they warned our Captain against some escaped prisoners, who might apply to come on board: adding, that on no account should we give them protection, as they had shot a sentry when they escaped, and that they were to be shot as soon as they were taken. Again, the two vessels there had Chilian colours, though one was called the *Ellen Cornish*, of Liverpool; and the other the *Florida*: their hoisting these colours was accounted for by telling us that they were in the employ of the Chilian Government, and had been bringing down troops and provisions from Valparaiso. There was also another vessel, *Tres Amigos*, they told us, lying in Fortescue Bay, a little further up the Straits, which had brought prisoners down and was now on her way back: they gave us a letter from the Governor to her to tell her to come back again to Punta d'Arenas.

Next morning we got under weigh, and steamed about sixty miles to Port Famine, where we found the coal, and a good many houses deserted, except by a few men whom they had sent round to give us the coal, and to look after the escaped prisoners. (I should here mention that Port Famine had been the original seat of the settlement, but that they had removed five or six years back to Punta d'Arenas, as being a more convenient site). We remained some days at Port Famine, coaling, and after leaving it fell in with the before-mentioned barque *Tres Amigos*, to which ship we delivered a letter and some provisions. We stopped at several places in our way through the Straits, and were windbound for some time at Plaza Parda; we then proceeded through the magnificent scenery of Smith's and Sarmiento Channels, emerging into the South Pacific Ocean by Cape Tres Montes, and arrived at Valparaiso on the morning of the 24th of December, in time to spend our Christmas day snugly in harbour.

At Valparaiso we found the Admiral, with several ships of the English, French, and American squadrons. On Sunday, Jan. 11th, to our great surprise, the *Lama* arrived, only forty-six days from England—the shortest passage, I believe, ever accomplished. She, too, had called at Punta d'Arenas, and found it deserted except by two men, whom they brought with them: they stated that there had been a revolution amongst the prisoners, who had shot the Governor, taken a barque and brigantine, shot the captain and the owner of the latter and the owner of the former, and now were about to put to sea in those vessels, with the intention, as it was generally supposed, of joining the rebel General Cruz, who they erroneously supposed to be still making head against the Chilian Government and President Monte. Still more strange, the date on which they affirmed the Governor had been shot was just the day before we had arrived there in the *Virago*. At first we could not credit such a story; but, on comparing notes with the people at Valparaiso, we found that the person who had

H.M.S. "VIRAGO" TAKING THE PIRATES' SCHOONER "ELIZA CORNISH," IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

been shown to our assistant-surgeon as the Governor did not in any way answer the description of the real Governor, Munoz, who was one of the best officers in their navy, and had been brought up in our own service. They also discovered that the letters we had brought up had forged signatures attached to them; and, on describing the dress of the pretended Major, who, it appears, was the head man in this murderous scheme, it was found that he was wearing Munoz' epaulettes, but was only one of the junior lieutenants, and who had before borne a bad character. The men who had been regre-ented to us as runaway prisoners must have been some of the men who had originally fled with Munoz, at the first outbreak, and so it proved; for about the same time they arrived at San Carlos Chiloe, in the barque *Tres Amigos* (which, it appeared, had gone part of the way back, according to the instructions in the letter which we had taken to them), but happily fell in with these fugitives on the shore, in time to save her also from falling into the hands of these pirates.

DON BRUNO BRIONES, CAPTAIN OF THE PIRATICAL SCHOONER, "ELIZA CORNISH."

On the day after the arrival of this news, there came a request from the Chilian Government to Admiral Moresby to send a steamer down to the Straits of Magellan, as they had none disposable; and, on the Tuesday morning, we (the *Virago*) were to have gone out to the Admiral to carry this request, had he not suddenly appeared off the port on Monday night. Next morning we went out and towed the *Portland* in; after which we coaled, and on the 15th started for the Straits of Magellan.

We entered the Gulf of Penas on the morning of Sunday, 25th January, and proceeded through Messini, Sarmiento, and Smith's channels, arriving at the Straits on the 27th. We commenced our search for the pirates by going to Mercy Harbour, where we anchored for the evening. Next morning we got under weigh, and proceeded eastward; and, about ten o'clock, when approaching Plaza Parda, all hands were astonished and delighted at the cry of "A sail right ahead." She was soon made out to be the *Eliza Cornish* schooner we had seen lying at Punta d'Arenas on our former visit. We soon beat to quarters, and prepared to lower and send away our two cutters armed. When we first sighted the schooner, we observed a great many persons on deck; but, as we came nearer, there were only a few; and we observed two men struggling for which ensign they should hoist. When we came near, we fired one of the broadside guns at her, taking care not to hit her. She immediately hove to; we stopped and lowered our cutters, which immediately pulled alongside, and the men jumped on board. The English crew jumped into the boat, laying hold of the officers' and men's hands, saying, "Thank God, sir, you've come to our rescue; we've been in prison, and in danger of our lives long enough." Those who were below then came up one by one, apparently too much taken aback to offer any resistance. The two cutters conveyed the men and their things on board the *Virago*, where they were strictly searched and made prisoners. On board the *Virago*, where they were strictly searched and made prisoners. On board the schooner were Captain Salas and Lieutenant Dees, officers of the Chilian army, who had refused to join the others, and had, consequently, been imprisoned with the Englishmen. These two officers, together with the English mate, pointed out the ringleaders, who were immediately put in irons. When all the men were brought on board from the schooner, she was lashed alongside. The *Virago* then proceeded into Plaza Parda Bay, where she anchored to finish the necessary arrangements.

The schooner, with a prize crew of a lieutenant, a master's assistant, and five men, was left at anchor at Plaza Parda; having, also, part of her own crew and all the women on board.

Next day the *Virago* proceeded in further pursuit of the pirates, having learnt from the *Eliza Cornish* that the barque *Florida* had had her name changed to *Inesperada*, and had accompanied the schooner as far as Wood's Bay, here they both anchored, and Cambiaso persuaded about sixty to land on pretence of preparing for a revel, having done this, he got under weigh in the night, and giving the schooner the slip, ran away to the eastward, with the intention, it was supposed, of going either to Europe or to join Gen. Rosas at Buenos Ayres.

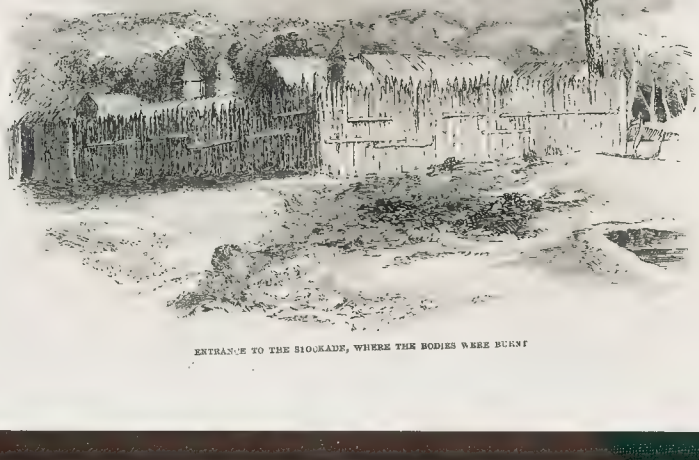
This had happened fifteen days before we fell in with the schooner; so that our hopes of catching her were small, as in fifteen days she could hardly have failed to get clear of the Straits. I may here mention that on board the *Florida* were some of the principal men—the two Generals, as they styled themselves, Cambiaso and Garcia, both of whom had been lieutenants in the Chilian service; also, they had on board the Englishman, St. Jago Dunn.

On the 30th we arrived once more at Punta d'Arenas, where we met with the party we expected, except sixteen men, who had started the day before on horseback, with the intention of falling in with the Indians, and so making their way back to Chili through Patagonia. These men here willingly came on board, the more so that they did not know that they were to be prisoners. Next morning we started to the eastern end of the Straits, to make sure that the *Florida* was not still there, and to touch at Cape Gregorio, where it was supposed the fourteen men (two had returned the day before to Punta d'Arenas) must pass in their route to find the Indians. We anchored that evening at the Cape, and landed some armed men, to kindle large fires to attract and bring off, if possible, the before-mentioned men, but in this they failed. In the afternoon we again proceeded to Punta d'Arenas, to examine the remains of provisions, &c there, and to post a notice of what had occurred, in case of any ships calling there. While here I made the accompanying Sketches of the Stockade; for we all landed to see the place where so many atrocities had been committed, and to have each individual spot pointed out to us.

We now proceeded to Port Famine. After picking up the schooner at Plaza Parda, we proceeded with her through Smith's, Sarmiento's, and Messina's Channels; and, after giving her a good offing, left her to pursue her voyage to Valparaiso. We had now about 160 prisoners on board, and were desirous of reaching Valparaiso as soon as possible; whilst a sharp watch was kept, with so many desperate fellows on board; and a certain portion of both officers and men, besides the regular sentries, carried loaded pistols in their belts.

On the morning of Sunday, the 15th, we reached St. Carlos Chiloe, and to our surprise found that the *Florida* had arrived the evening before, and been given up to the Chilian Government. It appeared that, after getting clear of the Straits, finding that many of the people were disaffected, Dunn, with some others, got up a counter-revolution; and, putting Cambiaso and the other ringleaders in irons, succeeded, with the Captain and crew, in bringing her round Cape Horn, and giving her up to the Chilian authorities at St. Carlos, though at the imminent peril of their own lives being sacrificed almost every night. We took Cambiaso and the other ringleaders on board the *Virago*, and then proceeded with a strict search of both the vessel and the prisoners, who were then bestowed in two Chilian men of war which were lying at St. Carlos; the women remaining on board the barque. An officer and some men were then sent on board her from the *Virago* to assist in taking her to Valparaiso, for which port all left together on Wednesday, 18th February.

Punta d'Arenas, the scene of the fearful tragedy, is a small penal settlement, belonging to the Chilian Government. The Governor, Munios, was a Captain in the Chilian navy, brought up in the English service. A small force of soldiers, under Captain Salas, and a few settlers, originally convicts, with women and children, altogether 500 or 600 persons, were the population of the colony. Cambiaso had been placed under arrest for insubordination; but



ENTRANCE TO THE STOCKADE, WHERE THE BODIES WERE BURNT

he was still allowed access to the barracks, and gained over a sergeant and some of the soldiers, who excited the people to revolt.

At twelve o'clock on the night of the 21st November, Cambiaso's accomplice, the sergeant, being on guard, they seized the arms, and in the middle of the stockade proclaimed General Cruz, and freedom. Cambiaso then let loose all the prisoners, and compelled every one to join him on pain of instant death, though the greater part joined him of their own accord. His next object to confinement Captain Salas, Lieutenant Diez, Mr. Dunn, and some others; but contented himself with compelling the Governor to remain within his own house. But he soon escaped, with two women, from the window. Cambiaso then commenced his cruelties by shooting a man and woman who had given some food to Manlos, and finishing the lives of these wretched victims by beating in all the fine the poor creatures' bodies with a spectacle, and finally burnt. At this juncture, in the evening of Nov. 26, the American barque *Florida* arrived, with more political prisoners, and a guard, under the command of Capt. Avillar, to whom was then entrusted the charge of the Governor, the Governor for the captain and his men to land; on doing which they were seized and imprisoned. The prisoners and most of the captain's troops, however, joined the rebels, and next morning, having got most of the people on shore, they took possession of the barque. It was on this night that Manlos, with several others, escaped in a boat, with only one oar and no sail, to Tierra del Fuego, suffering all the time the pangs of hunger; on landing he was wounded by some of the Indians, and was again obliged to return to the mainland.

In a few days arrived the English schooner *Elsea Cornish*, freighted with about 16,000 dollars, and ballasted with silver ore. An invitation was sent off to the owner (Mr. Dean) and the captain to come on shore; they accepted, and were immediately made prisoners. Two boats full of armed men were then sent off to the vessel, when Mr. Smith, the mate, and the crew were made prisoners, and the rebels took possession of all the money. Meanwhile Cambiaso was organising his own men, appointing himself and Garcia general-; an ensign named Cavalia, major; and all the worst characters he could find as captains and lieutenants; to all of whom salaries were paid, partly in advance, with the money taken from the schooner. The two vessels were next fitted out for a long voyage, with the intention, it was pretended, of joining General Cruz. Cambiaso next, on pretence of the captain of the schooner having drawn a knife, had him executed, with the two owners of the vessels. At midnight they were brought out, made to sit upon a bench under a tree, and there shot, in the presence of the men and women collected to view the horrible spectacle; the man who fired standing in the foreground of the Sketch (taken from the inside of the stockade.) As soon as they were shot, their inhuman murderers prepared a cresset upon the branches of the tree, and, pouring on it spirits of wine, they hoisted them up, to be gazed upon by the mob, who filled the air with cries of exultation and clapping of hands. The bodies were then dragged outside the stockade, and burnt to ashes in boxes of logs, three on the top of the same fire. They finish'd by killing a calf amongst the ashes of the dead, and holding a revel on the spot.

Soon after this fearful spectacle the Governor returned from Tierra del Fuego, and landed in Freshwater Bay: his companions advised him to conceal himself, but, in spite of their entreaties, he repaired to the priest's house; but, being discovered, he and the priest were dragged to execution, shot, and burnt.

It was on the afternoon of the next day, December 4, that the *Virago* arrived; they having, as we have since learned, fired a gun to bring us in: they hastily invented a story to deceive us, and set General Garcia to personate the sick Governor. Meanwhile, they had a large number of men, with loaded muskets concealed, ready to shoot our captain and officers up in the first alarm; and during the time that I mentioned our officers were so strongly pressed to remain till Cambiaso's return, he was plotting their death. Four times that day we held a council of war with the rebel officers as to whether they should take the vessel, and they had a large number of irons in readiness for their purpose, three times at different periods of the day it was carried against Cambiaso's wish to take the vessel by three votes only, and once by four votes. This decision was not, however, from any dislike to the proceeding; but only in consequence of the reports of her crew and formidable armament carried on shore by the man who came off to fetch the surgeon, though his real object was to spy the vessel. The boat was well carried out, and nothing would have transpired had it not been for the *Lama* passing through and picking up two or three men. This was a wonderful escape; for if the rascals, then removed to Fort Famine, had known anything of her, she would have fallen an easy prey to them. After this we made every haste with their preparations for unbarking, and put to death three harmless Indians who had been living at Punta d'Arenas for some time amongst them. At length, having unbarked all they could, Cambiaso left with the schooner, accompanied the schooner in the *Florida* as far as Wood's Bay, where he gave them the slip, leaving his own crew behind, but carrying off as much money as he could. Thus is fully developed, from papers that fell into our possession, that he has turned pirate, so far as to have taken any vessels in his way. He had established signals with the schooner, and had prepared a piratical flag, "Death's head and cross-bones," We also found a paper containing a code of laws for the government of his party, in which the smallest attempt at insubordination were to be visited by various punishments, as being shot and hung; shot, hung, and burnt; hung, quartered, and burnt to ashes, &c.

P S.—Tuesday, 24th, Valparaiso.—We are this yesterday afternoon, the *Virago* having both the schooner and the barque, and are now snugly anchored here. Preparations for the trial of the pirates are proceeding.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND-IN-CHIEF.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-Genera. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

Major-General James Campbell is appointed to command the troops in New South Wales, in succession to Sir Edward Buckley Wynyard, who vacates the command on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General. Mr. William Commissiong is appointed a member of the Council at Sierra Leone.

Captain Hawkey, of the Royal Marines, who shot Lieutenant Seaton in a duel at Portsmouth, some few years since, is now under arrest, also Captain, of the same corps. It appears that on Saturday last Captain Hawkey were walking near Charlton, a few days ago, when they met Lieut. Swaine, and in consequence of some observations Lieut. Swaine made to the lady, Captain Hawkey struck him a severe blow across the face with a stick. A scuffle ensued, when Captain and Adjutant Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, came up, and, after separating the combatants, placed them both under arrest, and a report of the affair has been forwarded to the Admiralty, who have ordered a court of inquiry to take place immediately.

THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."—One of the officers of the Cape Screw Steam Navigation Company's ship *Propontis* makes the following statement in reference to the conversation heard in his ship, which may go far to account for the accident to the *Birkenhead* steamer, as the extraordinary circumstances referred to happened upon the same day the latter unfortunate steamer was lost:—"Some days before making the Cape land, and the *Propontis*, in February, 1852, we found there was nearly six points difference between our standard and binnacle compasses, the standard having nearly three points west variation, and the binnacle nearly three points easterly variation. On approaching the land, the night of the 25th February, we found the binnacle compass so out sadly, and oscillating so much, at times taking nearly a round turn, that we could not steer by it, but continued to steer by the standard, when remained steady." In the list of sub-criptions for the relief of the widows, orphans, &c., of all those who perished in the *Birkenhead*, we find—"A present-ation from Captain Stephenson for a girl to the Orp.an School at Chelsenham."

THE DOCKYARD BATTALION AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—It is understood that orders have been given that the whole Royal dockyard battalion at Devonport shall, during the approaching summer, be exercised and mustered in the military attitudes, motions, and manœuvres which have hitherto formed the subject of their drills, but in embarking and landing from boats when under arms, and in going aboard with a view to encountering and forcibly repelling, in the case of the active companies, to embark and disembark the field-pieces, and to take them from the shore at Crenpyl, where they will land, to Maser Heights, a distance of some what more than a mile, all up hill. Maker Heights is to be the drill-ground for both artillery and cavalry.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A letter received from Stromness (North of Scotland), dated April 26, states that the Arctic Expedition, under Captain Sir E. Belcher, consisting of the *Assistance*, Captain Sir E. Belcher; *Resolute*, Captain Kellet; the *North Star*, Commander Pullen; the *Intrepid*, Commander M'Clintock; the *Pioneer*, Lieutenant Sherard Osborn; and the *Sanspareil* steamer, Commander Gardener, and *Desperate* steamer; Lieut. F. H. Stevens, arrived there on the 23d, all well, after a fine run of four days from the Nore, a short time bowing, and the longest time running under canvas. The Expedition left Stromness on the 24th, steering direct for Cape Farewell.

VESSELS CONTAINING GUNPOWDER.—A regulation, dated Office of Ordnance, April 30, 1852, directs, in pursuance of the 14th and 15th Victoria, cap. 67, by which no more than 100 barrels of gunpowder are to be carried in gunpowder magazines and stores near Liverpool, that the following regulations are to be observed under the penalty of a misdemeanour; viz.:—"1. That in vessels for the stowage of gunpowder in bulk, no wood lining or wing shall be left between the powder store and the ship's side, in case of collision from other vessels passing up or down. 2. That a crown of planking shall be attached of four inches thick, extending from the lower part of the beams, for the whole extent of the powder rooms; and that the entrance scuttle shall be fitted with a pent-house covering on the deck, for the further security of the magazine scuttle-way. 3. That no cabin with fire-place can be observed. And the Master-General of the Ordnance is pleased to allow that the quantity of gunpowder to be kept in the new floating magazines, at Liverpool, may be increased from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels, of 100 lb. each.—W. COTTON."

Captain Gunning Sutton was thrown from his horse between two omnibuses coming in opposite directions, on Saturday afternoon, while he was in the act of crossing from Albert-gate into William-street, Lowndes-square, in company with his daughter. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Captain Howard Vyse, in Chesham-street, where he was immediately attended by two medical gentlemen, who discovered that he had received a deep wound in the lower part of the abdomen, from which considerable hæmorrhage took place. The gallant officer was soon restored to consciousness, but in consequence of the serious nature of the injury, he gradually sank under it, and expired on Tuesday.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The two symphonies at the fourth concert were Mendelssohn's No. 2, and Beethoven's magnificent work in B flat, No. 4. The former was composed expressly for this society, but we participate in the general opinion that it is not equal to Mendelssohn's other great orchestral conceptions. The first movement is particularly animated and frank, and foreshadows themes afterwards heard in the "Walpurgis Night;" the andante, which was re-demanded, is a solemn dirge, suggested, probably, by Beethovenish reminiscences; the minuet and trio are especially Haydnish and Mozartian; and the finale, a common tarantella, would have covered a multitude of composer sins ridiculs if he had dared to have worked such a trivial subject into a symphonic form. Nothing could be finer than the execution under Costa's *bâton*, as also of the overtures. Macfarren's "Don Quixote" is a clever work, and Romberg's in D, Op. 6, a fine composition, vigorous as it is, made no sensation, being too palpably Weberian in ideas and workmanship, and lacking also distinctive themes, to attend and give to the story of the opera. Addison's as was the performance of Spohr's double quartet in D, by Messrs. Sainton, Cooper, Dando, Hill, R. Blagrove, Lucas, and Piatti, it was out of place in a Philharmonic programme, and was a sorry substitute for a concerto with some great painist or violinist. Mr. John Thomas's harp performance in E flat was clever, and exceedingly well played by himself. The vocal gamings were confined to Miss Louisa Pyne's artistic singing of a scena by Weber, depicting *Porzia's* fears as to the intentions of *Brutus* prior to the assassination of *Julius Cæsar*, and of the finely executed trio from Auber's "Crown Diamonds;" and to Herr Formes' splendid rendering of the air of "Sarastro," from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," and the air from Weber's "Euryanthe." The orchestra was the whole on the first night of the series: but perhaps the directors will take their revenge at the fifth, which will be given on the 17th inst.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first performances at the "Union" of Madame Pleyel and Herr Joachim, attracted on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, one of the largest and most fashionable assemblages that we collected on those walls. Joachim, who was first known in the country as a boy violinist, returns to us, after a residence at Weimar, with Liszt, who is achieving much for art progress as music director in that city, a thorough-ly trained artist, combining with the complete physical mastery of his instrument, intellectual and poetic reading of the works he undertakes to interpret: thus, in the posthumous quartet of Schubert, the song writer of fame, he vanished instances of the most complex nature, within the last andante he sang two lovely melody with all the soul and passion of a southern singer. Equal-y great was his playing in Beethoven's Quartett in A, No. 5, with Moralt, second violin; Dury, tenor; and Lucas, violoncello. Madame Pleyel took the pianoforte part in Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, Op. 49, with Joachim and Piatti as coadjutors; and the unrivaled *pianiste* likewise performed Liszt's arrangement of Schubert's air, "Le Jeune Pâtre," and Liszt's fantasia on the themes o' the skating scene from Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Her match ess execution drew down acclamations rarely heard from the aristocratic subscribers. There was no gentle tapping of the hoives of Mr. E la's "Forest of Arden," but the jeweled hands were impressed with the butery oblivious of languid restraint, the voices at length resounded with absolute clearing. It must have been a grand triumph for the *artiste* to have witnessed amongst her most exacting admirers the most distinguished pianists of the age. It would call for infinitely more space than can be afforded in our illustrated columns to explain the combined qualities in Madame Pleyel's pianoforte interpretations, rendering them so fascinating and exciting; and the formula of conventional criticism fails far short of the reality.

BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY.

The new arrangement of performing the posthumous quartetts of the immortal Beethoven, at the beginning of the programme, instead of at the end, as heretu ore, works well. The mind is less fatigued, and better prepared to follow and comprehend the intricacies of these wondrous works, comprising the third period of his great career. Thus, at the third meeting, on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, the scheme was opened with No. 15, in C sharp minor, Op. 131, composed in the year 1826: and it was Joachim, the enthusiastic worshipper of Beethoven's genius, who interpreted, with kindred feeling, the enormous difficulties, having Mr. Cooper as second violin, Herr Goffr.o as tenor or viola, and Lucas as violoncello (Piatti was absent with his regiment), in F, Op. 18 (1792), and No. 10, in E flat, Op. 74 (1813). MM. Silas and Rousselot also executed Mendelssohn's sonata in B flat, for the pianoforte and violoncello; his former, as a pianist, is too rarely heard in public.

MR. AGUILAR'S CONCERT.

Mr. Aguilar is an English pianist and composer, whose performances of Beethoven's pianoforte works we had recent occasion to eulogise. His evening concert at Wedne-day was fashionable—Mr. Willy leader, and Herr Anschuez conductor—was remarkable, inasmuch as an overture, entitled "Aspheus," and the pianoforte pieces in "Allegro Maestoso," with band, and a fantasia, were composed by him, and were calculated to inspire respect for his attainments. He was assisted by Sivori and Bottesini, Madame Cora Novello, Mademoiselle Jetty Treffz, Herr Reichart, and Herr Formes—thus securing an attractive programme.

FERDINAND HILLER'S CONCERT.

Ferdinand Hiller is one of the most eminent musicians of Germany. He was born in Frankfort, and studied composition under Rink and Hummel, and afterwards was accompanyist in the institution in Paris for sacred music, directed by Choron. In 1830 some of Hiller's orchestral works and chamber compost ons were tried at a concert in Paris, and raised his fame. As a pianist he gained party in Batiste's proceedings; but, not satisfied with his Parisian fame, Hiller returned to Germany, and at Frankfort first, and afterwards at Cologne, as chapel-master, was much distinguished, both as a composer and conductor. It was the direction of the Gürzenich Concerts at Cologne that Hiller gave up, and his natural taste were quite opposed to operatic music of that class. His overtures to Shakspeare's "Tempest" and "Goethe's "Faust," his symphonies, concertos, quartetts, and pianoforte pieces, are well known to college and conservatorio musicians in this country. He wrote additional accompaniments for Handel's "Deborah," executed at the musical festival at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1834. On Thursday he had a *matinée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, to display some of his chamber compositions, but it is to be hoped that he may be enabled to give a concert, with full orchestra, to enable amateurs to hear to his greatest works. He performed his "Danse des Fantomes," and other pieces; and, with Mdlle. Clauss, a duet for two pianos, on a theme by Weber, a duo with Joachim, and a sonata with Piatti. Vocal pieces by himself were also sung by Madame L. Novello, Miss Dolby, Herr Reichart, and Herr Staudigl, principally from his oratorio, "The Destruction of Jerusalem." Every hearer of Hiller's inspirations must be convinced that he is no ordinary composer; but whether he can be classed with the great circle claiming to possess creative genius, will require a larger arena to determine.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

At the fourth meeting of the Melodists' Club, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Major Hough in the chair—there was an excellent selection of English glees and songs, performed by Messrs. Durrant, Land, Cooper, Gray, King (the hon. secretary), Turle, J. L. Hatton, E. Taylor, Lawler, Kimberry, &c. Mohique played on the violin, and Herr Reichart and Herr Staudigl afforded their valuable aid in the vocal programme.——Mrs. John Macfarren, the clever composer of a *mailede mascarade* on the tist at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Mdme. F. Lablache, the Misses Dolby, Williams, Rainford, Mr. F. Boodle, and Herr Reichart.——The first of the eighty concert at the C.O. Crystal Palace is a fixture, Mrs. A. Newton, the Misses H. Braham, E.—ocob, Lascelles, Warman, Woolf, Messrs. Swift and Josephmas were engaged.——Mr. F. Westerman, the flautist, and an excellent concerto at the Queen's Concert-room, Sloane-street, aided by Madame Lemaire, Mrs. Mary Rose, Mrs. F. Westerman, Herr Haas, Herr Bruchmann, Herr Rummel, Mr. Goldmack, Mr. John Day, Herr Lutgen, and Mr. J. Ward.——The "Rose Queen" held a rehearsal on Monday evening at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, at which Mdme. E. Gerzi, Mdle. T. Magner, Mdle. Anna Hermann, Miss Henning, Mdme. Goffrie, Herr Sonnenberg, Herr Goldmack, Herr Goffrie, Herr Gerzi, and a full band and chorus appeared in the programme.——Professor Taylor delivered, on Thursday and Friday, the usual Gresham Music lectures; the concluding one will be given this evening (Saturday).——Next Monday will be the fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and Herr Jansa's third quartet.——On Tuesday Mozart's Requiem will be performed.——On Wednesday will be the performance of Beethoven's No. 9 Choral Symphony, under Berlioz's direction, at the fourth concert of the New Philharmonic Society; in the morning, at the second meeting of the Harmonic Association, at which Mdle. Clauss, the pianist, will perform.——Miss Anne Van Esch Taylor's concert is on the 12th inst.——On Friday will be the sixth meeting of the Musical Institute; the concert of the Misses Birch; and the performance of "Eljah," at the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction.——Herr Gustave Nic ze, the well-known singer from Vienna, distinguished also by his clever compositions, has arrived in town for the season.——At the second morning concert last Monday, at Willis's Rooms, of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, madrigals by Benet and Stafford Smith, and glees and catch by Webbe, Callcott, W. Knyvett, Hawes, Horsley, and Harrison, were sung by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Hobbs, Land, and Phillips, with consummate skill. The third concert will take place next Monday.——The first song at Oxford on Tuesday and Wednesday; on Thursday, at Plymouth, and yesterday at Devonport.——At the fifth of the London Wednesday Concerts, on the 5th instant, Sivori and Prosper Sainton were the instrumental stars; and Herr Reichart, Herr Staudigl, and Mr. Braham, the vocal stars; the other vocalists were the Misses Alcyone, Messent, Jacobs, R. Lucas's band, Stansbury, Bennett, M-ers. Wilkinson, and Lucas, conductor.——At Mr. Lucas's last Musical Evening, on Wednesday, a clever quartett, by Var. Bree, was executed: the *artistes* engaged were Herr Pauer, the pianist, and Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, and Lucas for the quintett.——Mr. W. Rea, the talented pianist, gave the first of two pianoforte *soirées* last night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.——M. Oross, the Hungarian pianist, presented a pianoforte recital to his friends and admirers yesterday morning, at the Mortimer-street Rooms: he performed Liszt's intricate "Don Juan" fantasia, some of Mendelssohn's poetic "Songs without Words," and Schubert's "Ave Maria" and "Wanderer." Not the least interesting portion of the programme were the pieces composed by Oross, comprising a dreamy nocturne, some Eastern reveries, and a study. He is an accomplished pianist, not disfigured by any difficulties, and possessing taste, feeling, and sentiment.——The Cecilian Society has undertaken the pe-formance of Mozart's "Requiem," and Haydn's *6o* mith mass, under the direction of Mr. Shoubridge, with Mr. Boardman as organist.——The *Musical World*, publishes a letter of Berlioz to Mr. Edward Leder, the composer, ... that the non efficiency of the performance of the [illegible] ... by [illegible] ... ascribed to [illegible] ... Mr. [illegible] ... Mr. [illegible] ... Mr.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHES COURT.—THE REV. MR. GLADSTONE.

This was a proceeding against the Rev. Mr. Gladstone, for publicly reading prayers, administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and performing other ecclesiastical duties in a certain chapel in Long-acre, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, without the license of the Bishop of London, and contrary to his monition and prohibition. Mr. Gladstone, in answer to the articles exhibited on the part of the promoter, delivered in an allegation, in which he pleaded that Long-acre Chapel was a special case to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and that ever since 1788 divine service had been performed there by a clerk in holy orders, with the consent of the vicar and the Bishop. It went on to say, that, in May, 1851, Mr. Gladstone, for a considerable time, became the lessee of the chapel, subject to the payment of £147 annually to the Mercers' Company. Now, the articles said that this was a proprietary chapel, and the allegation did not take issue on that fact, but simply set out the history of the chapel. The second plea in the allegation stated that in August, 1846, Mr. Gladstone became perpetual curate of St. Mark, Lansdown, within the diocese of Bath and Wells, and continued to be curate of that parish till 1851. It stated that he had received the highest testimonials from the Bishop of Norwich and other clergymen, and that the Bishop of London, on a due examination of those testimonials, had duly licensed him to officiate as minister of Long-acre Chapel. The third branch of the allegation was that he had borne an irreproachable character, and he went on to say that he had not been monished to show cause why the license granted by the Bishop should not be revoked. This was intended to raise the question whether the license granted by the Bishop could be revoked without assigning any reason for the revocation. The fourth plea in the allegation was, that the proceeded prohibition of the Bishop of London was not such "a godly admonition" of his superior as Mr. Gladstone was bound by his ordination vows to obey, but was in effect a severe judicial sentence of perpetual suspension, which could only be pronounced by an ecclesiastical court for an ecclesiastical offence. It was also denied that the prohibition was duly served.

The arguments were heard before Sir John Dodson on Monday.

Dr. Bayford, as counsel for the promoter, called the attention of the Court to the exact charge against Mr. Gladstone, because the articles made no other charge against him than that of publicly reading prayers, and administering and celebrating as a minister of the Church of England, in an unconsecrated chapel, and in defiance of the prohibition of the ordinary. The question he submitted was one of law, and had been decided 160 years ago, in a case between one of the Bishop's claim to revoke his license. The learned doctor quoted several authorities in support of his argument.

Mr. Gladstone, who appeared in person, contended that this was a mere arbitrary revocation, and said that his authority to preach the Gospel came from a far higher source than the Bishop. Yet it seemed he was to desist without any reason being given, by the mere stroke of the Bishop's pen. The very question was referred to the judicial bosom of ordination, and said it certainly might be a legal arrangement; but without just cause shown, he apprehended it was but a secondary consideration; and that not only was the law far from clear on the subject, but there were many reasons and arguments which might be advanced to show it could not overrule all authority.

Dr. Bayford replied on the case cited.

The Court, in giving judgment (against Mr. Gladstone), observed that in the char e made there was nothing affecting his moral character in any degree what- ever. The only question the Court had to consider was the point of law in the f ensuance—whether the Bishop had not a right to act as he had done, without ass ng any reason or making any charge against the defendant of improper con uct. It did not be low, however, from the Bishop's act, that he could have no other good reason than a case of offence on the part of the defendant. It might be very proper at one time that the chapel in question should be used as a chapel of ease, but at other times it might be found inconvenient and improper. It was now the law, as laid down in the case of *Middleton v. Croft*, that the mere proprietary chapel belonging to the Drapers' Company, who might at any time they choose convert it to another use. Mr. Gladstone was bound to obey the lawful command of his ordinary, and the question still to be decided was, if a prohibition was a lawful command or not. The present sentence, however, would not operate to prevent Mr Gladstone from performing occasional duties for ever. It would only remain in force until the Bishop should see fit to withdraw the Bishop; and no clergyman could officiate without such license. The Court held the cases cited in support of the prohibition to bear out completely the revocation of a license, and that it was bound to follow the principle which it held decide that the facts averred in this allegation did not constitute a sufficient defence; that if they were all duly proved by evidence, they would not be sufficient to take away the power of the Bishop, and it must therefore reject the articles

Mr. Gladstone said he protested against the decision; and it appeared to him, that, had he been really guilty of a crime, his position would have been infinitely better. He should appeal to the Queen in Council.

Dr. Bayford said the proceedings were under the Church Discipline Act, which expressly provided that there should be no appea, from any interlocutory decree without the consent of the judge himself; and therefore he trusted the Court would withhold its permission, as the only effect of an appeal would be to protract the suit for nothing

Mr. Gladstone directed the attention of the Court to the 15th clause of the same act, which stated that an appeal to the Queen in council from the judgment of a bishop or of that court was allowable, if any of the parties to a suit should think himself aggrieved.

The Court said the case was not yet heard; those articles had been merely rejected.

Mr. Gladstone would defend the case to the last extremity.

The proctor having prayed publication of the evidence, publication was decreed.

The case will stand on admission of the exceptive allegations, if any, at the next court day.

BEGGING-LETTER IMPOSTORS.

At the Middlesex Sessions in Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, before Mr. Serjeant Adams and a bench of magistrates, Mr. Bodkin took occasion to put in a very clear light the infamous mode of trading upon the charitable feelings of the public which is practised by these impostors

Thomas Henry Stone, aged 40, a notorious begging letter writer, was indicted for fraudulently obtaining, by false pretences, from Richard Forster, a Post-office order for the payment of £3 10s. 6d., his property, with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same. Other counts in the indictment charged him with conspiring with Frances Stanley, and other persons unknown, to defraud the prosecutor.

From Mr. Bodkin the barrister's statement, it appeared that Mr. Forster's attention had been ca led to an advertisement in the *Times* newspaper, purporting to be from a distressed woman, on the 26th of March, which was as follows:

"TO THE CHARITABLE AND AFFLUENT.—At the eleven'h hour a young and most unfortunate lady is driven by great distress to re.ort from those charitable and humane persons we have always proven benevolent acts, some little pecuniary assistance, which will be duly and gratefully acknowledged. The condition is almost hopeless, being, alas! friendless, and reduced to the last extremity. The smallest aid would be most thankfully received. Address, for further explanation, given Invret Miss T C M, Post-office, Great Randolph-street, Camden New Town

He wrote, in consequence, and received the following reply:—

Friday, April 2

Sir—I again offer my gratitude for your charitable kindness I am quite unable to speak the promptings of my heart for your great go dness to me, an entire stranger, but you may be sure all I am very sincere and grateful You will, I am sure, be happy to hear I have at last found a few trifling diamonds upon me, and also obtained sufficient of my wearing apparel to make a decent appearance, but it has swallowed up the whole of your generous bounty, for I assure you the day have removed to the Hempstead-road where a far more comfortable lodging has been offered by me, and where, Sir, if you honour me with a call I shall be most happy, and will, if pleasure, relate my circumstances in connexion with my past history, and I do hope you may consider me worthy of your future notice But it is my earnest wish to accept myself of the offer of Lucas's situation, and I will gratefully accept by a letter addressed to me at Mrs Lucas's, Lennox-street, Hempstead-road, Camden New Town, and will be most punctual in the discharge of my duties, and I trust you will not withdraw your generous favour from me, but I will endeavour to merit your kindness in every way in my power. I am, Sir, your most grateful and humble servant, FRANCES STANLEY

Kindest Forster, do not forget

Please direct me, "T. C. M.," Post-office, 37, Cranmer-street, Grey's-inn-road.

In fact the printer at the "new way to Fortune" was the writer. He got his living in this way: He wrote letters of this description, went to the post office to receive the answers, and went away whistling with delight at having obtained the plunder of those he had swindled. On searching certain lodgings in Kleinfeld Forster, who stated he was an architect, reading at 9, New Ormond-street, and narrated the circumstances already mentioned. The first letter he received, in answer to one he wrote on seeing the advertisement, stated that the writer was the illegitimate daughter of a merchant, who died suddenly in a railway carriage, about two years ago. During her father's life she had been comfortably provided for, but since she has been in extreme distress. It was signed "Frances Clarke." In sent a Post-office order for £3 19s. 6d., after some further letters, in one of which the writer said that she had obtained a situation, but in consequence was obliged to put on other apparel, and requested some further assistance. The letters destroyed were unquestionably in the same hand writing as those produced.

The handwriting of the prisoner, and the case against him, as given above, was supported by ample testimony; and it was clearly shown that the prisoner had for a length of time pursued, with great pecuniary advantage to himself, the infamous practice of a begging-letter impostor.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the first count (obtaining money by false pretences, but without conspiracy).

Mr. Bodkin then gave the court the following account of the prisoner's previous history.—For many years he had been carrying on the trade of fabricating letters for the purpose of obtaining money; a bushels of them might have been produced, which were in the possession of the Mendicity Society. He had living with him a woman who went by the name of Stanley. She was much younger than himself and was respectably connected, but had been induced by him to live with him as his wife, and in this degrading position she was the principal aid in the fraud he had committed on the Duke of Wellington. She then represented herself at different times as the daughter of several officers who had served under him, and were ill ed dying under his command, and in this way had obtained from his Grace as much as £450, who never suspected whom he was all this time assisting. The prisoner had been summary convicted two or three times for similar offences, and fourteen years ago was transported for forgery. Since his return he had obtained large sums in this manner, it forming the whole source from which he derived his living.

The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

THE "GEMEINE" EAU DE COLOGNE.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Vice-Chancery, before Mr. J Parker, an application was made in the case of Farina v. Rosse for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using the trademarks of the plaintiff, as a manufacturer of Eau de Cologne. The bill stated that an ancestor of the plaintiff in the year 1709 invented and discovered a mode of printing, or giving a specimen to a wash, which was called and sold by him under the name of Eau de Cologne; that the exclusive right and title to the said secret art had descended to the present plaintiff, Johann Maria Farina, who prepared the said perfumed wa er at his manufactory, at the ishirty Platz, in the city of Cologne; that in the year 1826, he invented a certain form of signature and address, namely "Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz," and also a certain seal or stamp, and certain labels which he had caused to be printed or engraved on sticking, which were pasted on the bottles sold by him; that in July, 1846, he first discovered that the defendant, Luis Rosse, of 264, Regent-street, was selling counterfeit perfumed water, under the name of Eau de Cologne with labels similar to those used by the plaintiff; and that, on an application made to him, he agreed to discontinue such sale; but that, on the 15th of April, 1852, he had discovered that he was still selling such counterfeit Eau de Cologne, with labels similar to those of the plaintiff. The Vice-Chancellor issued an injunction restraining the defendant from selling Eau de Cologne in bottles, with la cls or wrappers s milar to those used by the plaintiff.

A few days ago a French lady, who described herself as having been engaged by Mr. Bunn as *prémiere danseuse*, and who produced a contract purporting to confirm her statement, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of *fieri facias* for £50 and costs, in order to proceed to enforce the terms of the contract. It was stipulated in the contract that she should be paid 1000 francs for travelling expenses, and £4 000 francs for her services for the season. She had come from Paris for the season, but had been put into no engagem nt, nor had she been able to get her expenses, or any intimation of what was intended. As she could not enter into another contract, she was desirous of returning to Paris. Mr. Hardwick said the matter was one which a solicitor could best deal with.

Mr. F. B. Lewis, advertising agent, of No. 86, Moorgate-street, has been committed by Alderman Carden, at the Mansion House police-office, to take his trial on a charge of having obtained money from Mr. F. Ellerby, of Warbrook un er false pretences. It appeared in evidence, that the prosecutor is solicitor to the Melbourne Gold and General Mining Association, and that he gave the defendant, on the 12th inst., the sum in question for the purpose of inserting the advertisement of the company in the *Times* newspaper. On the 13th and 15th defendant called upon him and said that he had paid £5 for the insertion of the advertisement in the *Times* on which Mr. Ellerby gave him £3 more. The advertisement, however, never appeared, nor had any money been received at the *Times* office for its insertion.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The immense abundance of money seeking investment in most quarters, the comparatively flourishing state of the trade and commerce of the country, and the general advances made by the joint-stock banking interest to their customers, have not had any material influence upon the value of Consols this week. It is true that they have tended to diffuse more confidence as regards the future; yet it is evident that capitalists are not disposed to invest in other than the best securities, which, at present prices, offer a very moderate return for their money. The fact that the exchange at New York is slightly against this country, and that small shipments of bullion were made from Liverpool by the steamer of last week, have also operated against several large transactions; hence, the quotations of the Three per Cents have been the turn lower. That some period must of necessity elapse ere we shall receive anything like heavy payments for the produce of this country for the present season, is evident from the tenor of the advices just at hand; nevertheless, we can scarcely anticipate any material falling off in the stock in the Bank of England, as we shall be in the receipt of a large amount from the joint-stock banks, which, at present

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STARTLING NEWS for TRAVELLERS and Others.—One of the most remarkable cases upon record is DALTON'S (late DERBISHIRE) CASE; the other the Dressing Case, mounted in silver, for £3 10s. These extraordinary facts, for which they are, are small enough for the pocket, good enough for the fastidious and, although last, not least exchangeable if not liked. Also repaired or taken in exchange.—DALTON, 95, Quadrant, Regent-street.

CARPETS.—BRIGHTS SPLENDID VELVET TAPESTRIES.—These goods being woven by steam power, are of the most perfect character, the designs correct, the patterns more elaborate, and the quality equal to any French Moquette. Also a great variety of Brussels, French Silk and Worsted Damask, warranted, 134 inches wide, from 6s 6d per yard. Turkey Carpets, Floor Cloth, &c.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, Spring-gardens, Pall-mall.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post, contains designs and prices of Portable Iron Bedsteads, Patent Dovetail Iron, Brass, Japanned Wood, Polished Birch, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut Wood Bedsteads Also, their Priced List of Bedding, and the new Warerooms, which enable them to keep one of each design fixed for inspection They have also, in addition to their usual stock, a large variety of the best designs of Bedsteads, both in Wood and Iron, which they have just imported.

Heal and Son's Bedding Manufactories, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN SHIRTS, with the advantages of the Gussetted Cloth-break searches thoroughly into the divisions, and creases them in the most extraordinary manner, hazn never some losses: is. Peculiarly peculiar Shirts and Shirtmakers, with the double sub-collar, 40s, 42s, 44s, 46s, 48s, 50s, and 52s.

Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans thoroughly in two-thirds the time. An extensive Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE BINGLEY, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street. Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth-Powder, 2s per box.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted to keep correct time than half a minute per week The great reduction of price sets aside all idea, either of the Swiss manufacture or cheap watches, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-Office Order for £4 4s, one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 3d

WATCHES and CHAINS.—GEORGE CORDING offers a large assortment of first quality at lowest prices. Gold Watches, £2 15s; in handsome cases, £3 10s; ditto, Lever ditto, four, five, and six guinea; Ladies' elegant Gold swiss Lever Watches, £4 15s, £5 5s, and very best, £6 6s. Regular Gold Lever Watches, at nine, ten, and twelve guineas, and of the highest quality ever offered. Gold Albert Chains, in great variety 30s to £10 —223, Strand, four doors west of Temple-bar

MESSRS. HAWLEYS beg respectfully to inform the nobility and the public that they are the only genuine Watchmakers in the City, and have no connexion with any house with a house in Regent-street, assuming the name of Hawleys. Elegant Gold Watches, Jewelled in 4 holes, in handsome cases, with all the late improvements, from £3 10s 0d; Silver Watches, with movements equal to the above, £2 2s 0d; Gold Lever Watches, £5 5s; Silver ditto, £3 15s 0d. A written guarantee given with each Watch. A choice selection of Gold Albert Chains, from 30s to £10 10s. Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 284, HIGH HOLBORN, from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street

GOLD CHAINS by Troy Weight and Workmanship.—ELKINGTON and BROUGH, Manufacturing Goldsmiths, established A D 1795, having been awarded a Prize Medal, for their Diamond and Gold Chains, at the Great Exhibition, beg to announce that, in obedience to the numerous calls made upon them, they have opened their Manufactory to the Public at MANUFACTURERS PRICES The system of weighing Gold Chains by sovereigns being one of the greatest frauds ever practised on the public, Messrs. Elkington and Brough have much pleasure in offering their profit being made on the workmanship alone, which is charged by the Troy Weight (or Sovereign) in use. Sample Chains for the general assortment of Jewellery, all made on the premises.—Manufactory, 22, Regent-street, Quadrant, Piccadilly.

HOLMES'S NEW STEREOSCOPIC DIAGRAMS.—The SECOND SHEET of twelve exceedingly curious DIAGRAMS is now ready, price 3s. Sold by all booksellers, opticians, and toy dealers Holmes's original Stereoscope, constructed on the very best principle, price 5s. Sent for 1 sheet of Diagrams, gratis. Post-office orders addressed to Frederick Holmes, 5, Alfred-street, Bedford-square, will have immediate attention.

MONEY ready to be immediately Advanced, at 5 Per Cent. Interest, upon the personal security of gentlemen of property, heirs to entailed estates, &c., also upon freehold, copyhold, and good leasehold property, reversions in money in the funds, annuities, life interests, &c, derived under will or marriage settlements. Reversions purchased. Apply (confidentially) to Mr CHARLES ALLEN, 28A, Regent-street, Waterloo-place

REEVES' WATER-COLOURS. REEVES' CUMBERLAND LEAD DRAWING PENCILS. Cheapside, London.

IMPROVED AIR CANES for Shooting Rooks, Rabbits, Sea Fowl, &c, with Ball, Small Birds with Shot Flak with Harpoon and Line, &c. Prices from 65s. Pumps and Apparatus Guns, &c. Superior Fuse Rifles, 10Gs. REILLY, Gunmaker, New Oxford street.

SALMON and TROUT FISHING.—CHARLES FARLOW, Fishing Tackle Manufacturer, 191, Strand, begs to inform the public that his new BOOK of SALMON and TROUT HOOKS, and all other gear for the sure capture of river fish, at moderate prices. Collectors forwarded by post gratis

TIME is MONEY."—Save both, by purchasing one of those superior Time-pieces, AMERICAN CLOCKS, price 14s, 18s, and 25s; Eight-Day Clocks, 30s, 35s, and 40s. All are two-months' correct time, and sold by ROBERTS, at the AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE, 548, New Oxford-street

NOVELTY in CROCHET.—Miss LAMBERT has the honour to forward, by return of post, to those ladies who would be first in the field with the newest CROCHET BOOK, with full Instructions and Engravings for her new Fancy Work, which gained the Exhibition Prize. Price 1s 6d, or 24 stamps. Address, 8, Craven-street, Strand.

INDIA and BRITISH SHAWLS CLEANED, the brilliancy of the colours preserved. Bed Furniture and Drawing-room Dresses cleaned. Feathers Dyed, and Furnished. Black for Mourning every Wednesday, by SAMUEL OSMOND and Co., Dyers, 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London.

AT the IRISH LINEN COMPANY'S DAMASK LINEN WAREHOUSE, 49, Cornhill, Bloomsbury-square, is always to be found a STOCK of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, at the manufacturers' prices. Sheets, Shirts, Cambrics, and Sqaalled in London. Linen and Lonsdale's Shirts made to order, from 30s per half dozen upwards.—Established 1800

RIMMEL'S VIOLET WINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and beneficial lotion for the toilet or bath, a reviving perfume, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Price 2s 6d and 4s. Sold by E. RIMMEL, 39 Gerrard-street, Soho; and by all Perfumers and Chemists.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a SHEET of DESIGNS for two postage stamps. He also beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in 40s gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Necklaces, &c., at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 172, Fenchurch-street, London

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the Lancet—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Nursing Bottle introduced by Mr Blair, of Oxford-street. They are adapted to milk and all kinds of food, and have an elastic nipple, which no infant will reject, unequalled for cleanliness and durability." 7s 6d, or by post, in a box, 8s extra.—B. BLAIR, 196, Oxford-street. Hands stamped with name and address.

FRED. LINCOLN (Son of W. S. Lincoln), Cheltenham-house, Westminster-road, London.

COINS.—WILLIAM the CONQUEROR Silver Penny, 3s.; HENRY III. Silver Penny, 1s. 6d.; HENRY VII. Silver Groat, 3s 6d.; HENRY VIII. Silver Groat, bust in profile, 5s. 6d. Numerous other rare coins are in excellent preservation. On application they will be sent, post-free, separately or together, at the prices affixed. If not approved of, the money will be returned on any applicant, a list (3d for 1853) of English and Scotch Silver Coins, a few Saxon Pennies, Medals, Roman Denarii, &c., price affixed to each.

PAPERHANGINGS.—COTTERELL BROTHERS, 500, New Oxford-street, offer to the public a selection from their Stock of Paperhangings, manufactured in Great Paris, in style and quality not to be excelled. The prices ranges from 2d per piece of 12 yards. Samples forwarded on application, or by post on receipt of six stamps. The trade supplied on very liberal terms.—500, New Oxford-street, also at Bristol and Bath.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Goods for 1852.—20,000 Pieces of BALZARINE, Organdie, and French MUSLINS are now offering at 5s 11\(\frac{1}{2} \)d the full dress of eight yards; or 10\(\frac{1}{2} \)d per yard. These goods are beautiful, and of the first colours, and cannot be replaced at is the yard. HOOPER, muslin printer, 43, Strand. Merchants and large buyers will find this a desirable opportunity Patterns sent free

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS.—The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have taken the centrally situated Premises, 5, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, for the exclusive SALE of MUSLINS and have now on show some thousands, many of the designs of which are quite unique, beautiful, and all of that delightful character so peculiar to the French. They are now offering the whole at the nominal price of 1s. 6d. the Dress. A Pattern Dress sent on the receipt of 36 postage stamps

Address, FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street, City end

ESTABLISHED in 1770.

CAPPER, SON, and Co, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY

CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 184, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURING OUTFITTERS for Ladies and Infants

BASSINETTES and BASKETS

Bridal Trousseaux, Baby Linen, and Parrel Equipments of Under-clothing for Home, India, and the Colonies.

LISTS with PRICES, sent POST-PAID.

The prices are economical, the materials and workmanship excellent.

All parcels Carriage Free within the limit of the London 10 rney Company

Parcels of £5 sent free of Railway Carriage throughout the Kingdom.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.—Now in used in the Royal Laundry —The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of this pure GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by nearly all the Oil and Colourmen and Grocers in London, and throughout the Kingdom. Agents wanted: apply to Mr S WOOTHERSPOON, 20, Mincing-lane, London. Wholesale Depôt, WOOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, and Co, King William-street, City

ARMS, CRESTS, CORONETS, or INITIALS, STAMPED on NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, in gold, silver, and colours, in the most elegant style, at half the usual charges. RODRIGUES' CREAM-LAID ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, 6d per packet, (the cheapest and best ever offered for 2d), thick cream laid, 4d per quire, 4s per ream; black-bordered envelopes, 1s per 100; a wafer-box (Price's 2d per packet), and a steel pen, 1s; die sinking, 5s per lb; card-plate fashionably engraved, and 100 superfine cards printed for 4s 6d. Observe—At Henry Rodrigues', 31, Piccadilly, London.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA, PALE, and other BURTON ALES The public is respectfully informed that Ales of the unrivalled purity which these brewings are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained genuine in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, either direct or by application to any dealer in wine and spirits, under whose also a list of the bottlers may be had.—The Brewery, Burton-upon-Trent. At, King William-street, City, London: Cook-street, Liverpool, Bass-street, Glasgow, and Bridge-street, Manchester: Royal Brewery, Dudley. 23 Virginia-street, Glasgow

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH New Road, London.

MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE

Now are genuine unless they come direct from the College, as above. The words "Morison's Universal Medicine" are a Violation of the Government stamp.

Full directions and advised agents. This caution is highly necessary No chemists or druggists are authorised to sell Morison's Pills. (Signed) MORISON and CO. Agents.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS, for Wind in the Stomach, windy spasms, indigestion, heart-burn, pulpitation of the heart, jaundice, billiousness. liver complaints, piles, the colourness of the skin, nervousness, and all complaints from a lowly state of organ in a disordered state of the stomach. They are purely vegetable, free from mercury, and may be taken by infants, in all cases where the stomach does not rightly perform its office, they are at once the most safe and pleasant, and effectual regulating medicine. These pills, by their peculiar action, give a tone to the stomach and bowels, disperse wind, assimilate with the food, and purify the blood. The sale of those pills is unprecedented 2000 boxes have been sold in London alone in one month. The case which no other medicine ever obtained, is so limited a circle, in so short a time They are a sterling medicine, far superior to the numerous quack medicines of the day, most of which are only intended to enrich the pockets of the makers, and not the actual cure of disease.

Sold by all Druggists at 7s 6d per box.

"Mr Woodcock Sir Having derived great advantages from your Wind Pills, I have much pleasure in recommending them to others, in the hope that by so doing it may be the means of activating and ultimately removing pain and suffering, and of remunerating you in some degree for the preparation of so useful a medicine

"A MEMBER OF RESIDENCE"

Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, London; and may be obtained through all Medicine Venders, or sent free by post on receipt of the price in stamps (pre-paid), by PAGE D WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln. Price in 1\(\frac{1}{2} \)d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d per box.

London:

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852. [GRATIS.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.—OPENING FROM EVESHAM TO STOURBRIDGE.

THIS event, which has excited the greatest interest in the districts concerned, took place on Saturday last.

About nine o'clock in the morning a special train, with 21 carriages, started from Stourbridge amidst the ringing of bells, firing-of cannon, and cheers of an immense concourse of spectators who had congregated at the station. At Kidderminster, and again at Worcester and Pershore, there were the same manifestations of rejoicings—bell-ringing, cannon-firing, and the cheering of the people, while at every town and hamlet triumphal arches of flowers and evergreens were erected over the line. At Worcester there was a large accession of visitors, and the train started from that city soon after ten o'clock, making a short stay at Pershore, and arriving at Evesham (37 miles) before twelve o'clock.

This was the point at which the greatest preparations had been made. The Mayor, Mr. Henry Workman, had invited the directors and their friends to a sumptuous *dejeûner* at the Town-hall; and on the excursion train arriving at the Evesham station, the party were met by the corporation authorities, and escorted from thence to the Town-hall by the high sheriff and borough members, as well as a numerous portion of the gentry and magistracy of the county. An elegant cold collation was here served—the Mayor of Evesham in the chair. Most of the influential persons of the district were present. The usual introductory toasts having been given, were followed by that of the "Directors of the Company," which was responded to by Captain Rushout, M.P. The "Health of the Contractors" was then given, to which

Mr. Peto, M.P., replied in an excellent and spirited speech, in which he pointed out the great resources of the thickly populated district through which the line passes, and expressed an opinion that it would prove one of the best-paying lines in the kingdom. He also referred to the proposed extension from Oxford to Brentford, the bill for which was now before Parliament, and which line, he said, would to a certainty be made. That in fact "it should and must be made." (Cheers.) He hoped that their next celebration of this kind would be at Oxford next autumn, when he trusted to have the honour of entertaining all who were then present. (Loud cheers.)

The toast of the "Members for the borough of Evesham was acknowledged by Lord Marcus Hill. The party rose at two o'clock.

Meanwhile the interests of property having been duly represented, those

ARCH AT EVESHAM

THE EVESHAM STATION.

DINNER AT EVESHAM, TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

of labour were not forgotten. After the departure of the magnates from Evesham, the working-men of the town and neighbourhood, to the number of 600 or 700, were entertained with a substantial repast, for which long ranges of tables were laid in the High-street. The brilliant sky overhead, the thousands of happy, smiling faces, and the holiday appearance of everything and everybody, made this the pleasantest scene we have long witnessed. The navigators employed on the line were feasted at the same time in the timber storehouse at the railway station. At four o'clock, the tables in the High-street having been cleared, they were again filled by the female part of the community, who were regaled plentifully with "the cup which cheers but not inebriates," and its usual concomitants. Indeed, the hospitality of the good people of Evesham appeared to be extended to all, without exception, to those to avail themselves of it. It was May-day, too: a grotesque party of dancers preceded the band of music through the town; whilst cakes were unsparingly distributed from the windows of the High-street to the crowd below. Rich and poor seemed mutually pleased with themselves and with each other; and from many a weather-beaten partaker in the day's rejoicing we heard the remark, "There were never such doings before in Evesham!"

Our Artists have pictured the very interesting demonstrations at Evesham: the gaily-dressed Arch of evergreens and flowers; the Station, similarly decorated; and the *al fresco* entertainment in the High-street, Evesham.

The party of Directors and their friends, who left Evesham at two o'clock, returned to Worcester, where cake and wine were offered to the party by the Mayor and Corporation. The train reached Stourbridge, and shortly after returned to Kidderminster, where they were received by the Mayor and corporation, and escorted from the station to the Lion Hotel, to partake of a sumptuous dinner prepared for their entertainment by the corporate body of the town.

After dinner, Mr. Delalls, one of the directors, in proposing "Prosperity to the borough of Kidderminster," took occasion to point out to the meeting the importance of the construction of the above line, and strongly urged upon those present the necessity of their giving the promoters of this undertaking their strenuous support. The hon. gentleman's remarks were received with most enthusiastic cheers

The Right Hon. Lord Ward, in acknowledging his health, fully corroborated the cogency of Mr. Delalls' observations, remarking that the district through which the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line passed was pre-eminently entitled to a railway, having an independent access of its own to London; that their traffic would well support its construction; and that without this measure it was impossible to hope the great mineral and other resources of the western counties could ever be adequately developed.

The day was observed as a close holiday along the whole line, and a vast concourse of spectators attended at Evesham, Worcester, Kidderminster, and Stourbridge; at the former place it was computed that not less than 10,000 persons were present

The line having been surveyed by the Government authorities, was opened for traffic to the public on Monday.

The whole line is at present laid down on the narrow gauge, but there is ample room left for laying down an additional rail for the broad gauge hereafter.

THE RAILWAY NOTE-BOOK;

OR,

JOTTINGS IN THE TERMINUS, THE STATION, AND THE TRAIN.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

PAGE IV.

In the whole round of Railway sights, there is not one more curious than the passing glance you sometimes catch into the interiors of the carriages of a night train as it draws up, say at two or three in the morning, at a station. Watch, by the dull glimmer of the faintly burning lights, the huddled up, cuddled up attitudes; the lounging, stretching, relaxed, and sleepy postures of the half-conscious passengers, leaning on each others shoulders, with drooping heads and drooping arms, and chins sunk in comforters and shawls; the ladies with limp bonnets totally and irredeemably crushed, and made night-caps of—mere wisps of straw, or ruined, stove in, and hopeless masses of silk and gauze; the gentlemen, adorned with all sorts of fantastic head-dresses, fuzzy caps, and Glengarry bonnets, or veritable *bonnets de nuit*, but all silent, all heaped in corners or blocked upright between the shoulders of their companions, with only now and then a half articulate snore or a dismal grunt as the utterer seeks temporary comfort in a change of position, to break the rumble of the journey or the silence of the temporary stoppage.

A night's railway run is a dismal thing to the man or woman who cannot sleep out of a four-poster. In vain they try to read. The lamp is too dim, and the printed lines seem to run into each other; the eye smarts and waters, the temples ache, and the book is given up. Then, perhaps, they turn to the window for amusement, and try to make out the dull lines of the black horizon, or the scattered lights of cottages or farmhouses, or the clustered lights of towns. But country places are dark early in the night, and the dismal glimmering which here and there streams athwart the night comes probably from a sick room or some such scene of sorrowful watching. Closer sparks of light, however, are not wanting. Every now and then flying red-hot cinders shoot past the window, producing a glare almost like lightning; and the grey torrent of the blowing steam streams like a phantom in the dark. The stations are all but deserted: A sleepy policeman goes about rubbing his eyes and half dreaming still. A muffled-up passenger, who has been stamping up and down the damp platform for the last half-hour, is inserted into a carriage, to the sore discomfort of a group of sleepers; and a burly fellow, quite wide awake—he has just had a trudge of ten miles across country—flings into the post-office carriage the local mails of the little villages about. Meantime the dozers for the most part enjoy that pleasant state which lies between sleeping and waking. They have a dim indefinite consciousness of where they are, and are sensible of the train stopping and then going ahead again. Only the interval between the stations seems wonderfully short—a fact, however, which gives them no degree of concern. Sometimes, indeed, at a stopping place the whole carriage is aroused. A stout gentleman given to snoring hears loudly and wakens up as the train slows and the whistle is heard. Moving about with some briskness, he opens the window and looks out, then consults his watch, and begins to fidget and get nervous. In a moment we are at the platform, and the glimmer of the guard's lantern shoots past the window.

"Guard! guard!" shouts the stout gentleman, "how far are you from Bullock-smithy?"

"Twenty miles, sir."

"Bless me, you're very late to-night."

"Raythber before than arter time, sir. It's now 2.5, and we passed Bullock-smithy at 1.20."

Occasionally we have a passenger of quite a different kidney—a fidgetty passenger, the character generally performed by a lady. She is bound, perhaps, to Little Peddington, and between her starting point and her destination are at least sixteen stations, at every one of which she inquires whether it be not Little Peddlington, and is not easily persuaded of the negative, citing cases in which she had arrived at that famous city at the very hour of the then mayory, but quite forgetful that upon those occasions she had started five or six hours before her present time of departure. I once witnessed a lady in a state of trepidation lest she should be carried past London by mistake—"These railway people were so careless;" but this, I think, is rather an exceptional instance.

At the stations where you stop at night, you frequently shunt trains; that is, if you are travelling by a quick passenger *convoi*. Sometimes you are run upon the sidings to let you pass them. There is always something especially magnificent in the locomotives of these trains—generally huge strong monsters—as you pass them in the darkness. With a constant shrill yell, up flies their white sheet-like breath; three great red gleaming lights in front—as it were two fiery eyes and a fiery mouth—making up a huge demoniac face; beneath, the strong red glow of the furnace lighting up the cinder-strewed line, while great lumps of burning coke fall sparkling from the monster's stomach. There never was a better representation of a fiery dragon. St. George, if he had met such an iron animal, would at once have couched his lance, and spurred his steed, and called on all the saints to aid him in a worse adventure than that of the monster of Cappadocia. But our present fiery dragon is a very placid beast of burden, and in the case before us he is conveying behind him a vast herd of cattle—you may hear their lowing in the pauses of the steam blast—up to the devouring maw of the metropolis, there to be converted into all manner of savoury dishes, from haunches and sirloins to chops and kidneys.

Dreary as is in general a night journey, an early morning arrival is drearier still. Perhaps a dismal cold and foggy twilight is stealing over you, and paling the ineffectual lamp as you rattle across a silent suburb; the wet streets empty, and where here and there a policeman leans against a lamp; or, if it be in London, a group of tatterdemalion wanderers, mingled with early mechanics, cluster round a breakfast shed. The personage who takes the tickets looks half asleep. The cold morning air nips you as he lets down the window; but it wakens you up, and you begin to collect your wraps and scattered goods and chattels around you. There is a discomfort in moving which seems invincible. You wish you were fifty miles from your journey's end, so as to let the day be properly aired and warmed before you step out into it. But there is no help; you clamber into a jingling fusty-smelling night cab, and in a few moments are ringing lustily at the portals of an hotel, looking strange and unfamiliar in its shut-up grimness. At all such establishments, almost without exception, you hear of an unsappy porter who is said to be up all night, but you seldom see him. After a due modicum of knocking and ringing, the door is slowly opened, and an unshaven, slip-shod wretch of a waiter rubs his eyes, and admits you into the darkened passage. You

step for a moment into the coffee-room, while he flings back the window-shutters. Pah! the stale smell of the last night's cigars, the dim odour haunting the room, like the ghost of alcohol, of the unnumbered "goes" and "bottoms," and "cobs without," which were jollily called for ever night, and the wretched remnants of which lie in tiny drops of clammy, spiritly syrup, at the bottom of dim tumblers, with half-a-dozen intoxicated flies in each—the peculiar flavour of a coffee-room, not by any means disagreeable when you enter it at night, hungry for supper and disposed to be tolerably jolly thereafter, is fearful in the morning. It is the odour of the charnel-house of conviviality—the catacombs of departed toasts, sentiments, and songs. Only think of *those* glasses sparkling on *that* board—or *that* empty bottle being the sun of *that* table. You turn from the place as by instinct, and flee. What is to be done? Will you go to bed? The hour is exactly that absurd one when it is too early to turn out and too late to turn in. If you do settle upon a bed-room, the effect is horrible. Twenty to one you don't sleep; the light of day bores you. You get tremendously weak-eyed, and find yourself staring at the pattern of the curtains, intolerably tired, with all your bones aching, but not the slightest inclination to close your eyes. If, on the other hand, you decide to keep up and walk about till breakfast time, how long the slowly-going hours appear till then. You wander about the empty streets, and gaze disconsolately upon the white drawn window-blinds. The first housemaid you observe cleansing the door-step is an event; the first shop-boy you perceive listlessly and shufflingly removing the shutters is a catastrophe. Then sauntering slowly back to your hotel, you become aware, to your great gratification, that the brisk coffee-room fire has taken all fumes of last night up the chimney, and that the pleasant little appetising white cloths are spread for breakfast. You may congratulate yourself on having at last got comfortably over your night upon the rails

Very often, however, the process is much less agreeable than I have sketched it. Were you ever obliged to dodge forty miles or so, for example, behind a goods train, for want of a station with a siding to shunt it? The operation occurs very often, and is most woefully uncomfortable. The train keeps on at uncertain speeds—now making good way, anon suddenly pulling up, with all the breaks screwed on, and effectually putting an end to your slumbers The passengers get nervous, or snappish, or both; and the ears of the directors must tingle on their pillows in consideration of the variety of epithets applied, and unpleasant wishes as to their future destiny lavished upon them. Every now and then we come to a full stop, and the glimmer of the guard's lantern is seen. Down goes my window.

"What's the meaning of this, guard? We're an hour and a half behind time, and sticking in this cutting."

"Can't help it, sir. 'Goods' ahead, sir—very heavy train, and the rails uncommon greasy."

Wrathful Gentleman.—Then by Heavens I won't stand it. Of all the disgracefully mismanaged lines—

Nervous Gentleman.—Are you sure, guard, there's no other train coming up behind us? Really it's not very pleasant.

Guard.—There's the 6.45 Birmingham, due at Euston 10.20; but she's generally late, and they can see our tail-light at 11 o'clock.

This is the kind of dialogue, it is to be observed, which takes place when the authorities are in a bending and affable humour; but in nine cases out of ten the guard lays himself up in profound silence, and only deigns to hold converse with the driver in front. Presently some few of the most fidgety of the *detenus* open the doors—that is, if they be not locked—and give signs of an intention to "stretch their legs," a proceeding which is immediately repressed by the powers that be, with a stern "Gentlemen mind your seats," for it is obvious to the merest tyro in railway management, that, had all the passengers descended, and had the expected train come up at the rate of forty miles an hour, it would find nothing but mere empty trucks to smash before it. At length, however, we crawl ahead; a great whistling ensues, and theories are discussed as to whether an extra pilot engine has or has not taken the "goods" in tow. At all events we are again in cheery motion, and soon after passing the lights of a station we perceive our hindrance—half-a-mile of piled-up trucks, with a broken-winded engine puffing on the siding. A mile a minute, then, to make up for lost time!

(To be continued.)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER.

The Council of the Royal Academy gave their anniversary festival on Saturday evening last, at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square. The attendance of noblemen and gentlemen was more than usually numerous, and embraced the leading members of both the great political parties, and many distinguished literary and political characters.

The banquet was served in the Great or East Saloon, where tables were laid out for nearly 200 guests. The appearance of this apartment, with its beautifully decorated walls illuminated by a ring of brilliant gas jets, was exceedingly gorgeous.

The President of the Academy (Sir Charles Locke Eastlake) took the chair a six o'clock: upon his right were seated in the order named the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary at War, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. J. C. Herries. Upon the chairman's left were his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Normanby, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Granby, and Lord Ashburton. Amongst the other principal guests at the table we remarked—the American Minister, the Prussian Minister, the Turkish Minister, the Portuguese Minister, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl de Grey, Earl of Cawdor, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Rosse, Earl of Clarendon, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Ellesmere, Earl of Yarborough, Earl Granville, Viscount Canning, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Lovelace, Lord Monteagle, Lord Londesborough, Lord de Tabley, Lord Ward, Lord Townshend, Lord Seymour, the Lord Chief Justice, the Right Hon. Lord London, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, M.P., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Roderick Murchison, Dr. Whewell, the Chairman of the East India Company, Sir Charles Wood, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of the Board of Customs, the President of the College of Physicians, the Right Hon. M. Labouchere, Professor Wheatstone, Professor Faraday, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Forster, Sir J. Lubbock, Sir E. Landseer, Professor Owen, the Master of Dulwich, Mr. Grote, and Sir George Staunton. The following were among the artists present:—Mr. Grant, Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wright, Sir R. Westmacott, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Lee, Mr. Sidney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Abraham Cooper, Mr. Egg, Mr. Lane, Sir W. Ross, Mr. Hardwick, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Batt, Mr. Webster, Mr. Stone, Mr. Cousins, and Mr. Frost.

The dinner was magnificently served by the proprietors of the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

After the usual loyal toasts,

The President gave "The Army and Navy," coupling with them the name of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington said he had no objection to return thanks for both, although there was a noble friend of his present who was more conversant with the sister service than himself—he meant the Duke of Northumberland. The chairman had been pleased to allude to the efficiency of the British army, and to its readiness to act when the call of duty required it. He, himself, believed that whatever difficulties the army might have to contend with, they would always maintain their reputation for subordination and bravery. (Hear.)

The President next gave "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers."

The Earl of Derby, in responding, expressed the extreme pleasure he felt at being present at a meeting where no differences of political opinion could possibly arise. (Hear, hear.) He thanked the President and the company for the honour they had paid to the Ministry of which he was a member; and he could conscientiously assure them that he was most desirous, with the aid of his hon. friend, Mr. Disraeli (laughter), to do what he could towards providing a better building than they had at present for the cultivation of the arts in this country. (Hear, hear.)

The toast of the "Illustrious Guests who had honoured the Academy with their presence," brought upon his legs

The Marquis of Salisbury, who said it was the first time he had ever dined with the Royal Academicians; but, from the amount of gratification he had derived from his first visit, he hoped it would not be the last. (Cheers and laughter.)

The President now proposed "Literature and Painting," coupling the name of Mr. Disraeli with the toast.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he saw many members of the literary profession present who were much more qualified to return thanks than himself. As, however, it had pleased the President to mention his name, it might not, perhaps, be considered presumptuous if he responded to the toast. (Hear.) Although he wished -indeed, everyone wished—to have a new building in the place of the present National Gallery—one that should be worthy of this great metropolis—in his position he was not able to act unless his noble friend, Lord John Russell, would assist him. (Laughter and cheers.) He thought that if so eminent a statesman as the noble Lord had proved himself to be would lend him his assistance, there could not be the least doubt they should soon be able to rear a building at once worthy of the advanced state of the arts and of the great country in which they lived. (Cheers.) After paying a very high compliment to the talents of his noble friend the ex-Premier, Mr. Disraeli said he thought he might be excused for deviating so far from the beaten track on this occasion as to propose, without asking leave of the President, "The health of Lord John Russell." (Loud cheers and laughter.)

The President said, as the toast was received so well, he felt that all he had to do was to put it formally from the chair. (Renewed cheering.)

Lord John Russell, in rising to respond, said he had thought himself this evening perfectly safe. Last year, when the toast of the "City of London" was proposed, the Lord Mayor being absent, he was called upon to speak. This year he had observed that the Lord Mayor of London was present, and he had felt in consequence perfectly at ease.—(Laughter, and "Hear, hear").—an ease which had only been disturbed by the ingenuity of his hon. friend. (Renewed laughter.) As an old Minister, he was perfectly aware that people in office had a very difficult task to play.—(Hear, hear.)—and to please at by everybody. (Laughter.) They all very well knew that if a site for a new National Gallery were found in London, there would be plenty of people who would declaim against it, and say that dirty work was would get in and spoil the pictures were it built in such a locality. If the country were selected for a site, the distance would then be too far. As a commission had been ordered to act upon it, and he hoped it would solve the very question and come in time, to an end. (Laughter and cheers.) His right hon. friend would find that this was not the only difficulty that had been bequeathed to him. There were several others besides, which he would discover in time, and which he hoped he might get well out of. (Laughter.) The noble Lord proceeded to say that Mr. Disraeli was a very clever man, and, perhaps, as he had been selected to respond to the twofold toast of "Literature and Painting," he might prove to have a twofold aptitude for surmounting the difficulties of his position. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) In conclusion, his Lordship expressed his full concurrence in the noble sentiment enunciated by Lord Derby—that differences of political opinion ought never to interfere with private friendship. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Foreign Ministers" was acknowledged by his Excellency Chevanier Bunsen in a long speech, which was listened to with much attention.

"The Health of the Lord Mayor," and several other toasts, followed, and the party broke up at half-past ten o'clock.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the annual meeting of the members of this Institution, held on Saturday last, in Albemarle-street—Mr. Pole, the treasurer, in the absence of the report stated that the receipts for the year ending the 31st of December (including the produce of the sale of Exchequer Bills and of renewal fines from under-tenants) had amounted to £3936 19s. 5d., and that the gross expenditure for the same period had been reached the sum of £3805 6s 5d., including the payment of the renewal fine of £600 to the Duke of Northumberland, as well as various investments to the extent of £1086 19s. 5d. The real expenditure of the year, for the general purposes of the institution, had amounted to £3411 15s. 4d., against £3726 0s. 10d. of real receipts from admission fees, subscriptions from new and old members, subscribers to the lectures, and from miscellaneous items, giving an excess of receipts over expenditure equal to £201 0s. 6d. for the year. In that branch of the institution devoted to lectures the profits had amounted to £479 18s. 7d., being a considerable increase over the sum realised in the preceding year. The amount of funded property on the 31st of December was greater by £768 1s 1d. than on the corresponding day in 1850. In conclusion, it was observed that 975 volumes had been added to the library during the year, and the institution had attained a position of unprecedented success.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL PACKET SERVICE.—In order to facilitate the voyage of the Mexican Gulf steamer as much as possible, the Admiralty have ordered that she is not in future to call at Jamaica and Porto Rico, but is to proceed direct to Havannah and the Gulf through the old Bahama Channel. The Havannah mails will, in consequence, have to be made up on the 24 of the month instead of on the 17th, as heretofore. A steamer will run between St. Thomas and Jamaica twice a month instead of once, and by that means there will be a fortnightly instead of monthly communication with Jamaica. The Jamaica steamer will not accompany the Honduras, as at present, but a branch steamer will be employed specially to perform the Honduras mail service to and from Jamaica. In case of bad weather, the Gulf steamer will be allowed an additional 60 hours' stay at Tampico, instead of 36 hours, according to the present arrangements. Only two days' stoppage will be allowed the Barbadoes and Demerara steamer at Demerara. The West India Company have guaranteed to the Government that the speed of their steamers shall average in future ten miles an hour between Southampton and St. Thomas. In consequence of the new arrangements the Mexican mails and dividends will arrive here occasionally in the British Channel at the beginning of the month There is to be no alteration in the Brazilian mail service, with the exception that the River Plate mails are to be despatched from Rio de Janeiro on the 13th instead of the 14th of the month.

THE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY, recorded at page 335 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, broke out, not in New Weston-street, as there stated, but at between 200 and 300 feet distant, in Manning-street.

Mr. William Grey, S.C.D., has been created by his Majesty the King of Prussia Count of the Phœnix of Hohenstein, and Knight of the Red Eagle, the honour having been suggested by the Academy of Berlin, as a mark of the value attached to his scientific communications to that body.

USHER'S STEAM-PLOUGH.

THE application of steam to ploughing has hitherto involved a number of physical difficulties, which it is stated in the *Scottish Press*, Mr. James Usher, of Edinburgh, has overcome.

This invention consists, first, in mounting a series of ploughs in the same plane around an axis, so that the ploughs shall successively come into action; and, secondly, in applying power to give rotary motion to a series of ploughs or other instruments for tilling the earth, so that the resistance of the earth to the ploughs or instruments as they enter and travel through the earth shall cause the machine to be propelled; thus making the ploughs act in the earth in the same way as paddle-wheels do in the water, by which the vessel is moved along; and the resistance of the earth being greater than the water, the power obtained is proportionally more.

Fig. 1 shows a side elevation of the steam machinery; Fig. 2 is a plan thereof, the steam boiler and engine being removed. In Fig. 1 the under edge of the mouldboard and share is formed to a curve struck from the centre of the shaft or axis on which the ploughs are affixed: *a a* indicate the bed-frame or carriage of the machine. The fore carriage wheels (*b b*) are mounted on an axle, which turns in bearings (*c*) attached to the swivel frame (D), which moves on the bolts (*d*) for turning the machine round in a small space. A portion of the swivel frame (D) is toothed, and acted upon by the pinion and winch. The hind part of the carriage is here shown, supported upon the hollow cylinder or roller *f*, composed of two extreme parts, *f*¹ and *f*², which are wheels similar to *b b*, the intermediate part (*f*) being by preference removable at pleasure, so as to render these bearing parts suitable to different stages of cultivation. This compound cylinder has its axle supported in the bearings *g*, attached to the lever *g*¹ on the inner side of the carriage frame. The axle of this cylinder carries also at one end the wheel *h*, to be afterwards noticed. A moveable lever frame (*i i i*) is supported on an axle or shaft (*k*), as a fulcrum. The free ends (*i i*) are formed into the toothed segments *l*, and are concentric to *k*; these segments being acted upon by the two toothed pinions and spind es *m*, which elevates or depresses the hind part (*i i*) of the lever frame, and all that it carries, at the pleasure of the conductor. On the carriage thus constructed is placed the locomotive boiler, with its engines (as *n n*), the power of which is applied through the medium of connecting rods (*o*) to the crank shaft *p*, supported on two standards (*q*). On the shaft *p* there is a so fixed the spur pinion, indicated by the dotted circle *p p*¹ in Figure 1; and the pinion, by taking into the wheel *r*, mounted on the shaft *k*, gives motion, at the same time, to the pinion *t*, which is carried round on the same shaft (*k*). The pinion *t*, thus actuated, takes into the wheel *h*, before referred to, on the bearing cylinder (*f*); and it is preferred that the point *t* should be applied so as readily to be put into and out of gear with its wheel, though not so shown in the Engraving. By this arrangement of parts a slow progressive motion is obtained for the whole machine, on the one hand, through the cylinder *f*; and on the other hand a separate rotary motion, at a certain increase of speed, is communicated through the wheel *r* to the pinion *s*, fixed upon the shaft *u u*, which last-named shaft has its bearings (*v v*) attached to the moveable frame *i i*. On the shaft *u u* are placed a series of plates or projections, fixed at regular distances. Or such plates or projections, with their ploughs, may be placed upon separate shafts, each with its own proper gearing; but it is preferred to place them on one shaft. These plates or projections have affixed to each of them several ploughs, which in revolving penetrate the soil, and by their mould-boards elevate and turn over portions thereof: *a a* are the plates or projections fixed upon the shaft *u*. Each plate (*a*¹) has three arms or prolongations (*b, b, b*), which terminate in the radial direction shown; a further prolongation (*d*¹ *d*¹) is carried obliquely upon each of these arms. Upon the plate and projections thus constructed is affixed the tilling apparatus, which consists, firstly, of the part *e*¹, which acts the part of the mould-board or turn-furrow in the common plough; and it is to be fixed by screw bolts or otherwise to the prolongation *d*¹ *d*¹. To the fore part of this mould-board (*e e*) is affixed a bar of wrought iron, which is also furnished with a lug by which it is attached to the plate by means of screw bolts or otherwise: the bar, thus secured, forms a head or share-bearer, as in many common ploughs. To the fore part of the bar the share is adapted, and fixed by its socket. The mould board, and also the share, may be varied in form. An adjustable fore-cutter or coulter is affixed in front of each share. It will be seen that not only the ploughs which are set in the same plane around the axis follow each other into action, but that the ploughs of the other sets (which are affixed around the axis in parallel planes) are arranged and come into action so that two ploughshares will not strike the earth at the same instant.

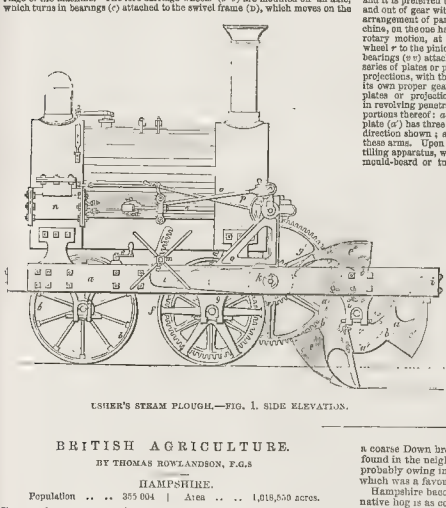
The first public trial of the Steam-Plough took place at Bangholm, near Edinburgh, on the 14th of November last, when only four ploughs were used, although the locomotive is adapted for six. The amount of power that may be introduced is, of course, indefinite; and the machine might be made capable of working a series of ploughs to compass any proportionate breadth of land. The plough-share penetrated deeper than is reached by the horse-plough, and the loam was thrown up and pulverised as loosely as if the spade had been at work. The field was level, and the operation was viewed with great interest by the spectators. A second trial took place on the same farm on the 21st November, with similar results. Practical men present expressed their surprise at the superior manner in which the soil was turned. Another trial took place on Friday, the 27th of February: the plough traversed the field six times with perfect success, and, as on the first occasion at Bangholm, to show its capability to travel over a soft surface, it ploughed a part of the land twice over. This experiment was supplementary to one which had taken place on the previous day, in presence of the committee of the Highland Society.

The cost of the machine is about £300, and it is adapted to ploughing, thrashing, rolling, and harrowing. It travels 2550 yards per hour, turning over 40 inches in breadth, which is equal to 7 acres in 10 hours, at a daily expense of 17s. or 18s., which is about 2s. 6d. per acre, while it costs 9s. or 10s. to plough an acre with horses. Although the first machine may not be perfect, still the fact is undeniable that the great obstacle to ploughing by steam has been got over, and with a little improvement the inventor has no doubt of making the machine perfect.

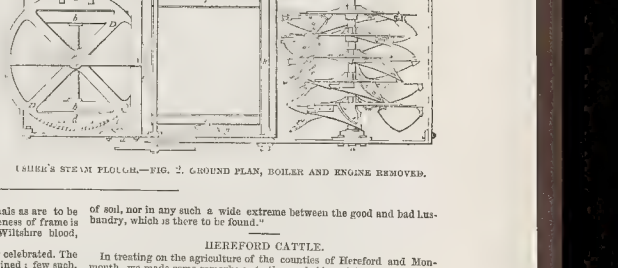
The cost of the Steam-Plough per day is estimated as follows:—

12 cwt. coals	6s. 0d.
Engineer	3s. 0d.
Two labourers	4s. 0d.
Horse, two hours	1s. 6d.
Interest on machine and repairs	2s. 6d.
	17s. 6d.

Such is a brief account of the invention, achievements, present state, and prospects of Mr. Usher's Steam-Plough.



USHER'S STEAM PLOUGH.—FIG. 1. SIDE ELEVATION.



USHER'S STEAM PLOUGH.—FIG. 2. GROUND PLAN, BOILER AND ENGINE REMOVED.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON, F.G.S

HAMPSHIRE.

Population .. .. 355 004 | Area .. .. 1,018,550 acres.

THE north-eastern part of Hampshire is of a sterile character, being placed on the western division of the Bagshot Sands, a large part of which is still in the state of open heath, an example may be seen on the South-Western Railway, in passing to Southampton by Farnborough, Fleet Pond, &c. The latter place possesses some interest at the present moment to the inhabitants of the metropolis, as exhibiting a copious sample of the water, which is to form part of the supply which the Board of Health proposes to favour them with at some future day. To the westward of the Bagshot Sands are outcropping beds of the London and plastic clay formation, of a most tenacious character, and wholly unsuitable to arable cultivation, if we except beans, rape, and cabbage, for which crops it is well adapted, if previously well drained: in consequence of the rapidity with which the rain permeates the overlying sands, the lower grounds are wet and liable to fogs.

The district to the south of the above-described, and comprising half the area of the county, is formed of strong flinty loams and hazel mould, or chalk interstratified occasionally with gravel, the whole of which are, however, underlayed by an unbroken bed of chalk. Some of the higher parts of the district under notice is composed of a light, friable, sandy soil, well adapted for the growth of root crops and barley, which in seasonal pastures afford a short bite of sweet grass, forming excellent sheep pastures. The lower lands of this class are frequently composed of soils similar to the above, with a considerable intermixure of carbonaceous or decayed vegetable matter; in other places, perhaps over the widest extent, the soil consists principally of fine chalk, rendered grey by vegetable substances: sheep that graze this soil are remarkably free from disease, owing, no doubt, to the naturally dry character of the pasture and the climate.

Intermixed with the above are occasional patches of deep, strong, red, flinty loams, which form the main part of the arable soils of the Hampshire chalk downs. Along the margins of the rivers and brook which intersect the downs, are generally to be found strips of dark-coloured mouldy loams. In numerous instances the fields so situated are converted into water meadows. The practice followed in various parts of the country varies, some flooding the land to obtain the greatest amount of summer produce, others for early spring-food: those who practise the latter mode water as frequently as possible, or continuously during winter, until the commencement or the middle of March, at which time an acre of water meadow is considered equal to feeding 400 couple of sheep for one day. When these meadows be on a sound dry bottom, they are occasionally hurdled off, leaving open hurdles for the lambs to pass through and feed ahead: they are seldom suffered to remain on the water meadows all night, but are folded on other grounds. The usual hours of keeping them on the meadows are from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, this continuing from the last week in March to the first week in May. As soon as the first of the grass has been eaten by ewes and lambs, the carriers and lateral conductors of the water are examined, and the flooding renewed. At the expiration of six or seven weeks, a crop of hay is taken, the watering being continued to within about ten days previous to the grass being mown.

The clay lands of the northern part of Hampshire are usually cultivated as follows:—1st, wheat; 2d, turnips; 3d, barley; 4th, clover and rye-grass, with occasional intermixture of oats. The extensive district overlying the chalk is well suited for the growth of sainfoin, a circumstance not overlooked by many extensive farmers, as it is found very productive on such soils as permit the plant to send its roots down amidst the crevices of the chalk, in which case it is always found to grow stronger than on places where its roots are confined to a shallower range. Sainfoin, *holy hay*, so called on account of its fragrant smell, is one of the most valuable plants which can be grown on such a district; for while other plants are liable to suffer from drought, sainfoin is scarcely injured during the longest continued dry weather. It owes this valuable property to the extraordinary depth to which it sends out its roots. On the other hand, wet weather increases the weight of the crop. When converted into hay, it is more relished by sheep and horses, and keeps in the stack better than ordinary hay, being equally good in the third as in the first year.

Sainfoin does not arrive at perfection until after the second year, it is therefore usual to sow the hop, or yellow clover with it; the sainfoin is usually allowed to remain five or six years.

A small portion of the north-eastern corner of Hampshire, adjoining Surrey and Sussex, is about equally divided into a cold tenacious clay and some light sandy soils of the greensand formation. Alice Holt Forest principally comprises the former; whilst Woolmer Forest, with Grey Shot Downs, in the state of open common, occupy a large breadth of the latter. In the vicinity of Liphook the soil is found occasionally sufficiently fertile to be converted into hop-grounds; and at Bramshot there are some well irrigated meadows, the water from which the Board of Health contemplate appropriating for the use of the inhabitants of London.

The cattle in Hampshire are of various sorts, the predominating sort being the Norman and Channel Island breeds. The sheep are mostly a coarse Down breed, by no means such handsome animals as are to be found in the neighbouring county of Sussex; this coarseness of frame is probably owing in some measure to an admixture of Wiltshire blood, which was a favourite cross many years ago.

Hampshire bacon and Hampshire hogs have been long celebrated. The native hog is as coarse and lanky a brute as can be imagined; few such, however, are now to be found, for, like their Berkshire brethren, they have been greatly improved by crosses with Chinese and other breeds. Notwithstanding these somewhat deprecatory remarks respecting the original breed, it is highly probable that the high character of Hampshire bacon was founded on a solid basis, the true cause arising from the fact of numerous herds being fed in the extensive forests which at one period covered this county, the albuminous food of acorns being well calculated to form fine firm bacon.

Not being acquainted with the southern part of Hampshire, I requested Mr. W. C. Spooner, of Southampton, to favour me with a brief account of its agricultural features, an account of which follows. This gentleman is favourably known to the public as the author of the prize essay on feeding horses, and on super-phosphate of lime, and an excellent article on farm building, as well as an active promoter of general agricultural improvements:

"The town of Southampton, equidistant between the eastern and western extremities of the county, is situated on a peninsula or narrow neck of land, having on either side the mouth of a river which here empties itself into the sea. These rivers are the Itchen on the East, and the Test on the west. The former rises about twenty miles in a north-eastern direction at Itchen, near the town of Alresford, and passes through a portion of the city of Winchester, and discharges itself into an arm of the sea a few miles above Southampton. The valley through which it runs is for the most part very fertile, and is particularly distinguished by the productive water meadows on either side, to the irrigation of which much attention is paid. The river is rather rapid in its fall, though of no great width, and for the space of twelve miles is fed by the springs which issue from the chalk hills on either side. The chalk formation disappears a few miles south of Winchester under the plastic clay which with the London clay forms the subsoil of the southern point of the county extending from forty miles from east to west. The character of the land for miles on either side of the Itchen may be judged by this description. The land on the hills is a thin chalk soil, but increasing in value as the river is approached, still improving in quality as following the course of the river, it nears its termination; and about midway between Southampton and Winchester the best land in the county is found, being a kind though rather strong loam, naturally drained by a gravelly subsoil, and capable of bearing good wheat, and even beans and swedes, and yet not too strong for barley. This fertile land does not extend above a mile in width, but speedily degenerates as we east to a wet clay, and on the west to a poor hungry gravel, which forms the character of much of the land on either side the turnpike road from Winchester to Southampton.

"The arm of the sea into which the Test is discharged, extends a few miles west of Southampton, having a portion of the New Forest on its southern side. This river is longer in extent than the Itchen, rising on the borders of Berkshire, and extending from the north to the southern extremity of the county, a distance, as the crow flies, of 25 miles. It passes by the towns of Andover, Stockbridge, and Romsey, and discharges itself at Redbridge, near Southampton. The vale through which it runs, though embracing in spots some excellent land, and particularly near Romsey, between that place and Redbridge, yet, on the whole, is of inferior fertility to the vale of the Itchen. The water meadows, too, are much less productive, especially those above Romsey, which, for the most part, are incumbent on peat, and are too low as regards the river to be effectually drained. Much improvement might be made by deepening the course of the river, which does not possess that gradual fall which distinguishes the Itchen. The arable land on either side the Itchen is very variable in character; deep loam, a burning gravel, and a heavy clay are all to be found; and a few miles north of Romsey is the chalk which extends to the northern border of the county. Probably about one-half of the county lies on the chalk, here sheep breeding is carried out to a large extent, and has been much improved of late years, the Hampshire Down sheep being the favourite breed. There has been a great increase within these last few years in the growth of turnips by the use of artificial manures. The New Forest occupies a large portion of South Hampshire, and consists, for the most part, of barren soil, ranging from a cold thin clay to a light blowing sand. There has been great misrepresentation as to the quality of the land in this forest. There is certainly a very small proportion of comparative fertility, but at least seven-tenths will not pay for cultivation, particularly at such low prices for agricultural produce as are now obtained. There is some good land on the borders of the Avon, which, rising on the Wiltshire hills, passes near Fordingbridge, and falls into Ringwood, and on to Christchurch, where it discharges itself. Again there is some very good land on the south-eastern part of the county, near the towns of Portsmouth, Fareham, and Titchfield; the land being, for the most part, kind, and well-adapted for fattening sheep, and the improved husbandry which attends it. From this locality the chalk hills extend to the north-eastern part of the county, where the upper greensand crops out under the chalk, in the neighbourhood of Petersfield, and the land is distinguished for that fertility which generally prevails throughout this formation, good crops being ordinarily raised with but little manure. In no county in England is there a greater diversity of soil, nor in any such a wide extreme between the good and bad husbandry, which is there to be found."

HEREFORD CATTLE.

In treating on the agriculture of the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, we made some remarks as to the probable origin of the white-faced and white-backed breed of Herefords, which have elicited some observations from a correspondent. The communication with which we have been favoured states, that our informant was induced to believe, from a statement made by Mr. P. Tully, that the introduction of the white-marked cattle was accidental, and occurred in the stock of one of that gentleman's ancestors, who lived at Huntington, in Holmer, and in the manner following:—"That about the middle of the last century, the cowman came to the house, announcing, as a remarkable fact, that the favourite cow had produced a White-faced Bull Calf This had never been known to occur before, and, as a curiosity, it was agreed, that the animal should be kept and reared as a future sire. Such, in a few words, is the origin of a fact that has since prevailed through the county, for the progeny of this very bull became celebrated for white faces.

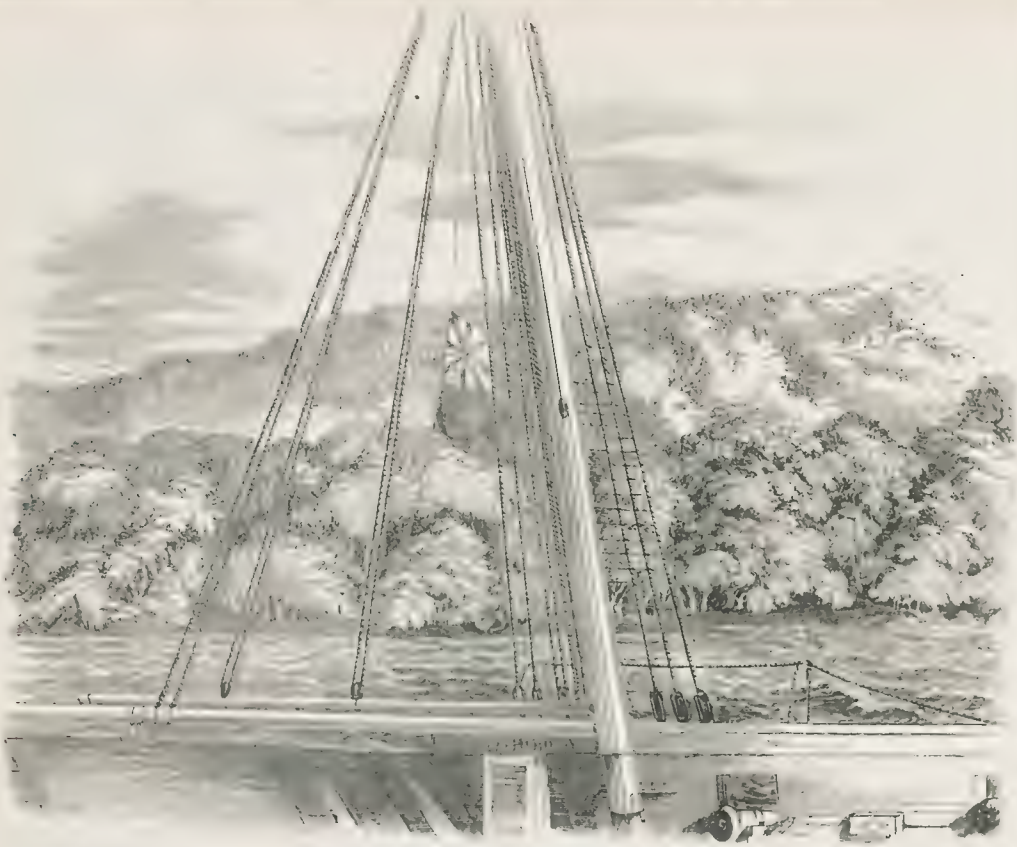
Nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis.

The writer proceeds to state, that "About two years ago, on mentioning the circumstance to the late Earl of Cranford, he took the shine (as he supposed) out of me, by calling my attention to the fact, that 200 or 300 years ago, on the authority of Flemish and Dutch painters, nothing is more frequent in cattle pieces than to see them portrayed with white faces; from which he inferred that the Hereford stock may have descended from a Dutch or Flemish bull imported for the purpose."

The same informant states, "That it ought never to be forgotten that our county breed might have remained for years localised, if it had not been for Mr. Westcar, who, from 1779 to 1819, never omitted visiting the Hereford October fair, and making purchases: that it was this gentleman who induced the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Talbot, and other noblemen, to adopt the same plan."

We are prepared to concede the point stated by our Correspondent, that the white-faced Hereford breed has been recently introduced as a prevailing feature of Hereford stock in the manner described. We, however, may still be permitted to suggest, that "*the white-faced bull-calf* in question may have possessed a distant affinity to the white cattle alluded to in our article on Denmark." We are more inclined to this opinion, as white-faced cattle are to be found with all the gradations from red, brown, deep brown, and black, through the greater part of Glamorgan and some other Welsh counties, possessing, at the same time, the general physical contour of Herefords. The pure red breed is now more in favour, and, we believe, with justice. There is so strong a resemblance between the North Devon and Hereford breeds, that we have little doubt of their having a common origin, the larger-framed Hereford being in a great degree occasioned from pasturing on the luxuriant herbage of the cornstones, whilst they, at the same time, enjoy a milder and drier climate as compared with North Devon.

ROMANTIC AND MERITORIOUS RISE TO FORTUNE.—At a recent meeting of the electors of Dartmouth, Mr. Lindsay, the great shipowner, who is canvassing that borough to become its representative in the new Parliament, gave, in reply to an attack upon him by a Tory elector, the following interesting account of his fortunes:—"He should be the last to mention a word about what had been taunted with falsehood. He was told he was a mere commonplace shipbroker—God knew he was commonplace enough once: he was the architect of his own fame, and he hoped no one would despise him on that account. (Cheers.) He was but a young man now, and at the age of 14 he was left an orphan boy to push his way in the world. He left Glasgow to find his way to Liverpool with 4s. 6d. only in his pocket, and so poor was he that the captain of a steamer had pity on him and told him that he would give him his passage if he would trim the coals in the cabbin of the steamer. He did so, and thus worked his passage. He remembered that the fireman gave him a part of his homely dinner, and never had he ate a dinner with such relish, for he felt that he had wrought for it and earned it; and he wished the young to listen to this statement, he had derived a lesson from that voyage which he had never forgotten. (Cheers.) At Liverpool he remained for seven weeks before he could get employment; he abode in sheds, and 4s. 6d. maintained him, until at last he found shelter in a West Indiaman: he entered as a boy, and before he was nineteen he had risen to the command of an Indiaman. At twenty-three he retired from thence, his friends, who when he wanted assistance had given him none, having left him that which they could no longer keep. He settled on shore—his career had been rapid; he had acquired prosperity by sheer industry, by constant work, and by keeping ever in view that great principle of doing to others as you would be done by. (Cheers.) And now, instead of being a commonplace shipbroker, he would tell them what at thirty-five—for he was no older—was the amount of business which the firm which he had established, and was at the head of, and the acting partner of, transacted. During the last year alone their charters executed amounted to upwards of 700, and this year it bade fair to be larger. The amount of their insurances was £3,000,000 sterling; they had shipped, as contractors, upwards of 100,000 tons of coals, and upwards of 150,000 tons of iron. They had imported in the famine year, as brokers, 1,800,000 quarters of corn. (Hear, hear.) Then, as to the next charge, that he was no shipowner, and did not own a ton of shipping. In consequence of this statement he has been induced to copy out a list of the ships in which he owned a proportionate rate, and was managing owner of all, a large and high class of British built ships. He then read a list of eighteen, screw-ers, besides steamers and others, ranging from 860 to 310 tons burthen, the total tonnage being 21,009, the largest portion of which he owned himself, and was manager for the whole." (Loud cheers.)



PIONEER COVE, SPANIARD HARBOUR, TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

PIONEER CAVERN, THE DEATH-PLACE OF MR. MAIDMENT, OF THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

IN our Journal of last week we gave our Correspondent's painfully interesting narrative of the fate of the Patagonian Mission Society in Tierra del Fuego. We now engrave the views of the localities of the calamity, from the Sketches named by our Correspondent; and subjoin, almost entire, Captain Moorshead's official report received by the Admiralty.

Having received information from the Rev. G. Packenham Despard, of Redland, Bristol, honorary secretary to the Patagonian Missionary Society (now Captain Moorshead), I learned that the party—consisting of Captain Allen Gardiner, R.N., superintendent; Mr. Williams, surgeon and catechist; Mr. Maidment, catechist; John Irwin, carpenter; John Badcock, John Bryant, John Pearce, Cornish fishermen—left Eng.and in September, 1850, in the barque *Ocean Queen*. I also learned that the stores had been forwarded to them in June last, off the Falkland Islands; and should the party be unable to maintain their position at Picton Island, Beagle Channel, being provided with partially-decked launches, that they would fall back on Staten Island. Having called at the Falkland Islands, and embarked these stores, consisting of 30 casks, cases, &c., I sailed from thence on the 6th of January, 1851, and stood along the north coast of Staten Island, with large ensigns flying at the mastheads to attract attention, and fired shotted guns into the mouth of St. John's Harbour, Cook's Harbour, and New Year's Harbour; and observing a flag-staff erected, with a flag on it, on New Year's Island, I came to an anchor under it, at 8 P.M. on Sunday, the 11th. The next morning, Jan. 12, I sent Lieutenant Gaussen in the cutter to ascertain the cause, and went myself at the same time into New Year's Harbour, and found a ship's long boat lying hauled up on the beach, with *Aladdin, Spendwell*, on the stern. She was fitted with oars out from these on the spot. By a tally left on the beach I found the schooner *J. E Davison*, of New York, W. H. Singly master, had called here on the 16th of October, 1851, on her way to Picton Island to relieve the missionaries. I returned to the ship at the same time as Lieutenant Gaussen, who reported that pieces of wreck were on the island, but, excepting the flag, which he brought on board, there were no indications of how or where any vessel could have been lost. It blew a perfect hurricane that night off the land, and, being unable to heave the ship up to her anchor, I fully expected to be blown off with the loss of anchor and cable, but the ship held on with 90 fathoms of chain in 22 fathoms water. I sailed the next day, but could not attempt the Straits of Le Maire, as it still blew free from the southward. Having passed Cape St. John, I stood along the south coast of Staten Island, and got a good view of Port Vancouver, the only harbour on the south side of Staten Island; and seeing no signs of the party being there, I made direct for Picton Island till the 17th, when the weather proving very thick and hazy, with squally baffling winds, I was compelled to bear up, and stood along the east and south coast of New Island, getting a good view of Richmond Roads. I endeavoured to beat up to Picton Island through Goree Roads, and got well up so as to open the Beagle Channel, when, the wind falling, and current setting to the southward, I bore up, and anchored in Goree Roads for the night.

The next day, Jan. 18, it blew a heavy gale from the southward; but the ship rode well, with two anchors ahead, and 100 fathoms of chain.

Jan. 19.—The wind having moderated in the night and shifted to the northward, I weighed at four in the morning, and beat up through Goree Roads and stood along the south-west coast of Picton Island, and, passing Cape Maria, beat up to the north-east coast of the island. The wind again falling light, it was long before we could tow the ship to her berth in a cove formed by an islet on the coast, called by Captain Gardiner Banner Cove, and the scene of his early troubles.

The following day, January 20, was devoted to securing the coast and the adjacent isles, and after many hours of fruitless search, without a sign of the party, and when on the point of giving them up, some writing was seen on a rock across a river, which we instantly made for, and found written, "Go to Spaniard Harbour." On another rock adjoining we read, "You will find us in Spaniard Harbour." On a third piece of rock we read, "*Dig* below," which we instantly did, but found only a broken bottle, without any paper or directions. On searching one of the numerous wigwams in the neighbourhood, we read on one of the poles, "A bottle under this pole;" but we could not find it, although we sent for shovels and crowbars, and dug deep and carefully for it; but it was evident, from some fragments of stores found on the spot, that the mission had rested there.

Accordingly, the next morning, January 21, I sailed early for Spaniard Harbour, and entered it on the same evening at seven o'clock. Our notice was first attracted by a boat lying on the beach, about a mile and a half inside of Cape Kinnaird. It was blowing very fresh from the southward, and the ship rode uneasily at her anchor. I instantly sent Lieutenant Pigott and Mr. Roberts, the master, to reconnoitre and return immediately, as I was anxious to get the ship to sea again in safety for the night. They returned shortly, bringing some books and papers, having discovered the bodies of Captain Gardiner and Mr. Maidment unburied.

From the papers found, Mr. Maidment was dead on the 4th September, and Captain Gardiner could not possibly have survived the 6th September, 1851. On one of the papers found was written legibly, but without a date, "If you will walk along the beach for a mile and a half you will find us in the other boat hauled up in the mouth of a river, at the head of the harbour, on the south side—delay not—we are starving." At this sad intelligence, it was impossible to leave that night. Although the weather looked very threatening, neither the aneroid barometer nor sympiesometer being very unfavourable, I held on for the night.

I landed early the next morning (January 22), and visited the spot where Captain Gardiner and his comrade were lying, and then went to the head of the harbour, with Lieutenant Gaussen, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Evan Evans, surgeon. We found there the wreck of a boat, with part of her gear and stores, with quantities of clothing, with the remains of two bodies, which I conclude to be Mr. Williams (surgeon), and John Pearce (Cornish fisherman), as the papers clearly show the death and burial of the rest of all the mission party.

The two boats were thus about a mile and a half apart. Near the one where Captain Gardiner was lying was a large cavern, roofed by him "Pioneer Cavern," where they kept their stores, and occasionally slept, and in that cavern Mr. Maidment's body was found.

Among Captain Gardiner's papers, which I will notice presently, I extract the following: "Mr. Maidment was so exhausted yesterday that he did not arise from his bed till noon, and I have not seen him since." Again, on the 4th of September, alluding to Mr. Maidment, he writes:—"It was a merciful providence he left the boat, as I could not have removed the body." Captain Gardiner's body was lying beside the boat, which apparently he had left, and being too weak to climb into it again, had died by the side of it. We were directed to the cavern by a hand painted on the rock, with "Psalm 62, v. 5-8," under it.

Their remains were collected together, and buried close to this spot, and the funeral service read by Lieut. Underwood. A small inscription was placed on the rock near his own text, the colours of the boats and ship struck half mast, and three volleys of musketry was the only tribute of respect I could pay to this lofty-minded man and his devoted companions, who have perished in the cause of the Gospel for the want of timely supplies; and before noon the *Dido* was proceeding safely on her voyage.

In looking over the papers found in the cavern, I am enabled to trace out the wanderings and many of the sufferings which beset the party up to the time of their unhappy end. Some of the papers are on private affairs, unconnected with their position, and some on religious subjects, but I quote only from those which bear upon their fate.

Having arrived at Picton Island on the 5th of December, 1850, they landed and pitched their tents on the 6th, but were compelled to re-embark in consequence of the annoyance of the natives, until their boats could be got ready. Their boats were named the *Pioneer* and *Speedwell*, and they finally disembarked and slept in them on December 18. The ship sailed the next day, and their troubles seem to have commenced.

THE REMAINS OF CAPT GARDINER, R.N., AND THE "PIONEER," HIS SLEEPING-BOAT.

Both boats immediately got under way for the opposite shore, on the south coast of Tierra del Fuego, to a place they have named Bloomfield Harbour, as the natives annoyed them, but, before clearing the anchorage, the *Speedwell* got on the rocks, lost her anchor, and injured her rudder. It appears to have been blowing fresh, as both boats swamped their dinghies and lost them. The *Pioneer* reached Bloomfield Harbour, but returned the next day, and joined the *Speedwell*. Both boats then weighed for Bloomfield Harbour, but on this occasion the *Pioneer* grounded, and the *Speedwell*, having been out all night, rejoined her the next morning. On January 6 I find both boats in Lennox Harbour, where they had gone to beach them and stop their leaks; but, in tacking, the *Pioneer* was thrown on a nest of rocks, and she was not afloat again until the 17th January. They left Lennox Harbour on the 20th January for Bloomfield Harbour, to refit their boats; but, finding the natives there in great force, they bore up for Spaniard Harbour, which they reached on the 24th January. Here they seem to have experienced many vicissitudes, from the surf and storms, till the last of February, when the *Pioneer* was driven on the rocks, and her bow stove in irreparably. The party in this boat then took to a cavern, but, finding it damp, and the tide washing into it, they hauled the wreck of the *Pioneer* on the beach, and, covering her with a tent, they made a dormitory of her; the *Speedwell* being higher up, at the mouth of a river which they named Cook's River, after a lady and benefactress to the mission.

Feb. 18.—The tide rose higher than usual, and I find the following remark by Captain Gardiner:—"The box which contained my most valuable books and papers was floating about in the surf, and the beach strewn with its contents in all directions. By this unforeseen accident I lost a reference bible, my private journal, and some useful memoranda, chiefly on missionary subjects, which I had been collecting for many years; also my rings, and a purse containing £8 8s., all the money I possessed, with the exception of 8d.; all my warm clothing was washed away, but providential y thrown up again by the tide in the course of two or three days."

Feb. 28.—Mr Williams is unwell in the boat, and Captain Gardiner removes to a tent to make room.

March 13. This tent, named a hermitage by Captain Gardiner, is burned down.

It appears two casks of biscuits and one of pork had been buried at Picton Island to disencumber the boats, and nourishing food being wanted, as Mr. Williams and J Badcock have got the scurvy, they resolved to go to Picton Island for it, which they reach on the 23d of March, intending to remain there till the expected vessel arrives from England with stores. Having got these provisions on board, and finding the natives still troublesome, they print the notices on the rocks mentioned above, buried some bottles, and returned to Spaniard Harbour on the 29th of March.

In the beginning of April another of the party (J. Bryant) gets the scurvy, and the disease gaining on the others, they become enfeebled in consequence.

April 24. "They have provisions enough to last for two months, but some are very low, and are suffering from them. They kill him by putting a piece of pork opposite the muzzle of a gun attached by a string to a trigger, and, as they can only issue pork three times a week, they dine off this for and salt the remainder. Altogether they appear to have been very frugal with their supplies. I find a notice of five large fish caught, and an account kept of the number of ducks shot; as their powder has been left on board the ship, and a flask and a half being all they have, they keep it for emergencies.

May 12 is a note of the biscuit being short; and, altogether, as they have not supplies for more than three weeks, all but the sick go on short allowance.

May 19.—The preserved meat is out, and Mr. Williams appears to be failing.

May 22.—Set apart for special prayer on behalf of the sick, for supplies of food, and the arrival of the expected vessel.

Frequent mention is made of the ride washing into the cavern, carrying away their stores, and endangering their sleeping boat, which they endeavour to counteract by building breakwaters of stones, but in the night the surf washes away their work of the day. On one occasion I find Captain Gardiner and Mr. Maidment have to escape from the cavern to save their lives, and taking refuge on a rock washed by the surf, they kneel down in prayer.

June 11.—J. Irwin, another of the party, takes the scurvy, and misfortune seems hovering around them; their fishing-net is swept away, and J. Badcock dies on the 28th of June, and is buried on a bank under the trees at Cook's River: after performing the last offices they return to their boat for prayers.

July 4. Having been seven weeks on short allowance, and latterly even this having been curtailed, the party was utterly helpless; everything found in the shape of food is cooked and eaten; a penguin, a scaw, a half-devoured fish washed up on the shore, and even the salted fox washed out of the cavern, is thrown up again on the beach, and used for food. Captain Gardiner writes:—"We have now remaining half a duck, about 1lb of salt pork, the same quantity of damaged tea, a very little rice (a pint), two cakes of chocolate, four pints of peas, to which I may add six sloes. The mention of this last item in our list of provisions may startle some of our friends should it ever reach their ears; but, circumstanced as we are, we partake of them with a relish, and have already eaten several of them; they are very tender, and taste like rabbit."

July 22.—They are reduced to living on mussels, and feel the want of food, and sometimes the craving of hunger is distressing to them. Capt. Gardiner writes: "After living on mussels for a fortnight, I was compelled to give them up, and my food is now mussel broth and then a bit part of limpets."

July 28.—Captain Gardiner writes of the party in the other boat:—"They are all extremely weak and helpless. Even their garden seeds, used for broth, are now all out."

August 14.—Captain Gardiner takes to his bed; but a rock weed is discovered, which they boil down to a jelly, and find nourishment from.

August 23.—John Irwin dies.

August 26.—J. Bryant dies, and Mr. Maidment buries them both in one grave. John Pearce, the remaining boatman, is cast down at the loss of his comrades, and wandering in his mind; but Mr. Williams somewhat better.

Sept. 4.—Mr. Maidment has never recruited from that day of bodily and mental exertion. The remaining remarks I transcribe literally, and they must speak for themselves.

"Sept. 3.—Wishing, if possible, to spare him (Mr Maidment) the trouble of attending on me, and for the mutual comfort of all, I purposed, if practicable, to go to the river and take up my quarters in the boat: this was attempted on Sunday last. Feeling that without crutches I could not possibly effect it, Mr. Maidment most kindly cut me a pair (two forked sticks), but it was with no slight exertion and fatigue in his weak state. We set out together, but soon found that I had no strength to proceed, and was obliged to return before reaching the brook over our own beach. Mr. Maidment was so exhausted yesterday that he did not rise from his bed until noon, and I have not seen him since; consequently, I tasted nothing yesterday. I cannot learn the place where I am, and know not whether he is in the body, or enjoying the presence of the gracious God whom he has served so faithfully. I am writing this at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Blessed be my Heavenly Father for the many mercies I enjoy—a comfortable bed, no pain, or even cravings of hunger, though excessively weak—scarcely able to turn in my bed—at least it is very great exertion; but I am, by his abounding grace, kept in perfect peace, refreshed with a sense of my Saviour's love, and an assurance that all is wisely and mercifully appointed; and pray that I may receive the full blessing which it is doubtless designed to bestow. My care is all cast upon God, and I am only waiting his time and his good pleasure to dispose of me as He shall see fit. Whether I live or die, may it be in Him. I commend my body and my soul to his care and keeping, and earnestly pray that He will take my dear wife and children under the shadow of his wings, comfort, guard, strengthen, and sanctify them wholly, that we may together in a brighter and eternal world praise and adore his goodness and grace in redeeming us with his precious blood, and plucking us as brands from the burning, to bestow upon us the adoption of children, and make us inheritors of his heavenly kingdom. Amen.

"Thursday, Sept. 4. There is now no room to doubt that my dear fellow-labourer has ceased from his earthly toils, and joined the company of the redeemed in the presence of the Lord, whom he served so faithfully. Under these circumstances, it was a merciful providence that he left the boat, as I could not have removed the body. He had left a little peppermint-water which he had mixed, and it has been a great comfort to me, but it is the was no other to drink, bearing I might suffer from thirst. I prayed that the Lord would strengthen me to procure some. He graciously answered my petition; and yesterday I was enabled to get out and scoop up a sufficient supply from some that trickled down at the storm of the boat, by means of one of my underrubber over shoes. What combined mercies am I receiving at the hands of my Heavenly Father! Blessed be his holy name.

"Friday, Sept. 5.—Great and marvellous are the loving-kindnesses of my gracious God unto me. He has preserved me hitherto, and for four days, although without bodily food, with it any feeling of hunger or thirst."

It is to his own Captain Gardiner's unfinished letter to Mr. Williams, quoted in our Journal of last week, Captain Moorshead has also forwarded two unfinished

letters, written by Captain Gardiner shortly before his death (found in the cavern, and addressed to his son and daughter). Captain Moorshead has also sent the following list of papers and other articles found near the boats, hereafter to be sent to England :—

"A list of articles belonging to the late Captain Gardiner enclosed viz. a mahogany case, containing two silver pencil-cases, two halfpence, a piece of a thermometer, a half-crown, a silver watch, and two memoranda regarding its effects; a spyglass, a piece of a quadrant, a leather case containing letters and papers, a sketch-book, two pocket books, one Patagonian vocabulary (manuscript), manuscripts, three memorandum books, 29 books, a few pamphlets and periodicals, an atlas, and chart." Eight letters addressed to the mission party, in Captain Moorshead's care, all having been exposed to the air and sea for months, are nearly valueless in themselves, but may prove of interest to their friends.

The following admirable letter upon the melancholy fate of Capt. Gardiner appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday :—

"SIR,—While deprecating with you the rashness with which enterprises like that referred to are often entered on, I would desire to point out, in terms of strong admiration, the high spirit and unflinching constancy with which Capt. Gardiner carried out his ill-fated mission. It is not judgment, or want of judgment in the adaptation of means, that should bind us to the good or evil of a proposed end. Means and end we must ever keep distinct; for while no Napoleonic dexterity in the use of the one can justify the other, so no errors in the pursuit can possibly affect the true value of an object aimed at. In Captain Gardiner and his friends, or the Patagonian mission, I never heard till now; but I find and all who read his journal must find—that a most noble and lofty spirit has lately passed to its rest on the desolate shores of Terra del Fuego and I would fain desire that the luxurious and self-indulgent of this land should be helped to contrast their enervated life with his self-denying career—with all self-sacrifice, whether in Patagonia or St. Giles'—and to recognise that, in spite of every mistake in judgment, no Stephen beneath the showered stones, no Ridley or Latimer at the flaming stake, was ever more distinctly and unquestionably a martyr to the uncompromising sense of duty than he whose fearful death we now deplore. There need be little fear that many will be found to covet that fate, those miserable days prolonged without food or water, that friendless and unsupported death beside the boat, because he was too weak to crawl into; little fear, indeed, of a crush of candidates for such a lot; but much and just fear that many will turn with a scoff from the "injudicious" sufferer, and hug themselves anew in the consciousness that they are far too wise, too sensible, too prudent, ever to have acted his part; and thus the benefit of his example is lost. His loyalty and courage, his manly fortitude and uncomplaining endurances, are a legacy to his country, one of which his own fine profession may especially be proud—a profession which has never been more rich in such qualities than in the present day. Let such conduct ever be duly appreciated, in whatever cause, that if we do not go and do likewise, we may see to it that we in our own path do equally. The abandonment of home and country, wife and children, the braving of danger, privation, and death from a sense of duty, is no such trifling work that we can in any case afford to speak lightly of it. When done in the cause of science, however unsuccessfully, however uselessly, men gladly bring their tribute of applause and sympathy, as is testified by a subject now prominently before the public. No religious mission could be more vague or visionary than, to some minds, appear the Arctic expeditions; yet the sympathies of all parties freely go with the generous explorers, appreciating their conduct, judging it by its motive, not its result, and readily making allowance for the very different views which different minds will take of any given subject. Let us take this candour in deciding on the conduct of Captain Gardiner, and, in pronouncing on the brave dead, let our consciences reverently bear him this testimony—

He hath done what he could."

WATER SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.

On Tuesday, after a lengthened investigation, which extended over seventy days, the committee of the House of Commons, to whom the question of the supply of London with water had been referred, adopted the following draft of a law on the subject, which comprises both the future regulation of the water companies and public supply of the metropolis. The cost of this inquiry is estimated at the rate of £1000 a day, including fees to 20 counsel, parliamentary agents, solicitors, conferences, publication of short-hand notes, and other matters. The provisions are understood to be satisfactory both to the promoters of the Government measure and to the various water companies, and no doubt will now be gone into *seriatim* by the committee. The bill of the Chelsea Water Company is now under consideration, and there are ten others to be taken. Owing, it is said, to the determined opposition of the com panies, the provisions are quite different from those proposed in the Government measure as originally brought in :—

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for securing the supply to the metropolis of pure and wholesome water, and otherwise to make further and better provision in relation to the water supply of the metropolis: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Clause 1. From and after the —— 1855, it shall not be lawful for any company to take for the supply of the metropolis, or of any part thereof, any water from any part of the River Thames below Teddington Lock, or from any part of any of the tributary rivers or streams of the river Thames below that point where the tide flows in such tributary rivers and streams respectively.

Clause 2. From and after the 31st day of December, 1855, every reservoir within a distance in a straight line from St. Paul's cathedral, in the city of London, of not more than five miles, in which water for the supply of the metropolis, or any part thereof, is stored or kept by any company, shall be roofed in, or otherwise covered over, provided always, that this provision shall not extend to any reservoir the water from which is subjected by the company to efficient filtration after its discharged from such reservoir, and before it is passed into the mains or pipes of the company for distribution, or to any reservoir in which the whole of the water from which is distributed through district mains or pipes for other than domestic purposes.

Clause 3. From and after the 31st day of December, 1855, no water shall be brought or conducted within the metropolis by any company for the purpose of domestic use otherwise than through pipes or through covered aqueducts, unless the same shall be afterwards filtered before distribution.

Clause 4 is to the following effect :—From and after the 30th day of August every company shall effectually filter all water supplied by them within the metropolis for domestic use before the same shall pass into the pipes for distribution

Clause 5 states that three months before any company shall resort to any new source of supply, such company shall give notice in writing thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, hereinafter called the Board of Trade; and thereupon, within one month after receipt of such notice, the said Board of Trade shall, if they think fit, appoint a competent person as an inspector, who shall report with respect to any sources then authorised by Parliament, whether the directions of the special act have been complied with in reference thereto; and with respect to any new sources, not authorised by Parliament, whether the same are capable of supplying good and wholesome water for domestic purposes

Clause 6 provides that the inspector so appointed as aforesaid shall, within ten days after such appointment, give notice in writing to the company thereof, and of the time at which he proposes to visit and inspect the sources.

Clause 7 directs that the Board of Trade shall, within twenty-one days after the receipt of the said inspector's report, send to such company, with respect to any such new sources of supply not authorised by Parliament, a certificate in writing of their approval or disapproval thereof; and, with respect to any such sources as shall then be authorised by Parliament, a notice in writing stating whether in the judgment of the said Board of Trade the directions of the special act have in reference thereto complied with.

Clause 8 specifies that in certain cases the matter may be referred to the Attorney-General

Clause 9 provides, that if at any time complaint as to the quantity or quality of the water supplied by any company for domestic use be made to the Board of Trade by memorial in writing, signed by not less than 20 inhabitant householders paying rates for and supplied with water by the company, it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, at any time within one month after the receipt of such complaint, to appoint a competent person to inquire into and concerning the grounds of such complaint, and to report to the Board of Trade thereon.

Clause 10 stipulates that the person so appointed shall, within three days after such appointment, give notice thereof in writing to the company, and after such notice as aforesaid he shall have power to inspect and examine the waterworks of the company, and to inquire into and concerning the grounds of such complaint, and the company and their officers shall afford all reasonable facilities for such inspection, examination, and inquiry.

Clause 11 fixes the penalty for any person obstructing such inspector in the due prosecution of such inspection, examination, or inquiry, at any sum not exceeding £10.

Clause 12 directs that if, after receipt of such report, it shall appear to the Board of Trade that the said complaint is well founded, the Board of Trade sha l give notice thereof in writing to the company.

Clause 13 provides that if the company shall fail to remove the ground of complaint, the matter is to be referred to the Attorney-General.

Clause 14 makes it compulsory that every steam-engine, furnace, or other work in which coals shall be consumed by any company for the purpose of the waterworks, sha l be constructed on the most effectual principle for consuming its own smoke.

Clause 15 provides that after the expiration of five years from the passing of this act every company shall, subject to the provisions of the special act relating to such company, provide and keep in the district mains already laid down, or hereafter to be laid by them, a constant supply of pure and wholesome water, sufficient for the domestic use of the inhabitants of all houses supplied by such company, at such pressure as will make the water reach the top story of such houses, but not exceeding the level prescribed by the special act of such company.

Clause 16 provides that it shall be lawful for any company from time to time, with the approval of the Board of Trade, to make such regu ations as sha., be necessary or expedient for the purpose of preventing the waste or misuse of wa.e

The question of rates and tolls is to be determined in relation to the peculiar cases of the respective companies, to be inserted in the several bills.

PRICES FORMERLY AND NOW.—TEA.

From the highest to the lowest we are all interested in prices. The old-clothesman or the rag-dealer higgles with the housewife about the price of a worn-out coat or of kitchen stuff, very much after the fashion of a merchant bargaining for a cargo of sugar or tea, or a millionaire bidding for a ducal estate. Higher and lower still we trace the practice. At the beginning of a new reign, the people by their representatives, and the Sovereign by his Ministers, bargain and battle for a civil list, and higgle about the price which is to be paid for the pageant of Royalty. So the humble beggar, anxious to get as much to eat as he can for the alms he has received, will bargain with the baker for his oldest and stalest crust. Every service that man renders to man has its price, and tithes, dignities, incomes, peerages, salaries, and pensions are, like the halfpenny changed for a crust, or the shilling given for an old coat, the price paid by other men, settled a long time ago, perhaps, for services which the living or the next generation may estimate differently from their ancestors.

On a practice so universal much may be said. What use can the old-clothesman make of a worn-out coat? He rips it to pieces, finds some portions of it that serve to mend other garments, and these portions he sells: the other portions go to the rag-bag and to the shoddy-mill, the owner of which will give a reasonable price for them. In this mill all the wool that yet remains in the pieces is winnowed out from the dirt and grease, appropriately called devil's-dust, with which it has been caked and preserved, and is again spun into woollen yarn, and woven into woollen cloth, died scarlet or blue, sold from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a yard first cost, and sent to India, or employed to clothe her Majesty's or the East India Company's forces. The worn-out coat is worth more than the shilling to the old-clothesman, and is the material by which some men perform services in the process of manufacture for which other men pay, till in the end the soldiers are clothed that protect the nation. Transferred to a collector of grease, the kitchen-stuff may become a portion of the soap, part of a candle, or it may be made to yield some of the purest and finest oil that can be procured. It, too, has for the collector a greater price than he gave for it, which pays him for his labour. Whether the great—we may say enormous—prices paid at the other end of the scale are equally remunerative, is a large question to those who pay them a very large and important question into which we do not mean to enter: we merely allude to it to show the inexhaustible nature of the subject, and pass on to remind some of our readers and inform others of the great alterations which, from time to time, have taken place in the price of commodities very generally in use.

When tea, to begin with an article which almost every one uses, was introduced into Europe, in the early part of the 17th century, the price for a single pound was £10. The average price of repeat was then about 8s. 9d. per bushel; and, consequently, to obtain a pound of tea, the great feudal Barons of that period the only persons, probably, who could afford to make the purchase had to give forty bushels, or five quarters, of wheat. In 1660 tea was subjected to an excise duty, and its price had then fallen to 60s. per lb, or was equivalent to twelve bushels of wheat. In 1784, after the restoration of peace with America, when the country was flourishing and tranquil, and therefore a fit period for an intermediate comparison, the lowest price of congou, independent of duty and all retail charges, as will be all the prices now to be stated, was 3s. 1½d., the highest price 6s. 4d.; the lowest price of hyson was 4s. 10d., the highest 9s. 0d.; and the medium price was therefore 6s. At that period the price of a bushel of wheat was also 6s., and a pound of tea was therefore equivalent to a bushel of wheat At present, according to the price current in the *Economist* of January 31st, the lowest price of congou is 7½d., the highest 1s. 6d.; the lowest price of hyson is 10d., the highest 2s. 0d. The average price of bohea tea which sells 1d. or 2d. per pound lower than the lowest congou, but there is scarcely any that sells for a higher price than the best hyson. The medium price is 1s. 7d. The average price of wheat is now 5s. per bushel, and, consequently, one bushel of wheat will buy 3¼ lb. of tea. Compared with the very highest price mentioned, the very lowest (6d.) is less than the 60th part, or the fall of price is within a very small fraction of 100 per cent.; or, strictly, it has fallen to next to nothing. But leaving out of view the ridiculous price of £10, and even the well authenticated price of £3, the reduction in the price of tea since the time of 1784 is nearly 70 per cent, or more than two-thirds. In the same period the reduction in the price of wheat has been only 17 per cent.; and if it should turn out, as we believe it will, that the price of the greater number of things which the landowners and farmers purchase, has fallen in equal or greater proportion, they and the public at large will have to seek out some other cause to account for the fall in the price of wheat for the complaints of these classes.

The distinction above mentioned as having been in existence in 1784, between congou and hyson, and between different qualities of tea, conveys some information worthy of notice. At first there was only tea or one quality imported, or all the teas imported were lumped together under one name. At present there are forty-one different kinds or qualities of tea enumerated, not including assam tea, which is imported, though it appears not to find a sale. The list will be interesting to many readers, and we transcribe it from the circular of Messrs. Capel and Co., of January 22, 1852, with the prices of two years It will be seen that the prices at the close of 1849 were lower than the prices at the close of 1851, owing to excessive importations; but we have taken the prices of the present time as the fairest :—

LONDON—PRICES OF TEA IN BOND.

	Sat Dec., 1850.	31 Dec., 1851
	s. d.	s. d.
Bohea, Woping and Canton	0 5 .. 0 6	0 5 .. 0 6
Congou, ordinary to good ordinary	0 8 .. 0 11	0 8 .. 0 11
" mixed blackish leaf	0 9 .. 0 93	0 9 .. 0 10
" rather black an leaf	10 .. 1	0 10 .. 1
" Blackish leaf	1 1 .. 1 2	1 1 .. 1 2
" ditto rather strong to strong	1 3 .. 1 4	1 3 .. 1 4
" ditto Pekoe flavour	1 4 .. 1 5	1 4 .. 1 5
Pouchong, 2d quality ... extra fine ...	1 4 .. 1 5	1 4 .. 1 5
" common to good	1 2 .. 1 3	1 2 .. 1 3
Nung Yong and Oolong, common to fine	1 0 .. 1 4	1 0 .. 1 4
Scentong, common	1 4 .. 1 6	1 4 .. 1 6
" fair to good	1 7 .. 1 8	1 7 .. 1 8
" fine ...	1 9 .. 1 10	1 9 .. 1 10
Flowery Pekoe, list and heated	1 4 .. 1 6	1 4 .. 1 6
" common to good	1 7 .. 1 8	1 7 .. 1 8
" fine	1 9 .. 2 4	1 9 .. 2 4
" superfine ...	2 5 .. 2 8	2 5 .. 2 8
Black-leaf Pekoe [comm. to good (nominal)	10 .. 1	10 .. 1
and Hung Muey [fine ...	1 2 .. 1 4	1 2 .. 1 4
Scented Caper, boxes, common	0 8 .. 0 10	0 8 .. 0 10
" boxes, fair to good and fine	1 0 .. 1 4	1 0 .. 1 4
Scented Orange Pekoe, common	0 9 .. 0 11	0 9 .. 0 11
" fair to fine	1 0 .. 1 7	1 0 .. 1 7
Twankay, inferior kinds ...	0 10 .. 0 11	0 10 .. 0 11
" common to good	0 11 .. 1	0 11 .. 1
" fine to hyson kind	1 1 .. 1 3	1 1 .. 1 3
Hyson Skin, common	0 9 .. 0 10	0 9 .. 0 10
" fair to good and fine	1 0 .. 1 2	1 0 .. 1 2
Hyson, common ...	1 1 .. 1 2	1 1 .. 1 2
" fair to good	1 3 .. 1 4	1 3 .. 1 4
" fine ...	1 5 .. 1 6	1 5 .. 1 6
" superfine ...	2 0 .. 2 6	1 8 .. 2 1
Young Hyson, fair to good and fine	2 8 .. 3 10	2 8 .. 3 10
" Canton and Twankay kinds	2 0 .. 2 7	2 0 .. 2 7
" Woping and Bohea kinds	0 114 .. 1 1	0 11 .. 1 1
Imperial, fair to good and fine	0 10 .. 0 11	0 10 .. 0 11
" Canton and Twankay kinds	1 4 .. 2 0	1 4 .. 2 0
" Woping and Bohea kinds	1 2 .. 1 3	0 11 .. 1 2
Gunpowder, fair to good and fine	1 8 .. 4 0	1 6 .. 3 0
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" Woping and Bohea kinds	0 7 .. 0 9½	—

In almost all other things there takes place a similar discrimination; and our readers will find cotton, coffee, timber, &c., which in common life are spoken of each as one, as it only the genus existed, divided in the actual business of the merchants into a great many species. There is a kind of natural history of the objects of trade, as well as of plants and animals, though the knowledge has not yet been collected in books and classified, and is confined to dealers and those who read their circulars. The increase, however, in the number of sorts and kinds is much more than the wonderful extension of the use of tea In 1661, Mr. Pepys, then Secretary to the Admiralty, "sent," as he recorded for the information of posterity, "for a cup of tea (a China drink), of which I had never drunk before." It was then only little known amongst the highest classes of the metropolis. At present the use of tea is universal: it gives a name to one of the most social and popular meals; it relieves the tired brain of the student, and imparts vigour to the almost worn-out washerwoman. To import it employs annually upwards of 100 great ships; in 1850—51 115 were despatched from Canton and Shanghae with tea and silk; last year no less than 71,647,202 lb. were imported, and no less than 63,644,102 lb. were consumed, yielding a revenue to the State of £5,587,927 8s. 10d. Of these 63,644,102 lb. upwards of 42 000,000 lb. were of the cheapest kind of tea; congou, of which the medium price was 1s. 0¾d.; and as the tax is 2s. 1d. per lb., it is very nearly 200 per cent. on the price. At that rate upwards of £4,000,000 is annually levied on the lowest priced teas, consumed by the bulk of the people. To estimate the amount of capital engaged in this vast trade, and the number of persons to whom it gives employment, including all those who build and navigate the ships that carry on the trade, all those who manufacture the articles exchanged for tea, and all those who distribute to retail it, is beyond our power, though such estimates are sometimes made. To us it seems the trade is so interwoven with the whole frame of society, that we may almost say all its growth and improvement since the first pound of tea was imported, in the beginning of the 17th century, is connected with the tea trade, and would scarcely have come into existence had it never been known. Into the moral effect of the use of tea it is as little our business now to enter as into the vast extent of the trade; we merely allude to it as binding in amity the most distant nations, and as helping to improve the manners of our people, substituting cheerful sobriety for boisterous, quarrelsome, disease-giving drunkenness. Our special object is only to show how much the leaf has decreased in price since it was first known, and how amazingly that decrease in price has contributed to extend the use of it, including as part of its effects a wonderful extension of trade, a vast increase of the wealth of the State, and an equally wonderful improvement in the moral condition of the people.

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R G.—Influence at the Horse Guards will much expedite the obtainment of the commission

C H.—The Wars of Oracle consist of four counties, four shires each, and made referable to Thier present representative is Sir J A Hanlop-Agnew-Wallace, Bart, K C B

E. J.—Proof of property is itself sometimes an "Enemy." The different classes to whom the title of "Esquire" belongs are—1. The sons of all the Peers in the lives of their fathers; the eldest sons of Peers after the death of their fathers, the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. Noblemen of foreign nations. 3. The sons of Baronets and the eldest sons of Knights. 4. Esquires created expressly with a Charter of H. S. 5. Persons to whom the Queen gives arms by her own letters patent with the title of "Esquire." 6. Esquires of the Bath and the eldest sons of those Esquires. 7. Barristers-at-Law. 8. Justices of the Peace and Mayors. 9. Persons attending on the Sovereign's coronation in some notable employment, or persons employed in any ambassage. 10. Persons who are by usage of some counties styled Esquires by the Queen's household. 16. Persons who are styled Esquires by the Queen in their patents, commissions, or appointments, such as Sheriffs of Counties, Captains in the Army and Navy &c

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER FOR FOUR YEARS.—There are several families of Wilkinson To which does our Correspondent refer?

G M.—The eldest son of Scots or Scots ancestors—"Gu a lion rampant erminois. *Crest* a demi-lion rampant erminois, in the paws a naked pierced or." The Heralds' Visitations, and the valuable Jacobite Commons, would be the best source of information respecting this fine family, held a certain position in society

B B and R.—Apply by letter to Mr. Burke, the author of the "Peerage," 13, Great Marlborough-street, London, and he will give the necessary information

ELGINITE.—Lord St. Leonard's private address is Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton

A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO.—At London, at present, the angle between the magnetic and the true north is 24°

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The comet Jupiter is at present in the constellation Libra. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK)

J P, Bayswater.—We cannot advise you | MURIELLA.—We cannot inform you

C A, Kensington.—Received | L G, Great Marlborough street, is thanked

NEW BOOKS.

NARRATIVE of a RESIDENCE at the CAPITAL of the KINGDOM of SIAM: with a Description of the Manners, Customs, and Laws of the Modern Siamese. By F. A. NEALE, Author of "Eight Years in Syria," &c. 227, Strand.

The publishers of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, of which this work forms the fifteenth volume, have chosen a very appropriate time to bring it under the notice of the public. While the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester, ever on the watch for new outlets for the produce of British industry, have successfully memorialised the Government to make some commercial treaty with the King of Siam, and the Government have instructed Sir James Brooke to proceed to Siam on an embassy for that purpose, the public will doubtless welcome this book, which gives, more fully and faithfully than any modern work on the subject with which we are acquainted, an account of the natural resources of Siam which British enterprise wants to develope, and of the character and habits of the Siamese people, whom the Manchester manufacturers want to get as customers. Besides, Siam lies between China on the one hand, and the Burmese Empire, with which we are now at war, on the other; it has petty Kings tributary to it down the peninsula of Malacca, and close to our settlements at Singapore and Penang; and, sooner or later, we must have to deal with the Siamese as close neighbours, to be regarded as friends or foes. Should the conduct of the Burmese be such as to compel us to take possession of their country, Siam will be the only independent state between our boundary of the Indus on the west and Hong-Kong on the east.

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From any such view of the case we entirely dissent, and are prepared to maintain not merely the innocence of the pursuit as a relaxation and change from more serious occupations, but its value as a mental exercise and discipline. We apprehend it to be capable of the clearest demonstration, that no severer intellectual study can be engaged in and pursued without leaving behind it a marked advantage from the process; and unquestionably one of the most valuable results of the acquisition of any branch of science is to be found not so much in the positive fact of the knowledge acquired as in the process of mental training which has been gone through in attaining it. In this point of view we are inclined to consider the game of chess as of considerable importance, and to claim for it a position closely analogous to that of mathematical science, the study which has always been justly regarded as most powerfully adding to the strength and exactness of the logical faculties. We rejoice to see the ranks of its admirers becoming rapidly more numerous, and view it as a decidedly favourable symptom, that an amusement which consists in purely mental and abstract calculations should in any degree supersede the exciting and pernicious pursuits which are presided over by chance.

It is to one individual, certainly, that the chess-players of the present generation more deeply indebted than to the editor of the volume at the head of this article, who for many years past, in a variety of ways, has devoted his abilities to their improvement and information; and the "Book of the Tournament"—a book equally valuable and unique—will be to them at once an interesting and useful accession to their libraries, and a record of his persevering zeal in their service. It cannot be necessary for us here to explain with any particularity the circumstances which have called it forth.

Our readers are aware that the idea of an assembly of all the chief chess-players of the world, long contemplated as desirable though impracticable, was brought actively and vigorously forward by the leading members of the St. George's Club on the occasion of the late Great Exhibition, and that in spite of all opposition and difficulty the scheme was eventually matured and became successful. Many of the best known names in chess from all parts of Europe, hitherto strangers to each other, were for the first time brought together, and in a series of exciting contests proved the target of each other's weapons. The volume before us is the result of this singular gathering, and contains a full account of all its circumstances and preliminaries, with an exact record of all the games, and a most valuable commentary of notes by Mr. Staunton.

The chief part of the introductory observations are unfortunately but perhaps necessarily directed to a review of the difficulties and opposition with which the committee had to contend in their efforts for the promotion of their object, and especially to the course adopted by the London Club in first refusing to aid the undertaking and then in actively opposing it. We approach this part of the subject with extreme reluctance; nor shall we dwell upon it further than to express the opinion which, in common we believe with most unbiassed observers, we have formed respecting it. Now that the heats and animosities of the contest are, or at least ought to be, passing away, we should be unwilling to say a word that might embitter or prolong them, but justice seems to require that the circumstances should not be overlooked. It appears to us, then, that the statement of facts which Mr. Staunton has made, which, so far as we know, are unimpeached, places the London Club completely in the wrong, and we are at a loss to imagine by what motives they can have been induced to take up an untenable a position. Their best friends must most regret the false step they have taken, and the pernicious counsels by which they have allowed themselves to be guided. It is, we fear, too evident that a foolish spirit of exclusiveness, or a petty dread of the superior influence of the St. George's Club, has been sufficient to call up this spirit of discord, and to lead the London Club, *under the guidance of false teachers*, to peril their reputation and their usefulness in this fruitless crusade against an object which the remainder of the chess world received with universal approbation.

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THE JESUITS.—Considerable excitement seems to prevail just now regarding the movement for causing the act of George IV., passed in the tenth year of his reign, to be put in rigid force, which require all Jesuits and other similar orders to register themselves in a given time. Several meetings have been held, and petitions adopted to both Houses of Parliament.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

A COLLECTION of the GAMES PLAYED at this CELEBRATED ASSEMBLAGE, &c. With Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by H. STAUNTON, Esq. Bohn's Scientific Library. London: 1852.

The Literature of Chess has begun to occupy a position of considerable prominence, and to exercise a wider influence than is perhaps suspected by those whose attention has not been specially directed to the subject. It has estab ished its regular periodicals both in this country and on the Continent, and almost every month sees new additions to its stores; nor need we be any doubt that at this moment it boasts a more devoted band of adherents, and calls out a greater amount of mental effort than anything in the shape of an amusement has ever before done. There may doubtless be some who look upon such a fact with concern, who see in it only another proof of the degeneracy of the age, and who, while admitting it, perhaps, to be one degree less dangerous and alarming than the prevalence of the gaming-table, yet view it as partaking of the same nature and tinctured with the same evil results.

From any such view of the case we entirely dissent, and are prepared to maintain not merely the innocence of the pursuit as a relaxation and change from more serious occupations, but its value as a mental exercise and discipline. We apprehend it to be capable of the clearest demonstration, that no severer intellectual study can be engaged in and pursued without leaving behind it a marked advantage from the process; and unquestionably one of the most valuable results of the acquisition of any branch of science is to be found not so much in the positive fact of the knowledge acquired as in the process of mental training which has been gone through in attaining it. In this point of view we are inclined to consider the game of chess as of considerable importance, and to claim for it a position closely analogous to that of mathematical science, the study which has always been justly regarded as most powerfully adding to the strength and exactness of the logical faculties. We rejoice to see the ranks of its admirers becoming rapidly more numerous, and view it as a decidedly favourable symptom, that an amusement which consists in purely mental and abstract calculations should in any degree supersede the exciting and pernicious pursuits which are presided over by chance.

It is to one individual, certainly, that the chess-players of the present generation more deeply indebted than to the editor of the volume at the head of this article, who for many years past, in a variety of ways, has devoted his abilities to their improvement and information; and the "Book of the Tournament"—a book equally valuable and unique—will be to them at once an interesting and useful accession to their libraries, and a record of his persevering zeal in their service. It cannot be necessary for us here to explain with any particularity the circumstances which have called it forth.

Our readers are aware that the idea of an assembly of all the chief chess-players of the world, long contemplated as desirable though impracticable, was brought actively and vigorously forward by the leading members of the St. George's Club on the occasion of the late Great Exhibition, and that in spite of all opposition and difficulty the scheme was eventually matured and became successful. Many of the best known names in chess from all parts of Europe, hitherto strangers to each other, were for the first time brought together, and in a series of exciting contests proved the target of each other's weapons. The volume before us is the result of this singular gathering, and contains a full account of all its circumstances and preliminaries, with an exact record of all the games, and a most valuable commentary of notes by Mr. Staunton.

The chief part of the introductory observations are unfortunately but perhaps necessarily directed to a review of the difficulties and opposition with which the committee had to contend in their efforts for the promotion of their object, and especially to the course adopted by the London Club in first refusing to aid the undertaking and then in actively opposing it. We approach this part of the subject with extreme reluctance; nor shall we dwell upon it further than to express the opinion which, in common we believe with most unbiassed observers, we have formed respecting it. Now that the heats and animosities of the contest are, or at least ought to be, passing away, we should be unwilling to say a word that might embitter or prolong them, but justice seems to require that the circumstances should not be overlooked. It appears to us, then, that the statement of facts which Mr. Staunton has made, which, so far as we know, are unimpeached, places the London Club completely in the wrong, and we are at a loss to imagine by what motives they can have been induced to take up an untenable a position. Their best friends must most regret the false step they have taken, and the pernicious counsels by which they have allowed themselves to be guided. It is, we fear, too evident that a foolish spirit of exclusiveness, or a petty dread of the superior influence of the St. George's Club, has been sufficient to call up this spirit of discord, and to lead the London Club, *under the guidance of false teachers*, to peril their reputation and their usefulness in this fruitless crusade against an object which the remainder of the chess world received with universal approbation.

But we gladly pass on to more agreeable topics. Despite all attempts to destroy it, the Chess Tournament was held as originally proposed; and when the names of those who took part in the principal series of matches is called to mind, it must be admitted that it obtained a high degree of success. Szen, the well-known veteran of Hungary, and his countryman (perhaps equally skilful), Lowenthal; Kieseritzky, as the delegate of France; Andersen, of Germany, destined to be the chief prize-bearer in the ensuing conflict, with Mayet Horwitz, and Lowe, formed unquestionably a phalanx of no ordinary power, and were not unworthily opposed by their English competitors.

The result of the contest was unquestionably in many cases a very unexpected one, both as regards the *order* in which the prize-bearers stood and the list of the losers; and there can be no doubt, that, highly interesting as the encounter was, it could only yield a very uncertain indication of the actual relative merit of the players. For, in the first place, it is quite obvious that the principle of pairing by ballot, however unexceptionable as to *fairness*, involves the great uncertainty, that two very good or very inferior players falling together, in the one case one of the best players is necessarily excluded from any further competition, and, in the other, one of the worst becomes a prize-bearer. This is too clear to admit of dispute; and, as Mr. Staunton observes, was strikingly illustrated "in the instance of Kieseritzky and Andersen, two of the most eminent professors of the day:" and was equally shown, on the other hand, in the case of Mr. Mucklow and Mr. E. S. Kennedy, where the former became entitled to a prize. We have all along regarded this mode of arrangement as a great mistake on the part of the managing committee, and one which we have no doubt will be rectified, (as it easily might be) in any future similar contest.

In the next place, an unanswerable objection to our regarding the result as any exact criterion of skill, arises from the small number of games played in each series. This difficulty was, indeed, pointed out at an early period by Mr. Staunton, and in the latter part of the match was partially remedied by substituting a majority out of seven games, instead of three, as the winning number. We think, however, that, to a great extent, it was inseparable from the mode of pairing already alluded to, and of disentitling the losers to any further part in the contest; because it is evident that to play a sufficient number of games in each series, would have required a much greater expenditure of time than the foreign players especially could have been expected to give. The objection, however, still remains in all its force. It is unquestionably known that, in meeting with a new antagonist, considerable time and practice are requisite before he can apportion the relative forces. He knows how often, in first encounters, he has been worsted by a player of superior power, or who mistook

in his play." Mr. Horwitz, indeed, seldom or never does himself justice in set matches. Whether from too great excitability, and consequent rapidity of style, we know not; but this is clearly the fact, as is shown not merely in the games before us, but in his previous encounters with Harrwitz and others.

As to Herr Anderrsen there can be but one opinion, we think, as to the ability he displayed. He is, besides, a first-rate *match*-player. Throughout the whole, his imperturbable *sang froid* and coolness were the subject of general remark. His honours were fairly won; but his absolute superiority over at least one of his rivals we take leave to question, until it is established by a more even and a longer struggle.

We have not space to refer in detail to the matches of the provincial players, which added materially to the interest of the proceedings, and for which ten gentlemen contended. In this case the first prize fell to the lot of Mr. Boden, of Hull, whose play was certainly of a high order of merit; and the remaining three prizes to Mr. Banken, of Oxford, Mr. Hodges, of Reading, and Mr. Brien, of Oxford. Although the games in this section are decidedly inferior in care and elaborateness to the former, many of them are highly creditable specimens of skill.

The Tournament was appropriately closed by a series of matches appointed by the committee between several eminent players, and in which Staunton, Jaenisch, Williams, Horwitz, Bird, Löwenthal, Buckle, Deacon, and Lowe took part. On the opportunity of joining in the early proceedings, took an active part in them. We allude, of course, to Mr. Buckle, one of the very first of our English amateurs; and to Major Jaenisch, so well and favourably known by his admirable "Analyse," a most original and elaborate treatise on the openings of games at chess. For the particulars of the games themselves, we must refer our readers to Mr. Staunton's volume, which we confidently anticipate no lover of chess will long be without. We have only now cordially to thank this gentleman for the labour he has bestowed in editing and preparing for the press this record. Any one in the slightest degree conversant with the subject must see at once that his has been no sinecure office; and, in fact, when we look at the mass of notes which he has given us—many of which must singly have cost hours and hours of hard labour—we feel that nothing but genuine enthusiasm in the cause could have induced him to undertake the task. These notes are unquestionably one of the most valuable parts of the work. Without them, few amateurs would have attempted carefully to examine the games; with them, it is a matter of comparative ease, and of incalculably greater profit. A great part of the more remarkable and critical positions are also displayed on diagrams; thus at once giving to them a permanent form, and most materially lessening the labour of the student. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon other points, there can be none as to the ability and care with which Mr Staunton has executed this part of his duty, and which will, we have no doubt, be fully appreciated by the chess community.

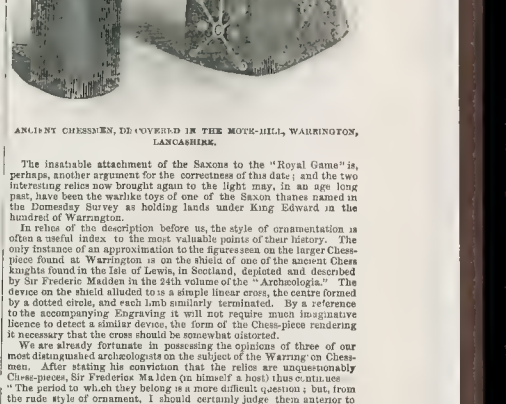
TWO ANCIENT CHESSMEN, DISCOVERED IN THE MOTE-HILL, WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

(Exhibited at a General Meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, held at Liverpool on the 16th of April, 1852.)

THE interesting relics of which the accompanying Engraving affords an accurate delineation, were found, at intervals of several years apart (1841 and 1851), in an earthen mound or tumulus, known as the Mote-hill, a few hundred yards to the east of the parish church of Warrington, in Lancashire. All the antiquarian authorities to whom they have been shewn agree that they are ancient Chessmen, and that many points of interest are involved in the question of their age and country.

The pieces are formed of remarkably fine *jet* or "*brown-coal*," a fossilised lignous product, and similar in quality to that obtained from the aluminous shale in Yorkshire, where it is employed, even to the present day, in the manufacture of ornamental articles. It is likewise found abundantly in France, Saxony, and Prussia. Mr. Fosbroke, in his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," states that prior to the Christian era the Britons were in the habit of carving rings and beads from this material, ornamenting them on the outside with imperfect circles scratched upon them by some hard instrument.

The close affinity which this description bears to the present relics would at first view carry us back to this period of our history for their origin; but all authorities are unanimous in considering that the game of Chess was introduced into this country by the Danes, in the reign of Canute. A date farther back than this, therefore, we cannot assign to them.



ANCIENT CHESSMEN, DISCOVERED IN THE MOTE-HILL, WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

The insatiable attachment of the Saxons to the "Royal Game" is, perhaps, another argument for the correctness of this date; and the two interesting relics now brought again to the light may, in an age long past, have been the warlike toys of one of the Saxon thanes named in the Domesday Survey as holding lands under King Edward in the hundred of Warrington.

The relics of this description before us, the style of ornamentation is often a useful index to the most valuable points of their history. The only instance of an approximation to the figures seen on the larger Chess-piece found at Warrington is on the shield of one of the ancient Chess knights found in the Isle of Lewis, in Scotland, depicted and described by Sir Frederic Madden in the 24th volume of the "Archæologia." The device on the shield alluded to is a simple linear cross, the centre formed by a dotted circle, and each limb similarly terminated. By a reference to the accompanying Engraving it will not require much imaginative faculties to detect a similar device, the form of the Chess-piece rendering it necessary that the cross should be somewhat distorted.

We are already fortunate in possessing the opinions of three of our most distinguished archæologists on the subject of the Warrington Chessmen. After stating his conviction that the relics are unquestionably Chess-pieces, Sir Frederick Madden (in himself a host) thus continues:

"The period to which they belong is a more difficult question; but, from the rude style of ornament, I should certainly judge them anterior to the twelfth century, and perhaps as early as the tenth. * * * The workmanship of the pieces found at Warrington is so rude that they may have been executed by a Scandinavian, an Anglo-Saxon, or a German hand; and no doubt the history and supply of the material of which they are made (as in the case of the Lewis Chessmen, made of the teeth of the walrus) would have considerable weight in determining the people by whom they were cut and engraved." Mr. Charles Roach Smith says "the Chessmen may be as old as the ninth or tenth century. At the same time they may be as late as the twelfth. I should not think they are of a date much more recent than the latter, and it is more likely they are older." Mr Albert Way concurs with Mr. Roach Smith in the date which he assigns to the relics, and further considers them undeniably the fabrication of this country, and not of its foreign invaders.

HENSON'S PATENT RAIL.—Mr. Henson, of the London and North-Western Railway, whose covered waggons have already associated his name with the most valuable improvements in rolling stock, has devised a mode of construction for rails, by which greater stability, with an equal amount of elasticity, is gained, and a saving caused at the same time of the serious expense attendant on the old system of laying the rails on rigid bearings, as well as the enormous amount of wear and tear and injury to the locomotives and rolling stock. This rail is of a concave form, expanding at the base, and therefore, as it were, self-sustaining. In place of going crosswise, like a bar-bridge, from one sleeper

H.M. CORVETTE "AMAZON," IN A SQUALL.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "AMAZON."

CONSIDERABLE interest is attached to the return of the *Amazon*, 26, Capt. Barker, with 58 survivors of the lamentable wreck of the *Birkenhead*.

The *Amazon* arrived at Spithead this morning from the China station and the Cape of Good Hope. She is 95 days out from Trincomalee, and has run over a distance of 14,076 miles during her commission. She has had perpetual summer the whole of her time, having been two summers at Hong Kong, the intermediate time being the summer season in the Straits of Malacca, with Capt. Broughton as senior officer, the remainder has been on the Singapore station, with Captain Barker as senior officer.

The *Amazon* sailed for Trincomalee on the 24th of January, and arrived at the Cape on the evening of the 2d of March, and sailed on the afternoon of the 7th. The *Castor* and *Rhadamanthus* were at anchor in Simon's Bay, and the *Styx* in Table Bay. While at Simon's Bay, she received on board 68 officers, seamen, marines, and boys, being the survivors of the *Birkenhead*, whom she has brought to England. She arrived at St Helena on the morning of the 16th ult., and sailed on the afternoon of the same day. She arrived at Ascension on the morning of Sunday, the 21st, where she was detained until Monday afternoon to bring home eight invalids, five of whom were engaged and wounded in the expedition against Lagos.

About eight o'clock on the evening of the 30th March, being in latitude 2 deg. N., longitude 21 deg. 40 min. W., the *Amazon*, being nearly becalmed, was struck by a sudden squall, which made her heel over nearly 25 deg. She had at the time thirteen sails set, out of which eight were split, viz. fore royal, fore topgallant-sail, fore topmast studding-sail, jib and flying jib, main royal, main topgallant and main-sails, mizen topsail, and topgallant-sails.

We are indebted to our obliging Correspondent for the accompanying Sketch of the vessel.

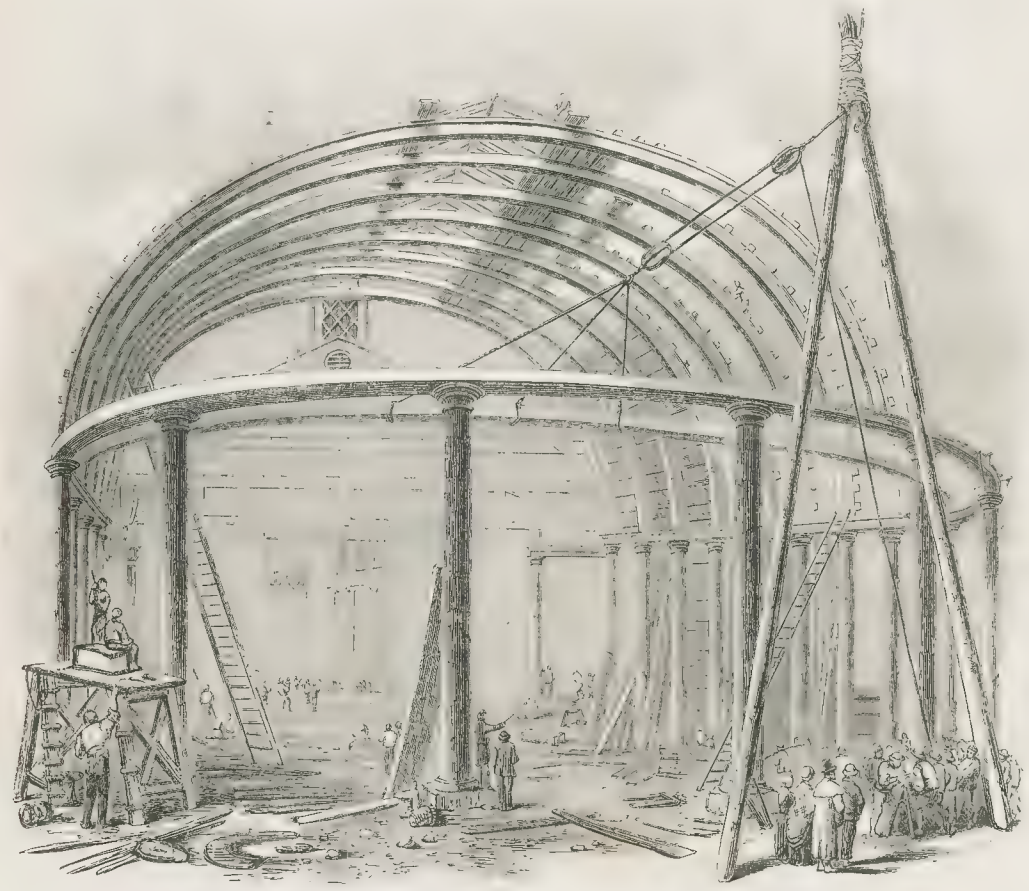
PATENT ANCHORS.—Six anchors have been landed at Woolwich dockyard, to contest the claim for superiority asserted by the several inventors. Monday and Tuesday they were subjected to the preliminary proof strain to entitle them to be transmitted to Sheerness, there to undergo a series of practical tests and trials in order to ascertain their relative holding powers, in presence of a committee of six naval officers selected by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and six of our most eminent shipowners, whose province it will be to select and determine by their verdict which possesses the greatest claim for future patronage. As soon as the holding properties of each are determined, they will again be sent to Woolwich to test their utmost strength by the hydraulic machine constructed for that purpose, strength and holding power being the two great essentials required in an anchor. The following is a brief summary of each invention. One made by Brown, Lennox, and Co., differs from the Admiralty anchor in section and length of shank, with a spear-shaped palm; another, by the same makers, patented by an American gentleman named Isaacs, somewhat complicated, with the view to avoid fouling. A Mr. Mitcheson has produced a very creditable anchor, made by David Rolsgrove, of Sunderland. Lieutenant Rogers has two, made by Fox, Henderson, and Co., same as exhibited by him in Hyde Park, one being a kedge. Mr. Hurlbutt and a Mr. Trotman have one each, combining many advantages, and made by Wood Brothers, of Liverpool and Stourbridge, who have obtained considerable renown in the manufacture of chain cables, for the superiority of which the Great Exhibition medal was awarded them.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of emigrants despatched from Liverpool for the United States during the last month was 26,492, the largest number that ever sailed in one month. The next greatest number was in the corresponding month of last year, when 24,000 and upwards left that port. The increase in April as compared with March was about 1000. The greater proportion of the emigrants are German and Irish, chiefly agricultural labourers. The emigration for Australia by means of Government aid is also very considerable. Between the 7th and 26th of last month three vessels with 926 emigrants sailed from the *depôt* at Birkenhead, and on the 12th and 18th instant two large ships will sail thence for Australia with about 1300 emigrants.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MATERIALS, TO BE HELD AT CORK.

FROM the accompanying Sketch, as well as the daily reports, it will be perceived that the Building for this Great Exhibition is progressing; likewise the list of subscriptions from the wealthy and powerful of the land. This week we find, amongst other names, those of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby. Gratifying as these manifestations in favour of the movement must be to the original promoters of the Exhibition, a still more welcome result is the fact of the unprecedented (in Ireland) unanimity which pervades all classes, sections, and divisions of the entire country. Thus we find north and south, east and west contributing, not alone objects to fill the vacant space in its vast halls, but also large sums to aid the objects of the promoters.

Our View represents the entire vista seen through the circular end of the Building, and looking into the great hall, which is 250 feet, with 72 feet wide and 65 feet high. As will be seen, large numbers of workmen are employed, and the architects, J. Benson, Esq., and Sir Thomas Deane, who are most unremitting in their attendance, state that no doubt exists as to the certainty of the Building being ready to open as originally intended, on the 10th of June.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING FOR THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MATERIALS, TO BE HELD AT CORK.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852 SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 559.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE FRENCH MILITARY FESTIVAL.

THE populace of every country is fond of a show; but more than any other populace, and more than any other show, spectacle, or celebration whatsoever, the French love an assemblage of troops. "The pride, pomp, and circumstance" of mimic war are their delight. From his very earliest boyhood the Frenchman is a soldier. As an infant he wears a lilliputian uniform. He sports the shako, the belt, and the sword when he is scarcely able to run; when at school he wears a military cap, and is subjected to military discipline; when his beard and moustache are nascent, if not visible, his mental pabulum is of the battles of Napoleon, and of the deeds of the plebeian heroes who became Marshals of France, or of the sons of innkeepers who founded dynasties or swayed the destinies of the world. When a full-grown man, he is as much, if not better, acquainted with the talk and the manners of the barrack and of the guard-room than with those of the shop and the counting-house. In Paris or in the provinces, in high life or in low life, it is the same. The wars of Napoleon have demoralised the character of the nation. The miserable peasant proprietor glows at the recollection of the deeds of the "little corporal" and the "*capote grise*;" and the man of the town, who ought to be attending to his business, instead of leaving it to the almost exclusive care and control of his wife, smokes and plays at dominoes and billiards among soldiers and National Guards when he is idle, and mounts guard himself when no other business more pressing calls him from his semi-military haunts and his extravagant waste of time.

This military mania of the French, to our thinking, has met its due and fitting reward. Sindbad has got his master. The French are saddled, and bridled, and ridden by the most rigid, cold-blooded, and unrelenting military despotism that ever afflicted that or any other nation. The least that the despot can do is to give his people an occasional show of the kind that they esteem and applaud most highly. Nothing could more admirably answer his purposes. Their vanity, their love of display, and their appreciation of the picturesque and the theatrical, are alike flattered by it. The *dilettanti* of all ranks and conditions, all ages and sexes, approve of such scenes, as much as they would of a new grand opera of Meyerbeer, and for about the same reasons. The waving of banners, the firing of cannon, the steady march of the plumed array, the prancing and wheeling of squadrons, the glittering of lances, and bayonets, and swords, and the sound of military music, are circumstances that even singly have a powerful effect upon imaginations more torpid than those of the modern Gauls; but when all these circumstances are combined, and when the enthusiasm of the dominant and military class is excited to the highest pitch, the frenzy spreads from the soldiery to the crowd. Under such a contagion of enthusiasm the French would applaud the founder and cause of the spectacle were he ten times more ferocious than a Nero, or fifty times more depraved than a Heliogabalus. Louis Napoleon knows the military mania of his nation. It is an element of which he has duly calculated the powers and the capabilities, and without which he could not govern the State, or even retain his position for a day. He has made the most of it; and, as a man of the world, it will be generally admitted that he has not acted without reason.

Few people will be surprised that the great military festival of Monday last was planned, or that it was witnessed with such delighted approbation. If it has had no such result as the proclamation of the Empire by the soldiery — which was certainly possible, and perhaps desired—it has, at least, had the effect of gratifying a national taste, and of proving that the grim power which can afford to consign all the real fighting chiefs of the army to exile and to disgrace, has not yet reached its culmination. Every Government in that country, whatever its origin or its pretensions must administer to the popular taste for show, or incur the risk of falling into disrepute. Unhappily for King Louis Philippe and the fortunes of the House of Orleans, his grandest display was the funeral and apotheosis of the bones of a man that might far better have been left in their first resting-place in St. Helena; but even that misjudged celebration answered its purpose for a time. Great was the show, great was the moral, and great was the apparent and temporary profit. The festivals of M. Ledru-Rollin were better planned, and more successful but the more recent display of Louis Napoleon has been better than all, and we know of no reason why Europe should be par-

GRAND MILITARY FETES AT PARIS.—THE FIREWORKS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ticularly dissatisfied at it. If the French prefer a fierce and foul bird of prey for their national emblem, instead of the more harmless and domestic, although vainglorious, cock, in which Louis Philippe delighted, let them have it. There is none to say them nay; and as they have got their eagle in due form, and with the ceremonies that their hearts desire, we wish them joy of it. The bird of plunder is once again emblazoned on the banners and on the buttons of a country that knows not how to be peaceable, and that, in spite of the warnings of ages, and the miseries of her people, bent under the load of fiscal and social miseries, produced by her bygone wars with Europe, aspires, in an age of science, trade, and manufactures, to imitate the savage glories of the Roman Empire, and to lord it over the world. As long as they keep their emblem to themselves, the wiser world on this side of the Straits of Dover will make them heartily welcome to it.

Yet Louis Napoleon, while apparently desirous that foreign nations should not think the real Imperial eagle more formidable than the sham and tame bird which years ago he carried in the steamboat from London to Boulogne, is compelled by the dramatic necessities of his position to dilate upon the subject of the wars and the "glory" which alone give the emblem its significance. The prayers of an Archbishop, the "Hymn to the Creator," the solemn "Mass of the Holy Ghost," the sprinkling of the flags with holy water, though sadly in disaccordance with English common-sense and with our philosophical notions of true religion, are quite in unison with French ideas. Their god is the god of armies. The "glory" of France is the subjugation of the world; and "war," in the modern French idiom, means conquest, not legitimate self-defence. "Nations, like armies," said the President, "entertain a *religious* veneration for those emblems of military honour which sum up in themselves a past of trials and misfortunes;" and, as far as the world is enabled to judge, the spectators approved of the religious, quite as much as of the military, part of the spectacle, and approved the theology equally with the strategy displayed on the Champ de Mars. Indeed, the Archbishop, who officiated on the occasion, might fill the office of a priest in the temple of Mars with far more propriety than the more holy and Christian office which he assumed, but did not merit, when he so solemnly blessed the eagles—"those Roman eagles which," to quote the words of the President, "were adopted by the Emperor Napoleon at the commencement of the present century as the most striking signification of the *regeneration* and grandeur of France." No doubt France claims to be a Christian country, and is so to some extent; but Louis Napoleon's address to his army, and the religious feeling expressed by him, expounded by the Archbishop, and responded to by the soldiery, if not by the spectators, is as Pagan in spirit as if it had happened in Greece or in Rome three centuries before the Christian era.

Nevertheless it appears from all accounts to have been a fine operatic spectacle. We recommend it for the imitation of Mr. Lumley; and if Mdlle. Wagner, wise with the wisdom learned in the Court of Chancery, would but sing in a similar piece upon the stage, it might be made a grand *coup* for Her Majesty's or for any other theatre.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.—THE FETES DES AIGLES.

The 10th of May, which, according to the provisions of the Constitution of 1848, was to have seen Louis Napoleon descend from the supreme office of President of the Republic into the ranks of private life, has witnessed, amidst all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," his entrance upon a career of sovereign sway, which is in fact, as it will soon become in name, the restoration of the Empire under Napoleon II.

The "Feast of the Eagles," in the Champ de Mars at Paris, on Monday, was one of those gorgeous spectacles which the French, above all others, are so skilled in creating, and so well know how to enjoy; and as it was very magnificent in its military display, and therefore very flattering to the national vanity, was the most successful point of national character—military glory—the people entered into the spirit of the occasion with the utmost zest and earnestness; but, as an appeal to the army for its favour and support towards the accomplishment of the Imperial views which Louis Napoleon is generally considered to entertain, several of the various accounts which have been published would lead to the belief that it has not been quite successful, the enthusiasm displayed by the troops for Napoleon "the Nephew" being, according to some, of the most moderate character, while, according to others, it was of the most decided and zealous kind—the absence of all cries and *vivats* from the ranks of the artillery (the most intelligent section of the army) —being, however, remarked on by all as somewhat ominous.

The *fête* itself, however, was brilliant in the extreme, and the weather was most propitious, a bright warm sun illuminating the picturesque pageant throughout the day.

The Champ de Mars, which has been the theatre of so many similar pageants since the terrible days of the great Revolution, stretches in the form of a parallelogram, upwards of two-thirds of a mile in length, from the Ecole Militaire to the Pont de Jena on the Seine; and here were massed together the 60,000 or 70,000 troops who were the actors in the pageant. The *coup d'œil* was grand and imposing in the highest degree.

From daybreak a vast multitude, more curious to witness the show than attracted by enthusiasm, gathered on the grassy ramparts, shaded by elms, which flank the long parallelogram on the side of the Invalides, and on the opposite side towards Grenelle. By a popular regard for the convenience of the people on foot, the range of stands was restricted to the southern portion of the long square towards the Ecole Militaire. The immense area stretching thence to the Pont de Jena was surrounded by nearly half a million spectators. A multitude outnumbering the population of some of the largest capitals of Europe was crowded in the stands of the amphitheatre erected for the occasion, or stood densely massed on foot on the borders of the square unobstructed by these temporary buildings. All round the square, from space to space, were planted flag-staffs, from whose tops streamed broad tricoloured pennons, while half-way up they bore shields with the cipher of Louis Napoleon, adorned with a group of flags of the national colours. The stands were similarly ornamented, every column which supported the awnings being surmounted by a group of tricoloured banners.

The end of the Champ de Mars furthest from the river, and closed by the Ecole Militaire, a stately pile, erected in the middle of the last century, and now used as barracks, was occupied by the light and elegant theatre of evolutions, consisting of balconies, galleries, and pavilions, erected for the President, his court, and the great bodies of the state and their families. Before the centre of the *façade* of the Ecole Militaire rose, pre-eminent, the tribune of the President. This magnificent pavilion, the floor of which was on a level with the first story, formed an arched portico, fifty feet in height, and the same number of feet wide and deep. It was hung inside with crimson velvet, sprinkled with gold stars, and in front curtains of the same rich material were looped back with gold cords. The architectural decorations of this tribune were covered with symbols of the Empire. Above, in the centre of the entablature of the arch, shone the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, supported on either hand by winged Victories. Groups of banners spread from the spandrils. The side-pieces were adorned with two stories of Corinthian columns, supporting gilded eagles with niches between, filled with trophies, and surmounted by the cipher of "L. N." A broad carpeted staircase, which widened at each of its two landing-places, and was adorned on either hand with three statues, representing Force, Justice, and Victory, descended into the Champ. Upon the crimson velvet curtain were embroidered the President's arms. The shield bore a spread eagle upon a field azure. Round the escutcheon ran a cord of eagles, suspending the grand cross of the Legion of Honour between two branches of oak and olive, with entwined stems, the whole surmounted by a casque with vizor barred and white plume. The tricoloured flag floated over the tribune, above whose roof towered the dome of the edifice of Louis XV. Seen from the side of the Champ, the President's tribune presented two open arches, with similar decorations to the front. Through these open arches you saw the colours of the regiments standing together, with their gilded eagles displayed, massed in close perspective. Among these standards moved about the high dignitaries and personages of distinction, with a good sprinkling of ladies, awaiting the arrival of the President. Contiguous to the central tribune, reserved for the President and his suite, were four others, two of which, on the left, were occupied by the family of the President, consisting of the sons of Jerome and Lucien, the Princess Matilde, and others, and by the wives of the ministers, marshals, admirals, and other high dignitaries of the State. The two corresponding boxes on the right contained the diplomatic corps and their ladies next to the central group, on either side, were long galleries, containing the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and the Council of State, all of whom appeared in full costume. The other constituted bodies, which appeared officially by deputations, in their respective uniforms, were ranged in the same portion of the building. There were the judges of the various courts in their square caps and robes, the learned bodies, with the Institute at their head, the civil engineers, the masters of the Ecole Polytechnique and St. Cyr, the conservatories of the various religious professions not Catholic, the staff of the National Guard of Paris, and the staff of the army and navy. These long galleries, furnished each with seats for 720 persons, were flanked by spacious pavilions, each with accommodation for more than 400, which were taken possession of by the families of the great bodies of the State. Two other lateral tribunes, detached from the building and advanced before its wings, contained more than 1200 *employés* in the different branches of the Administration. Under the galleries of the Senate and *Corps Législatif* were tribunes of great extent, benches extending into the arena, and open to the sky, crowded with distinguished foreigners, the greater part of whom were foreign military officers

In the tribunes of honour were remarked—The Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Grey, the Earl of Sheffield, Viscount and Lady Follington, Lord Vernon, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Viscount and Lady Dillon, Lord and Lady Lilford, the Countess of Elgin, Lady Burghersh, Sir Frederick Adam, Sir Wm. Fraser, Lord Bury, Lord and Lady Ossulston, Lord Bateman, Col. Cadogan, Col. Torrens, Col. Heyworth, Capt. Arthur Hardinge, Col. Lord George Paget, Col Cartwright, Lieut.-Col. Russell; Captains Baillie, Dudley, de Ross, Streatfield, Williams, &c. Besides these, and numbers more of our own countrymen, were the Austrian Count and Countess Scotti, Count Diefenbach, Baron Roger Oldenburg, and Baron von Geyling, the Prussian Prince Salm and Liebnowski, General Wagner, Colonel von Olberg and Count Schulenberg. Russia was amply represented: Prince Welkouski, the Prince and Princess Wittgenstein, the Prince Dolgorouki, the Prince and Princess Shakowskoy, Prince Ladislas Troubetzkoy, Prince Soltikof, Prince Gorousouff, Count Panim, and several other of their countrymen, were in the tribune. The Polish, Hungarian, and Italian emigration were represented by Prince Adam Czartoryski and his two sons, Counts Ladislas Zamoyski, Xavier Branicki, and Bathyani, General Pepe, General Dembinski, and General Chrzanowski. Belgium, Bavaria, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Naples, in short all European countries, were represented. General Cooper, commandant of the troops of the state of New York; Mr. Van Buren, a cavalry officer, and Colonels Roteh and Lawrence, aides-de-camp of the Governor of Massachusetts, were likewise in the tribunes. Among these some English red coats blazed sonsplcuous, and contrasted well with the green uniforms of Russia. The simple white vestures of the Arab sheik was set off by the profusion of gold embroidery spent upon the many-coloured dresses of the north.

Among the long lines of tribunes extending on the sides of the vast square, that of the municipality, towards the Invalides, was the most conspicuous. Here were collected the Prefect of the Seine, the Municipal Council, and the Prefect and Commissioners of Police.

The troops were drawn up on either side of the square, in two lines, facing each other—the infantry on the left as you entered from the Pont de Jena, and the cavalry on the left. The line of infantry was ranged in battalions; the cavalry by squadrons in close column. The artillery closed the Champ de Mars on the side of the river, leaving in the direction of the Seine an interval for the passage of the staff of the Prince and his suite. The deputations of the different corps of the army and navy were ranged in the void space between the lines and the Ecole Militaire, under the direction of staff officers of the first division of the Army of Paris.

Between the two lines of troops on either side of the field, and at the distance of about one-third its whole length from the President's tribune, stood the temporary chapel, with its high altar. This magnificent structure was about 50 feet high from the ground to the top of the gold cross that surmounted the dome. The altar was placed upon the raised platform, 25 feet high, immediately under the dome. Four pilasters supported the four arches, terminating in a dome, of light and elegant appearance, on the summit of which was a Latin cross. Four gilded eagles coupled the angles of the arches, and upon the top of each pilaster there was a fluted Corinthian column, supporting a statue. Level with the architrave were four rich velvet canopies, composed of alternate broad stripes of crimson and gold. A flight of carpeted stairs, facing the Ecole Militaire, led up to the altar. About 300 priests, in soutane and surplice, with the Archbishop of Paris, M. Libour, in gold-embroidered cope and mitre, took up various positions beneath the dome and on the steps.

The President set out from the Tuileries on horseback shortly before noon. He wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general of infantry. His only decoration was that of the Legion of Honour, of which he wore the star, the broad red ribbon over his breast, and the small silver cross and medal in his button-hole. He was accompanied by his uncle the Prince Jerome, who wore the uniform of Marshal of France; by Generals de St. Arnaud, Minister of War; General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris: Marshals Reille, Harispe, Excelmans, and Vaillant, with their aides-de-camp; and a numerous and brilliant staff of general officers, besides the Prince's own military household. Particular orders had been issued that no officer should be allowed to join the *cortege* without a special invitation. A strong escort of carabineers hemmed in the Prince and his superb cavalcade, who were received in their progress along the quays by cries of *Vive Napoléon!* from the crowd who lined the way. About twenty bronze-faced Arab sheiks, wearing scarlet scarfs over their white burnouses, and with long guns slung behind them, cavolling upon fiery steeds of the Elysée, were not the least attractive feature in the Prince's suite, and excited the admiration of the multitude. Louis Napoleon rode a superb black horse, with gold housings. He looked uncommonly well, and admirably managed his steed, which chafed and pawed under him.

The Prince reached the Pont de Jena punctually at noon. His entrance into the Champ de Mars was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns, and by acclamations which were drowned in the peal of the artillery. First he galloped down between the lines, acknowledging, by repeatedly taking off his cocked hat, the chorus of acclamations uttered by the troops. On passing the altar the Prince and his suite uncovered. When the President reached the front of the Ecole Militaire, he wheeled to the left, and galloped back along the front of the cavalry regiments. The cries were evidently reserved for the thing off. He then crossed before the artillery, and resumed a second time during the front of the infantry. When he reached the foot of the staircase leading up to his tribune he dismounted, and, ascending, saluted, by taking off his cocked hat, the Min sters and high dignitaries, who came forward to meet him on the first landing-place. He then took his seat in the arm-chair set for him. On his right stood the standard of Rome, in the uniform of Marshal of France. On either side and behind were ranged the ten Ministers, the Marshals, and Admirals, the French Ambassadors present in Paris, and the military household of the Prince. At the back of the platform, where Louis Napoleon sat, were set the stands of colours to be distributed. The flags and standards were set upright in frames of woodwork, called by the French *ifs* (yew-trees), so as to form groups. The top of each flag-staff was surmounted by a gilt eagle, with wings displayed, about a foot in height. The model was exactly that of the Empire, but the three colours of the flag were not arranged as the tricolour was under Napoleon, for then the bands were perpendicular to the staff (as in fact the colours of the lancers' flags are now); whereas the tricolour, as now arranged, is parallel to the staff, and come in the order of blue next the staff, white in the middle, and last red. On the white portion was inscribed the name and number of the regiment, and the battles in which it has been distinguished. On the red and blue were four crowns, encircling the cipher of Louis Napoleon. The eagle, proud symbol of conquest borrowed from the ancient Roman standard, was first introduced by Napoleon to replace the Gallic cock, when he established the Empire and the Legion of Honour; and the part which the Imperial bird has played in the early adventures as well as late decrees of Louis Napoleon, is too well known to need repetition here. The ceremony of Monday was in fact a close imitation of the Emperor's distribution of the eagles in his famous Champ de Mai before the battle of Waterloo. Jerome Bonaparte stood beside his brother, the Emperor, on that occasion; and singular must it have appeared to him, at an interval of nearly forty years, to assist at the solemn restoration by his nephew of the Imperial emblem which was shattered in that disastrous rout. Louis Napoleon, then a child of six years old, was also present on that celebrated day. Immediately the Prince reached the platform the ceremony of the distribution of colours began. The colonels of the regiments stood in ranks at the foot of the platform on which the Prince was stationed. At a given signal the first colonel on the left ascended the steps of the platform towards the Prince, followed in single file by all those of the first rank. The President, taking the colours from the hand of the Minister of War, delivered to the colonels in turn the banners of their regiments. These officers, descending in the same order, on reaching the ground formed again at the bottom of the staircase. There were 164 stand of colours; and so rapidly was this operation executed, that the distribution of the whole did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour. After the distribution of all the colours, the right salutes of the regiments, at a given signal, ressconded the staircase of the platform all together, and stood upon the steps, while the Prince came forward and came down to the first landing-place. He took off his hat, and held a paper in his hand, from which he read the following speech:—

Soldiers! The history of peoples is in great part the history of armies. On their successes or on their reverses depends the lot of civilisation and of the country. Conquered, they are humiliated; victorious or scarcely vanquished, they glory and order. For this reason, nations, like armies, bear a religious veneration towards those emblems of military honour which sum up in them a whole past of struggles and of trials. The Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon in the beginning of this century, was the most striking signification of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared in our misfortunes. It was destined to return when France, recovered from her defeats, mistress of herself, should seem no longer to repudiate her own glory.

Soldiers!—Resume, then, these eagles, not as a menace against foreign nations, but as the symbols of our independence, as the souvenir of an heroic epoch, as the badge of nobility of each regiment.

Resume, then, these eagles, which have so often led our sires to victory, and swear to die, if need there be, to defend them.

This speech was no sooner uttered than all the colonels extended their right arms towards the Prince and exclaimed "*Nous le jurons!*" ("We swear it!") The President walked up again to his seat, while the colonels, shouldering the standards, descended the steps together, and walked towards the altar.

At six o'clock the cannon announced that the religious ceremony had commenced. The Metropolitan Chapter, the Honorary Canon of the Paris Church, in full canonical costume, the Curés and the Vicars in surplices and red stoles, the members of the Diocesan Seminaries *en soutane*, and already assembled at eleven o'clock, in the Church of St. Peter, of the Grès Caillou, and moved in procession at a quarter past 11, with the Cross of the Chapter carried before them, and chanting the hymn "Veni Creator," to the Chapel of the Champ de Mars, and took their places according to their rank. When the guns gave the signal, the Archbishop, arrayed in full canonicals, commenced the Mass of the Holy Ghost. At the close of the Gospel the Archbishop descended the steps from the high altar, attended by his Grand Vicar and other clergy, while the colonels, with their standards, remained grouped at the foot of the steps. He then preached the following discourse, the length and rhetoric of which, accompanied by animated gesticulation, contrasted strongly with the brevity and sedate gravity of the President's speech:—

Prince and Soldiers!—The God of peace, of whom we are the ministers, is also the God of armies. That is why our pacific hymns are full of religion, as is marked out in the warlike ode. There has always been a religion in combats. With the Jewish people it was God who directed battles who foretold to the great captains, and who inspired the prophets with the first warlike accents. The Romans placed their gods by the side of their eagles at the head of their legions. Catholicism accepted his greatest victories under the standard of the Cross. For most valiant soldiers, before proceeding to fight against the infidels, the priests veiled their arms beneath the Christ. I do not speak of the flag of the old Monarchy which might be seen to receive from the hands of religion at the altar of St. Denis before their warlike expeditions, the reimbalance of that well natural to occur to every mind

According circumstance. The Church, which preaches peace to all—the Church, whose holy army only knows how to shed its own blood, and has even a horror of that of the enemy—the Church has always had abundant benedictions for the soldier, for his arms, and for his standards.

The explanation of this mystery is not difficult, and it is the whole meaning of this great solemnity, at once military and religious.

Peace is the design of God. It is the object towards which human societies proceed when they follow in their way the eternal courses of principles of justice and inspirations from on high. War is only legitimate on condition of its securing peace. Armies are in the hands of God as the powerful instruments of pacification and public order.

Right requires force to make itself respected; but, in its turn, strength requires right to remain itself in the providential order. Peace is, therefore, always the object in view; war is sometimes the means, a terrible, but, alas! a necessary one, from the effect of the passions which agitate the world.

That is why God has approved of it—that is why the prophets apply to it the words *sanctify the nations bellum*—that is why the Church has for it words of benediction, of encouragement, and almost of love—and why now, as in the past, the soldier and the priest hold out their hands to each other.

The soldier and the priest, both placed under the austere laws of discipline, having at heart the same principles of conduct, the love of duty, above all things, and the spirit of devotedness, even to the sacrifice of life—work together, though differently, to procure, by calming down the passions, the triumph of justice in human society.

What glorious services to the cause of public peace have been rendered by the glorious army which comes to-day to bend its head before the Majesty on high! Whence comes it that those murmurs which were heard in the bowels of France and of Europe are suddenly hushed? Why are the menaces of civil war and of the sword, which were scarcely into consternation, disarmed? Who has arrested this work of dissolution, which was making such rapid progress? It is a firm and resolute will, supported on one hand by the national voice, which forms his strength, and on the other by an invincible army, which forms his strength.

And now, hail to you, glorious standards, symbols of so many victories! Our pontifical heart, which has never ceased to beat with the strongest feelings of patriotism, is moved at again seeing you. Their glory effaces from our eyes the former misfortunes of their country.

O Prince! whom the will of a great people has placed at the head of its destinies, we can understand what these heroic signs must say to your heart.

We rely on your wisdom; it will protect us from the dazzling effects of glory. France thirsts for tranquillity and order. Fatigued with disorder, she wishes to repose under the shelter of a strong and tutelary Government. Continue to lead her in the pacific path on which she has entered; and may she be able to develop all the elements of strength and of prosperity concealed within her fruitful bosom.

The moral interests of a country are superior to her material ones. They are the soul and the heart of a great people, without which they must decline and fall. Be you always their defender. The religion which you love asks neither privileges nor favour from you; it only asks of you to always preserve to it what the Emperor your uncle restored to it in the palmy days of his glory—liberty to live and to do good. You will gain by it the gratitude of the people, its only glory, and, perhaps, that a great mind can now be ambitious of.

Prince, look less at the past than at the future. Peace may be spoken of when possessed of such valiant armies. Your eagles will have a vastfield of flight from the heights of the Alps to those of the Alps and Pyrenees. Providence destines you for a great and holy work. Remember, that, in order to build the temple, God preferred Solomon to David. Continue to rebuild in peace that society which has been so deeply shaken, holding it up with one hand, while the other holds the glorious sword of France.

You have understood that, in an epoch when institutions tend to become more impregnated with the spirit of the Gospel, the social edifice cannot be so well cemented as by love and clemency.

O God, sovereign master of war and peace, Thou who causest plots to be dissipated, calmest tempests, and breakest, when Thou willest, the sword drawn for the combat—*qui confers bella*—come and bless these standards; imprint on them the striking signs of Thy power and holiness. In seeing them let courage be animated and ascend to its celestial principle; *da calo fortitudo est*. Render them the terrible terrors of the enemies of the public peace, and to the nations, if any there be, jealous of our glory and prosperity, and who may attempt to disturb them. Let them be for our valiant soldiers a protection and assured pledge of victory (*victoria cerny*). Let them contain in their glorious folds peace and war, for the security of the good and the terror of the wicked; and, under their shade, let France respire, and be for the happiness of the world the greatest and happiest of nations.

While M. Sibour spoke, the field presented a magnificent *coup d'œil*. There were the regiments of infantry and carabineers, with their red-crested helmets and breastplates flashing back the sunlight. Then the regiments of mounted chasseurs, with their neat red shakos and black cocks' feathers; next came the Garde Républicaine, with their red breastfacing and yellow cross-belts. The bands stood close to the altar, altogether.

At the close of this address the Mass was resumed. At the moment of the elevation, another salute was fired; the drums beat to arms; the trumpets sounded the advance; 60,000 men presented arms, the whole of the infantry kneeling, and the officers not in command bent on one knee to the earth, with head uncovered. The multitudes on the mounds took off their hats. When Mass was over, the Archbishop, surrounded by the officiating clergy, proceeded to where the eagles were arrayed round

the altar. He raised his voice to chant the prayer, "Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini," and the clergy responded "Amen!" After the "Oremus Omnipotens sempiterne Deus," the prelate sprinkled the flags with holy water and blessed them; and then took his seat on a throne, and assumed the mitre. The standard-bearers advanced separately, knelt on the ground, each with the eagle in his hand, and the Archbishop spoke the following prayer:—

Acalpite vexilla celesti benedictione sanctificata: sintque inimicis populi Christiani terribilia; et det vobis Dominus gratiam, ut, ad ipsius nomen et honorem, cum illo hostium cuneos potenter penetretis incolumes et securi.

Receive these standards sanctified by the blessing of Heaven; may they be the terror of the enemies of the Christian world, and may God, for the honour of his name and glory, give you that grace that securely and unscathed you may pierce the battalions of your enemies.

When the prayer was ended the Prelate gave for the whole army the kiss of peace, with the words *Pax tibi:* and the foremost standard-bearer, rising from the ground, pressed to his lips the Pontifical ring, and then resumed his place. One hundred salutes from the cannon of the Bridge of Jena accompanied the blessing of the eagles. The Prelate then blessed, sprayed in mitres and cope, and holding the crosier, raised his hand aloft, and gave an universal blessing to the army and the people, and another salute announced that the religious ceremony was over.

The colonels to whom the standards were delivered by the Archbishop descended, and defiled round the chapel. They then proceeded to their respective regiments, delivered the eagles to the ensigns, and had them recognised by the corps in the usual manner.

At this moment cries of "*Vive l' Empereur!*" and "*Vive Napoléon!*" were uttered up the former with more enthusiasm by the cavalry.

At two o'clock the President descended from his pavilion, mounted his horse, and took up his position in front. The *defilé* commenced, and cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive Napoleon!*" were again heard.

The *défilé*, which was over at three o'clock, took place in the following order: General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, led the way at the head of a brilliant staff. Next followed deputations from the Artillery, Engineering, and Polytechnic Schools, the School of Instruction for Staff Officers, and the Special Military School, under the orders of the respective Governors of those establishments. General Carrelet, commanding the infantry on the ground, passed next with his staff. The fourth in order was the deputation of Invalides and the veterans, commanded by General Saunier. The fifth in succession were deputations from the battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, of the African Light Infantry, of the companies of discipline, of the battalions of Arab riflemen, of the battalions of riflemen of the garrison of Paris, of the artisans of the War Department, all commanded by General Forey. Next advanced deputations from the various regiments of the line, of the marine corps, of the Zouaves, of the regiments forming the foreign legion, the brigades of infantry of the 1st division of the army of Paris, commanded by General Martin de Bourgon. These were followed by two battalions of each regiment, composing the brigades of the 2d division of the army of Paris, commanded by General Renault. The 8th in order were the deputations from the regiments composing the 3d division of the army of Paris, commanded by General Levasseur. The 9th consisted of deputations from the Engineers, with the military band of the 1st regiment, commanded by General Sallenave. The 10th was composed of land and sea gendarmerie, Sapeurs-Pompiers, Gendarmerie Mobile, Garde Républicaine, commanded by General Lourau. The 11th in order consisted of deputations from the land and marine artillery, 10 batteries of the army of Paris, with the staff and band of the 7th regiment, the third squadron of artillery, and a detachment of the third and fourth squadrons of the waggon train, commanded by General Hubert. 12th. General Letang, Commander-in-Chief of the cavalry, with his staff. 13th. A deputation from the School of Cavalry, deputations from the regiments of cavalry and the guides, commanded by General Guyon. 14th. Division of light cavalry, composed of two brigades (the first under the orders of General Oraison; the second brigade, of General Daumas), commanded by General Pays de Bourjolly. 15th. A division of heavy cavalry, consisting of two brigades, under the orders of Generals Partouneaux and Bruno, commanded by General Grand. 16th. A division of Curassiers, composed of two brigades, under the orders of Generals Allonville and Tartas, together with squadrons of the Gendarmerie of the Seine and the Garde Républicaine, the whole commanded by General Korte. During the *défilé* the generals of division alone stopped in front of the President. The generals of brigade and the colonels followed the movement of the troops. The band of the 1st regiment alone of each division of infantry or cavalry remained in front of the President, and continued to play during the *défilé* of the entire division. General Magnan, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, commanded the operations. The military deputations, when leaving the Champ de Mars after the *défilé*, returned to the Ecole Militaire through the cavalry gate. They deposited their respective colours in a hall prepared for that purpose, whence they are immediately to be dispatched to their regiments. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired as Louis Napoleon quitted the Champ de Mars.

The troops entered their respective quarters at about half-past four. The clergy, who were, including the ecclesiastical seminaries, upwards of 800 in number, remained on the ground to the last. A guard of honour of the Gendarmerie Mobile was assigned to them, and they were conducted in the Croix de Gros Caillou, in front of which the Archbishop delivering his blessing to the multitude through whom he passed, and who received it with uncovered heads and with indications of deep respect.

Those of the army and gendarmerie who received medals or crosses of the Legion of Honour amount to about 2000.

As the regiments returned to their quarters, the standard-bearers held their new colours aloft, but not unfurled.

Some accidents took place during the day. At the first discharge of cannon the horse of a hussar took fright and threw the rider, who had his leg broken; and a man was trampled under foot by the crowd just as the President was crossing over the Bridge of Jena, in his approach to the field. One of the clergy received a kick on the head from a horse, and was carried off the ground to the Ecole Militaire; and during the benediction of the banners the colonel of a cavalry regiment managed, by the exercise of some wonderful ingenuity, to hold his standard in such a position that it completely overbalanced him and threw him to the ground. The discomfited standard-bearer suffered no physical injury, and escaped with a little ridicule. One man in the crowd died from a sun-stroke; and this was the only fatal accident which occurred, though some thousands must have suffered material damage from the "*mauvais sujets*," which shone so powerfully throughout the day. Altogether the number of accidents did not amount to more than fifteen or twenty, and some of them, and especially the episode of the awkward colonel, only seemed to contribute to the general amusement.

The proceedings of the succeeding days are thus described in the letters

(From our own Correspondent.)

TUESDAY.

To-day the Champ de Mars was filled with persons who had not yet examined the decorations of the altar and tribune. Workmen were busily engaged in finishing the arrangements for the ball that evening at the Ecole Militaire.

Upwards of 20,000 persons were invited, 8000 of whom were provided with supper tickets. This was a *fête* offered by the army to Louis Napoleon, and it was reported that the Prince President intended to show his appreciation of the compliment by giving double pay to the army during the month of May. The subscription among the officers of the army of Paris for the expenses of the ball was managed in the following manner:—The Commander-in-Chief gave up fifteen days' pay; Generals of Division gave up twelve days; Generals of Brigade, nine days; Colonels, six days; *Chefs de Bataillon* (corresponding to our majors), five days; Captains, four days; and Lieutenants, two days.

The ball took place in the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire which was boarded over, and formed a magnificent place for dancing, about 70 yards in length, 40 in breadth, and 27 in height. On each side of the ball-room, at a height of about six feet, two galleries had been erected, the balustrades of which were formed of infantry swords, the whole very richly draped with gilt arms. At one end of the room, and over the orchestra of 300 musicians, conducted by Strauss; at the other, a tribune had been erected for the reception of the President and the diplomatic body. On each side of the ball-room was an ante-room, 70 yards in length and 20 in breadth; one of these was intended as a reception-room, the other for the ladies to rest in. The number of ladies present was not more than 3000, while the gentlemen numbered upwards of 16,000. Each lady, on entering the room, was presented with a bouquet.

The supper-room contained twelve tables, independently of the table reserved for the President. This latter accommodated about 100 persons, while the others, which were arranged four together in three rows, held covers for upwards of 700 ladies, who retired and made way for another party of ladies, and so on until they had all supped. The official programmes announced the important fact, that a reasonable time would be allowed to each party.

In other rooms refreshments had been placed for the dancers and for the suppers of the gentlemen, who supped standing, and 500 at a time.

The conversation-room was provided with two military bands; and, independently of numerous *buvettes* and vestibules, there was a room where medical attendance was at hand, in case of ladies fainting, or of any of the numerous accidents peculiar to crowded ball-rooms taking place. A sufficient body of *sapeurs-pompiers*, or firemen, was present, in readiness to extinguish fire in whatever part of the building it might appear.

Those who are fond of statistics, even in the ball-room, will be pleased to hear that the flooring of the court yard, contained 6000 square yards of the metre being about two inches longer than the English yard; that 10,000 metres of waterproof cloth were employed for the covering, that 600 metres of fir were used for the scaffolding, that 50,000 metres of drapery formed the hangings, and that 24,000 wax candles were decreed to the lighting of the whole. The service of the ball-room was performed by 300 *huissiers* in court dresses, while the attendance at the supper and refreshment tables was supplied by about 600 cooks, *maitres d'hôtel*, and their *employes*.

A leaf has been taken out of the book of our English Lord Mayor as regards the composition of the banquet, for we find the following details on the subject scattered through various journals, which announce the large supply of salmon, the enormous quantity of Bordeaux, or the prodigious number of the glasses of punch, according to which appears most pleasing to the gastronomic mind of the writer. The illustrious Chevet, of the Palais Royal, sent 136 salmon, of which a large number are said to have been trout; he sent 108 galantines, 116 *pâtés de* Chartres and Strasburg, 68 Bayonne and Westphalia hams, 13 carefully selected *pâtés de foies gras*, besides 12 "rosbifs." There were, moreover, 50 lobster *mayonnaises* and the same number of creams and jellies, 100 dishes of roast fowl, 100 bundles of asparagus, 216 large tarts, 744 dishes of pastry, and 444 plates of different fruits. In the matter of wine there were 3500 bottles of Bordeaux, neither more nor less than 2126 bottles of champagne, 30,000 ices and *sorbets*, 25,000 glasses of punch, 1000 lb. of rolls, and 400 loaves. When the doors of the supper-room were thrown open, and the officers reviewed the regiments of *pâtés*, the bastalions of pastry, and the brigades of ices, to say nothing of the deputations from the "armies of the land and the sea" as represented by the "rosbifs" and the salmon respectively, the greatest satisfaction is prevailed. The Prince President arrived at ten o'clock, accompanied by the Princess Mathilde, the Marchioness of Douglas, the Marshals of France, and the Corps Diplomatique, and was received with enthusiasm. Dancing was kept up until six o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY.

Was the day fixed for the dinner given by the President, at the Palace of the Tuileries, to the commanders of the different corps and regimental deputations who were present at the distribution of the eagles—the *Fête des Aigles*, which it appears is to be its historical name. The table at which the President sat was placed in the Salle des Maréchaux; the principal dignitaries of State were the only guests who sat with him. The other tables were arranged in the Salon d'Apollon, the Salon Blanc, and the Galérie de la Paix. It would tend to repletion were we to enumerate the dishes which composed the dinner of Wednesday, after the generous description which we have given of the supper of Tuesday. The fish consisted of salmon, turbot and soles. We heard of nothing in the way of meat except hams, and these were York hams, and roasted. The birds of the air were present in abundance, some of them being stuffed with truffles; and the amphibious tribes had of course been laid under contribution. Prawns, pastry, cream, French beans, strawberries, coffee, and green peas, formed the less substantial part of the repast; but, as there were 800 ices and 800 *demi-tasses*, we presume that 800 was the number of invitations issued. We were surprised to find that there were sixty-four plates of *bon-bons*; but, on the other hand, the military taste was catered for by a supply of sixty large bowls of punch. After the dinner the company of the Théâtre Français played "Mademoiselle de la Seigliére," known to the English public as the "Man of Law," and "Le Rendezvous Bourgeois," from which the *quasi* English farce of the "Rendezvous" is taken.

THURSDAY.

The *fête* of Thursday consisted of a display of fireworks on the high ground facing the Ecole Militaire, called the Trocadero. Every attempt was made to render it the grandest exhibition of the kind ever seen in France. It began at nine in the evening, and the signal for itscommencement was given by the Prince President, this was a Bengal light, which appeared on the Ecole Militaire. In the meantime a tour de feu having commenced with a discharge of bombs and variegated stars, and eighteen cannon were at the same time fired. After the first salvo, rockets, giving forth variously-coloured fires, were let off, and were succeeded by other rockets, from which blue and green fires fell and the form of pistol-shots. After wards a succession of what appeared to be a species of internal combat took place. The infantry fired Roman candles, carrying the most brilliant and fantastically coloured balls, in the direction of the artillery, who responded to this polite attention by a rolling fire of *bombes*, which were discharged by 70 different mortars, and by a concurous cannonade. After the efforts and fireworks of the soldiers had been completely exhausted, four hundred red flames burst forth from the heights of the Trocadero, which the imaginative were to suppose had caught fire. The display of fireworks concluded with a representation, by Bengal fire, of the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel. The pyrotechnic copy was twelve times the size of the original, and, instead of being surmounted by a car, had a colossal eagle, with outstretched wings, soaring over it. It bore the inscription "Vive Louis Napoleon!" and the columns at the right and left were adorned with a gigantic cross of the Legion of Honour, and with the new military medal, on the same large scale. At the same time a *bouquet of bombes* was fired from the largest mortars, and three lines of rockets were sent into the air. Altogether, the number of rockets fired amounted to 60,000!

Even Thursday was not to be the last day of these *fêtes*, for on Friday the Prefect of the Seine was to give a grand banquet to all the Generals and Colonels of the army of Paris.

The celebrated astronomer, M. Arago, the director of the Observatory, having, on Monday morning, written to the Minister of Public Instruction to say that he must refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the President of the Republic, and offering his resignation, the Government has declined accepting the resignation of that philosopher, and has intimated its willingness to exempt him from taking the oath required from all public functionaries. M. Arago will, therefore, resume his office as Director of the Observatory

General Changarnier has, also, in a letter to Louis Napoleon, dated Malines (Belgium), the 10th instant (Monday), in reply to a demand to take the oath of allegiance to the President, refused in the most pointed terms to take such a step. His letter concludes with these spirited words:—

This oath—exacted by the perjured man who has failed to corrupt me—this oath I refuse.

M. Grédel de Bacarat, Councillor-General of the Meurthe; MM. Barbédienne and Etienne de Tascherolle, of the Eure et Loire; M. Esmein, of the Charente; Dauthony, of the Drôme; and MM. Guichard and Lacave, of the Yonne, have also refused the oath. At a meeting of the Municipal Council of St. Quentin, convoked for the purpose of taking the oath, six members then present refused. Several members more who did not attend are also expected to refuse. It is believed that several members of the Conservatoire will follow the example of M. Arago.

These refusals—especially those of M. Arago and General Changarnier, appearing, as they did, concurrently with the commencement of the *fêtes*—have caused considerable sensation in political affairs.

A mission of Jesuits for Cayenne has been organised by the Government; three have accompanied the convicts to their destination, and three more are about to follow. The Government has granted them a house and lands in Cayenne.

SPAIN.

A crusade against the press, both in the provinces and in Madrid, is at present actively pursued by the Spanish Government, who have lately had a most restrictive law enacted against the newspapers, on the harsh provisions of which they declare their fixed intention to act. The journalists have no other remedy than a silent protest, and this they accordingly make by voluntarily ceasing to appear. In Madrid the evening journals have all suspended their publication, as well as the morning ones. The *Esperanza*, *Epocha*, *Observador*, *Catolico*, and *Opinion Publica* issued notices on the 4th instant to that effect; and the only political papers now published are the *Orden* and *Espana*. The political journals of Cadiz, Seville, Barcelona, &c. have also ceased to appear. Thus the Ministers have everything at present their own way, and no sound of opposition is heard either in the tribune or the press. The Minister of Marine, General Francisco Armero, has resigned, after a conference held in Madrid with Senors Mon and Pidal, who think that matters are going too far. A council of Ministers was held subsequently at Aranjuez, at which it is said that a decree, effecting certain alterations of a restrictive character in the electoral law, was adopted by the rest of the Cabinet, General Armero dissenting from it, and supporting his reasons against it. It to be entered in the minute of the meeting; and subsequently a violent scene is said to have taken place between him and Senor Bravo Murillo Lieutenant-General Vigodet, now Captain-General of the Cadiz Naval Department, was appointed in his place, but refused to accept office.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York are dated the 1st inst.

The anniversary of the patron saint of England, St. George, was celebrated, both in New York and Philadelphia, with great spirit by the English societies, who always evince great national pride in the day. An agreeable feature of the evening in both cities was the interchange of toasts and sentiments between the St. George's societies of the two cities, by means of the electric telegraph!

The New York Crystal Palace does not appear to be making much headway. About half the capital stock is said to be subscribed, but coming, yet, paid in.

The shock of an earthquake had been felt in several parts of the United States on the afternoon of the 20th ult. It was very sensibly felt at Washington, Baltimore, and throughout Maryland.

Late accounts from Newfoundland report that a dreadful storm had visited that coast, whereby upwards of sixty sailing vessels had been lost, in addition to many other vessels.

The political advices are not of importance.

From California, under date the 1st ult., we have news from the mines of a cheering character. The arrivals of gold-dust at San Francisco were extensive.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 1st of April state that H.M. steamer *Hydra*, Master Commander Belgrave, which left Plymouth on the 10th of February, arrived with the new Governor, General Cathcart; Lieut.-Colonel Seymour (Secretary), and the Hon. B. Curzon (Aide-de-Camp), on the 31st March. His Excellency intended to proceed from the Cape in the *Styx* steamer for the seat of war forthwith.

On the arrival of the Governor an address was presented to him, when his Excellency expressed his hope that the Constitution would do for the Cape colonists all that they expected from it.

From the seat of war we learn that the Kaffirs continue to avoid a general action. The cruelty of their conduct to their unfortunate English captives is described as of the most horrible character, and the protracted tortures inflicted as of the most savage kind.

Two actions at the Waterkloof are noticed during the preceding month, in one of which the Hon. H. Wrottesley, of the 43d, lost his life, and ten men of the 91st were wounded. In the second action on the 6th of March) Colonel Yarborough was wounded. Our troops took 38 horses and 90 head of cattle, and were returning, when the Hottentots killed Sergeants Frane and Huggin, and four privates of the 45d, captured Sergeant Laing, and killed a private of the 74th. The Kaffirs fought vigourously, but were subsequently repulsed with considerable loss by Captain Carey and some Cape Mounted Rifles.

The colonists generally regret the removal of Sir Harry Smith.

The Legislative Council had subscribed £500 towards the sufferers by the wreck of the *Birkenhead*: about £1600 had been subscribed to the end of March.

AUSTRALIA.

We have accounts this week from Melbourne and the Victoria Gold Mines, dated January 27, from which we learn that the excitement was rapidly increasing, and that about 20,000 people had already reached the place from the neighbouring colonies. Special instances were mentioned in which parties had obtained gold valued at about £30 day: several successive days, while even since the search of wells to average at the chief point of operations had been £3. These were principally obtained from surface diggings on a slope of the ran, not a quarter of an acre in extent. It was estimated that since the discovery the general yield, including what had found its way into the banks, had been at least £1,000,000 sterling, and that already up to the 1st of January, £660,000 had been exported to this country. When the winter rains should set in, it was anticipated that the most extraordinary consequences would be witnessed. In the meantime labour was fetching high rates, wages were paid 28s. a day, besides a considerable allowance of spirits, and servants, who previously obtained about £30 to £35 per annum, were now readily engaged at £60. The retail business of the place had improved in proportion, the expenditure by the mining population being distinguished for its extravagance. The latest price of gold was £2 18s. to £3 per ounce. The amount brought by the vessel which conveys the present intelligence is understood to be upwards of £160,000. The *Himalaya* and *Sarah Anne*, which left previously with 26,547 and 14,904 ounces, have yet to arrive.

THE RUSSIAN COURT.—From Berlin we learn that the Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Cove on the 7th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon. They were there received by the King of Prussia. After a short time the Emperor set out for Vienna, where he arrived at Eleven p.m. on the same day, accompanied by the King of Prussia, proceeded to Breslau, and Berlin. The Empress and King reached the latter city on Thursday, and the Ministers and some high State dignitaries were presented to her Imperial Majesty, and she subsequently left for Potsdam, with the King and Queen.

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW NEAR ALLAHABAD, IN THE NORTH-WEST DIVISION OF BENGAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is customary during the cold season for those officers who have charge of districts of the regulation provinces to make a tour through them, by which means they become personally acquainted with the capabilities or deficiencies of the land over which their jurisdiction extends; and are enabled to maintain a more efficient check on the native officials, by whom are confided the immediate details of administration. It was during a tour of this kind that the capture which we are about to describe, and which our Illustration depicts, was effected.

Rundheer Singh, of Syfabad, in the kingdom of Oude, a large landholder, and son of Firtpal Singha, *taloogusaar*, or head of a district, had rendered himself notorious by his crimes; so much so, that even the Oude Government, patient and long-suffering as it is to criminals who carry matters with a high hand, saw itself compelled to take notice of his misdeeds. But Rundheer Singh's exploits were not confined to the kingdom of Oude; there were in our own territory some who had felt the weight of his hand, and was trembled at his name. Proscribed by the King and a price of 1000 rupees set on his head, Rundheer Singh was hard pressed by the Oude frontier police, two battalions of which ordered his stronghold taken, a large portion of his property s himself obliged to retreat, and requisitions for his capture addressed by the Oude Government to the British authorities. All efforts, however, proved unsuccessful; and he probably flattered himself that he had effectually baffled pursuit, as he had succeeded with a number of his men in leaving Oude, crossed the British territory, and taking up a temporary residence in the native state of Rewah.

On Tuesday, Feb. 10, Mr. R. H. Dunlop, joint magistrate, while on his tour through the Barra and Khyraljurh districts, which lie south of the Jumna, form a portion of the Allahabad commissionership, had pitched his tents at the large mound of Jajherra, when three men requested an audience with him, and producing documents which showed them to belong to the Oude police, commanded by Captain Orr, of the King of Oude's service, and consisting of a detachment from the British authorities, informed him that Rundheer Singh, whom they had, with the untagging persevering hounds, tracked during the last four months, was then just within a few miles of that place, and requested his assistance to enable them to effect the capture.

The great difficulty was, that the outlaw had pitched his camp just within the boundary of the territory of the Rajah of Rewah, an independent prince, and Mr. Dunlop, not feeling himself empowered to attempt, of his own motion, the invasion of foreign territory, sent his time in referring the question to the Commissioner, his immediate superior, the magistrate of Allahabad, Mr. H. C. Raikes, who, with great spirit and promptitude, unhesitatingly took upon himself the responsibility, thus leaving the joint magistrate at liberty to act.

It was known that Rundheer Singh had with him about three hundred men, all of whom were desperadoes like himself; and it was also known that he had lost no time before cut to pieces five of the King of Oude's troops, who attempted his capture. It was necessary, therefore, to provide for extraordinary contingencies. Dunlop collected, in haste, such of the police and revenue establishments as were available. He succeeded in mustering thirty-four men, headed by the native deputy-magistrate of the Barra district, who was the only person to be depended upon in the very likely case of a scuffle. Fortunately, Captain Orr's

CAPTURE OF THE ROBBER CHIEF, RUNDHEER SINGH, OF SYFABAD, IN OUDE.

men were bold, resolute fellows; and, still more opportunely, an old soldier, Mr. Sheels, then employed on the repairs of a neighbouring road, arrived in the nick of time and volunteered his services.

A portion of the Rewah frontier is formed by the river Tons, and it was in a grove of trees on the southern bank of the stream that Rundheer Singh's camp was said to be pitched. At between two and three A.M. of the 12th February, Mr. Dunlop and his party, all well armed, started, and fording the river by moonlight, crossed at about six hundred yards below the grove indicated. Hitherto all had gone on admirably; but when within one hundred yards of the spot, the "lightning throwers" began to exhibit some diminution of alacrity, apparently not relishing the prospect of the greeting which 300 dacoits might be disposed to bestow upon any intruder on their morning slumbers. Daylight was approaching, and, notwithstanding all precautions, the alarm was beginning to spread: it was necessary to use despatch. Captain Orr's men, drawing their swords, told Mr. Dunlop that they would show him the man, and, accompanied by that gentleman, dashed on in advance, and entering the camp seized on Rundheer Singh, whose couch was laid under the close branches of a baier tree. In an instant all was uproar; the dacoits, awakened by the sound of the scuffle, sprang to their feet, and with naked swords rushed to rescue their leader; Mr. Dunlop, however, sword in hand, confronted them. Many a native who would not hesitate to encounter a coloured opponent, or meet the cut of a native sabre, yet dreads to close with the pale-faced representatives of Europe, and shrinks in horror from the deadly thrust of an English sword: at the talismanic words, therefore, "In the name of the British Government!" every sabre was lowered, and the majority of Rundheer's men took to flight. [This is the moment which our Artist has selected for Illustration]. Whilst this was going on, Mr. Sheels and the native deputy magistrate galloped up, the former dismounting, and handing his sword to the deputy magistrate, rendered Rundheer's capture no longer matter of doubt, by tying that worthy's hands behind his back. Some of the police, who had prevailed on themselves to approach the spot, then disarmed such of the dacoit's men as had remained.

Thus was effected, without bloodshed or accident, an important capture, which, but for the awe inspired by the presence of two Europeans, and the decision and courage which they displayed, under circumstances of no inconsiderable danger, must, to a certainty, have been purchased at the cost of human life; and the success of which, even at that price, would have been more than doubtful, had the business been left in the hands of a native official. Property to a considerable amount, including seven elephants and an unusually large and intractable rhinoceros, was seized in the outlaw's camp, and has been made over to the Lucknow authorities. Annexed is a Sketch of the rhinoceros, taken while the animal was asleep.

In addition to the 1000 rupees offered by the King of Oude for Rundheer Singh's capture, which sum has been divided between Mr. Sheels, Captain Orr's men, and such of the police as aided in disarming the dacoits, his Majesty has been pleased to testify his sense of the obligation conferred on his Government by presenting Mr. Dunlop with a handsome sword, dagger, and shield. The stringent rules, however, issued by the Court of Directors against the retention of presents from native courts by civilians, will preclude the local Government from permitting these articles to be retained by that gentleman; they must, as in all similar cases, be transferred to the Company's treasury, and sold for the benefit of Government. Still more valuable than such presents, however, must be the high encomium which he has received, not only from his immediate superiors, but also from his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. The deputy-magistrate, who behaved with a coolness somewhat unusual among men of his cast (the Kayeth, or writer), has also received a suitable reward, in the shape of a "thillat," or dress of honour, of the value of five hundred rupees, from the British Government.

Rundheer Singh's life is forfeited to the offended justice of Oude: but not only is he rich himself, but he has wealthy relations; and it is not improbable that their gold may arrest the sword, now ready to fall on him. Should this be the case, and Rundheer Singh, as would most probably happen, recommence his career of violence and wrong, and become again an outlaw and fugitive, let us hope there may be at hand some one gifted with judgment and courage equal to that which has been displayed by Mr. Dunlop, to secure to him that punishment which his misdeeds merit, and which, sooner or later, must overtake him.

The following notice of the affair is from the *Friend of India*, of March 16th, 1852:—"The *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th inst. contained a notice of the capture of an Oude robber, named Rundheer Singh, by Mr. R. H. Dunlop, the joint magistrate of Jumpore, and the seizure of his property, including several elephants and a rhinoceros. We were struck at the time with the appearance of so remarkable an item in the inventory of the baggage of a robber chief: but we have since had an opportunity of inquiring further details of the affair, which was in fact a most dashing exploit, and calculated to raise the credit of the British Government as much as that of the officer who performed it."

The accompanying Illustrations are from Sketches by F. Slinger, Esq., Deputy-Collector of Allahabad.

RHINOCEROS IN RU[illegible]

CANNON-STREET, OPPOSITE LONDON-STONE, REMOVED FOR THE CITY IMPROVEMENT, JULY, 1850.

The thoroughfare now in progress from St. Paul's Churchyard to King William-street will form one of the most striking changes since there-construction of the City after the Great Fire of 1666; both as regards local trade, and as a medium passage from London-bridge and the docks, and the commercial traffic between the eastern and western parts of London.

Previous to the Fire, the leading thoroughfares of the City lay in much the same disposition as constructed by its Roman founders; London-stone marking the centre of the original establishment, on the line of Watling-street whereof Cannon-street was a portion, being supposed to have formed the principal street and prætorian road of Roman London.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—CANNON-STREET, OPPOSITE LONDON-STONE.

The name of Dowgate or *Dwr* (water) gate, whence a ferry in connexion with this line crossed the Thames, suggests, by its Celtic origin, the probability of this thoroughfare having been a British road prior to the Roman occupation. London-stone stood originally on the south side of Cannon-street, and an examination made after the Great Fire, by Wren, when in its original position, may be noticed as affording an interesting collation with the remains recently discovered a little westward, on the opposite side of the way, noticed in this paper April 17th.

In the course of his operations, Wren laid bare the foundations of this monument, which he believed to be the central milliarum or point whence distances were computed on the military roads traversing London. "In the adjoining ground to the south, upon digging for altars," says the author of "Parentalia," "were discovered some tesselated pavements, and other extensive remains of Roman workmanship and buildings. Probably," he continues, "this might in some degree have imitated the Milliarum Aureum at Constantinople, which was not in the form of a pillar, as at Rome, but an eminent building, for under its roof, according to Cedrenus and Suidas, stood the statues of Constantine and Helena, Trajan, an equestrian statue of Hadrian, a statue of Fortune, and many other figures and decorations."

London-stone may be looked upon as the only existing monument of which record is made prior to the Conquest, being mentioned as a landmark in a list of rents belonging to Christ Church, in Canterbury, at the end of "a fair Gospel-book" given by Athelstane. This is quoted by Stow, who describes the appearance of the stone as it was in his day, being "fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken." In 1742 this venerable monument was ordered to be removed as a nuisance, when Mr. Thomas Maddan, of Sherburne-lane, printer, prevailed upon the churchwardens of St. Swithin's (the church being then under repair) to allow its remains, or a fragment thereof, to be enshrined in the wall of the edifice under their charge, where it now appears encased in freestone, still somewhat in bulk beyond comparison with "an agate stone on the forefinger of an alder-

THE CRYPT OF GISORS HALL, CLEARED.

man," yet greatly diminished from its original dimensions. The projection shown on the right hand of the accompanying Engraving, at the base of the Church, gives a side elevation of the case which contains this relic, the most time-honoured of the few vestiges of old London, now rapidly passing away.

The houses opposite exhibited a good specimen of the brickwork subsequent to the Great Fire, especially that on the left, formerly the corner of Bush-lane, which displayed some ornamentation. Several of those houses retained their original signs and badges, among which was a spirited representation of a grey-hound in full career, with an ornamental framework, cut in stone. These edifices are now replaced by structures which appear as stately and spacious to modern eyes as their predecessors may have done to those of nearly two centuries ago.

CRYPT OF GISORS HALL.

THIS very interesting vestige of the architecture of the thirteenth century, a view of which was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 20, 1851, has recently been completely cleared; the bins appropriate to its former use as a wine-cellar having been removed, the floor disencumbered of about three feet of soil, by which means the bases of the pillars are revealed on their original level, and the windows opened out, so as to give the place quite a different aspect, exhibiting its entire proportions under an access of daylight sufficient to render the whole distinctly visible.

The Crypt is now accessible by its original entrance, down a short flight of steps from Basing-lane; and every attention being paid to the interest shown by numerous visitors, the place is resorted to by all classes, and the question as to the means of its preservation has become a topic of public interest. But for various reasons this desirable object can hardly be anticipated, insomuch as that the building being situated about the middle of the intended line of street, the crown of the arches would project about two feet above the roadway as its level is ordered: independent of which, supposing the street to be elevated in this part in order to cover this projection, the dilapidated state of some of the supports could afford but frail resistance to the pressure of heavy vehicles likely to pass over it in the course of daily traffic. Moreover, as lying directly in the way of the main sewer to be constructed along the middle of the roadway, the Crypt would present an obstacle to a feature of the utmost importance in a sanitary point of view.

The accompanying View is taken from the north end of the Crypt—the building, it may be remarked, standing north and south; and it will be observed that the first clear pillar is greatly shattered, the stone appearing to have been calcined by fire: this, with some corresponding appearances on the exterior, are probably tokens of the Great Fire of 1666, when the ancient superstructure succumbed to that formidable conflagration. In other parts the roof has been damaged, and portions of the ribs broken away for the purposes of modern alteration. It is remarkable

COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, INAUGURATED IN PEEL-PARK, SALFORD, ON SATURDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM.—THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

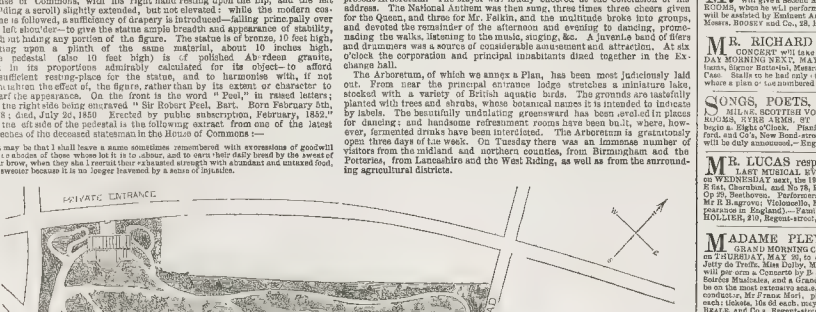
that no vestige of pavement has been discovered, unless some few fragments of Purbeck stone which were found may have been part of a flooring removed at some former time. The whole skeleton of the edifice is of Caen stone, and the roof is chalk, with key-stones of fire-stone.

At a meeting of the Archæological Association, on Wednesday evening, there was a very interesting discussion on the history, architectural character, and proposed means of saving the above crypt from demolition; Dr. W. Pettigrew in the chair. Mr. White dwelt with much emphasis on the ability and alacrity with which the crypt had been cleared and rendered accessible to the public, adding that it could not possibly be preserved in its present situation. Mr. Deputy Lott suggested its removal to the space now occupied by modern brick cellars beneath the Guildhall, the crypt of which occupies but a moiety of the area. Time would be left for the erection of the Statue, and a work of centuries in contrast. With this view Mr. Lott has procured a suspension of the destruction of the crypt by the concession of the Commission of Sewers. Meanwhile, the crypt proves very attractive.

INAUGURATION OF THE SALFORD MONUMENT TO
THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL

It will be recollected, that, soon after the death of this lamented statesman, the erection of a statue to his memory was determined upon in many towns of the kingdom, of which Salford has taken the lead, the Statue there having been inaugurated on Saturday last. It has been appropriately placed in Peel Park, named after Sir Robert Peel, who was a liberal contributor to the arrangements for this park by the people of Manchester and Salford. The statue stands on the lawn in front of the public library, and is seen to advantage from the great public thoroughfare through the borough, called the Crescent. The sculptor is Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street, London, whose model received in the competition the highest prize, £50. The likeness is admirable; the attitude of the figure is dignified, easy, and natural; Sir Robert being represented, as he has often been seen when addressing the House of Commons, with his right hand resting upon the hip, and the left (holding a scroll) slightly extended, but not elevated: while the modern costume is followed, a sufficiency of drapery is introduced—falling principally over the left shoulder—to give the statue ample breadth and appearance of stability, without hiding any portion of the figure. The statue is of bronze, 10 feet high, resting upon a plinth of the same material, about 10 inches high. The pedestal (also 10 feet high) is of polished Aberdeen granite, but in its proportions admirably calculated for its object—to afford a sufficient resting-place for the statue, and to harmonise with, if not to heighten the effect of, the figure, rather than by its extent or character to dwarf the appearance. On the front is the word "Peel," in raised letters; on the right side being engraved "Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Born February 5th, 1778; died, July 2d, 1850. Erected by public subscription, February, 1852." On the left side of the pedestal is the following extract from one of the latest speeches of the deceased statesman in the House of Commons:—

It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with severeations of goodwill in the absence of those whose ill will is to abate, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall have recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice.



PLAN OF THE NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM.

The inauguration of the Statue on Saturday was an interesting ceremony. The members of the corporation of Salford, headed by the Mayor, Frank Ashton, Esq., walked in procession from the Town-hall to Peel Park, where, the Statue having been uncovered, Mr. Brotherton, M.P., addressed the assembly, and concluded by presenting the transfer of the Monument to the corporation, which was received by the Mayor, who then paid a graceful tribute to the character of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Gibson, the town-clerk, then read the deed of transfer, and the outdoor ceremony concluded. The corporation and the invited strangers then retired to the library to partake of a cold collation. A number of appropriate toasts followed, to which Sir John Potter, Sir Charnah Armitage, Mr. Edward Grundy (of Bury), Mr. Brotherton, and other gentlemen responded. The public assembled in thousands during the afternoon to view the Statue, and appeared much gratified.

OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM ARBORETUM.

On Tuesday this long-anticipated festival took place at Nottingham. A procession was formed at two o'clock, in the Market-place, in front of the Exchange, and marched up Clumber-street and Mansfield-road to the top entrance, and thence round the entire grounds, in the following order:—The "pinders," the livery of green turned up with silver lace; the Enclosure Commissioners; magistrates; bellman and sheriff's officers in livery, bearing small silver maces; the Mayor's serjeant in scarlet gown, bearing the large gold mace; the Mayor (Mr. W. Felkin), supported by Mr. Bal., the sheriff of the borough, and the town clerk, in their robes of office, the clerk to the magistrates, magistrates, aldermen, common councilmen, bearing wands; architect and assessors, citizens, four abreast; South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry band; citizens, four abreast; the North Leicester Yeomanry band, including part of the band of the Duke of Rutland; citizens; the Sampsonian band; citizens. Having perambulated the walks of the entire area, about 18 acres, the Mayor addressed the vast multitude, alluding to the progress making in the benefit of the working classes in every branch of science, and specially referring to the rapidly-improving position of the town of Nottingham up to the present time. The townspeople had but 300 acres for public recreation; but by an act of Parliament passed in 1845, they have gained the present Arboretum. The Mayor was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address. The National Anthem was then sung, three times three cheers given for the Queen, and three for Mr. Felkin, and the multitude broke into groups, and devoted the remainder of the afternoon and evening to dancing, promenading the walks, listening to the music, staging, &c. A juvenile band of fifers and drummers formed a source of considerable amusement and attraction. At six o'clock the corporation and principal inhabitants dined together in the Exchange hall.

The Arboretum, of which we annex a Plan, has been most judiciously laid out. From near the principal entrance lodge stretches a miniature lake, stocked with a variety of British aquatic birds. The grounds are tastefully planted with trees and shrubs, whose botanical names it is intended to indicate by labels. The beautifully undulating greensward has been levelled in places for dancing; and handsome refreshment rooms have been built, where, however, fermented drinks have been interdicted. The Arboretum is gratuitously open three days of the week. On Tuesday there was an immense number of visitors from the midland and northern counties, from Birmingham and the Potteries, from Lancashire and the West Riding, as well as from the surrounding agricultural districts.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 16.—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 17.—Dr. Jenner born, 1748; died, 1823.
TUESDAY, 18.—Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1804.
WEDNESDAY, 19. Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.
THURSDAY, 20.—Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 21.—First Railway Act passed, 1801.
SATURDAY, 22.—Trinity Term begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 30 0 45	1 5 1 25	1 40 2 0	2 15 2 30	3 20 3 35	4 55 5 10	6 4 6 20

OXFORD COMMEMORATION MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1852.—A Grand Musical Festival will take place in the THEATRE, OXFORD, on TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 22, and Wednesday Morning, June 23. Balls will be given in the Town-hall, on Monday Evening, June 21, and on Thursday Evening, June 24.—For particulars see Bills to be duly announced.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, for maintaining, clothing, and educating Children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not (by no saitary contributions)

The ANNUAL MEETING of those formerly GIRLS in these SCHOOLS will be held at the ROYAL ASYLUM, Brixton Hill, on WEDNESDAY NEXT the Right Rev the LORD BISHOP of NEWFOUNDLAND in the Chair.

Visitors admitted by Tickets at Two o Clock in the Afternoon Rewards distributed at Three

DESTRUCTION of the CRYSTAL PALACE.—By the Gracious Permission of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the superb COLLECTION of FIFTY PICTURES, painted by JOSEPH NASH, LOUIS HAGHE, and DAVID ROBERTS, R.A., are NOW EXHIBITING at Messrs DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114 New Bond street

Now ready, Part I. of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S PICTURES from the GREAT EXHIBITION. By Messrs NASH, HAGHE, and D. ROBERTS, R.A. Imperial-4to, Three Guineas; Medieval Court, Price One Guinea. Proofs, a Guinea and a Half. Parts 2 and 3 will appear on the 1st of June. The publishers beg to announce that they have altered their original intention of reducing the plates from these magnificent Gravings to the scale of "Nash a Mansions," "Haghe a Belgium," &c. and that they will be perfect in detail and in every other respect. Mr. Nash having himself undertaken the execution of the work in Chromo-Lithography. In consequence of this alteration in the size of the work will be issued on the completion of the 1st volume (i.e., after the 25th part) to non-subscribers. Persons wishing to secure copies of this superb Record of the great event upon which the first artists in the country is employed, are requested to apply at once to the publishers, or to the booksellers, in order to obtain a copy of

1 Royal Salute	11 France	28 Indis	40 Cotton
2 Queen	12 Switzerland	29 "	41 Fax
3 Prince	13 Belgium	30 "	42 Woollen
4 "	17 Holland	31 "	43 Hardware
5 Arabian	18 Rome	32 Royal Indies and Colonies	44 Needle and Fancy
6 "	19 Turkey		45 Machinery
7 North Germany	20 "	33 Canada	46 Mining Machinery
8 Sweden and Denmark	21 Tunis	34 Guernsey, Jersey, Malta and Ceylon	47 Agriculture
9 Spain and Portugal	22 "	35 Mediæval Court	48 Coals and Exterior
10 Italy	24 China	36 Furniture	49 North Transept (waiting for the Queen)
1 "	25 India	37 Furs and Skins	
12 "	26 "	38 Minerals	50 Closing Ceremony
13 "	27 "	39 Painted Glass	

The work will be completed in Sixteen Parts, with valuable descriptive letterpress
DICKINSON BROTHERS, her Majesty's publishers, 114, New Bond street where the originals may be seen

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, and the FRENCH PLAYS.—W RAMS has for Nightly Repeat some of the BEST BOXES and STALLS, also Pit Tickets Private Boxes at every Theatre in London. Royal Lobby, 34 James's-street.

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS, ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS on Moderate Terms. At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33 OLD BOND STREET. FRENCH PLAYS every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN MONDAY, MAY 17, will be performed the CORSICAN BROTHERS, A LUCKY FRIDAY, and Compliment in One Act) the New Fairy Easter Piece. Tuesday, 18, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece Wednesday, 19, Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and A Lucky Friday Thursday 20 the Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 21, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Saturday, 22, The Corsican Brothers, A Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MONDAY EVENING MAY 17, the new Pieces entitled NIAI-IS DE ST FLEUR and PETITS MOYENS, with other entertainments. On Wednesday next will be produced an entirely new Comedy entitled LE COLLIER DE PERLES, and a new Vaudeville in one Act, UN SERVICE A BLANCHARD, for the Benefit of Mdlle Rose Chéri; and last Night but Three of Mdlle Nizma's engagement.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that he has entered into arrangements for presenting, to the first time in this country, a short Series (limited to Twelve Representations, of GERMAN DRAMAS and COMEDIES. The First Representation will take place on WEDNESDAY Evening, JUNE 2, 1852, when Goethe's Tragedy of EGMONT, with the Original Music of Beethoven, will be produced; and in which Herr Emil Devrient, Herr Harting, Herr C Kühn, Herr Wiethe sr, Fräulein Wilhelmi, and Frau Von Müller will have the honour of making their First Appearances in England.—Subscriptions will be arranged for Twelve Representations—the Terms of which, and Prospectuses of the general arrangements, may be obtained at Mr MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the principal Libraries and Musicsellers.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY.—On MONDAY, MAY 17th, and during the Week, the entertainment will commence precisely at Seven with the gorgeous and warlike Spectacle of BONAPARTE IN EGYPT, or, the Battle of Aboukir. The Scenes in the Arena will be of the most novel and pleasing description, supported by the most talented corps of Equestrians, male and female, in Europe. The whole concluding with a Laughable AFTERPIECE.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily. Stage-Manager, Mr C. Lechere.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—Sixth Week of ALADDIN.—On MONDAY, MAY 17, and every Evening during the week, the HAPPY MANAGER; a Dramatic Difficulty, in one act, after which, the splendid Fairy Extravaganza of ALADDIN; or, the WONDERFUL LAMP. To conclude with the popular Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP, newly restored and improved. A MORNING PERFORMANCE On Wednesday, the 19th, and Saturday, the 22d, to commence at 3 o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before each performance These popular Artistes the Fleurys Marionettes are re-engaged and will appear again shortly. Private Boxes, Stalls, &c to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre from Eleven till Five; and of all the principal Librarians.

KRAUSZ DE FEHER at the HOLY LAND, EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Great DIORAMA of the HOLY LAND and JERUSALEM, with Grand Sacred Music by a full Choir, and Hebrew Melodies Followed by Herr Krausz de Feher's National Songs in 38 Languages Daily, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d. "An exhibition of enduring interest."—Times.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens, a fine series of Antelopes having been added to the Hippopotamus. Elephant Calf, and other rare animals, during the winter. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock until further notice.
Admission, 1s, on Mondays, 6d

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue six pence. GEORGE PRITT Sec

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Fifteenth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St James Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk Admission 1s JAMES FAREY Secretary

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION, comprising upwards of Three Hundred Original Works, entirely by AMATEUR ARTISTS, is NOW OPEN DAILY, from 10 till 5, at the Society's Gallery, No 121, Pall-Mall, opposite the Opera House Colonnade. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

MR. BENEDICT has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place during the Second Week of JUNE next, upon the same scale of magnificence as in former years; full particulars of which will be duly announced.—3, Manchester-square, May 13, 1852

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' SECOND PERFORMANCE of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC will take place on SATURDAY Morning, MAY 22 at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS. Reserve Tickets, Half a Guinea; Single Tickets, Seven Shillings. To be had at Cramer's; at Chappell's, New Bond-street; and of Mr BRINLEY RICHARDS, 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will have the honour of giving the above ENTERTAINMENT, for the 4th and last time, at the ST GEORGE'S HALL, Regent-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 17, commencing at Half-past Eight Tickets to be had of the principal musicsellers Stalls to be had at the Hall, 27, Regent-street; and of Messrs KEITH, PROWSE, and Co Hanover-square. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall

SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI has the honour to announce that he will give TWO MATINEES MUSICALES at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Harley-street. The First on SATURDAY, MAY 22, and JUNE 19, to commence at Half-past Two o Clock precisely. Full particulars will be shortly announced. Tickets may be had at all the principal music warehouses, and of Signor Giulio Regondi, 50, Albany-street, Regent's park.

MR. EMILE PRUDENT has the honour to announce that he will give a Second MORNING CONCERT on SATURDAY MAY 29th, at the ROOMS, when he will perform some New Compositions for the Pianoforte. M PRUDENT will be assisted by eminent Vocal and Instrumental Full particulars to be had of Messrs. BOOSEY and Co., 28, Holles street.

MR. RICHARD BLAGROVE'S FIRST CONCERTINA CONCERT will take place at the Concert-Rooms, 71, Mortimer-street, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, MAY 20, to be assisted by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Williams, Signor Botticini, Messrs T Williams, H Blagrove, W H Holmes, J Ward and G and J Case Stalls to be had only of Messrs Wheatstone, 20, Conduit-street, and at the Rooms, where a limited number of Subscription Seats may be had.

SONGS, POETS, and MELODIES of SCOTLAND.—Mr. MILNE, SCOTTISH VOCALIST, will give his ENTERTAINMENT in the ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, HYDE ARMS, ST JOHN'S WOOD, on MONDAY EVENING, 17 h MAY. To begin at Eight o'Clock precisely. Pianist, Mr. CHAPPELL; at Harp, Mr Campbell, Sanford, and Co's, New Bond-street; and at the Rooms Future Entertainments in Stores street will be duly announced.—Engagements accepted for Morning and Evening Parties, &c.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces that the FOURTH and LAST MUSICAL EVENING will take place at his residence, 84, Berners-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th May, at Half-past Eight o'clock Programme: Quartette, E flat, Onslow; and No 78, Haydn; Prize Quartett, V Lodner, Sonata, Op 30, and Quintett, Op 29, Beethoven. Performers—Violins, Mr Salmon and Mr Ragarow; Viola, Mr Hill and Mr R Ragarow; Violoncello, Mr Lucas; Piano, Herr Pauer and Herr Schachner (his first appearance in England).—Family and Single Tickets to be obtained of Messrs ADDISON and HOLLIER, 210, Regent-street, and Mr LUCAS, 84, Berners-street

MADAME PLEYEL has the honour to announce that her GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, MAY 20, to commence at half-past two o clock precisely. Vocalists, Mdlle Jetty de Treffz, Mrs Bailey, M Poisot, and Herr Standigl Pianoforte, Madame Pleyel, who will per orm a Concerto by S schwen, a Concerto by Mendelssohn, a Selection from Rossini's Stabat Mater, and a Grand Fantasia from "Le Prophète," by Liszt. The Orchestra will be on the most extensive scale, comprising the most eminent performers. Leader, Mr Willy conductor, Mr Frank Mori. pianoforte Accompanyist, Herr Hummel Reserved seats 10s each; tickets, 10s 6d each. may be had at all the principa. music warehouses and at CRAMER BEALE and Co s, Regent-street.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—EXETER-HALL.—Tickets, 5s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls (Numbered), 7s.—Mr JARRETT has the honour to announce that, on the Evening of Mr. PARRY'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, MAY 19 a GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE will take place as above, supported by the following celebrated Artists: Mrs Sims Reeves, Miss M Williams, Mdme Falcon, Mdlle Jetty Treffz, Mr Braham, Mr Sims Reeves, Herr Staudigl &c. Instrumental Soloists: Mdme Pleyel, MM. Sivori, Piatti Bottesini, Richardson, Harper Jarman, Cioffi, and Lazarus The Chorus by the ladies of Her Majesty's Theatre. The Orchestra will consist of upwards of one hundred eminent Artistes. Conductors: MM. Benedict Anschütz. Blagrove, Richmond, and Aguilar.—Tickets may be had at the office, No 2, in Exeter Hall; Messrs Cramer and Beale, No 2, Regent-street, Mr Allcroft, 1, New Bond street, and of all Musicsellers

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Directors beg to state that the FIFTH CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, May 28 h, when Beethoven's Symphony in A the "Wa purgis Night," by Mendelssohn, with other important works, will be performed —WILLERT BEALE, Secretary.

EXETER-HALL.—New Oratorio, DANIEL (sixth chapter), by GEORGE LAKE, FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 21 Also Mendelssohn's Psalm 42 and Weber's Praise of Jehovah (a first time). Vocalists—Misses Messent, Stewart, Fenton, Messrs Sims Reeves, Hobbs, Hutchinson, Lockey, and H Phillips; with band and chorus of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 5s, 3s, and 10s 6d, at Addison's, 210, Regent-street, and all Musicsellers

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—TUESDAY NEXT, at Half past Three.—WILLIS'S ROOMS. Quartet, No. 76, in G, Haydn; Duet, Op. 63, in A, Piano and Cello, Beethoven; Quintet, Op. 35, E flat, Spohr. Piano Solos, Sarcenas, Chopin, Capriccio, F sharp minor, Op. 3, Mendelssohn Executants Sivori, Moralt, Piatti, Lucas, and Pauer Vocalists, Charles Hallé—Single Tickets, Half a Guinea. To be had only at CRAMER and CO'S, Regent-street.—Owing to the great accession of new members no actic can take place unless signed by one of the committee.
J ELLA, Director.

VIEUXTEMPS will arrive the first week in June, from St. Petersburgh. All communications for this eminent violinist to be addressed to Cramer and Co, or Mr Ella.

MUSIC of the TYROL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that the troupe of TYROLESE MINSTRELS—Simon Mo ass, Veit Ram Ludwig Rainer, Kiler, and Mdlle Margreiter, whose private and gratuitous performances have been so generously accorded—are engaged to give a first of SERIES of CONCERTS at this Theatre, which will take place THIS EVENING, SATURDAY NEXT, and on Monday and Tuesday, May 17 The Evening Entertainments to commence at Half-past Eight; Morning at Half-past Two —Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S, 33, Old Bond street; and at the Box-office

MR. ALEXANDRE THOMAS will have the honour of conducting his CONFERENCES on Histoire de l'Art Ancien, Moyenâge on France pendant le Règne de Louis XII., at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 6a James's, on the following order:—TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 18; Thursday, May 20; Tuesday, May 25; Thursday, May 27; Tuesday, June 1; Thursday, June 3. Commence at Three o'clock precisely. Subscription to the Series, Two Guineas; Single Tickets, 7s 6d each Full particulars may be had of Mr Alexandre Thomas, 3, Grafton-terrace, Royal Family. Buckingham-terrace, Pimlico; Messrs Harrhes and Lowell, foreign booksellers, Great Marlborough-street; and of Mr Flemming, Foundry

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W BEVER Y, on a scale of unequalled magnificence The figures and objects introduced by a grandeur of effect and impressiveness are produced by the introduction of Sacred Vocal Music never attempted at any other Exhibition Admission, Three o'Clock, Evening, Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s, Stalls, 2s 6d; and reserved seats, 3s Doors open half an hour before each representation.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Now exhibiting Daily, a Grand Moving Diorama, illustrative of the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO. Admission, Three o'Clock, Evening, Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s, Stalls, 2s 6d; and reserved seats, 3s Doors open half an hour before each representation.

PANORAMA of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the Mountains of the Tyrol, JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA LEICESTER-SQUARE, exhibiting a vast extent of the surrounding beautiful plain, and the magnificent mountains by which it is encircled, so appropriately termed the "El Dorado des Paysagistes." The Views of Nimrond, ancient Nineveh, and of the Lake of Lucerne are also now open. Admission, in each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half price. Open from ten till dusk.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN daly, at 12 3, and 8 o'Clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d. Painted by Mr P Phillips, Mr Haghe, and Mr Rock, from Sketches by Colonel Leask's own and other original Drawings. The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition

"Nothing can be more accurate, than the views of the glorious Himalaya or the pictures of Calcutta."—The Atlas.—"The 'Diorama of Hindostan' is undoubtedly the most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century."—The Morning Herald

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Dawson's Colossal DAYLIGHT VIEW of MOUNT ETNA, and the CAVES of VULCAN and the CYCLOPS. Splend d Mechanical Promenade Concert by Godfrey's Unrivalled Military Band. Various novelties considering at Dusk with the Eruption of Mount Etna, and grand Pyrotechnic display by Southby.—Admission, 1s

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Extensive Alterations and Improvements in these beautiful Gardens and commodious Hotel being completed, they are NOW OPEN every Evening, and on SUNDAYS at 1 o'clock.—ADMISSION FREE, by Refreshment Card. SIX PENCE.—Visitors will find every accommodate on in the Hotel, in which department Cremorne has obtained a wide-spread reputation for good cheer and economy. The season for Entertainments will commence on WHIT MONDAY, MAY 31st

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHHOFFNER and DEFRIES'S NEW GAS FIRE will be EXHIBITED on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three, and on Tuesday and Thursday Even ngs at Eight o'Clock A Lecture by J H Pepper, Esq., on Glynn and Appe's Patent Paper for the prevention of Fumey and Foggey. Lecture on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Lecture on Voltaic Electricity, by Dr Bachhoffner Dissolving Views. Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The Notice and Illustrations will be resumed next week.

*** The Obituary Notices are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852.

THE position of the Ministry, with reference to public affairs, is fertile of subjects for the discussion of our morning and evening contemporaries; but it changes so rapidly from day to day, that the duty of the writer whose lucubrations appear at intervals so far asunder as a week, becomes that of the narrator rather than of the commentator. The great Free-trade Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promulgated last week, has already lost its novelty, and been succeeded by other subjects of ministerial and personal importance. It should not be forgotten, however, by those who watch the current of events, that Mr. Disraeli has found it convenient to qualify his truthful, but, to his party, his damaging admissions of the prosperity of the country, and to re-assert his determination at the fitting time to "do justice" to the agricultural interest. The Premier, in like manner, has endeavoured to rally his bewildered adherents, by a kind of disavowal of Mr. Disraeli's supposed Free-trade leanings, and if not in direct and set terms to reprimand the right hon. gentleman, to read him a lesson on the propriety of not being too outspoken. But Lord Derby's own speech can scarcely be considered of a more consolatory character than Mr. Disraeli's, to those who hoped and imagined that the statesmen who were friendly when out of office to the re-imposition of a corn-law, would be equally friendly to it when chance, rather than necessity, placed them in power. Lord Derby took unusual pains at the Lord Mayor's dinner, when no avowal or statement of any kind was expected of him, to explain that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, notwithstanding his Budget and admissions, left himself and the Ministry at perfect liberty to legislate on behalf of the Protectionists; and dwelt at considerable—if not tedious—length upon the mutual "compromises" upon which our Constitution and our whole political system are based. All his Lordship's assertions in this respect were perfectly correct, and so familiar as to be properly classed among the truisms of statesmanship. It is clear, however, to what point they tend, and that the particular "compromise" to which his Lordship desires to reconcile his late party and the country has reference to the Corn Laws. But if Lord Derby have not yet received the same schooling from figures and facts as that apter scholar the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is likely enough that he will attain the same proficiency in due time, and that he will see by the light of an enlarged experience, that though there may be "compromises" yet to be made between the leaders and the rank and file of his party, the day for any compromise on the great principle of untaxed food has gone by, and that abundance is too agreeable, and "the reason why" too evident, for any man claiming to be a statesman to destroy the one or to deny the other.

But of more immediate importance than the Free-trade conviction at which Mr. Disraeli appears to have arrived, and towards which the current of the Premier's ideas is running, is the defeat which the Ministry has suffered on the question of Parliamentary Reform. Although, in consequence of a variety of causes, the debates and divisions on the Militia Bill have exhibited the Government as one supported by a majority in the Legislature, its real weakness has been made manifest on the very first occasion of its breaking its compact with the House of Commons, and introducing a measure that could not, by any stretch of Parliamentary courtesy, be considered one of urgency, or even of expediency. The transfer of the four representatives, justly forfeited by the delinquent boroughs of St. Alban's and Sudbury, to new agricultural divisions in the great county of York, with a railway for the line of demarcation, however desirable a measure in itself, opened up too large a question to be fairly discussed in the present expiring Parliament. It was, besides, a breach of the covenant which the Ministers made on entering office; and the House showed, by the large majority in favour of Mr. Gladstone's amendment, that it was determined to hold them to their agreement, and to precipitate one of the two constitutional results—a resignation, or an appeal to the country. Hitherto the Ministers have made no sign of taking either the one or the other course; but, in the meantime, they suffer a loss of character and of confidence. Other defeats of equal, if not of greater, significance are looming before them, in face of which a lengthened session of Parliament, if it do not become impossible, will most certainly become unconstitutional. The issues to be presented will be too clear and precise for any of Lord Derby's favourite "compromises"—at least, with the present Parliament, and we may, therefore, expect a dissolution sooner than the Ministry intended, but not sooner than good faith and constitutional practice require it.

THE results of the three several divisions on Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the repeal of the advertisement and stamp duties on newspapers, and the Excise duty upon paper, though unfavourable for the present, are of a nature, when coupled with the circumstances under which they were brought forward, and the admissions of the parties who opposed them, to lead to the confident belief that the obnoxious "taxes on knowledge" are not destined to be much longer continued. Indeed it is evident, from the whole tenour of the debate on Wednesday, that no party has any disposition to retain more than one out of the three—the stamp on newspapers; and that a general conviction prevails, as well in Parliament as out of it, that the advertisement duty, as the *Times* says, "is not worth its keep;" and that the Excise on paper is not simply a tax upon knowledge, but a very serious tax upon the trade and industry of large classes of the people. The stamp on newspapers is a matter on which, as we have often before observed, public opinion is not sufficiently ripe to justify the hope of speedy, if of any, legislation. The other two questions—which were very properly separated from it by Mr. Gibson, so that members might vote upon each without prejudice to the other—stand upon a different footing, and appeal solely upon fiscal, economical, and commercial grounds to the common sense of Parliament and the country. When we know that Mr. Disraeli formerly voted for a motion identical with Mr. Gibson's, that Mr. Gladstone and his party support the repeal, that the greater part of the Whig and Liberal party look upon these taxes as fit for immediate abolition, and that the minority of the Whigs and Liberals, in conjunction with other parties, only object to immediate legislation on considerations of revenue, we may be tolerably certain that their doom is fixed. It seems not improbable that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he opposed the motion of Mr. Gibson on Wednesday last upon fiscal grounds, will be the statesman to repeal two if not three of the obnoxious duties. The question has made great progress, and its friends are quite content to abide the issue.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE future of the Crystal Palace is settled. On Thursday last Messrs. Fox and Henderson met Mr. Francis Fuller and his friends in the Transept, late the scene of so many glories, when the transfer was executed, the price (£70,000) paid, and possession formally delivered. At a luncheon which followed the serious part of the business, the plans of the new purchasers were to some extent explained in speeches from Messrs. Scott Russell, Fuller, S. Lang (chairman of the Brighton Railway), and others. A park of 150 acres has been secured in the neighbourhood of Sydenham. Railway communication from the interior of the Building will be opened up with the Brighton and South-Western Railways, on which the public will be conveyed in a quarter of an hour for a few pence to and from the Park and Winter Garden, to be laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, decorated by Mr. Owen Jones, assisted by Mr. Digby Wyatt. All that trees, shrubs, flowers, fountains can do will be done to adorn the Palace, dedicated to the innocent amusement and instruction of all classes, but especially of the working classes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MAY MEETINGS

The "May Meetings" during the week were as follow

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The 46th anniversary of this society was held on Monday. The examination, which took place in one of the large school-rooms of the building in St. George's-in-the-Fields, was attended by a great number of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the visitors were Lord John Russell and party, Viscount Ebrington, Earl of Carlisle, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., Chevalier Bunsen and Ernest Bunsen, the Baroness Rothschild, J. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., &c. The examination was carried on by two of the pupil-teachers, who have been appreciated under the auspices of the Government Inspectors. At its conclusion, Lord John Russel expressed the great satisfaction which he had felt in witnessing the examination. His Lordship then addressed himself to the boys, affectionately reminding them of the responsibilities which rested on all those who have received the blessings of intellectual training, and urging them to improve the advantages which they possessed at school; and to seek the divine blessing to enable them to use those blessings aright. The company then proceeded to the girls' school-room, and the annual meeting (Lord John Russell in the chair) then followed. The report, which was read, stated the average number of children in daily attendance in the model schools had been 1030, 29 pupil-teachers were serving their apprenticeship. The normal schools for teachers were full; 60 candidates were preparing for certificates. 123 teachers had obtained certificates of merit from the Committee of Council; 181 students had been during the year in the normal school for young men, and 143 in that for young women: 163 had been appointed to schools—viz. 85 to boys' schools, and 78 to girls' schools. The schools throughout the country were prospering. The foreign operations of the society, it was stated, were also extending, embracing the colonies and almost every part of the world. The receipts from the "afflicted Island" of Jamaica stated that the people there sent their children to dig yams, rather than pay 3d. a week for the maintenance of legacies, the society having been £103 8s. 3d. in arrear at the commencement of the past year. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Ebrington, and Lord John Russell, in support of resolutions which were passed in furtherance of the objects of the society. Amongst the subscriptions announced was £100 from her Majesty and Prince Albert.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this association was held at Exeter Hall; the Earl of Roden in the chair. The report was read by the chairman of the committee, and gave a full account of the extension of the operations of the society, and stated the receipts of the year to be £1013 6s. 8d., and the expenditure £963 13s. 7d., leaving a balance of £50 4s. 9d. Resolutions in favour of the principle of returning men to Parliament "who will make the cause of Protestantism paramount to mere party considerations," and declaring that "all grants of public money for the support of Popery in any shape may be withdrawn," were unanimously agreed to. The principal speakers were the noble chairman, the Rev. T. Nolan, and the Rev. Dr. M'Neill.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The great annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair supported by the Earl of Waldegrave, Sir John Kennaway, and many others. The report, which was read, was very satisfactory, and showed a considerable increase had been made in the number of the agents of the society.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, a public break'ast, in furtherance of the objects of this association, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Earl of Harrowby presiding, supported by the American Minister, the Rev. R. C. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the Rev. T. Nolan, and other clergymen of the Church of England. The guests numbered about 300. It appeared from the report that the receipts of the association during the year were £3108 9s. 7d., being an increase over that of the previous year of £1059 9s. 4d. The total expenditure of the year was £3438 1s. 2d., and the balance due to the treasurer £79 14s. 2d. The excess of expenditure was caused by the special efforts made during the Exhibition, the cost of which amounted to upwards of £500. At nine o'clock the business terminated.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The 58th annual meeting of this important society was held on Thursday, at Exeter Hall, Strand. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. The report stated that the total number of European missionaries now employed by the society amounts to 176, with 700 native agents, and gave an account of the progress made by the missionaries in China, India, the West Indies, South Africa, Madagascar, China, India, &c. The receipts of the year amount to £69 048 12s. 3d., including £3215 2s. 1d. raised for the relief of the immediate sufferers from the war at the Cape, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased missionaries. This was more than £1000 over the income of the previous year. The gross expenditure exceeded the income, having amounted to £73,831 1s. 6d.

THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The anniversary dinner of this institution, the object of which is the maintenance and education of the children, whether orphans or not, of persons of all nations, who have been once in prosperity, was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; the Earl of Yarborough in the chair. After the usual toasts, the children were introduced into the room, a poetical address written for the occasion was delivered by one of the boys, and they were addressed by the benevolent founder. In the course of the evening, it was stated, that since the establishment of the institution 1000 boys and 600 girls had been passed out and apprenticed, and there were now maintained 300 children, of whom 226 were wholly provided for in the asylum at Brixton, and the remainder were partially assisted in their education and maintenance in town. Donations amounting to about £1400 were announced to have been received.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—On Monday evening the Earl of Shaftesbury presided over the eighth annual meeting of the friends of this institution, held at Exeter-hall. In the course of his Lordship's address, he stated that at the first anniversary, which took place in 1844, there were 30 schools, 300 voluntary teachers, and 2000 children; and the amount collected in subscriptions was only £61. These numbers had gradually increased from year to year, and at the present time there were 110 schools, 1000 voluntary teachers, and 200 paid teachers, and 13,700 children; whilst the sum collected was £2813. The report, which was adopted, stated that fourteen new schools had been added during the past year, many boys had been placed out in situations, and 200 admitted had now under their consideration a plan for granting certificates of merit. Schools on the same system had been established in all the large towns in the kingdom.

MENDICITY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity was held on Saturday last, at the society's office, No. 1, Red Lion-square. The Marquis of Westminster, the president of the society, occupied the chair. It appeared from the report that the number of recipients for the year 1851 were 25117 17s. 8d., against 26047 7s. 6d. received in 1850; and the expenditure £4613, against £5275. The number of mendicants relieved, or whose appeals were rejected, amounted, 1100, against 787 in 1850: vagrants admitted in 1851, 900; in 1850, 970: discharged in 1851, 577; in 1850, 295. Begging letters referred for investigation in 1851, 3901; in 1850, 4117. The total receipts for the year were £5117; the balance on the 31st Dec. was £381 14s.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; C. S. M. Peto, M.P., presiding. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Institution," stated that the institution was formed for the purpose of relieving fatherless children, without respect to age, sex, place, or party; and the only qualification was that the child must be destitute, and above the condition of the mere pauper. In the space of seven years the board had received on the foundation 178 children, and they had now under their care 101; but the numbers seeking admission had been far greater than those actually received to the benefits of the charity. It was therefore thought expedient and necessary to erect a suitable habitation for the accommodation of these helpless children sufficiently near to London for convenience, and yet so far removed as to secure an airy situation. The children of the asylum had previously walked round the room, and the chairman took the opportunity of observing that their appearance afforded a stronger argument in favour of the charity than any could advance. The space of seven years the board had received on the foundation 178 children, and they had now under their care 101; but the numbers seeking admission had been far greater than those actually received to the benefits of the charity. It was therefore thought expedient and necessary to erect a suitable habitation for the accommodation of these helpless children sufficiently near to London for convenience, and yet so far removed as to secure an airy situation. The children of the asylum had previously walked round the room, and the chairman took the opportunity of observing that their appearance afforded a stronger argument in favour of the charity than any could advance. The plan of the institution were so far responded to, that the list of subscriptions announced in the course of the evening comprised an amount exceeding £1000, of which sum a donation of 250 guineas was presented by the chairman.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL.—The anniversary festival of this school was held on Saturday last, at the London Tavern, when about 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P., presided, and was supported by Lord Lyttelton; Sir W. Jolliffe, M.P.; C. B. Adderley, M.P.; R. M. Milnes, M.P., &c. The subscription list read exhibited contributions to the amount of about £1400

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. It appeared by the report that was read, and subsequently adopted, that there were 12 recipients of pensions during the past year. The financial statement showed the receipts for the past year, including subscriptions £1344 10s., donations £97 8s. 2d., to have been £1773 17s. 2d., and the expenditure for same period amounted to £1647 18s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand of £126 2s. 2d.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY.—At the sixteenth annual meeting of this society, held on Saturday last, in Exeter Hall Mr. C. J. Bevan in the chair—it was stated that more than 22,000 servants had registered in the homes free of expense, and that above 4000 inmates had been received. There were about 100,000 domestic servants employed in London, and general 10,000 out of place. In the course of the evening, seventeen servants, who had lived three years in their situations, received the society's reward of a handsomely-bound Bible and a sovereign. The chairman, with his accustomed liberality, presented the sovereigns. Previous to the meeting 120 servants took tea in the hall, including a party of young women about to emigrate under the auspices of the Female Emigration Society. Among other ladies and gentlemen there were present the Hons. Mrs. S. Herbert and Mr. Acourt.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday being the Queen's birth-day, the bells of the metropolitan churches rang a merry peal, and the flags at the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, and Somerset-house, and the different city churches, were hoisted His Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who were attended by a brilliant staff, reviewed the troops on the parade behind the Horse Guards At two o'clock the Speaker of the House of Commons proceeded to Buckingham Palace from the House, according to usual custom. Several of the river steamers hoisted flags. In the evening the illuminations were as extensive as usual. The weather, however, was not very propitious.

THE NATIONAL CLUB.—The annual meeting of the members of the National Club was held at the Club-house, Old Palace-yard, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the year just elapsed. Lord Berners occupied the chair; and Mr Bellamy, the secretary, read the report, which, amongst other things, recommended that every candidate at the approaching election should be required to pass the following tests:—"First, will he maintain the institutions of our country, and will he maintain them Protestant? Second, will he defend the Christian character of the British Parliament, as declared in the form of the oath required from Protestants—"on the true faith of a Christian?" Third, what are his views of the claims of the Romish priesthood? Is he for the supremacy of the Pope or of our laws? And, fourth, will he pay the Queen's debts? Will he maintain the act which gives British money to Romish colleges? Subsequently a large party of the gentlemen dined together at the Clubhouse over which the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Napier, M.P.) presided, havier for his supporters Lord Berners, Viscount Bernard, M.P., the Bishop of Cashel, Sir W. Verner, M.P., Sir Brook Bridges, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., &c

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The sixty-third anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. About 120 gentlemen sat down. Lord Campbell presided, and amongst those present were the Belgian, the Prussian, the United States, and the Danish, and the Persian Ministers, Lord John Stuart, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Sir A Cockburn, Sir Frederick Pollock, Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Mr. Campbell, M.P.; Mr. Thackeray, the Rev. Professor Brown, Professor Creasy, &c. From the annual report, which was read, it appeared that £1635 had been distributed during the past year to 51 necessitous authors, being an excess of £600 over the charity of last year. The following is the classification of authors relieved:—History and biography 8 grants, £360; biblical literature, 2, £45; science and arts, £240; topography and travels, 7, £260; classical literature and education, 6, £170; poetry, 4, £110; essays and tales, 11, 285; drama, 6. £175; medicine, 2, £70: total, £1635. A list of subscriptions was announced amounting to £869.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The anniversary of this justly-celebrated charity was held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern; Sir Charles Eastlake, president of the Royal Academy, in the chair. The Artists' Fund was established in the year 1810, and obtained a Royal charter of incorporation in 1827. Her Majesty is the patroness of the institution. It consists of two separate and distinct branches—the Artists' Annuity Fund, and the Artists' Benevolent Fund. The Artists' Benevolent Fund is raised and wholly supported by the contributions of its members, for their own relief, in sickness or old age or cessation. Three hundred artists are at present members of the Annuity Fund. The Benevolent Fund is raised and supported by the donations and subscriptions of the patrons of the fine arts, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the Annuity Fund. About ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Thackeray proposed "The Royal Academy;" and the toast was responded to by David Roberts, Esq., R.A. The other toasts were "The British Institution, and other societies established for the promotion of the fine arts." "The Superintendent and members of the Artists' Annuity Fund," and "The Artists' General Benevolent Institution." The usual complimentary toasts followed. The gross amount of the subscriptions announced was £450

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, CAREY-STREET.—A general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity was held on Tuesday at the chambers of Mr. R. Twining in the chair. From the secretary's report it appeared that 1243 patients had received medical advice and assistance during the past quarter. Of the number 219 had been visited at their own residences. There were three physicians and one surgeon connected with the charity. The full average number of patients had been attended to, but the funds of the institution were described as being at rather a low ebb, and subscriptions were solicited.

ADULT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity was held in the board-room of the Institution, Regent's-park, for the purpose of electing three candidates into the house, upon their votes for nominees; Earl Manvers in the chair. The number of inmates, including those just elected, is now 40. The total income of the society for the past year, exclusive of a balance in hand of £390 13s. 1d., was £2841 4s. 8d., and after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, the balance in the hands of the treasurer was reduced to £238 14s 3d.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes took place on Tuesday, Mr William Cotton, D.C.L., vice-president of the hospital, in the chair, in the presence of a large body of the governors and friends of the hospital and school. The hospital gold medals awarded by the governors for the most distinguished proficiency in attendance on the patients in the wards:—Medical—Frederick Hall, Lincoln. Surgical Alfred Adams Mantell. Bitton. Medicine—Senior Class: Gold Medal, F. Hall. Honorary Certificate, Harry May, the Potteries. Junior Class: Silver Medal, Robert Walker Jenkins, London; Honorary Certificate, Joseph Portier, Rotherhithe. Surgery—Senior Class: Gold Medal, R. W. Jenkins; Honorary Certificate, F. Hall. Junior Class: Silver Medal, Samuel Peat Woodhill Footaway. Anatomy and Physiology -Senior Class. Gold Medal, Horace Kersey Dobenham; Honorary Certificate, John Charles Robertson, Purbrook. Junior Class: Silver Medal, James Hedger Edmunds, Burnham. Midwifery.—Gold Medal, Robert Brudenell Carter, Leytonstone; Honorary Certificate, C. C. Robertson. Chemistry—Silver Medal, Alfred Phipos, Deaton; Honorary Certificate, Alexander Robert Kilroy, Plymouth. Materia Medica—Silver Medal, R. W. Jenkins; Honorary Certificate, H. K. Debenham. Forensic Medicine—Silver Medal, R W. Jenkins, Honorary Certificate, William Henry Carter, Billericay. Botany Silver Medal, R. W. Jenkins; Honorary Certificate, H. M'Pherson, Lanchester. At the conclusion of the distribution, Mr. Cotton delivered a kind and able address to the students.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the members of this society took place at the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in Grosvenor-street; Mr. David Mocatta in the chair A report was read, which recommended, among other things, that, instead of working out the scheme of a cyclopædia, as hitherto contemplated, the project be carried into execution as a dictionary of explanation and reference, with woodcuts and lithographic plates, so arranged as to be completed in about seven years, at the present amount of subscriptions. The balance-sheet showed that the amount of receipts for the year was £904 14s. 4d., whilst the expenditure was £459 9s. 9d., leaving a balance of £44 4s. 7d. The report was adopted, and various resolutions were passed with a view of promoting the objects of the institution.

SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.—On Wednesday a general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern. Mr. Ellis, who took the chair, stated that they had arranged with the Board of Trade for the composition which they had to make They proposed to raise the capital of the company by the issue of £30 shares, instead of £100, and that they should have the power of borrowing to the extent of one quarter of the amount of capital. The present charter limited their powers of borrowing to £15 000, while all other corporations could borrow to any extent. He proposed the rescinding of the clause stating the duties of the office of the company secretary, and that the minute book should not be open to inspection without the order of the board. He a so proposed that voting in person should be secret, but that by proxy open. Lastly, he proposed that 2s. 6d. be charged for the transfer of the shares and above that number. The various alterations in the deed were then submitted and agreed to unanimously.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and other persons engaged in the woollen and worsted trades of the West Riding of Yorkshire was held in the rotunda of the Coloured Cloth-hall, Leeds, for the purpose of taking steps with respect to the supply of wool from the Australian colonies. Sir George Goodman, of Leeds, was called to the chair; and, among the persons present, were some of the principals in the chief firms engaged in textile manufactures at Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and other towns. The feeling of the meeting was unanimous that it was desirable in favour of the Government taking immediate steps to send out a large number of emigrants, who would meet with remunerative employment in the Australian colonies as agricultural labourers, shepherds, &c. Resolutions of many formerly engaged in such employments having gone to the gold diggings; and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Government, with a view of urging the adoption of the measure. The local association for promoting it was agreed to by a formal resolution, and Sir G. Goodman was elected its president

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, May 8, were—Males, 810; females, 800: total, 1660. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 698; females, 474: total 972. The rate of mortality now prevailing differs little from the average standard. Of the persons enumerated in the present return, 498 were males and 474 females; 451 died under 15 years of age, 339 at 15 years and under 60, and 176 at 60 years and upwards. As compared with the results of the previous week there is a decrease both in the deaths caused by epidemic taken altogether, and those by diseases of the respiratory organs, the former having declined from 232 to 193, the latter from 187 to 166.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; the mean of the week was 29 965 in. The mean temperature of the week was 48·1 deg, or 3·5 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The wind blew generally from the north-east till Friday, when it changed to south-west.

GRAND MILITARY FETES AT PARIS.—DISTRIBUTION OF EAGLES IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.—(SEE PAGE 386.)

GRAND MILITARY FETES AT PARIS.—REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

CHANCERY REFORM.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Masters in Chancery Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. The noble and learned Lord then laid on the table three other measures intended further to carry out various improvements in the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. The first of these bills was read a first time.

CONVOCATION.

Lord RADNORDALE drew the attention of the House to the question of the revival of Convocation, and referred to the Convocation at York for several years past, at which no business was transacted, and the Archbishop did not attend. He expressed a hope that in future years the Archbishop would allow the session to be opened as had been done in the province of Canterbury, in compliance with the wishes of the clergy.

The Archbishop of YORK stated that on the occasions referred to, all that was strictly consistent with ancient practice and usage. He could not, however, consider himself as binding himself to depart from the ordinary observations of the noble Lord would receive his best con-

sideration, referring to his bill in the session of 1850 for regulating the proceedings of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in all questions of religious doctrine, said he should next year introduce another bill upon this subject, which would differ from the previous measure in an important point. He still intended to provide that questions of doctrine shall be referred to the bishops, or to the Upper Houses of Convocation, for their opinion; but their opinion should only be communicated to the judicial committee of Privy Council and not be binding. It would be merely communicated to them in the way of advice, and not of direction. The right reverend prelate expressed a hope that some proposition of this kind would receive favourable consideration from the Government.

The Earl of DERBY said he could not pledge the Government to the course they might take on such a proposition; but he was strongly of opinion that, where questions of false doctrine or heresy arose, the opinion and judgment of the bishops, although they might not lay down an absolute and binding authority, must be very important in directing and guiding the minds of those by whom the final decision was to be pronounced.

The Ecclesiastical Muniments Bill was referred to a select committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER

Mr. ISAAC BUTT, Q.C., took the oaths and his seat for Harwich. The hon. member was introduced to the House by Sir R. Inglis and Mr. G. A. Hamilton.

THE WEST INDIES.

Sir J. PAKINGTON having presented petitions from Jamaica, numerously signed, and from British Guiana, signed by 4000 persons, complaining of severe distress, and praying that a remedy might be speedily applied, stated, in reply to Sir R. H. Inglis, that there was no intention on the part of the Government to propose any measure in the present session, by the re-enactment of discriminating duties or otherwise, to relieve the distress in the West India colonies, and declined to say what they might consider it proper to do in another parliament.

THE FORFEITED SEATS (SUDBURY AND ST. ALBAN'S).—DISTRESS AT THE GOVERNMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in accordance with previous notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to assign the four seats in Parliament, rendered vacant by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Alban's. The right hon. gentleman recalled attention to his statement in March last, that her Majesty would not be advised to dissolve Parliament until certain measures of extensive, or at least of paramount importance were passed, amongst which he had enumerated the Militia Bill, the Chancery Reform Bill, and a measure for making up the total number of representatives. This he thought would exonerate him from the charge of being even in appearance a breach of faith, in introducing this bill in the present session. He knew of no magic virtue in the number of 658 which should entitle it to express the aggregate composition of the House of Commons, any more than in 13 as the number of a jury; but, considering that to violate prescription was always a dangerous order, it was proper that the aggregate should be completed. Ministers had no intention to defer the distribution by bringing in this measure, for it was their interest, seeing they had at present Parliament again this year, to dissolve as soon as possible, in order to have time to prepare their measures to submit to the new House of Commons. The various propositions for introducing some new element in the formation of constituencies, were deserving attention. The claims of learned societies to parliamentary representation appeared at first sight reasonable, but learned societies in the nineteenth century did not consist always of learned men; and if the Royal Society were followed by others, where, how could the House refuse the Geological, the Geographical, the Ethnological, and the Astronomical Societies, or any new societies of the same character that might arise, the same privilege. And if several of such institutions were grouped together (the members of them being self elected), they would still not present the proper elements of a parliamentary constituency. Again, as to the Scotch universities and the Lancashire University—they did not possess a seat at present; the same organisation for an electoral body as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The claims of the cities of court he was not disposed to slight, but it would be hopeless to propose to allocate to them the exact seats to them under existing circumstances. It was then proposed to adhere to the existing seamens, dealing with the claims of the different communities according to relative representation they now possessed, or to proceed according to the number of the constituencies as compared with the population. Taking this principle, the East Riding of Yorkshire seemed paramount; accordingly, the Ministerial project was to divide it into two constituency. The Ridings would be divided by the line of the Midland Railway—all that part lying on the south-west of the line to form the southern division, and all that part on the north-east to form the northern division; each to possess two members. The towns intersected by the railway to go to the northern division to which Leeds would belong, as the chief town; Wakefield being the principal polling town of the southern division. This would give a constituency of 17,965 for the northern, and 18,785 to the southern division. It would be unreasonable to say that the result of this division would be to give a preponderance to the agricultural interest in the northern division, seeing that the constituency in the other division would be wholly manufacturing; and if the result of giving that preponderance to the south should be to keep Mr. Cobden permanently its representative, he should rejoice, believing it was better, where a man had the power of influencing large masses of the population, that he should be in a position where he was responsible to the House of Commons. The other two members it was proposed to give to South Lancashire, which would be divided by the hundreds of West Derby and Salford, the former containing the important town of Liverpool, and a constituency of 9500, and the latter the equally important town of Manchester, and a constituency of 12,900.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion of the right honourable gentleman, and proposed as an amendment that the House should pass to the orders of the day, on the ground that the measure was not one of urgency, nor was there any constitutional necessity for it, while there was a positive constitutional reason against dealing with the subject in the present "moribund" Parliament. There was not only no cabalistic or magic power in the number 658 as the aggregate of the House of Commons, but there was not even law. The number was the result of accident, and the prescription was that of but some 40 or 50 years. There was nothing to prevent Parliament from either reducing or increasing it according to convenience or policy. The distinct understanding upon which the Government had been allowed to carry on the business in a minority was that no legislation except such as was of unquestionable urgency should be proposed in the present Parliament, and that the policy of Free Trade, which its supporters could not permit to exist on sufferance, or at the mercy of those who were, disguise it as they might, opposed to it, should be finally by the country at the next general election. To apportion seats, to create new constituencies, and decide on the conflicting claims for parliamentary representation, should be the work of a strong executive, not one that held power on sufferance.

A pause ensued, when no hon. member rising, a division took place.

The members were—For the motion of the Government, 148; for the amendment, 234: majority against the Government, 86.

THE MILITIA.

The House then went into committee on the Militia Bill, resuming the discussion at clause 7, when

Mr HUME took occasion to urge that the consideration of the bill should be postponed to the next session.

Mr. WALPOLE described the proposition as unreasonable, after the House had so repeatedly affirmed the propriety of proceeding with the measure.

In the course of a long discussion, Mr. WAKLEY moved that progress be reported. On division, the mot on was rejected by 156 to 85: majority, 71.

The clause was then put, and Mr. Hume dividing the committee, was carried by 163 to 83: majority, 87.

On clause 8,

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved its postponement, which was resisted by Government, and rejected on division by 216 to 99: majority, 117.

After considerable discussion the clause was agreed to, and the chairman then reported progress.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The proceedings in their Lordships' House were limited to the presentation of petitions, and advancing by a stage the Colonial Bishops Bill, the Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill, and the Diabolical Papal Bill.

Amongst the petitions were some against the continuance of the grant to Maynooth, presented by the Ear. of Shaftesbury and the Duke of Argyll.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition complaining of the practical exclusion of natives in India from superior official employments.

Their Lordships adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

EGYPT AND THE PORTE.

In reply to Mr. Anderson, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that official information had been received of the satisfactory arrangement of all differences between the Porte and Abbas Pacha—the power of life and death having been conceded to the Pacha for seven years.

THE CAPE.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, to a question by Sir W. Molesworth, replied that the constitutional ordinances for the Cape not having yet received the assent of General Cathcart, would not at present be laid before Parliament, and added that the recent despatches were more favourable than those previously received as to the attitude taken by the Boers at the Orange River territory.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in consequence of an appeal from Mr. Bennett, assured the House that every effort had been made by Government to the circumstances attending the induction of Mr. Bennett to the living of Frome was unremitting, and he hoped soon to be able to communicate something definite in regard to the inquiry which had been instituted.

UNSTAMPED PUBLICATIONS AND THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Mr. HUME reverted to the case of the *Dunfermline News*, to which he had referred on the previous Friday as having been threatened with a prosecution for being without a stamp. He had a letter signed "A. Ingram, solicitor," on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue, in which the printer of the publication was threatened with prosecution, and asked the Attorney-General to reconcile the circumstance with his former statement that no proceedings would be taken against the printer of papers.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supposed that Mr. Fletcher must be the solicitor to the inland department of the board in Scotland. The Solicitor of the Inland Revenue office in London, whom he (the Attorney-General) had seen, had informed him that he knew nothing of any prosecution being instituted or threatened against the editor of the publication in question, and that no proceedings could take place without the sanction of the board.

Mr. HUME trusted, that, when the question of the stamp duties would come under consideration, the House would hear no more about this prosecution. One department, however, ought surely to know what was going on in another.

MAYNOOTH.

Petitions, to which several thousand signatures were attached, having been presented against the continuance of the endowment out of the Consolidated Fund to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth,

Mr. SPOONER proceeded, according to previous notice, to bring forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the system of education carried on at the College of Maynooth. He charged the system of education at that college as injurious to society, immoral in its tendency, and totally subversive of the principles of allegiance to the Queen. He contended that any grant for such a species of education as being bad in principle, and asserted that all the forebodings of those who had from the first opposed it were fully borne out by the result. It was said that it would be a breach of faith to revoke this grant to Maynooth; but this he denied, for the grant prior to 1845 had been dealt with by Parliament as it pleased. Some years ago the grant—in other years it had been larger grants than ordinary; and in others, again, smaller grants; thus clearly showing that Parliament was free to act with respect to it without rendering itself liable to a charge of bad faith. It was said that since 1845 it was to be considered as a permanent grant. This he also denied; for the Roman Catholics had made no sacrifice, had given up nothing to obtain it. It was the free gift of the Legislature, and it was, of course, in the power of the Legislature to revoke it at its pleasure. The hon. gentleman went on to argue that the doctrines taught at Maynooth were opposed to religion and morality, and that it was a national sin to support the means for maintaining such an establishment. He wished it to be understood that he did not impute to the Roman Catholic gentry the concurrence in such doctrines as were taught at Maynooth. Indeed, he was aware that they did not, and that in fact they were not aware that such doctrines were inculcated in that institution, and were ready to repudiate them as being Catholic; but the very ignorance of well educated Roman Catholics themselves of those doctrines was perhaps the strongest argument in favour of his inquiry. He asked for Arundel's other doctrines contained in the books taught at Maynooth was one to the effect that an oath might be relaxed or abandoned for a just cause, or might be taken with a mental reservation; in fact, that there were four-and-twenty ways of getting out of an oath. His object was that there should be an end put to such teaching; that at least youths should not be brought up in a way rendering allegiance to their Protestant Sovereign a nullity. His quarrel was entirely from the moral law which was taught at Maynooth, drawing especial attention to the doctrines relating not only to oaths, but also to theft and confession, which it was impossible to defend or palliate.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD seconded the motion, and observed that, if the facts adduced by the hon. mover were true, he could see no alternative for the House but to repeal the grant to Maynooth. He had supported the grant of 1845 to Maynooth purely on the ground that it was the best arrangement that could be taken impressions, although the feeling actuating Sir Robert Peel at that time was a generous and a noble one.

Mr. ARKETT seconded the amendment, the following resolution:—"That this House will resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering of a bill for repealing the Maynooth Endowment Act, and all other acts for charging the public revenue in aid of ecclesiastical establishments." The hon. and learned gentleman said that his object was to supply a deficit in the proposition of Mr. Spooner, by moving for the repeal of the grant to Maynooth, but he went one step further than the hon. gentleman, by proposing in the amendment that other endowments for religious purposes, whatever might be the tenets held by the parties.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD seconded the amendment, and said he would not be one to make an invidious attack upon a Roman Catholic grant, when there were so many larger ones to other religious persuasions, which were not at all attacked by the motion of Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE thought Mr. Anstey's proposal, if brought forward, at all, had better be submitted as a substantive motion; but in reference to the main question, he considered that, as Parliament had made the grant, it could revoke it, and it was a fit subject for inquiry whether it had answered the purposes intended. In 1845 Sir R. Peel proposed to increase the grant and alter its form, believing that it would tend to break up that formidable conspiracy then existing in Ireland against the British Government and British connexion, and provide a loyal, well-educated priesthood for the people of Ireland. With regard to the priesthood, there was reason to believe that many of those educated in the college were disposed to enter upon the duties of foreign monastic orders, instead of remaining for the benefit of the Irish people. Then there was evidence showing that there was a confederacy against the British Crown and Britain's rule, and that since the arrival of Archbishop Cullen the character of the priesthood had changed, and foreign instead of domestic influences prevailed; and on the point of poverty, it was seen that the Roman Catholics, obeying the decrees of the Synod of Thurles, refused to avail themselves of the Government provision for education, but found means to provide it for themselves. The inference was, that the conciliatory and benevolent objects of Parliament had been defeated and destroyed by those who were acting under foreign influence. Under all the circumstances, therefore, the proposal for inquiry was fully justified.

Mr. B. OSBORNE would not join in the fanatic no-popery cry, however detrimental it might be to him on the eve of a general election, but called on the House to remember Sir R. Peel's declaration against any inquiry, as tending to excite religious bitterness between Protestants and Roman Catholics in England as well as Ireland. He asked how Ministers could reconcile the speech of the Home Secretary with Mr. Disraeli's declaration in 1844, that until Ireland had ecclesiastics equality, there would be no basis of peace and order in that country? So long as there was no ecclesiastical equality, he would be no party to any one-sided blow against his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. He denied that the grant was in the character of a compact; it was restitution; and with regard to the disloyalty of the priesthood and the interference of Archbishop Cullen, the Home Secretary did not appear to know that Archbishop Cullen was not educated at Maynooth, but amongst the sympathiser with Mr. Smith O'Brien there were far more Trinity men than Maynooth men, and that it was a Trinity man who was the author of "Who fears to speak of '98?" To be consistent, then, the inquiry should extend to Trinity, and all other endowments. Hon. gentlemen talked of grants for Roman Catholic purposes in Ireland, yet all the money granted for such purposes since the Union was £3-5,670, while in the same time £5,167,000 had been voted for the Established Church, and £1,019,000 for dissenting bodies. He would be no party to an attempt to prop up Protestant ascendancy by humiliating the Roman Catholics of the empire

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged the indulgence of the House for one moment. The honourable member who had just sat down had referred to a speech which he (Mr Disraeli) had made on the Maynooth grant in 1845. The hon member had said that he supported the present motion as a continuance of what he found in that speech. There could be no mistake as to the speech to which the honourable member had referred, for besides giving the date of it, he had read several passages from it during the conduct of the Government of the day. The hon. member then called the attention of the House to what he styled a graphic description of Ireland in that speech. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) felt compelled to say, at the time that there was no such passage in the speech, and, on sending for Hansard, he found that there was not one single syllable in the speech of that which the hon member had quoted

Mr. OSBORNE said the right hon. gentleman was getting out of it in his usual quibbling way—(Loud cries of "Order")—he begged the right hon. gentleman's pardon—he should, perhaps, have said, his usual ingenious way. (A laugh.) The passage referred to was spoken in the debate of February 16, 1844. He had quoted also from the speech of April, 1845, but the words referred to were used in the debate of February 16, 1844. The right hon. gentleman could not now eat those words.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the hon. gentleman had quoted his speech on Maynooth, and gave the date of it, April 11, 1845. It now appeared there was no such passage as that quoted of the date of April 1845, and the hon. member now said that it was spoken in 1844 in the debate that day had to do with the assertion of the hon. gentleman that he grounded his opposition to the motion on the speech which he had attributed to him.

Mr. A. B. HOPE protested against the hybrid motion of Mr. Spooner, which breathed forth the spirit of religious intolerance and persecution under the guise of calling for inquiry.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the motion.

Mr. MONSELL had not expected, in the present day, a Secretary of State would cast an insult on the religion of one-third of her Majesty's subjects. He would not oppose the inquiry, believing the closer the investigation the stronger would be the proof that it carried out the intentions of its founders, and that the teaching was satisfactory.

Mr. J. DUFF thought, if an investigation was to be instituted, it should extend to Trinity College

Mr. MOORE accused Mr Spooner of perverting and falsifying some of the extracts he had read, and of bringing forward a motion to different from that which he had formerly proposed, betraying in that House agitation to which he pandered out of it.

Mr. GLADSTONE declared his intention of voting for inquiry. He did not contend that Parliament could not withdraw the endowment; but it would be most unwise and dangerous to do so, unless the purposes for which it was founded could be shown to have failed, which he did not believe. If it were withdrawn, Parliament must be prepared to enter into an examination of the whole question of ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland; that would be the inevitable consequence. But there had been points referred to which might properly be investigated; as, for instance, whether priests were educated in Maynooth for foreign countries instead of the religious instruction of the Irish people—whether the vow was taken that the allegiance of the students should be preserved, of which he felt it a doubt, and as to the proper application of the funds. but as to the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion in the college, that was not a subject for inquiry. Neither was the question whether the endowment should or should not be rescinded one to be entrusted to a committee under the guidance of Mr Spooner, who had expressed a foregone conclusion, but should be carried on by the Government.

Mr H. GRATTAN spoke of the motion as an insult to the Irish Roman Catholics.

Sir R. INGLIS regarded Mr. Gladstone's sypathesis of a revision of all ecclesiastical endowments in Ireland as a sort of threat of a further conditional on of the property of the Established Church in Ireland. With the prospect or a dissolution within three weeks or a month, the proposed inquiry could scarcely produce any result; but, as the leaders on both sides concurred in it, he should vote for the motion as a recognition of a principle.

Mr. HUME thought it most inconsistent, when Ministers were calling for an additional force of 80,000 men for the defence of the country, that they should give their sanction to a measure which must increase the discontent of the people of Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON said he would, if the House should divide, vote against both the amendment and the original motion. The latter, if agreed to, would lead either to a nullity or to a policy decidedly mischievous. He thought no case whatever had been made out against the course of teaching at Maynooth, all tough the hon. member for Stockport had indulged in long diatribes against the tenets of the Catholic religion. That motion originated in the aggressive measures taken by the Court of Rome, which had given rise to such a feeling on the part of the people of England that they urged retaliation. The present motion might therefore be regarded as one of vengeance, and of vengeance alike unjust and impolitic. If, however, inquiry were necessary, there was no worse way of conducting it than by a committee of the House of Commons. If they agreed to the motion, it would be nothing less than yielding to a fanatical cry for the purpose of securing their seats at the approaching election. If an inquiry were to take place at all, it should be conducted by a commission appointed by the Government.

Mr. Serjeant MURPHY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. RAPHAEL said it was a disgrace to England to open the question of adjournment, severally declared that they were not bound by the declaration of Mr. Monsell.

Mr. HEYWOOD desired to hear if the Secretary of Ireland agreed in the no-popery speech of the Home Secretary. The people of Ireland should know that, if the Government were strong enough, they would repeal the act of 1829.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND spoke to the adjournment.

Mr. KNOX rose, amid manifestations of impatience on the part of the House, to support the motion for adjournment. He had heard an hon gentleman connected with the Government state that this was an open question with the Administration, and he thought the opinion of the members of the Ministry should be manfully expressed (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House would allow him to say a few words in explanation of a personal matter. His hon. friend near him (Mr. Osborne) had quoted certain passages from a speech of the Secretary of the Exchequer, and he understood that right hon. gentleman to convey to the House that he was not only disposed to repudiate the sentiments he at that time expressed, but that the fact was that he never uttered such opinion had entirely escaped his memory. Now, lest there should be any mistake upon the subject, he (Mr. Keogh) begged permission to read, from the authorised version of the Standard, the passage to which his hon. friend had alluded. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking upon a motion brought forward by the noble member for the city of London (Lord J. Russell), and referring to agitation in Ireland, used these words:—

> They heard a great deal of Reform Associations, of Anti-Corn Law Leagues, Roman Catholic and Repeal Associations, Birmingham Unions, and other combinations of that kind. Now, those things were very dangerous in any country, because the government of the country into their own hands, because the Government would not administer matters themselves (Hear, hear.) Then going on to ask what the Irish question really was, the right hon. gentleman said:—
>
> One said it was a physical question, another a spiritual. Now it was the absence of the aristocracy, then the absence of railroads. It was the Pope one day, potatoes the next. They had a starving population, and a domineering an Alien Church (Hear, hear;—and, in addition, the weakest Executive in the world.

But the right hon. gentleman did not stop there. He proceeded:

> But the right hon. gentleman asked the question, and very properly, what is the remedy for the present condition of a country in that position? They could say at once, "The remedy is revolution." But the Irish could not have a revolution; and why? Because the Government was commanded by a most powerful people.

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(Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman was perfectly candid, and followed all his propositions to their necessary conclusion; for he said—

> Then, what was the consequence? The connexion with England then became the cause of the present state of Ireland. If the connexion were dissolved, the Irish aristocracy, and a revolution were the only remedy. Eng and, logically, was in the odious position of being the cause of all the evils in Ireland.

Now, he begged the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The right hon. gentleman was now an English Minister. Here were the right hon gentleman's words on that occasion to the House:—"What, then, was the duty of an English Minister?" The right hon. gentleman was at that time engaged in hunting down a man who was a great English Minister. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and a laughing allusion to the late Parliamentary placeman, "who bamboozled one party and plundered another." (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He was then calling upon his House, above all other earthly duties, to put an end to every species of Parliamentary hypocrisy. (Hear, hear.) Let the House put an end to hypocrisy which would represent the hon. member (Mr. Osborne) as misrepresenting the sentiments uttered by the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Here were the final words:—"What was the duty of an English Minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force." (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Keogh) would only put the moral to the tale which was drawn by the right hon. gentleman himself, and address the right hon. gentleman's words to his benches opposite when he said that he was then advocating Tory principles, but "they were not the Tory principles of those who would associate Toryism with restricted commerce and with a continual assault on the liberty of the subject." (Cheers.)

The debate was then adjourned; and, on the motion of Mr. SPOONER, next Tuesday was fixed for resuming the discussion.

On the motion of Mr. MONCREIFF, the House went into committee to consider of enabling burghs in Scotland to maintain and improve their harbours; a resolution was agreed to as to the foundation of a bill for the purpose, and the House resumed.

The Property-Tax Bill, as amended, was considered, and ordered to be read a third time. Adjourned at twenty minutes after twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE HOUSE.

A conversation, in which several members took part, was originated by Sir Benjamin Hall, as to the inconveniences suffered by hon. members serving on committees in consequence of the limited time permitted them to reach the House in order to record their votes, which, it was urged, called for immediate remedy. It was also suggested that the exclusion of reporters and strangers during divisions was unnecessary—the presence of reporters would do away with the ventilation and atmosphere of the House was likewise touched upon; but ultimately, with regard to all these matters, it was generally admitted that interference should be postponed until next session.

The Parish Constables Bill passed through committee *pro forma*.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, Mr. TUFNELL said he had done all he could to forward the bill for removing the qualification of members of Parliament; but finding it impossible to carry it, owing to the pressure of other business, he would withdraw it for the present session.

THE TAXES WHICH OBSTRUCT THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

The debate, adjourned from the 22d of April, on Mr. M. Gibson's motion for repealing the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers, was resumed by

Mr. COWAN, who said he had been thirty years engaged in the manufacture of paper, and had all that time exerted himself with various Governments to get those duties abolished, but entirely without avail. He entered into a detail of the advantages the trade would derive by the duties repealed, in order to convince the House that the tendency of the Excise laws was to prevent any improvement in the manufacture of paper, which of itself was, he contended, a sufficient reason to justify their repeal. He did not wish to have those duties repealed during the present year, which was an exceptional one as regarded financial arrangements; but he wished, by a vote of the House, to convince the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the subject was one requiring the earliest consideration of the Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped it was clearly understood that for the present year they would already round the Chancellor of the Exchequer in maintaining the existing scale of revenue. When the whole question of finance was again under consideration, he thought paper used for packing and paper employed for printing newspapers and periodicals would be deserving of consideration, but he wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer now, in regard to paper employed in the printing of literary productions, he interfered with the public revenue for the advantage of a particular and a very small interest. The impudent and unwarrantable restrictions of the booksellers to keep up the price of books, and frustrate the exertions of those who would supply the public at a reasonable rate, not only limited the market in this country, but deprived us of the advantage which the inter-

national copyright bill ought to have provided the country in the foreign market, and in the colonies encouraged the introduction of pirated editions. Except such works as Macaulay's "History of England," only about five per cent. of the new books published sold 500 copies, and very few paid their expenses—the consequence of the combination among the book trade being to create a combination among the printers as against the trade, and thus, while limiting the sale, to increase the cost of the book. England had great facilities for producing cheap books, notwithstanding the paper duty; and when that was removed, and the combination of the booksellers abolished, we could produce them far easier than any other country.

Sir W. CLAY suggested that Mr. M. Gibson should not divide upon his first resolution respecting the paper duties, but rather do so on the two latter propositions—for the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty and for the repeal of the advertisement duty. He believed the paper duty ought also to be repealed, but he thought it should form one of the subjects to be considered in conjunction with the general financial arrangements of the country.

Mr. MOWATT supported the motion.

Mr. REYNOLDS cautioned Mr. M. Gibson against adopting the advice of Sir W. Clay. The tax on paper was a tax on human labour, and its repeal would much contribute to the comforts of the working population. He was, however, doubtful whether they should repeal the newspaper stamp duties, for reasons connected with their transmission by post.

Mr. RICARDO hoped that Mr. M. Gibson would withdraw no part of his motion. He believed that the surplus of the ensuing year would more than cover any loss sustained by the repeal of the paper duties.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entered into the particulars of the case of the "Crown against the *Household Narrative*," and said that as his predecessors in office thought the state of the law unsatisfactory—an opinion in which he entirely concurred—he had directed that another information should be filed, on which a special verdict would be taken, with a view to bring the case fairly before a court of error. He intimated that it was under his consideration to prepare a measure to allow defendants their costs in that case.

Mr. MACGREGOR supported the motion.

Mr. BARROW supported the motion, and said he thought the surplus revenue would be much better appropriated in doing away with those taxes than in giving bounties to the militia.

Mr. K. SEYMER thought the subject should be left to to the consideration of a future Parliament.

Mr. WALLEY regretted that Mr. Seymer should vote, now that the Earl of Derby was in office, against the very motion which he supported when Lord J. Russell was in office.

Mr. M. GIBSON said the question upon which he would ask the House in the first instance to divide was, that such arrangements should be made to do away with the duties on paper as early as may be consistent with the safety of the public revenue.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said hon. gentlemen were mistaken in supposing he had any surplus which could justify him in remitting any taxes, and hoped the House would not agree to the motion.

The House then divided on the first resolution, as regarded the abolition of the duty on paper, when the numbers were—For the resolution, 107; against it, 160: majority against, 53.

The House next divided on the second resolution, as regarded the abolition of stamps—For the resolution, 105; against it, 159: majority against, 99.

The House again divided on the third resolution, referring to the abolition of the advertisement duty—For the resolution, 116; against it, 181: majority against, 65.

All of Mr. M. Gibson's propositions were thus rejected.

COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill, when clauses up to 25 were agreed to; and it being then 1 o'clock

The House adjourned over Thursday (the Queen's birthday) to Friday.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LUMLEY *v.* WAGNER AND GYE.—THE OPERA.

This case, which has been noticed more than once in our columns, was decided by Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Parker, on Monday, in favour of the plaintiff Lumley, thus confirming the injunction which had been obtained by the plaintiff to restrain Mdlle. Wagner from singing at the rival opera-house in Covent-Garden, of which the defendant Gye is the lessee

The question as to the validity of the contract between Mr. Lumley and Mdlle. Wagner was fully canvassed by his Honor in all its various bearings as presented in the arguments of counsel, and he came to the conclusion that it was fully and perfectly binding.

Mdlle. Wagner is, therefore, bound, on her peril at Common Law, to sing at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, and at no other establishment in London.

Two men, of the names of John Middleton and William Steward Sheridan, were severally charged before Mr. Henry, the magistrate of Bow-street Police-office, Westminster, with having committed a most disgusting assault on the Earl of Derby for the purpose of extorting money. The former prisoner, who exhibited indications of madness, was remanded for a few days with a view to further inquiry, and the latter was ordered to find bail, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each, to keep the peace for twelve months.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action was brought by a boy named Cook, aged sixteen years, against Mr. Batty, the proprietor of the Hippodrome at Kensington, for compensation in damages for injury sustained from the kick of a horse during the performances that took place on the 7th of September. The plaintiff, who was a gentleman's page, had paid 6d. for his admission, and while occupying a place in the front of the arena on the night in question, he was kicked on the cheek and knocked down. The wound bled profusely, and being insensible from the injury he was immediately taken to St. George's Hospital, where he remained for a few weeks until the wound was healed. It left, however, an ugly scar upon his cheek, although no bone was broken. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £20 damages.

THE LATE MATRICIDE IN LAMBETH.—On Wednesday, Thomas Catlin Wheeler was charged, before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Baron Platt, at the Central Criminal Court, with the wilful murder of his mother, Catherine Wheeler, by cutting off her head. On the prisoner being placed at the bar, he evinced all the appearance of a confirmed maniac—a perception that he was observed by a crowded court, without a knowledge for what purpose the observation was. During the evidence given as to his insanity, he frequently raised his eyes, looked round the court, and then dropped into a silent laugh, or rather chuckle, which was repeated as each portion of the details of his accompanying atrocity was brought before the jury, without the slightest apparent a verdict that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and incapable of pleading.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. MR. GLADSTONE.—In the Arches Court, Wednesday, Mr. Tabbs, the proctor, called upon the Court to proceed in hearing his appearing for the rev. defendant in the future proceedings of the citation. The learned judge (Sir John Dodson), on the petition of the rev. defendant, then continued the assignation of articles until the first session in next term.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER AND THE REV. MR. WHISTON.—This case, which was appointed to be resumed on Wednesday morning before the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. Bargus Ellis, and Mr. Lushington, in relation to the dismissal of Mr. Whiston from the Mastership of the Grammar School at Rochester, is adjourned *sine die*, information having been received of the inability of Mr. Baron Parke, through indisposition, to attend.

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS.—On Wednesday night, at a meeting of trades' delegates, held at the Bull Inn, Old Bailey, a report was read from the deputation which had, according to appointment, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Downing-street, on Saturday last, relative to the subject of the recent conduct of employers of operative engineers. By this report it appeared that the deputation had before the Chancellor of the Exchequer a copy of a petition which is about to be presented to the House of Commons, praying for inquiry into the conduct of the master engineers, to which they requested the support of the right hon. gentleman, with his colleagues in the Government, and with the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, admitted that the conduct of the master engineers was subversive of the spirit of the law, and that the deputation in their petition had adopted the right course of procedure, as he should himself have proposed something of the kind. He would give the petition his most serious attention, and, when presented to the House, consider it both as a member of the House and a Minister; for the deputation were right in supposing that he and his colleagues in the Government intended to protect the interests of the British workmen and to do justice to all classes

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.—A frightful accident, attended with extensive loss of life, occurred on Monday at the Duffryn Colliery, Aberdare Valley, Glamorganshire, a colliery which has been for a long time in very full work. The accident was occasioned by an explosion of fire damp. There were at the time about 160 men and boys at work in the mine, and of these 67 have been killed. From 60 to 70 were saved by being in another part of the colliery, and some others escaped with life. None of them were able to say in what way the explosion was caused; but, as they were all supplied with Davy safety lanterns, it must have been the result of either carelessness or recklessness on the part of one or more of them. The scene which followed the accident was of a very harrowing kind. The occurrence will doubtless undergo a very rigid investigation; but the cause is not likely to be discovered, as all those who could give an account of it have perished.

Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Duffy have prepared and brought in a bill to amend the 1st and 2d William 4., cap. 60, for the regulation of vestries with reference to joint parishes. The object of the act is, that parishes maintaining poor in conjunction with other parishes may adopt the above recited act. The act is not to affect any law, usage, or custom as to the maintenance of the poor by joint parishes.

The *Belfast News-letter* says that the Earl of Glengall is about to be appointed Governor-General of India, in succession to Lord Dalhousie.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J B, Northwood.—Solidial problems are not adapted to our columns. Unless they bear the stamp of some acknowledged master, no one will look at them; and even then they are devoted to their solution is given grudgingly. No 2 is an easy mate in four instead of five moves, by the obvious process of—1, B takes B (ch), &c.

STUDENT.—A list of the typographical errors in the games of the Tournament is given at the beginning of the volume; but some of the early copies were published before the list was completed

CONSTANT.—A private commendation has been forwarded to our obliging Correspondent

C F S, Bromwich.—The games have been received and shall be examined

PROBLEM.—Join the St George's Chess-club. If a resident in London, your subscription will only be three guineas per annum, if in the country, but one guinea

C M J, of Birmingham.—The names of competitors for the Chess Problem Prizes will be received up to the 15th of November

G P P.—Model a beautiful Terrace Chessboard may be had in glass to imitate marble, in solid wood, and in papier maché

CLERICUS.—The match by correspondence between Liverpool and Birmingham is not sufficiently advanced yet for publication. We shall give the score shortly

MUS.—Another Problem of Mr Horton's will be given shortly

R H Eastlake, R N L, of St Allen's, G G of Wood end.—They shall be examined and reported on in our next

W E B.—The subscription must be paid in advance

SOLUTIONS by Theta (Cat Inn, Gil), by C G P, Derwent, Argus, Philo Judy, Colonus, Mus, J M, of Sherborne, J D M, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 429 by Derwent, Colonus, Judy, Argus, Simple Simon, Murphy, Mus, Sub-Dean Dublin And Beside Fernwood, are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 431 by R E, of Ashford, is correct

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Colonus, Lynx, Fly, Mus, M P, Derwent, Judy, Mungo, Argus, Mules, Sub-Dean, are correct. All others are wrong.

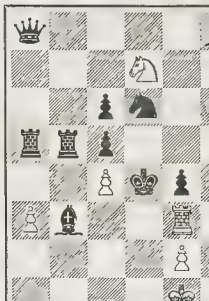
We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful games played by the Rivalni masters; also the concluding to a match between Mr Löwenthal and the chief players of Vienna. Mr Hampe; many lately played by the best players of France, Belgium and among those of Italy.

* * Any amateur wishing to play a game of chess by correspondence (the loser to defray treble his adversary's postages) may have of an antagonist by addressing C F S (care of Capt Skelton), New-street, West Bromwich, near Birmingham

PROBLEM No. 434.

By R. B. W., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

FINE ARTS.

COLOURED VIEWS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. Dickinson, Brothers.

We have before us the first part of a very beautiful work, one more than any other we have yet seen likely to preserve the distinguishing features of that Exhibition in Hyde Park, of which art alone will enable future generations to obtain any adequate representation of its beauty and resources. To represent the Exhibition truly in character, colour, variety, and extent, would seem an undertaking at first sight almost beyond the powers and resources of art. But when we call to mind the three celebrated artists whom the spirited publisher has employed to carry out his great undertaking, it is easy to see that the work would be safe in their hands. Mr Roberts is a master of perspective; Mr. Haghe excels in character, form, and colour; and Mr. Nash is not to be surpassed in the art of transferring to stone and paper the minuter beauties of detail. So far Mr. Dickinson did well in securing the services of such men. Nor is his firm unmindful of the importance of the artists employed, for of the Great Exhibition itself The three large plates which form the number represent Zollverein, Prince Albert's birth-place; a division in the Tunis department; and the exquisite Mediæval Court as arranged by Mr Pugin. All who have seen the originals of the three plates will at once admit the great truthfulness and beauty of the prints before them: while the thousands who have not had the opportunity of seeing the Exhibition will find less occasion to regret their loss in the careful representations which Mr. Dickinson's public spirit has provided for them. The whole of the drawings were executed on the spot, and the whole of the plates are engraved under the watchful superintendence of the artists by whom the drawings were made.

We cannot imagine a work of greater interest to all our brethren in the East than this in every respect adequate representation of a noble scheme - living in the memories of the present, and preserved to all time in these comprehensive and minute illustrations.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place: - *Colonial Bishoprics:* The Rev. John Philip Gell, to Christ Church, New Zealand. *Deanery Rural:* The Rev. William Lewis, vicar of Sedgley, to Hinkley. *Archdeaconries:* The Rev. E. L. Freer, to Hereford. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Brown, to Little Hormead, near Buntingford; the Rev. C. Trollope, to St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, the Rev. J. H. B. Green, to Normanton-on-le-Heath, Leicestershire; the Rev. John Richardson, to St. Ann's, Manchester, the Rev. John Jenkins, to Bowness. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. W. Bramwell, to East Markham, with West Drayton, Notts; the Rev. J. Lockhart Ross, to Avebury, with Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard: The Rev. J. H. Burges, curate of St. Stephen's, South Shields, from the ladies of the congregation, on his removal; the Rev. G. D. Parry, vicar of Ruyton, from his parishioners and friends; the Rev. Wm. Gunning, of Buckland Newton, near Cerne, Dorset, on his retirement from the office of hon. secretary to the Bath and Wells Diocesan Society; the Rev. Wm. John Marshall, curate of Christ Church, West Bromwich, from the congregation, on his resigning the curacy; the Rev. Samuel Crowther, incumbent, from the parishioners of Knowle

THE CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL.—The 198th anniversary festival of this charitable institution was held on Wednesday, and was commemorated in the first instance by the celebration of divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The choir service, performed by the united choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, under the direction of Mr. Goss, organist of St. Paul's, as usual, attracted, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a numerous and fashionable congregation. In the evening the supporters did not assemble at Merchant Tailors' Hall; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. Among the company were—the Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishops of London, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Ripon, Bangor; Dean of St. Paul's; Archdeacons Hare, Bevan, Thorp, Macdonald; Rev. Drs. Spry, Vivian, Fox, and Foord-Bowes; Rev. Messrs. Hartwell Horne, H. Brown, Jennings, John Jackson, Linwood Strong, R. G. Baker, Thomas Bowdler, C. B. Pearson, W. J. Hall, J. C. Hall, &c.; the Lord Mayor, Alderman Copeland, M.P., Alderman Salney, M.P., Alderman Challis, and Alderman Farebrother; Chamberlain of London, Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, &c. The principal speakers on the occasion were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. From the report it appeared that £73 had been collected in the cathedral; that £902 had been contributed at the dinner; that the annual subscriptions amounted to £280; that the dividends on stock were £365; and that the total receipts reached the sum of £1620, exclusive of 30 guineas each from the stewards. During the past year relief had been given by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy to 198 clergymen, to the amount of £2716; widows, 397, £4125; daughters, 402, £3685; sons, 5, £45; apprentice fees, £1400; outlets, 75, £1139. Total number relieved, 1122; money, £14,203.

Dr. Maclure, formerly head master of the All Souls and St. Marylebone District School in union with King's College, London, has been appointed by the Crown Regius Professor of Humanity in Marischal College, Aberdeen.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The second and final conference for the regulation of the succession to the Danish throne was held at the Foreign-office on Saturday, when a treaty in which the young Duke of Glücksberg was formally recognised as heir presumptive to the Crown of Denmark and its dependencies, was signed by the representatives of the great European Powers who signed the protocol of August the 2d, 1850, on the same subject, as well as the Prussian Minister, who was not present at the signature of that protocol.

The *New York Sun* says the telegraph between New haven and Waterbury, Connecticut, has been put to a commercial use. Conversation between friends (one in each place) is carried on for any required length of time, the operators acting alternately as spokesmen and interpreters. This they are enabled to do without having the message written, by listening attentively to the clicking of the machine. The charge for this service is very moderate—only 10 cents for five minutes, and one cent per minute over that.

Accounts from Honolulu, received via California, indicate a desire on the part of the people of the Sandwich Islands to declare a republic; but American citizens resident there hint the probability of annexation to the United States. Several Americans were engaged in the revolution that threw off the yoke of Queen Pomare in the Society Islands. At Honolulu a territorial organisation had occurred.

The Royal pleasure-grounds at Kew will be open to the public every day in the week (Sundays excepted) for hours of one and six, from this day (Saturday) to Saturday, the 18th of September; and (Sundays excepted) on communications will at the same time be opened between the pleasure-grounds and the Royal Botanic Garden.

A preliminary meeting was held lately at the Shakspeare Hotel, in New York, having for its object "to devise measures and means to secure the election of Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of the *Dublin Nation*, as a member of the British Parliament, from New Ross, Ireland, for which office he is now a candidate." This is certainly a novel, and rather an amusing specimen of inter national intervention.

Baron Strachmus, who has been for many years Councillor of the British Legation in London, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at the Court of Hanover and to the Hanse Towns.

Major-General James Ferguson, C.B., is appointed to the command of the troops in Malta, in succession to Lieutenant-General Pilkes.

A soldier of the 67th *dépôt*, quartered at Dover Heights Barracks, while confined at the guard-house on Monday night last, confessed to the sergeant of the guard being the murderer of the late Lord Norbury, in Ireland some ten years since, at noonday, in his park. The man stated that he shot the unfortunate nobleman, and gave a detailed account of the murder. He adds that he entered the army after committing the deed. The man is now under confinement. Information has, however, since been received that the statement of this man is utterly devoid of truth

Mr. Benedict returned to his residence in Manchester-square for the season, after his transatlantic engagement with Jenny Lind, and a lengthened tour on the Continent, during which period he has met with two sad bereavements, the loss of his wife, and a melancholy accident which caused the death of his son.

The treasurer of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, in Bloomsbury-square, has just received the munificent sum of £800, being a bequest to the funds of the institution by the late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie.

The ship *Gazelle*, from Zanzibar, on the coast of Morocco, arrived a few days ago in the London Docks, having on board two splendid Arabian horses, a grey and a bay, as a present to her Majesty from the Emperor of Morocco. The royal grooms were in attendance at the docks, and superintended the removal of the Arabs to the Royal mews.

A shipwright of Chatham Dockyard, named Taylor, has lost his life in the execution of his duty by cutting his foot when cubbing a piece of wood. He was conveyed to the hospital, but died from the effect of inflammation on the 5th instant

A letter from Ceuta, of the 26th ult., states that on the previous day eight persons (two of whom were Americans), confined at the Bagno of that place for having taken part in the invasion of Cabo, made their escape. Among them was a Hungarian chief, named Schleancer, who had exercised much influence in the affair. The party escaped to Gibraltar, whence they proceeded to England.

Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, mentioned at the record meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, as a curious fact, that a gentleman in Liverpool was now wearing the watch worn by King Charles II. in 1651.

A letter from Berlin states that the Duke d'Augustenburg has accepted the offer made by the Crown of Denmark to pay him an indemnity of 2,025,000 thalers (£ 143,760) for his property situated in the duchy of Holstein.

The *North British Mail* states that Mr. W. H. Murray, the well-known Scotch theatrical manager, died last week suddenly in St. Andrew's. He was taking in one of the streets, when he dropped down, and almost instantly expired.

A few days ago, as some workmen were making repairs in the parish church, Crowle, they found in the organ a nest of young redbreasts nearly fledged. This circumstance may be considered somewhat singular, when it is known that the organ is used every Sunday for divine service.

The factory of Messrs. Hayman and Co., in "the Grove," Southwark, was nearly destroyed by a fire which broke out in one of its rooms on Monday morning. Several adjoining buildings were injured. The flames were extinguished in about two hours. How they originated is unknown.

One of the 22 colliers who recently perished in the explosion at Hebburn, in the county of Durham, aged 26. He married a widow three months ago with three children. She had been four times married, and had lost three of her husbands by explosions

It is stated upon good authority, that no less than £50,000 have been lost on the Chester Cup in the port of Hull, the resident locality of the mare Nancy.

The son of a Liverpool gentleman, writing home from the gold diggings, states that in three weeks he succeeded in getting 150 lb. in dust, which, at the rate of £3 per ounce, would be worth £7200 sterling or £2400 a week.

Earl Spencer has presented a donation of £100 to the Sailors' Home, at Portsmouth.

By a return just printed, it appears that in the third quarter of last year, of wheat there were 1,174,457 quarters imported, and in the last quarter of the year 434,800 quarters. Of wheat flour (actual weight) the there were 1,747,499 quarters in the third quarter, and 858,647 quarters in the fourth. Of wheat flour (reduced to its equivalent in quarters of wheat) the importations in the third quarter were 499,295 quarters, and in the fourth quarter £748,185. The aggregate of wheat and wheat flour in the third quarter was 1,673,743 quarters, and in the fourth quarter of the year 682,985 The barley imported in the third quarter numbered 250,055 quarters, and in the fourth 78,393, whilst of oats there were 881,468 quarters imported in the third quarter, and 196,818 in the fourth quarter of the year.

The nett annual value of the land in respect of which consolidated annuities are granted is, for the year ended the 31st of March last, 26,924,736 sterling. The amount of the annuities in all parts of the unions was £41,810 15s 11d. The highest number of years for which the annuities are granted is forty, and the lowest twenty-five. The value of town lands rated separately to the annuity is 6440, and the area of acreage 3,338,306. These facts are derived from Parliamentary returns moved for by Sir Robert Ferguson

The steamer *Propontis*, which sailed from Table Bay on March 3 for England, took two very fine lions and, for ostriches.

The boy, named George Murrell, who was taken up on suspicion of having caused the recent fire at Harwell, Berks, which destroyed in one night (April 4) no less than twenty-one dwelling-houses and some farm homesteads, has confessed that he committed this malicious and wilful act, which has involved so many poor families in the utmost distress. He stated that he went into Isaac Hedge's rick-yard ignited a lucifer match, which he put on a tile, and then placed both in a straw-rick. The boy, who is seventeen years of age, and of weak intellect, stated that he committed the act for the sake of some apple which were promised him.

A Prague journal states that on the 3d inst. Kossuth's mother and sixteen of his relatives passed through that city on their way to England.

By a Parliamentary paper just printed in reference to the British Museum, it appears that in the year ended the 31st of March last the expenditure was £51,386 1s 9d, from the grants amounting to £52,639. The balance in hand (£3698 12s 4d.) was carried to the account for the present year.

Recently a housebreaker, who had been liberated from Carmarthen County Gaol, was found encamped outwards at the prison gardens, with rope ladders and other implements of escape, his object being to rescue a female prisoner under sentence of transportation. A note, enwrapping a piece of coal, had been thrown over the wall as being the least costly to be procured by visitors, and, falling into the hands of the matron, it only led to preparations being made for escorting him. He has since been committed for trial.

The Right Hon. David Boyle, of Shewalton, has resigned the conjoint offices of Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Session, which he has held since the retirement of the late Right Hon. Charles Hope, of Granton, in 1841

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. John Stuart, jun., of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister-at-law (son of Mr. John Stuart, Q.C., member for Newark), to be his secretary-in-chief, in the place of Mr. Simmons.

Colonel Liberty has appointed Mr. Alan E. Chambré to be his private secretary at the Post office, in place of Mr John Hall, resigned

It appears from returns just printed, that there has been an increase in the value of watches and clocks imported into the United Kingdom. In the month ended the 5th ult. the value of watches chargeable with duty was £18,286, and in the like period of 1851 the value was £9975. The clocks were of the value of £6726 in the month ended the 5th ult., and in the corresponding period of the preceding year £5432.

A letter received in London from an officer on service at the Cape, mentions that Macomo, the Kaffir chief, appears to have been so badly wounded in one of the recent skirmishes, that his left arm has been amputated

According to a return just issued, there were imported, of all sorts of grain into Great Britain from Ireland, 3,205,454 quarters in 1843; and in 1851, 1,324,668 quarters.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW TRAINING-SCHOOLS, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of a new building in Victoria-street, Westminster, to be dedicated by the National Society to a Training Institution for Masters and Mistresses of National Schools. A large circular marquée was provided in the centre of the ground, beneath which the stone was to be laid; around which were seats crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, the outer seats being occupied by upwards of 4000 children of the schools of St. Margaret's and St. John's. There was a large assemblage of distinguished persons, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Lilford, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Ripon, Winchester, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Asaph, and Glasgow, Archdeacon Hale, Dr. Milner, Lord Lyttleton, Sir T. Phillips, Mr. Cotton, and the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, secretary to the National Society. At ten minutes past one the cheers of the people outside the marquée, and the hoisting of the Royal standard, announced the arrival of Prince Albert, who, on entering the tent, was also loudly applauded. The school children, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, chaunted the 122d Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord."

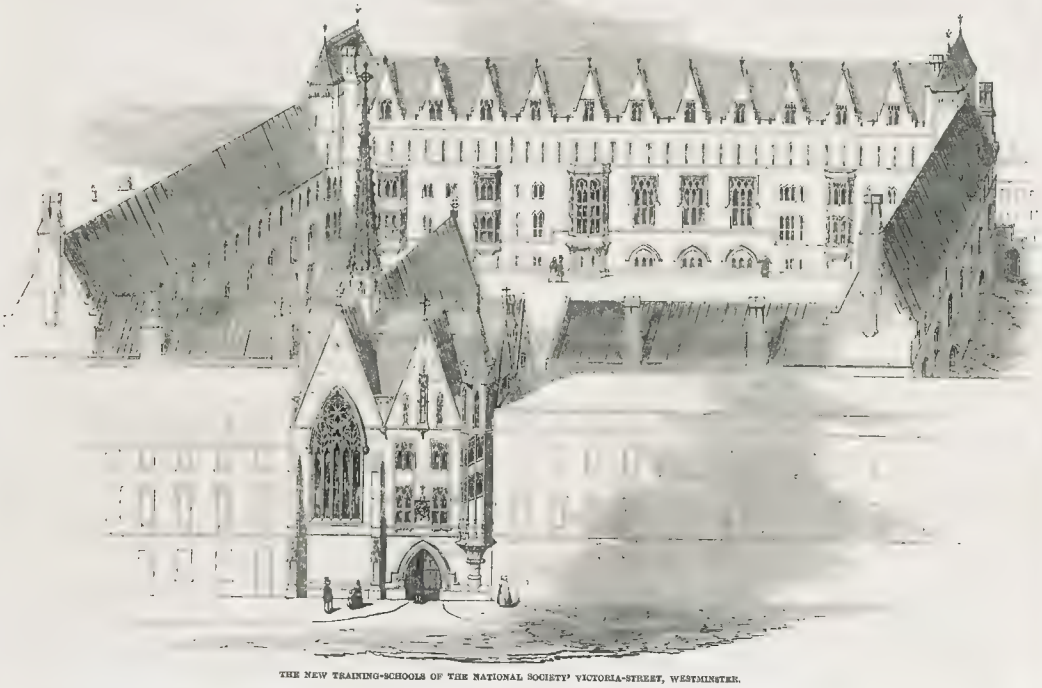
The Archbishop of Canterbury then offered up a solemn prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the undertaking; at the close of which

The Bishop of London stood forward and addressed his Royal Highness, explaining the object to which the new buildings were to be dedicated, and requesting his Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone. The right rev. Prelate said that the importance of the occasion would be fully appreciated by his Royal Highness, when he stated that the National Society were thereby endeavouring to extend their means of sending throughout the length and breadth of the land well taught and trained men and women, competent in every way to undertake the education of the poor. It was not now for the first time that the society assumed that duty a duty rendered more important by the march of civilisation, the progress of knowledge, and the great social improvements of the age. Already, with its limited resources, it had sent forth from 1200 to 1300 well qualified instructors, and no one was better able than his Royal Highness to appreciate the advantage which accrued to the cause of education from having teachers well taught and trainers well trained. They were desirous to combine sound religious instruction, which was the basis of education, with every branch of useful secular knowledge, and for this end they were again enlarging their means of teaching and training those who were to educate the poor. The interest which his Royal Highness had manifested in the objects of the Society by honouring them with his presence would be of the greatest service to the cause; and he begged, in the name of the committee, to offer his Royal Highness their best thanks.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert said:—I shall have great pleasure in fulfilling the duty which devolves upon me; and I can assure you that the committee have only done me justice when they allude to my desire to promote the sound and moral education of the people. I take the greatest interest in the welfare of these institutions, and I am glad to see the members of the Church of England united in endeavouring to raise an institution for the diffusion of knowledge and of the truths of their holy religion among the children of the poor.

Attended by the dignitaries of the Church and the other distinguished personages around him, Prince Albert then ascended a platform where the foundation-stone was placed, bearing the following inscription:—"The first stone of the Westminster Training Institution of the National Society was laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert, May 11, 1852. Laus Deo." The stone was then deposited with due masonic skill and pomp. At the close of the ceremony the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by the children, and a blessing having been pronounced, the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem; and the Prince, having shaken hands with a number of noblemen and gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, then retired amidst loud cheers. The occasion excited considerable interest among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, large numbers of whom were present.

The Schools, which we have engraved from the architect's design, will occupy a plot of ground nearly an acre and a half in extent, distant 700 yards from the central schools, at a rent but little exceeding the sums now paid by the Society for its present imperfect accommodation. This site is on the line of Victoria-street, leading from Westminster Abbey in the direction of Buckingham Palace. It is easily accessible on two sides,



THE NEW TRAINING-SCHOOLS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.—H.M.S. "HERALD," AND THE "TORCH" STEAM TENDER.

adjoins at the back open ground belonging to the trustees of the Dacre Hospital, and is within a convenient distance of St. James's Park; thus combining, both in extent of area and convenience of situation, advantages rarely presented amidst the dense population of a large city.

The new buildings, when completed, will accommodate 100 masters and 100 mistresses, some of them specially prepared for the charge of infant schools. The cost of suitable buildings for 200 students, including accommodation for the officers of the institution, is estimated at £25,000. This sum is exclusive of the amount required for the purchase of the freehold of the site, which will amount to £14,000 more; so that the whole sum required will be nearly £40,000.

Judging from the design, the buildings for the Westminster Training Institution promise to be a handsome addition to the scholastic edifices of London. The entrance gateway, with its deeply recessed arch, its square-headed windows, niches, and octagonal stair turret springing from a bold corbel, the stair windows winding in a spiral form, somewhat in the style of many of the mediæval buildings of the Continent, is very good. Adjoining the entrance is one end of the chapel, with a traceried window of lofty pitch and rich design. The dwarf tower and tall crocketed spire are novel features, and add much to the general character of the design. The masses of buildings forming the quadrangles, their windows of various design and character from those of unpretending single lights to the elaborately-decorated bay windows and high-pitched dormers, are extremely effective; and the angle towers of octagonal plan break with good taste the uniformity of the arrangement. The architect is Mr. Henry Clutton, of Charles-street, Haymarket.

ANCIENT GOLD TORQUE.

GOLD TORQUE.

THIS interesting specimen of Celtic art has been presented to the Royal Irish Academy by Captain R. Pbibbs. It was dug up by a peasant, in June, 1850, in the Bog of Curry, in the county of Sligo, and consists of a piece of thin, pure gold, twisted in an open spiral, and having at its termination small knobs of gold at the end of loops, so as to link together. The torc, or torque, was worn round the neck, and was an ornament used by chiefs of the Celtic nations; and this specimen is a very fine one.

ANCIENT BRITISH URN.

CELTIC URN.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of an ancient Urn, lately found at Towdenack, near St. Ive's, Cornwall. It appears that some men, while at work on the Moor, had occasion to remove a cairn, or pile of stones, for building purposes. After displacing a considerable portion, they discovered the fragments of an urn, resting on a large flat slab of granite; and, on further search, they found this to cover another urn, inverted and containing bones, but unaccompanied by coins, arms, or ornaments. There was, however, found among the fragments of the upper urn a small bit of bronze; but it was too much corroded for us to say whether it was part of a weapon or ornament.

The urn is undoubtedly Celtic; and, from the absence of coins or inscriptions of any sort, probably before the time of the Roman occupation, at least in the west of Britain.

This valuable relic of antiquity has been deposited in the Institute at St. Ives. It was wantonly broken soon after its discovery by one of the workmen, but has since been ably put together by Mr. Hodda.

DESTRUCTION OF THE R.Y.S. SCHOONER "TITANIA."

IN our Journal of last week we announced the destruction by fire of this handsome schooner, on Wednesday night, the 5th inst., at her winter quarters, or rather where she had been placed since her return from the Mediterranean for the purpose of being refitted. At the time of this lamentable accident the *Titania* was in complete order; and, with the exception of the sails, which were not bent, she was ready for sea. Her owner, Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P., was expected the same evening. The fire originated in the cabin. There was no watch, nor any of the crew, out of eighteen persons, on board when the fire was discovered. The flames appears to have been first observed by some of the yachts' crews in the neighbourhood, a little before ten o'clock; and, on the alarm reaching Cowes, the town engine, as well as that from the dock, were despatched to the conflagration. At half-past ten the fire defied all efforts to extinguish it. There is no doubt, that had she been bereft of her powder and magazine (and which no vessel ought to have in a harbour like Cowes), the hull, spars, and rigging would have been saved. Nothing now remains of her but her iron shell, her bowsprit, figure-head, &c.: she is completely gutted, even the deck-beams consumed.

When the fire was first descried, some of the Trinity men and yachts crews proceeded to the yacht and endeavoured to extinguish it by a plentiful supply of water, it being flood tide; but, in consequence of a cry that there was powder on board, they withdrew. At midnight the vessel was, fore and aft, one sheet of fire, which having burnt the rigging and deck, her mainmast fell aft. About half-past two A.M. the foremast also fell aft; great anxiety having previously been felt for the fate of the neighbouring yachts, of which there were about twenty hauled up on the mud, and all within a few feet of each other. The night was splendid, and the moon shone brilliantly, and not a cloud to be seen. The fire burnt out of itself about four o'clock, and the magazine was secured afterwards.

BURNING OF THE R.Y.S. SCHOONER "TITANIA," AT COWES

NEW EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

H.M.S. *Herald*, Captain H. Mangles Denham, R.N., F.R.S., and the *Torch* steam-tender, Lieutenant Chimmo, are now about to proceed to the South Pacific, to explore and survey all the islands between Australia and Valparaiso, and particularly the Feejee Islands. Although Captain Cook and several other navigators have touched at these groups, and marked their position on their charts, yet very little is known respecting them, further than that many of them are surrounded with coral reefs, the land exceedingly fertile, and the climate salubrious, and also that the natives are addicted to cannibalism.

The *Herald*, although a frigate, is not armed as such. She only carries six 32-pounder carronades and four long guns, a howitzer, &c.: and these, with the small arms, are thought quite sufficient for her defence in case the natives should prove hostile, while her limited number of guns will excuse saluting, on account of her chronometers. The *Torch* has one long 32-pound pivot

gun, capable of being trained in every direction. She has also a number of swivel guns mounted on her bulwarks; and, to prevent the natives boarding her from their canoes, she will be completely enclosed with nettings, but the *Herald*, standing higher out of the water, will not require such protection. Notwithstanding the ships are thus defended against pirates and hos tile tribes, they are at the same time quite as well prepared, and a great deal more disposed, to treat the natives in a much more peaceable manner, if they evince at all a friendly disposition; and, for this purpose, no less than two tons of trinkets, knives, axes, looking-glasses, printed cottons, &c., have been sent on board.

In the scientific department nothing has been neglected; every instrument that can possibly be required in surveying has been supplied, of the best description.

The experienced officer who has been entrusted with the command of this expedition is already distinguished by his love of scientific research, his skill in maritime surveying and construction of charts, as well as his kindness and attention to the comforts of his officers and men under his command; and we could not name an officer in her Majesty's service better suited for the command of such an expedition. Lieut. Cummo, so far as we can learn, is an officer of considerable scientific acquirements; and this part he will take in carrying out the object of the expedition will be no trifling one. Indeed, all the offi cers and men of both ships have been selected either for their abilities as seamen, or for some other qualities peculiarly fitting them for the service on this present.

Mr. M'Gillivray, well known in the scientific world as a naturalist, has been appointed to the *Herald*, to attend to the natural history department; and Mr. S. Glen Wilson, a young artist, has also been appointed to make drawings of objects likely to prove interesting in illustration of those islands, and the manners and customs of the people. By order of the Board of Admiralty he has been supplied with a photographic apparatus. This is the first occasion we have had very few drawings from this part of the globe that could be depended upon, but now that photography is to be employed, we may expect to have representations of a very superior description. The poor, half-naked savages, their rude canoes, their dwellings, the coasts, headlands, coral islands, and objects of natural history, botany, &c., all may be given by this wonderful process with an accuracy of detail unattainable by any other means.

The *Herald* has been a great attract on during the past week at Woolwich, nearly 200 persons having been on board on each day for the last six days. On Friday week the vessel was removed by Commander Pullen, who expressed himself highly pleased with all he had witnessed on board, and the excellent a rangements that have been made for the accommodated lengthened service of the officers and crew of the vessel in the South Seas. Among those on board on the same day was the Rev. Mr Hooks, of the Missionary Society, who brought with him vocabularies of the languages spoken by the natives of many of the islands, and instructions to the missionaries in connexion with the Society to render every assistance in their power to the officers of the two vessels. Sir William Hooker and Dr. Hooker, from the gardens at Kew, also visited the *Herald*, and have sent limited to the stock of plants and seeds which are to be transported to the Ant podes. A certificate has also entrusted to Captain Denham's care a copy of the first edition of "Cook's Voyages."

Altogether, the *Herald* has been fitted and equipped in the most efficient manner, with her tender, for a long period of four years, and for a seven years. She is twelve able seamen short of complement of as fine a ship's company as ever trod a deck, and is excellently relieved. The medical officers in the expedition have been selected with much taste and zeal in natural history; and it is expected they will send home many valuable additions to the museums of this country, although the hydrographical department of the is ands of the South Seas they are about to visit is the superior object of the expedit on. The *Herald*, in her internal as well as her external order, presents an excellent specimen of what a ship may be rendered in two months, owing to the liberal directions accorded by the Admiralty; and the excellent co nfrivance and adaptation of all that has been considered requisite for ship and boat service, in the company of which the captain and first lieutenant have had the able co-operation of the assistant-ma of Chatham Dockyard, has rendered the *Herald* admirably adapted for the service in which she is to be employed.

On Tuesday the *Herald* was visited by Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon, when their Lordships appeared much pleased in examining the p eparations for her departure on Wednesday after noon, on her voyage to the South Seas, which she will reach by passing Sydney, instead of round Cape Horn.

The ac company ng Engraving of the vessel is from a drawing by Mr. Wilson, the artist to the expedition.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIGHTS TO PREVENT COLLISION AT SEA.—The Admiralty commissioners have issued a notice directing that the following regulations respecting signal lights be strictly observed by steamers and sailing vessels. All previous regulations relating to the exhibition of lights by steamers are revoked by the same document, which is as follows

All British sea-going steam-vessels (whether propelled by paddles or screws) shall, within all seas, ports, channels, bays, creeks, roads, roadsteads, harbours, havens, ports, and rivers, and under all circumstances, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit lights of such description and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned; viz.—A bright white light over the foremast; and a red light over the foremast head; a green light on the starboard side; a red light on the port side. 1. The mast-head light is to be visible at a distance of at least five miles in a dark night, with a clear atmosphere; and the lights at the sides are to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, being 10 points on each side of the ship, viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side. 2. The green light on the starboard side is to be visible at a distance of at least two miles in a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, and the lantern is to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side. 3. The red light on the port side is likewise to be fitted so as to throw its light the same distance on that side. 4. The side lights are moreover to be fitted with screens, on the inboard side, of at least three feet long, to prevent the lights from being seen across the bow. When at anchor—A common bright light. Sailing vessels.—We hereby require that all sailing vessels when under way, or sailing, or proceeding or being approached by any other vessel, shall be bound to show between sunset and sunrise a bright l ght, in such a position as can be best seen by such vessels, and in sufficient time to avoid collision. All sailing vessels a s at anchor in roadsteads or fairways shall be also bound to exhibit between sunset and sunrise a constant br ght light at the mast-head, except within harbours or other places where regulations for other lights for ships are legally established. The lantern to be used when at anchor, both by steam-vessels and sailing vessels, is to be so constructed as to show a clear good light all round the horizon.

The document is accompanied by diagrams illustrating the working of this mode of fitting lights, and directions are given for steering in accordance with the form in which the lights present themselves to the "look out."

LOCH LOCHBOUND SHIPS SUPPOSED TO BE THOSE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A few weeks since we noticed at some length the accounts which were given by the mate and crew of the merchant ship *Renovation*, of two wrecks which they had seen a twelvemonth ago on an iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland, and which it was supposed were the *Erebus* and *Terror*, belonging to the Arctic Expedition of Sir John Franklin. The only piece of testimony wanting in the case of evidence as given on that occasion with respect to the actual existence and appearance of the wrecks was that of the captain of the *Renovation*, Mr. Coward, who was then and is now at Venice with his ship. Captain Coward has been communicated with on the subject at Venice, and been interrogated by the authorities there; his testimony having been forwarded to the Admiralty, they have published it. The answers of Captain Coward to the several questions put to him all confirm, in every minute particular, the statement of his mate Mr. Simpson, and of the other parties whose accounts have been already given.

Lieutenant Russell Patey (1844), who served as first-lieutenant of the *Sampson*, steam-frigate, in the late bloody affair at Canton, for which as small and inadequate a promotion has been made, and who was subsequently appointed lieutenant-commander of the *Bloodhound*, steam-vessel, died on the 4th March, off the island of Ascension, aged 35.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HARWICH.—Mr. Isaac Butt, a gentleman connected with the Irish bar, and of Protectionist principles, was returned on Saturday last as representative for this borough. The vacancy was occasioned by the resignation of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Solicitor General who had been elected about a month ago for Harwich, but who had been subsequently returned for East Suffolk, and had elected to sit for the latter place.

BRADFORD.—The statement that Mr. Milligan would retire if Col. Thompson's return was in danger," is contradicted. Mr. Milligan never gave authority to any one to make such a declaration, and has no intention of retiring in favour of Col. Thompson.

EXETER.—The active canvass which has been commenced this week by the present representative, Sir John Duckworth, and by Mr. George Stucley Buck, gives promise of a triumphant success to the Conservative cause.

UPPINGHAM.—The seat vacated by the Lord Norreys, it appears that his Lordship does not intend to contest the county at the coming election.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—A strong desire prevails in certain quarters to substitute the late quiz of Blandford for Mr. Gladstone as a representative of the University in Parliament.

TWENTY-SEVEN MEN DROWNED IN A COAL-PIT.—At Pembrey, South Wales, on Monday night, a melancholy accident happened, by which 27 colliers were drowned. About midnight the stock waters of some ancient work ngs broke into Mr. Watney's great anthracite colliery, in the vale of Gwendraeth, from which only one man escaped. Being near the bottom of the pit at the time, he was carried upon the surface of the water to the top of the pit, a distance of upwards of 500 feet. The water rapidly rose to the surface of the pit, and overflowed into the valley below. Had the accident happened in the daytime, more than five times the number now lost would have perished.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The amateurs, who successfully "agitated" some fifteen years since for the revival of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven by the Philharmonic Society, which purchased the work, and from 1823 to 1829 negotiated through Mr. Neate, for the presence of the composer in London to conduct its sublime conception, experienced on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, feelings of the gratifying nature at again witnessing the decided triumph of their predilections. It is well known that the second act in 1838, under Mascheles' direction, and more recently at Drury-Lane Theatre, for the Beethoven Monument, failed through inadequate means to interpret the great work. Even in 1847, when Costa first conducted its perform ance, the locality, the Hanover-square Rooms, was quite unfit to held the number of chorister and instrumentalists requisite to do justice to the vast design of the composer, and the rehearsals were too restricted to develope with advantage the complications of the score. At the Bonn Beethoven Festival, in 1845, under Spohr's direction, there was a noble interpretation. At the Paris Conservatoire the orchestral rendering has always been superb, but the choral features have been very deficiently done. It was thus reserved for the New Philharmonic Society to achieve the greatest success that yet attained in the development of Beethoven's intentions. It is Berlioz who has succeeded in making this choral symphony intelligible to the masses, and presented it with that coherency and clearness which, to the early hearers of praises in this country had long so confidently asserted would be the result of repeated. careful, and conscientious rehearsals. We heard on Wednesday night professors of no little note, whose careers and acquirements date from the days when Spohr first forced to make the avowal that it was incomparably the grandest emanation of Beethoven's genius. With our confined space it would be impossible here to repeat our appreciation, and to explain the analysis by which the colonel inspiration. It embodies Schiller's "Ode to joy"—physical and material, the joy of the heart, of love, of friendship, of victory, of devotion. Beethoven has created all the figures of speech and shades of sentiment, with ever powering effects. In the startling surprises and continuous breaks of the opening movement in *D* minor; in the grotesque imagery and fantastic forms of the scherzo; in the fervent utterance of melody of the intensely passionate adagio in B flat, and, finally, in the summary of the pressing subjects in the *finale*, leading to the choral outbreak, in which are interwoven still for the soprano, tenor, and bass, and a quartett. Never for amusement does the listener flag; the ear is left on the stretch of perpetual expectation; the imagination runs riot in the composer's revellings of joy; and as emaxx is heaped upon climax, the conclusion comes almost with a sense of relief from the enormous excitement of the entire symphony. With the exception of a passage missed in the horns, and of Mr. Sims Reeve's imperfection in the tenor part, there was not a hitch in the wondrous execution. Honour be to all the *artistes* who contributed to the magnificent display of musical skill—honour be to the orchestra, to the chorus, to the principals. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Williams, and Herr Staudigl, for their zealous exertions; and, above all, honour and glory be to the gifted conductor, who wielded *Prospero's* wand, and subdued all the combined elements to one harmonious whole. Well did Berlioz earn the ovation bestowed by the moved thousands who filled the hall on this memorable occasion, one to be for ever treasured in our musical annals

Mdlle. Clauss, who created such a prodigious sensation by her splendid playing of Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, the lovely andante being encored, would be entitled to especial notice, if space permitted, for her exquesite finished performance, but we can but briefly record her brilliant triumph. She is but young in years and fragile in form, but the associated attributes of intellectuality, sentiment, taste, feeling, power, decision, and poetry are combined in her style

With this concerto, which opened the second part, the programme of the night virtually ended. The change of conductors, after the symphony, wh ch occupied the whole of the first part of the scheme, was such an obvious and grievous mistake, that nothing but the glorious reception of the Beethoven work prevents us from a more decisive condemnation of the bad policy of confiding the baton into the hands of a young, inexperienced professor, unless it be intended that the New Philharmonic Society is to become a school for conductors, and an experimental academy for composers.

THE QUARTETT ASSOCIATION.

At the second meeting, on Wednesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, there was the welcome novelty of a Quartett in G minor, composed expressly for the association by Mr. Macfarren. It was beautifully played by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti, and in form and style quite worthy the high reputation of the distinguished composer. Mr. Cooper led in Beethoven's Posthumous Quartett in A minor with much skill. Mdlle Clauss, Sainton, and Piatti performed Mendelssohn's Trio in *D* minor; and the young and gifted *pianiste* also played one of Chopin's elegant Nocturnes, and a grand Sonata by Scarlatti, bearing date 1705, showing that digital mechanism must have been of no mean order at that period.

MUSICAL EVENTS

The fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Mr. Osborne's direction; in the programme was a new work by Mr. Cooper, entitled "An Evening in Granada," performed amateur——The third *matinée* of the English Glee and Madrigal Union was given at Willis's Rooms last Monday.——Herr Jaina's third *soiree* came off at the Queen Anne-street Rooms on Wednesday evening.——Mr. Emery, assisted by Mdme. Macfarren, the Misses Messent, Stabbach, Signor Calsyno, Herr Molique, Mr. Wrighton, M. Rousselot, and Mr. F. Mori, gave a concert, on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.——Miss Anne Van Each Taylor, the vocalist, had an evening concert on Wednesday at the Hanover-rooms, with the co-operation of Misses L. Pyne, Rose, Pyne, and Poole; Herr Reichardt, Herr Formes, Herr Borchs, Mr. Wrighton, and Mr F. Bodda, Herr Molique, Don R. de Cubra, M. Aguilar, Signor Piatti, Mr. F. Chatterton, Mr. Lucas, and Signor Regondi.——The Musical Institute held its last meeting for the season, last night, in Sackville-street.——Miss Birch and Miss Eliza Birch, the pianiste, announced yesterday evening, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, a series of *soirées*, assisted by Mdme. F. Lablache, Mdme. Goulon, Signor F. Lablache, Miss U. Barclay, Mr Swift, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Hill, Mr. Cooper, Signor Negri.——Signor Briccialdi, the flautist, gave a morning concert yesterday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by Miss Goddard and Miss Parkes, Mdme. Sainton, Mr. Sainton, Mr. Cooper (violin), Mr. Hill (viola), Piatti (violoncello), Bottesini (contrabasso), Maffei (cornet-a-piston); with Mdme. F. Lablache, Mdme. Lemaire, Mdme. Schütz Oldosi, Misses Lanzillo, Rabbeni, and Dolby; Messrs. Swift and Fredda, Signori F. Lablache and Giubilei, as vocalists; the accompanyists were Signori Pilotti, Fossa, and Belumi.——Last night, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed, with Mdme. Clara Novello, Misses Dolby and Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes as vocalists.——On Tuesday last, a trial of the qualities of the four organists, Messrs. Burrow, Rutland, Abbott, and Dr. Gauntlett, who are candidates for the post of organist of St. James's, Piccadilly, took place at St. Michael's, Cornhill: the judges were Messrs. Goss (St. Paul's) and Turle (Westminster Abbey). Relative to the contested election, we understand, on extraordinary and as to the exclusion of the names of the eminent organpayers, Dr. Gauntlett and Mr. Best, Messrs. Dearle, Pritchard, and Layfield, by a select committee of the vestry, from the list of candidates.

GERMAN PLAYS.—Mr. Mitchell, the enterprising lessee of the St. James's Theatre, has announced a series of twelve German plays, the first of which will be represented early in June by artists of celebrity in the principal German cities. Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "Othello," and Goethe's "Egmont" and "Faust;" Schiller's "Die Rauber," "Kapa. und Liebe," and "Don Carlos;" Lessing's "Emilia Galotti," Kotzebue's "Der arme Poet," "Der Gerade Weg der Beste," and "Schneider Fips;" together with many modern plays by Birch-Pfeiffer, Mosenthal, Carl Blum, &c.; translations from Shakspeare's "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet," and Sheridan Knowles's "Love Chase."

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Victoria Talbot, honoured the above establishment with a private visit on Monday last, when his Grace expressed his entire approbation of the Diorama.

VAUXHALL.—The various alterations are on the eve of completion, and the gardens now look brilliant with new views and novel points of effect. A very elegant theatre, formed out of the old equestrian circle, is erected, which is to be occupied by a ballet company, selected from the Grand Opera at Paris. The great picture is a representation of the celebrated Piazza de Toros at Madrid, on the occasion of a Royal bull-fight. The regular season will commence on the 31st inst.

M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS'S LECTURES ON FRENCH HISTORY.—M. Alexandre Thomas, ex-Professor of History at the ancient University of France, and now an exile in this country on account of his disapproval of the late coup *d'état* of Louis Napoleon, delivered the first of his promised series of lectures or conferences, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, in presence of a highly distinguished audience. The subject was the Revolution of Monarchy in France during the reign of Louis XIII; and, trite as this topic may appear, he contrived by the sustenance of his reflections and the attractive character of his illustrations, to invest it with a more than ordinary degree of interest. The address of the cultivated, accomplished, and discriminating listeners never flagged from the commencement of the lecture till its conclusion, although it lasted nearly an hour and a half. Amongst the distinguished company present were the Duchesse d'Orleans and the Duke d'Aumale, the Count and Countess d'Harussonville, M. Charles de Rémusat (ex-Minister of the Interior), Madame d'Hautpoul, Madame de Vick, M. and Madame Jules de Lasteyrie, the Count de Montguyon, M. Lisenlon, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Carlisle, Lady Mary Howard, the Ear. and Countess of Granville, Lord Blantyre, the Countess of Garendon, Lady Teresa Lewis, Sir John and Lady Catherine Boileau, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and the Countess of Waldegrave, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. E. Ellice and Mrs. E. Ellice, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs Monckton Milnes, Lady Jane and Miss Peel, Mrs. Hugh Seymour, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. H. Reeve, Mr. Dallam, Mr. Hayward, &c.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Cottenham, will very shortly be led to the hymeneal altar by the eldest son of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

It is not at all necessary, in noticing an effective performance of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" on Saturday night, to establish that the composer is not a Mozart or a Mc erbeer, a Beethoven or a Bellini. It would be just as absurd to attempt to show that Claude of Lorraine is not a Rubens, or Salvator Rosa not a Leonardo da Vinci. The differences of standpoint, of sympathy and of opinion between connoisseurs of taste, feeling, and learning, touching the lyric drama, are certainly very various; but the general public will soon come to a decision opposite to that of the critical craft, and will not adopt it the dre inscription of the powers of modern composers, so obstinately insisted upon by prejudiced professors Verdi has been most outrageously abused since the first introduction of his works into this country; but season after season his operas are reproduced, and we never yet have observed the slightest diminution in the interest and effect created by his dramatic power and colouring. There is not the slightest difficulty in pointing out the vices of his school; but it is against the wholesale condemnation of his productions that we have always protested and we must continue to protest. The objection that he strains and ruins the voice is, with all due submission, the question of the singers, and not that of the audiences, who frequent the theatre for audition and sensation, and not for the purpose of deciding whether the upper octave of an *artiste's* register can stand the wear and tear of Verdi's vocal writings. "Ernani" is full of musical movement and excitement. Let the theatre and performers be what they may, the interest and effect created by such an act in which the hearers are not strongly moved; and the present cast was eminently calculated to call forth continued plaudits; Mdlle. Cruvelli being the *Elvira*; Belletti, *Don Carlos*; and Calzolari, *Ernani*. The *aria d'entrata*, "Ernani! Ernani! involami," was splendidly sung by Cruvelli; and the duo, "Da quel di," between her and Ferlotti, and the quintett, "Vedi, Ernani," were also admirably. Belletti sings the air "Infelice" to perfection. The sestet in E flat, "Vedi come," with the spirited cede; the trio in three-four time, "Oro quant' oro;" the finale of the first act, commencing with the scene of the catacombs, with its imposing finale, "O sommo Carlo," in which Cruvelli's penetrating organ thrills above the throng, and the concluding powerful trio finale, made the usual impression on the house, which liberally rewarded the immense exertions of the principal vocalists.

Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri" was to have been repeated on Tuesday, but it was first changed to "Norma," and subsequently to "La Cenerentola," owing to Mdlle Cruvelli's indisposition.

Don Sebastian" Don Pasquale," announced for the extra night on Thursday, was replaced by the spark.ing "Barbière." The National Anthem was sung amidst the loyal plaudits of the audience

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

At the third performance of the "Huguenots," on Saturday night, which was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the magnificent singing of Mario was the theme of universal admiration.

On Tuesday night Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was revived, in the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. Mdlle. Zerr made her first appearance this season, in *Astrafiammante*, the character in which she created such a sensation last year. She was most enthusiastically received, additional sympathy on her behalf being excited on account of the heavy penalties imposed on her by the Austrian Government, in consequence of her singing at a concert here for the distressed Hungarians. The two airs of the Queen of Night, "Oh, non temer," and the "Gli angui d'inferno," were magnificently executed by her, the former being encored. In her recitatives, except a tendency to exaggeration, her declamatory powers merit praise. There are very rarely singers to be found in these days with the extraordinary compass required for the music of the *Queen of Night*; and Mdlle. Zerr, perhaps, has alone the flexibility and brilliancy of the high notes calculated to give due effect to airs and roulades which Mozart wrote for an exceptional organ in his days. Grisi was announced for *Pamina*, a part quite out of her line; and, as in last season, Mdme. Lucchesi became its charming representative. In no opera is Herr Formes heard to such advantage as in the "Zauberflote." His *Sarastro* has never been surpassed, if equalled; nothing could be finer than his delivery of the "Possente Nume" and the "Qui sdegno" (in diesen heiligen hallen), and the repetition of the last-mentioned solemn strain being insisted upon. Mdlle. Bellini, a young *artiste*, in whom there is evidence of much promise, was the successor of Madame Viardot in the trifling part of *Papagena*, undertaken by the last-mentioned great singer as her bonne-bouche of Mozart, as artistical display of enthusiasm which Mario would do well to imitate, and not render *Tamino* merely as a waiking gentleman. Stigelli, Soldi, and Polonini, in *Monostato*, *Oronte*, and *Decebalzo*, were respectable; and Mr. Thomas, Mesdames Cameron and Braham, in the three benencent gems, had little to be desired: but Madame Coti, Mdlle. Bertrandi, and Mdlle Meriani in the three attendants on the Queen of the Night, and who sustain the *trio* and concertino, would, undoubtedly, in the most grotesque pantomime in the by-play, be never lost sight of the legi imate claims of the composer to have his music conscientiously interpreted, and the whole was carried off to the uproarious plaudits of the auditors of the burdcatcher, which were delivered with a piquancy, an accuracy, an arch and polished reading difficult to describe to do justice to the genius of Bottesini, who from the lofty minutes of high tragedy down to the racy points of broad farce is equally at home.

Amongst the auditors of the "Flauto Magico" (which will be given again this evening) was Miss Wagner, who seemingly had a keen relish or its beauties. Her legal advisers have appealed from the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Parker, and the question of the injunction will be definitively decided by the Lord Chancellor, who has fixed next Saturday, the 22d inst., to hear the cause.

On Thursday night "Don Giovanni" was represented, with Mdlle. Zerr as the heroine, Herr Ander as *Edgardo*, Signor Polonini *Raymondo*, and Signor Bartolini (the new barytone) as *Enrico*. The third and fourth acts of Donizetti's "Lucia" will be followed, on Saturday, by Signori Ronconi, Marzal, and Tamberlik. The admirers of the German school would find points to admire in the acting and singing of Mdlle. Zerr and Herr Ander, but the ama teurs accustomed to the Italian style were called upon to exercise much charitable consideration. Signor Polonini, as *Ferdinand*, gave the spasms of passion not only with force, but discrimination. He had, at a bound, to leap into the situations and various moods that damaged his voice and subdued the effect of the old experiment in the style of a master. The applause at the conclusion was vehement and universal, and the triumphant actress was led on by Mr. Creswick to receive her well-merited ovation.

PRINCESS'.

A capital one-act piece has been brought out for the display of Mr Wigan's peculiar *forte* in French characterisation. It is entitled "A Lucky Friday. Its scenes are of the most antiquated order, and the various elements being admirably blended by the actor. The story is a mere nothing, the character all; and turns upon *Paul Rambaut* (Mr. Wigan), the eccentric cashier of a confectioner's house, being honored on his accession to a revenue. On the faith of this, the old man, under great urgency, abstracts the sum of £300 from a strong box to aid a friend; and his delight on finding he has been enabled to serve him. His haste is accompanied, and he feels his situation in the most intense degree. Here Mr. Wigan proves himself to be a fine actor, and rose to an equality with the finest of these French scenes which we are accustomed to commend at the St. James's. At once artistic and pathetic, the performance justified the warmest approbation.

M. ROBIN' SOIRÉES PARISIENNES.—Madame and M. Robin have commenced a new programme of performances, n less remarkable for their elegance than those that have preceded; indeed, we think that they are even superior. M. Robin manifestly improves in the celerity of his manipulations. Always neat, we once thought him rather slow, but his operations are now much quicker. His effects are exceedingly curious. Wrought by the aid of ingenious mechanism, it is next to impossible to divine the process. He still continues his master trick, called "the Invisible Lady of Madame Robin;" and his apocopic views are among the most delightful of modern exhibitions

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A State concert at Buckingham Palace on Monday last, and the Birthday Drawingroom on Thursday, have contributed to render the past week one of the gayest during the present season.

The concert was a very brilliant reunion. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, were present. The Count d'Aquila, who had had an audience to take leave of her Majesty during the afternoon, arrived at the Palace at half-past 9 o'clock. Her Majesty received her illustrious guests in the Yellow Drawingroom. Shortly before ten o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the assembled visitors were conducted from the Yellow Drawingroom to the saloon, which was fitted up for the concert with rows of seats of crimson and gold. The singers included the leading *artistes* of the Royal Italian Opera, with Signor Lablache and Mdlle. Cruvelli.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in St. James's Palace. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred and suite, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Duchess of Gloucester with their presence at Gloucester House.

On Thursday her Majesty held her third Drawingroom for the present season, at St. James's Palace.

Viscountess Jocelyn has relieved the Countess of Charlemont in her duties as lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday, in St. James's Palace, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, which was most numerously and brilliantly attended.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the great Officers of State.

Soon after her Majesty's arrival, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Worcester, Bangor, Norwich, Hereford, Peterborough, Chichester, Rochester, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Ripon, and Cape Town, were ushered to the presence of her Majesty in the Royal Closet, when the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address of congratulation to the Queen on the auspicious return of her Majesty's birthday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were present at the Drawingroom.

The Queen wore a train of cloth of gold, trimmed with bunches of wild daisies and blue corn flowers and ends; the petticoat was of white satin, covered with white tulle, and trimmed with bunches of wild daisies and blue corn flowers to correspond to the train. Her Majesty's headdress was composed of a wreath of wild daisies and blue corn flowers, ornamented with diamonds.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Campbell), the Lord Chief Justice Jervis, and the Lord Chief Baron appeared in their splendid gold collars of S S, with the portcullis.

The Master of the Rolls, Lord Cranworth, Vice-Chancellor Turner, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Vice-Chancellor Parker, and the Chancellor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, all wore their gold robes.

The Lord Mayor, the Speaker arrived in state to attend the Drawingroom, wearing his gold robes.

The attendance of the nobility and gentry was so numerous, that not only were the suite of State reception-rooms filled, but the throng of company extended down the grand staircase and entrance lobbies.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale at Thames Ditton, on Saturday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended Divine service, on Sunday in the Royal Chapel, St. James's.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess d'Aquila have left town, on the return to the Continent.

The Prince Rajah of Coorg, accompanied by his daughter and numerous suite and retinue of native servants, arrived on Monday at Hivart's Hotel, from India, via Southampton. The Prince was accompanied by Major and Mrs. Drummond.

The Duke of Devonshire entertained a large and distinguished party at his villa, at Chiswick, on Saturday last.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The members of the Government gave full-dress banquets on Thursday to large parties, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The Queen's Birthday had a brilliant assembly the same evening, at the noble Ear.'s official residence in Downing-street.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment at the Mansion-House, on Saturday last to her Majesty's Ministers and a numerous and distinguished company. The guests, who were all attired in official costume, were received by their host in the drawingroom. Amongst the company were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Lord Fermoy, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole and Countess Walewski, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole and Mrs. Walpole, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, the President of the Board of Trade and Mrs. Henley, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis of Exeter, the Prussian and American Ministers with their ladies, the Sardinian, Greek, Turkish, Portuguese, Brazilian, Sullian, and Danish Ministers, &c., and a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament. The Lord Mayor proposed the "Health of the Earl of Derby and her Majesty's Ministers," which was acknowledged by the Prime Minister in an eloquent speech of great length and brilliancy.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first of the series of exhibitions of fruits and flowers, under the auspices of the society, was held on Saturday last, at the celebrated gardens at Chiswick. The grounds and green-house plants, which were of the finest character, were, as usual, displayed beneath the large tents erected by Mr. B. Edgington, of the Borough, and in the long avenues of which the visitors promenaded. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present, and among many other persons of rank and fashion were—the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Ilchester, Earl Beauchamp, the Marchioness of Hastings, Lord and Lady J. Russell, Lady Bradport, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Lady Rolle, the French and Turkish Ambassadors, &c.

JOB AND POSTMASTERS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—On Thursday evening the anniversary festival of the society was celebrated at the London Tavern, Alderman Salomons in the chair. The report stated that during the evening, the chairman stated that the society now expended nearly £130 a year in casual relief to its members. From the commencement, two periods had been laid down from which to date their claims to participate in the funds of the society, viz. that of £10,000, and when they obtained £20,000. They had now upwards of £9500, and he believed that evening they would cover the £10,000. The receipts of the evening afterwards amounted to above £300.

SAILORS' HOME.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the friends of this society was held in Wells-street, London Docks; Admiral Bowles, M P., in the chair. It was stated that during the past year 4745 boarders had been received at the home, and £30,587 of their money had passed through the cashier's hand. The total number of seamen who had become depositors in the savings'-bank was 1040, and the aggregate amount of the sums invested reached £8362, the present amount standing in the names of 321 depositors was £3392. A number of resolutions in support of the institution having been passed, the meeting separated.

DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the society was held at the Sailors' Home, Wells-street, London Docks; Admiral Bowles in the chair. The report stated that the institution was established in the year 1827, since which time it had received and rescued from destitution 27,647 sailors; and during the past year 999 had been relieved, of whom 828 were British, and the remainder foreign seamen. The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions in support of the institution passed.

ALARMING RIOT IN THE CORK WORKHOUSE.—About dinner-hour on Sunday last, a riot of a most serious character commenced in the Cork workhouse, in consequence of an attempt made by the master to wrest from the hands of one of the male inmates a bottle of whisky which he had secreted, and had smuggled into the place while being employed as sentries at one of the gates. The master being struck, he called in the aid of the police, who were violently assailed by the whole body of the male inmates, armed with clubs, and aided by a large crowd of persons in the neighbourhood, who took part with the rioters. The doors were broken open, and the mob, numbering about a thousand persons, headed by the most violent of the women, assailed the police with stones of the largest size, thrown from every window of the building. The military having come to the assistance of the police, the inmates were forced into the respective wards, the glass, locks, and door-frames of which they immediately smashed to atoms. The riot lasted for several hours. Many of the police were severely hurt, and a few of the inmates had to undergo the same ordeal. Two were carried off severely wounded and the muskets of the forces. On the following morning another disturbance arose in consequence of a large party of men and women breaking out of the wards with the intention of renewing the combat. About forty of the most prominent of the rioters were, however, arrested, and sent to gaol. The military were again sent for, and stationed inside the workhouse, in consequence of the excitement having been raised.

Forty-nine bodies have been washed up from the wreck of the unfortunate *Birkenhead*. One of them was recognised as that of Dr. Lang, staff-surgeon, by a gold watch and £18 in money which he had about his person. A number of packages of clothing, &c. have also been washed up.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week does not promise anything great in the shape of racing, but will be a busy one with the speculators, in comparing and squaring books on the coming Derby allowed to be one of the most extraordinary in the vicissitudes of the favorites ever known, and certain to be disastrous in its consequences, should that mysterious animal Hobbie Noble happen to get his head in first. The meetings for the week are—the East Surrey, on Monday; Bath, with a good list, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Liverpool Hunt, on Wednesday and Thursday; North Herts, on Thursday; and Harpenden, on Friday. The Cricket fixtures embrace a match between two select elevens at Lord's, and an All England match at Sheffield, on Monday; one between the Zingari Club and the Guards, at Lord's, on Wednesday; and one at Cambridge, on Thursday, between the M.C.C. and the University.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The little business got through this afternoon gave Harbinger a great lift, and drove poor Hobbie Noble to 15 to 1: his appears to be a hopeless case. Latest prices:—

DERBY	
7 to 1 agst Little Harry	14 to 1 agst Alfred the Great
15 to 2 —— Alarm	15 to 1 —— Hobbie Noble
18 to 1 —— Stockwell	15 to 1 —— Harbinger
	20 to 1 agst Nabob

17 to 1 agst Kingston	
20 to 1 —— Mistive	

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Taberer's Liberty (T. Smith), 1. Mr. Roger's Theodine (S. Stanley), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Lord Clifden's Sackbut (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Walker's Cavan (Bartholomew), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SUFFOLK STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's St. Antonio (J. Marson), 1. Lord Exeter's Tophana (Norman), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Wigram's Child of the Mist (Harlock), 1 Mr Armstrong's Sabra (J. Mann), 2.

JOCKEY CLUB PLATE of 50 sovs.—Duke of Bedford's Exeter (Esling) walked over.

CHAMPION STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Hugo received forfeit.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Maggenis's The Ban (Pearl) walked over.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Guava, 1. Orphens, 2.

TWO YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.—Pelion, 1. Placid, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE.—Pan, 1. Hugo, 2.

LEWES RACES. MONDAY.

THE SOUTHDOWN (Hurdle) STAKES.—Mr Verral's British Consul (T. Brown, jun.), 1. Mr. B.Ogg's Maie Bloomer (Mr. Randal), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of Ten sovs each.—Mr. Mitchell's Weathergauge (Wakefield), 1. Captain Thellu on's Lady Alice (Freeborn), 2.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Maggenis's The Ban (Pearl), 1. Mr. Henry's Butterfly (Archer), 2.

THE BROCKSIDE STAKES of 3 sovs. each.—Mr. Bringhurst's Thibault (Owner), 1. Mr. Cameron's Handsome (Owner), 2.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

PRODUCE STAKES. -Old Man, 1. Director, 2.

CLEVELAND MAIDEN PLATE.—Aaron Smith, 1. Dulcet, 2.

LONGFORD STAKES.—Game Lass, 1. Balloon, 2.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—Salina, 1. England, 2

DURHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES.—Kedge, 1. Fadon, 2.

THE DURHAM HANDICAP.—Paquetta, 1. Chief Justice, 2.

An interesting sailing match came off on Wednesday, between seven of the yachts of the Prince of Wales Club. The course was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back. The *Valentine*, eight tons, belonging to Mr. B. Wallis, won by twenty minutes, beating the *Ottilia*, the *Jdas*, the *Idas*, the *Britannia*, and the *Albatross*.

By a bill brought into the House of Commons by Lord R. Grosvenor and Mr. B Denison, the time for taking the poll in counties at contested elections in England and Wales is limited to one day—from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly has become the purchaser of the Chauntry estate, near Ipswich.

The *Limerick Reporter* says:—"Father Kenyon, of Templederry, has just received a long *at-ser*, dated last December, from his friend John Mitchel, the Irish political exile. It affords a glowing picture of the present position and prospects of the exile and family, who are enjoying the sweets of domestic happiness in Van Diemen's Land, whither Mrs. Mitchel and their children are all in the best health; John Martin, another of the exiles, is living with them, and his health also is greatly improved. John Mitchel has taken a large tract of land, which he is now cultivating, and which affords him constant occupation. He writes in high spirits, by no means in love with the Whigs, however; and his map rations for the liberation of Ireland are said to be vigorous and as constant as ever."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money purchases in the national securities, this week, has been by no means large. On most days prices have fluctuated to some extent; yet, as a rule, *fine* rates have been well maintained, with a general tendency to a manifestation of feeling, they have been well supported. The *Bulls* have commenced full average operations for the next Account, and not a few of them have great confidence in the ensuing settlement proving favourable. The Consol Account just closed has passed off remarkably well. The highest price paid for Stock whilst it remained open was 100; the lowest, 99¾: consequently, the extreme fluctuation was ¼ per cent.

Another large arrival of gold—valued at £160,000—has taken place from Port Philip. Advices from the colony state that the total shipments of the precious metals to England had exceeded £860,000, that the produce of the mines was increasing, and that further heavy remittances would be made. The value of gold was £2 18s. to £3 per ounce; hence it is clear that the banks are reaping a rich harvest from the efforts of the gold-finders. Although the exchange at New York (109¾) is against shipments, the usual steamer has brought over £12,000 this week. Prior to the departure of that packet, £100,000 in bills had been purchased on London and Liverpool; but the future movement of bullion will undoubtedly be regulated by the supplies of flour which will reach us during this and the coming month. Several parcels of gold and silver (the Brazilian steamer having taken out £40,282 in gold to Rio) have been forwarded from London; nevertheless, the stock at the Bank of England is now over £20,000,000, or the largest quantity ever held by that institution.

The controversy in reference to land titles in California, and which materially affects the interests of all purposing the making their capital in mining speculations, has not yet been brought to an issue. The Agua Fria Company have caused strict inquiries to be made on the subject, and we may, possibly, soon be placed in possession of some definite information. The Mexican Government do not object to the mode of acquiring rights to land by American citizens, in every case of annexation, has been for parties to appropriate a certain district of land. Having cleared and improved it, a petition is made to the Courts of the country for a title, which is almost invariably granted, after the necessary surveys have been made. We shall not enter into the question of right, but it appears to us, that, under existing circumstances, a squatter's title will improve a good one, that is to say, if all the necessary forms have been complied with.

On Monday the Consol Market was much depressed, and the Three per Cents were down as low as 99¾. They were a trifle better on the following day, at 99⅞ ⅞; whilst on Wednesday the highest figure was 99¾. The attendance of jobbers in the Exchange on Thursday was by no means extensive; yet Consols were a shade higher, they having touched 99⅞, closing at 99⅞. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 99¾ ⅞; the New Three-and-a-Quarters per Cents, 100⅛. Consol for Account were 99¾ ⅞. Bank Stock sold at 220, Ex. Bills 81s. Exchequer Bills, Small (March), 70s.; Ditto, June, £1000, 6s. to 6ds. Small and the £500 Bonds for the June were done at the latter figures. Long Annuities, 1860, were 6 13 16.

The produce markets—strong chiefly from the present low interest charged for money, and the liberal advances made by the various bankers—have been again active, and prices of cotton, indigo, and some other articles have steadily improved. Much interest is exated in the manufacturing districts, in which great activity still prevails, on the subject of the future supply of wool from our Australian colonies. On this subject an important public meeting has been held this week.

The dealings in the Foreign house have not been important. Peninsular, Northern, and South American stocks, as well as Sardinian securities, have been steady, but Mexicans have suffered a considerable fall, arising from the unfavourable accounts at hand from head-quarters. It is true that 70,000 dollars have come in; but it is plainly intimated that the dividends due next month will not be paid in the course. On Wednesday the old bonds were down to 20¾; and the Three, 20¼. The following are the official quotations of Thursday's transactions:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 98¾; Granada Deferred, 9¼; Mexican, for Account, 22¾ to ⅞; Ditto, Three per Cents, money, 25¾ to 25½; Peruvian, for Account, 104; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103¾. Sardinian Five per Cents, 96¾ to 97; Spanish Three per Cents. 47; Ditto, New, Deferred, 21 to 2⅛; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61¼; Chilian Six per Cents have marked 104; Danish Five per Cents, 105; Equador Bonds, 4¾; Portuguese Five per Cents (Brazil Guarantee), 100¾; and Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 45.

Bank Shares, especially those in connexion with our Australian colonies, have been again on the advance, Australasias having risen £2, or to 47. British North American have realised 85; Colonial, 13; London and Westminster, 29¼; Oriental Bank Corporation, 26; Provincial of Ireland, 45¾; Union of Australia, 43¾; and Union of London, 15¾.

General Steam Navigation Shares have marked 29; Peninsula and Oriental, 82; Ditto, New, 33¾; and Royal Mail Steam, 77 ex div.

The transactions in Railway shares have been ordinary in detail each. In the general quotations no change of moment has taken place. The Account has proved a *Bullish* affair. The rate of continuation for London and North-Western has been from ⅛ to ¼; Great Western, ⅛ to ¼; Midlands, 4s to 8s; Lancashire and Yorkshires, 4s to 8s; South-Eastern and Dovers, ⅛ to ¼; Caledonians, ¼ to ⅜; Scotch, ⅛ to ¼; Eastern Counties, ⅛ to ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgows, ⅛ to ¼; Northern and Easterns, ⅛ to ¼; Great Northern, ⅛ to ¼; Hull and Selbys, ⅛ to ¼; Manchester and Sheffields, ⅛ to ¼; Midlands, 4s to 8s; Lancashire and Yorkshires, 4s to 8s; North-Western Leases, ⅛ to ¼; Caledonians, ¼ to ⅜; and Scotch, ⅛ to ¼. Foreign Railways have been steady, at 9⅛ to 10 per cent. per annum. These are high rates, when the low price at money is considered. Annexed are the closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 13¼; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 7½; Bristol and Exeter, 97; Caledonian, 19⅛; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 9; Eastern Union, 6⅜; East Lancashire, 17; Great Northern, 30¾; Ditto, Halves, 6¼. Great Western, 91½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72¼; Ditto, West Riding Union, 7; London and Brighton, 103; London and North-Western, 123¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 27½; London and South-Western, 69½; Midland, 69¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 37; Norfolk, 9¼; North British, 7⅜; North Staffordshire, 10¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 23½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 7½; South-Eastern, 21⅜; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 14⅜; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 18¼; Ditto, G.N.F. Purchase, 6¼; and York and North Midland, 5⅛.

LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTAL.—Leeds and Bradford, 109½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead Guaranteed Five and-a-Half per Cents, 114; Eastern Counties, No. 3, 2 pm; Eastern Union Scrip, 5s pr Cent, 1¼; Great Northern, Five per Cents, 132; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighths, 6⅜; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 106¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cents, 145; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cents, 144; North British, Deferred, 3½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent., 10⅞; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 10½; South Devon, 15½; South Yorkshire, Five per Cent, 18⅜.

FOREIGN.—Luxembourg, 2½; Namur and Liege, 6⅜; Paris and Lyons, 10½; Paris and Strasburg, 21⅝; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 4⅝; and Tours and Nantes, 11⅜.

ARIZA GOLD MINING SHARES were done at 18 to ⅜; Anglo-Californian, ⅜; British Australian Gold, ⅜; St. John de. Rey, 27 to ⅜; Carson's Creek, 1 to 1⅛; Cobre Copper, 33; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4¾; Golconda, 1; Nouveau Monde, ⅛; Port Philip, 1¼; Quartz Rock, 1¼; Santiago de Cuba, 9⅜; South Australian, 1⅜; and West Mariposa, ⅜.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, inclusive and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale the demand for all kinds has ruled very heavy, and the currencies have undergone a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Fine foreign wheats have been mostly sold at full prices, but low and middling qualities have given way 2s in value per quarter. On the whole the inquiry for barley—especially malting parcels—has been steady, at late rates. Beans and peas have made dowdy, and grinding lots have been enumerated as one, whilst both beans and peas have advanced 1s per quarter. Flour dull, but not lower. Indian corn and all other articles alike quiet and steady.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 39s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 41s. ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 31s to 34s; grinding barley, 26s to 28s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 70s to 78s; Ware and Hertford ditto, 68s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 68s to 69s. Chevalier, 62s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 23s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 21s, ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 28s to 29s, ditto, old, 28s to 32s, grey peas, 29s to 31s; maple ditto, 30s to 32s; white, 31s to 33s; boilers, 32s to 35s per quarter. Lower flour, 38s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s per 280 lb. *Foreign.*—Free arrivals of wheat, flour, and barley. Prices 2s to 3s per qr. cheaper.

The Seed Market.—As the season for sowing is now over, the demand for all seeds is very inactive, and prices are barely supported. Cakes are a fair request, and quite as dear as last week.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to ——; Baltic crushing, 44s to 47s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter Coriander, 12s to 13s per cwt. Rapeseed, 22s to 24s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 8s to £8 10s, foreign, £7 10s to £8 15s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 37s to 39s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 24s to 26s; white ditto, 40s to 46s; foreign, red, 42s to 54s; white, 42s to 56s per cwt.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 5d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 1d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 19s 8d; rye, 30s. 8d, beans, 30s 8d; peas, 30s 8d.

The Sea Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 11d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 29s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The show of samples continues very extensive; nevertheless, the demand for rood kinds is steady, and common sound Congous is held firm 7, at 8½d to 9d per lb. The quality of the Pekoe grown qualities is moderate, compared with the bulk at the late sale.

Coffee Most descriptions have changed hands to a fair extent, at full quotations. Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at 55s to 56s; good to fine ditto at 57s to 58s; and inferior, 50s to 54s per cwt.

Sugar West India sugar is in fair request, at fully the late improvement in the quotations Yellow sold on Barbadoes is as dear as 39s to 40s, good middling to good 36s 6d to 38s; low to middling, 34s 6d to 36s; middling to good, 33s to 34s. Several parcels of yellow Havannah Bengal, landed at 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Mauritius, 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Manilla, 30s 6d to 32s; ditto, Java, 30s 6d to 32s; ditto, Siam, 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Penang, 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Singapore, 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Madras, 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Bengal, 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Bengal, 30s 6d to 31s; ditto, Bengal

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London: Printed and Published at the Office of the Proprietors, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 560.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE GOLD FEVER IN CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.

THE treasures of California and Australia continue to arrive in large quantities. The world has become afflicted with a gold fever, which threatens to exceed in virulence the famous "railway mania" of six or seven years ago. The nations of the earth are stirred: the young and the adventurous, the needy and the greedy, the speculative, who never speculated before, and the insolvent and the bankrupt, who, by the excess and the folly of their speculations, have eaten themselves out of a resting-place in the Old World—all these, and hosts of others, are moving to the golden centres of attraction in the west and the south. It is not alone the men who are anxious to try the fortunes of the "diggins" in their own persons, and to labour with the spade and the cradle, but those who desire to work to the full extent those abundant and well-known home Californias—the Cupidity and Folly of those who would grow suddenly rich—who are on the alert on the subject of gold and of gold mines. The daily papers begin to teem with advertisements of gold associations, some in embryo, and some fully formed and developed. The race of stags has plucked up courage, scrip is again in the market, and premiums are delights that are not only promised but paid to fortunate allottees. After a long night of sorrow the morning of a golden day has dawned upon the share-markets; and we shall, no doubt, have to record, after the lapse of a certain time, that the old experiences have been repeated—that countless bubbles have risen, floated, and glittered in the sunshine, that they have been borne aloft for the credulous to admire, and that they have collapsed with the customary results, bitter regrets expressed too late, and the misery if not the ruin of thousands of people.

But it is not upon these phases of the golden madness that we desire to dwell. The moral to be drawn from them is but the same

FIRST ESCORT OF GOLD.

GOLD COMMISSIONERS ISSUING LICENSES, AND WEIGHING THE GOLD-DUST.

IN AUSTRALIA.—THE BALLARAT DIGGINGS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

old lesson in a new form, which has been taught a thousand times —and always, unhappily, in vain—that undue speculation and reckless adventure never end in any solid and lasting advantage to those who foster or who yield to them. But the results of this remarkable and almost simultaneous discovery of such quantities of gold in the dominions of the two most powerful nations of the world promise to be, in other respects, remarkable. As yet, these results are but imperfectly understood, though the current history of almost every day tends to foreshadow singular changes in the intercourse and the fate of nations as likely to grow out of them. So vast an accession to our present wealth, and so rich a prospect of the future, as either California or Australia seems singly sufficient to afford, will necessarily work to new and possibly to beneficial ends.

The settlement and colonisation of the extreme west of the North American continent, by which the new and the old civilisations of Europe and Asia have been brought into closer proximity than has yet been known, is a result for which, of itself, were there no other, the world might well be thankful, even though it should be at the expense of some present suffering. Even if these civilisations should happen to come into collision, as seems highly probable, from the determination of the far-seeing Yankees to walk unbidden into the long-sealed fastnesses of Japan, the world at large will be the gainer. But it is not alone by means of warfare that the West and the East seem destined to become better known to each other. The all-powerful stimulant of gold works in a thousand different ways. The people of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of northern Germany are now proved to be not the only swarming and emigrating races in the world. The aboriginal inhabitants of the North American Continent have hitherto been dispossessed of their homes, an l almost of their existence, by Europeans only; or by Africans, "imported" by by nefarious slave traders, or "reared" on that soil by slave owners. But a new class of claimants has at length appeared upon the scene; gold has done what example was powerless to accomplish; and the Chinese have become competitors for a share of the Californian treasures, and for homes in the great American Republic. A recent letter from New York calls attention to the fact, hitherto overlooked by the American and all other journals, that the Chinese emigration to the Californian "diggins" is carried on upon a large scale. The Chinese are stated to be among the most ingenious, laborious, economical, and docile of labourers among the mines. "Some of the Californians (says the writer) have made arrangements by which contracts are entered into in China for shiploads of Chinese, who engage on their arrival to labour for the meagrest pittance per diem. As many of them struck for higher wages soon after their arrival, a law has been proposed to enforce the execution of those contracts. The curious people have also made their way to the island of Cuba, and entered successfully into competition with negro labour."

These results are eminently curious, and may hereafter become as highly important. We say nothing on the consequences, proximate or remote, to the trade of the world, and to the relationship now subsisting between debtor and creditor in every part of our overburdened Europe, which may flow from the increase in the current quantities of gold; but the new relationship that is springing up between the long-divided populations of the globe, and which might have been indefinitely delayed were it not for the opportune discovery and the powerful incentive of these treasures, is an event too gratifying to enlarged philanthropy to be left unnoticed, even by the most cursory recorders of the events of our time.

In Australia—quite as rich in gold, and blessed with a far finer climate than California—with resources agricultural, pastoral, and commercial far superior to its American rival, and which point it out as one of the most favoured spots on the surface of the globe—the results of the discovery of gold are widely different. It would seem that, for the present, the discovery has proved more of a curse than of a blessing. California has no treasure but its gold; but Australia possesses that which is better than gold, and of which gold is but the arithmetical gauge and measurement.—It possesses flocks and herds in countless abundance; it grows corn, and wine, and fruit; and produces every article necessary for the subsistence, the health, the comfort, and even for the luxury of man. It has a fine soil, a splendid climate, harbours and rivers, and every natural advantage to make it the seat of one of the most powerful empires that ever existed on the globe. But it has one great want—that of human arms. It needs but men to possess wealth sufficient to buy up a score of barren and pestilential Californias, and to become a Southern Britain, richer, and possibly happier than its motherland. But its gold fields, with their glittering prizes, by the discovery of which men hope to gain, and very many do gain, rapid fortunes in periods of time that to our sober judgments on this side of the world look incredibly short, appear to be destroying a far truer and more valuable source of wealth than the most unsupported gold can ever become. A army of convicts has reached this country from Australia, that the flocks and herds are left untended, that all the available population has drafted itself off to the mines, that the sheep remain unshorn, that an amount of property in wool alone worth far more than all the gold yet obtained has been lost to the colonies, and that, unless a large supply of men, women, and children be immediately sent out, and be followed at regular intervals by other supplies as large and continuous, the noblest colony ever possessed by any empire, and one of the noblest countries in the world, will be totally ruined, notwithstanding its gold. Of what use is gold, except to procure other commodities? of what use would all the bullion in the Bank of England be to a company of breadless sailors floating about on a raft upon the wide Atlantic? and of what use are all the "diggins" if the real substantial and enjoyable wealth represented by abundant food and warm clothing is wanting? Australia is in a position as bad. She has the gold, but better than gold is being sacrificed to obtain it. For the last eight or ten years, and long before California was discovered to be a gold country, Australia has complained of the want of labour, and offered in vain her almost boundless pasture lands and corn fields to the enterprise of men with thews and sinews, and strong hands and hearts, not afraid of hard work. England has been overburdened with such men, and has groaned in bitterness of spirit at being compelled to maintain them and their families in bastiles and union workhouses; yet, in consequence of official apathy, and the dread felt by men in office of doing anything that might seem to interfere with what they are pleased to consider as the "principles of political economy," no attempt has been made to send the surplus and damaging excess of population in the old country to the relief of the clamorous colony. Is this state of things to continue? The island of Skye alone can afford to part with as many willing and serviceable families as would save from ruin the perishing fortunes of the Australian sheep farmers. It is not only Australia that complains, but Yorkshire has taken the alarm; and, anticipating a scarcity in the supply of Australian wool to keep our mills and factories at work in that great centre of the woollen manufacture of the world, sees before it the gloomy prospect of bankruptcy for mill-owners, and pauperism for many thousands of labourers. Of course it is useless, with the present unstable Ministry, and with the present moribund Parliament, to expect that so great a question as this can be fully considered; but among the results of the discovery of Australian gold, we cannot omit to notice so extraordinary a state of things as that which we have pointed out. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the art of colonisation is wholly lost. At some future time—we hope it will not be too remote—the lands of Australia and the idle hands of England, Scotland, and Ireland will be made better acquainted, and the Government of this great nation will not be scared from doing its duty by the parrot-cry of "interference with the laws of political economy." There are things to be done in the interest of nations, of which the embryo science of political or social economy has yet taken no cognizance, and this appears to be one of them.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—THE DISORGANISATION OF SOCIETY.

THE increasing productiveness of the gold fields of Australia, particularly those in the Port Phillip district (Victoria), and the total disorganisation of society therein in consequence of the sudden wealth thus thrown in such profusion into the hands of the working and labouring classes, continue to form the sole theme of the address from this true El Dorado, the latest of which are dated to the close of January.

The receipts of gold at Sydney for the week ending January the 31st had, with the remittances from Melbourne, been to the extent of £120,750, the price being 65s. 3d. per oz.

The Meroo Diggings were yielding such large quantities of gold, that men could not be had under £3 per week with rations. At Braidwood, also, matters were progressing favourably. Deposits of the precious metal had been found at Tamworth, on the River Peel, while at Bathurst gold had been picked up in several of the streets in the shape of both nuggets and quarts.

The Port Phillip journals state that the influx of adventurers from the neighbouring colonies continued uninterrupted, and from nine to ten vessels arrived almost daily with passengers, of which about one-half were from South Australia. The number of diggers at the Melbourne fields was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000, and the quantity of gold collected up to the middle of January alone amounted to £1,000,000.

The following letter, which has been published by the *Times*, from a correspondent at Melbourne (the capital of Victoria), shows the latest aspect of this colony under the influence of "the gold fever."

Melbourne, Jan. 1.

"In my opinion this place is inevitably and irretrievably ruined; I cannot see it in any other light. Still the matter is a *mauta quæsto*. Some are sanguine that all will be well: I cannot see how. The gold fields are inexhaustible. Last night a statement was made that two men had just arrived from Gipps' Land with the intelligence that new gold fields were discovered there, which leave the Mount Alexander fields altogether in the shade, that they had brought in £10 000 worth of gold, and there was a supply for the whole world. With these fields before us, how can this place be otherwise than ruined? What is to be done for labour? Suppose 100,000 labourers came out here during the next year, will any of them remain in the city or farms, at a few shillings a week, when they can go to the gold fields and make £3 a day? It is idle to suppose it. At this moment I cannot get a pair of boots made or mended in Melbourne, if I were to give my money that might be asked. I got my bread at Collingwood by sufferance. The baker will not undertake to supply me regularly, but will do the best he can. I pay 8s a load for water, and 30s. for a single horse load of wood. It with difficulty a dray can be obtained to carry a box, and if obtained the charge is *ad libitum*. I cannot at any price get a man to chop my wood, and I think myself fortunate if I can prevail on the black gins to work for half an hour.

"The judge's servants are all gone; he has put down his carriage, and his sons clean the knives and shoes—this, I assure you, is true—and wheel their afflicted father about in an invalid chair. In this state he goes to his court of a day. The men from the gold fields are rolling in gold, and so perfectly reckless of it, that the anecdotes told of them are not only amusing but astonishing. One man put a £5 note between two pieces of bread and butter, and ate it up as a sandwich. Another rolled two £5 notes into a small ball, and swallowed it as a pill. Another went into a confectioner's to eat a few tarts, put down a £5 note, and would not accept the change. They seem to have no idea of the value of money, and take their losses and robberies as complacently as philosophers, merely remarking, 'Well, there is plenty more.' This was the remark of a man at the bank when he had been robbed of a check for £140; and which had been cashed before he called about it. If the gold fields were limited in extent, and would only suffice for a limited number of fortunate diggers, or if they were in their nature inexhaustible, I should say that the misfortune of this place would be limited only to time—that it would be in fact only a question of time; but the fields are unlimited in extent and inexhaustible in their treasures. What hope is there that we shall have labour—good, wholesome, reasonable-priced labour—here? It is madness to suppose it. Every article of all trades, necessaries as well as luxuries, will never go down again; and here we shall be living in the most expensive place in the world, in the midst of all the reckless vagabonds from all parts of the world. The merchant, the trader, wholesale and retail, will do very well, because he makes his profit commensurate with the state of things around him; but it is the man with a settled, defined income who will suffer. However, time will set right all things, and in twelve months' time we shall see the result, or the probable result, of all this wonderful change

"It will be the ruin of Adelaide. 1200 people arrived here on Saturday and Sunday from that place; eight shiploads were on their way, and twelve more loading at the port Sydney people are coming in shoals; and I suppose Americans will be sending. Yankee, revenons nous moutons, as the French say. However, I do not hear that these latter gentlemen will meet with much sympathy here, for I believe, upon the whole, the diggers are well conducted."

The illustrations upon the preceding page are three of a series of Sketches we have just been favoured with by Mr. E. C. Dunn, of Chepstow, Mount Emu, Port Phillip, from whose communication the following are extracts:—

"The gold at Ballarat is seldom found in large quantities till the miner has penetrated through a hard stony soil for a distance of ten or twelve feet, and reached a species of blue clay, in which at this place the gold is principally found; but it has been found in larger quantities at a depth of 35 feet, and imbedded in ironstone.

"I forward you a Sketch of the first escort leaving the Buninyong inn. The first evening I passed at the inn during my visits to these diggings, a labouring man named Cavenagh walked up, carrying with him his day's earnings; they amounted to £600. His mate marched behind him, carrying a double-barrelled gun. This man and his brothers have since, I understand, realised many thousands of pounds in this way; but this is by no means a rare instance.

"The diggers are usually formed among themselves into parts of four: one digs by turns, one or two cart the earth to the water, and one washes the earth. Nearly the whole of the ground in the western parts and the creek, except where stones are left, is completely hollowed out into pits, averaging from 10 to 30 feet deep, and 10 feet square, the latter being the quantity allowed to each digger. Each digger is expected to pay a license fee to Government of £3, and a further sum for which he is allowed 8 feet square to dig. The fee may be paid in gold dust. A great many pay, as so doing secures to the proprietor his pit, if it should prove a good one; whereas, if he has not paid the fee, another who applies and pays may turn him out. But by far the greater portion of the diggers do not pay, and Government is not strong enough to compel them. A late attempt of the Government to raise the license fee to £4, and a further near the railway terminus, London-bridge, has just been proved, and the personal property sworn under £120,000. The will bears date 21 of August, 1849. The testator possessed very large estates at Stockwell, in the City, and elsewhere, which are devised to his children, his eldest son taking the Stockwell estate. He widow has a large annuity secured to her

The late George Robinson, Esq., of Richmond (formerly an extensive builder), died possessed of £120,000 personalty, and by his will has left very large legacies to his daughters, and the residue to be divided equally between his two sons, who are the sole executors.

MUNIFICENT CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Emanuel Henry Brandt, Esq., of York-terrace, Regent's-park, formerly of St. Helen's-place, has bequeathed to the German Hospital, Dalston, £2000; Look Hospital, Harrow-road, £1000; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £1000; Poplar New School, Haverstock-hill, £1000; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, £1000; National Benevolent Institution, £1000; Governesses' Institution, £1000; Royal General Annuity Society, £1000; Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth, £2000; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Glasgow, £500. The late Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., of Devonshire-place, has left to the Middlesex Hospital £500; Orthopœdic Hospital, £500; Charing-cross Hospital, £500; Marylebone Charity School, £300; Emigration Fund of the Grotto Passage Ragged School, Marylebone, £300; St. Marylebone General Dispensary, £300; and to St. Marylebone Provident Dispensary, £300. Also, a sum equal to £4000, for the erection of a church in India. The late John Hudson, jun., Esq., of Beverley, has bequeathed the following:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, Church of England Missionary Society, Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100 each; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Achai Mission, Irish Education Society, Religious Tract Society, Infant Orphan Asylum (Wanstead), Poor Parish Clergy, School for the Daughters of the Clergy at Casterton, and the Hull General Dispensary, £50 each.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The decisive and damaging refusals of men eminent in various departments of public life to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince President, upon his inauguration of the Reformed Republic, is the leading topic of the week in Paris, and forms a strong contrast with the main features of the preceding week's news. The letter of refusal from General Changarnier has been followed by a similar communication from General Lamoricière to the Minister of War. It is dated Brussels, the 14th instant, and is as follows:—

General,—Torn from my home, thrown into prison, proscribed in contempt of the laws, I did not believe that men would be gone so far as to ask me for an oath of fidelity to the man whose power, usurped by violence, is only maintained by force.

But a document emanating from your department contains a paragraph which evidently applies to the generals who have been banished, and imposes on them the obligation of the oath. Two months are allowed to those who reside in Belgium to reply to this summons.

I hear it said on all sides that the oath is not binding towards a person who has not kept his own. Widely as this doctrine is now used, I reject it—delay I do not require—the oath I refuse.

I know the consequences of my resolution. 29½ years passed in the army, 36 campaigns resulting from 18 years' war in Algeria (from May, 1830, to January, 1848), some services rendered to France abroad, and during the fatal days of June, 1848—services which, perhaps, are not yet forgotten—all this will be reduced to nothing; I shall be struck out from the lists of the army. Once more it will be proved that rank is at the mercy of arbitrary power. That rank was made the patrimony of the officer by the laws of the 19th May, 1834: he could not lose it but by the sentence of a court-martial. That law is trampled under foot by a Government which respects neither persons nor property.

Thus the sword which I had devoted to the service of France is about to be torn from my hands. What could I do with it under such a Government? But it (which God forbid) our frontiers should be threatened, I would hasten to resume it, and I should find, in that moment of danger, as in all others, that I am not unmindful of the duties which I have to fulfil. For history sufficiently tells me that, in presence of extreme dangers brought about by ambition, despotism does not require an oath from brave men who march in defence of their country.

General DE LAMORICIÈRE.

Several other refusals penned in the same spirit have been published from the leading members of the departmental Councils-General, Municipal Councils, and other bodies in various localities

The matter appears to create much annoyance at the Elysée, especially the letters of Changarnier and Lamoricière, if we are to judge by an article in the *Constitutionnel* from the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, whose hireling vituperation was poured out a few days past on the aged astronomer, Arago (who, however, as we noticed last week, has been specially exempted from the obligation of taking the oath). M. de Cassagnac, in his attack on the recusant Generals, unhesitatingly denies to General Changarnier the high military character claimed by that officer, and always accorded to him; and in the General's capacity as a "man of order and legality" he makes the following charges against him:—

First—That in the month of March, 1849, he, General Changarnier, demanded from Louis Napoleon a written authorisation to throw the Constituent Assembly out of the windows.

Secondly—That he subsequently urged Louis Napoleon, in the strongest manner, to make a *coup d'état*

Thirdly—That, in the month of November, 1850, at the time of the Alma plot, he assembled together at his head-quarters in the Tuileries a number of political personages, by whom he proposed to arrest Louis Napoleon and lodge him in Vincennes, to prorogue the Assembly for six months, and make him, Changarnier, Dictator.

M. de Cassagnac adds that Count Molé, one of the persons present, would straightway to Louis Napoleon, and informed him of Changarnier's conduct.

The last charge, in which the name of M. Molé is involved, has been denied, so far as he is concerned, by that gentleman, who, in a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, not only contradicts the statement of his having been present at the meeting described to have been held at the Tuileries, but feels quite sure that no such meeting ever took place. His indignation at having been made to play the part of an informer and denouncer is strongly expressed. He calls it an infamous calumny, and administers a rebuke to the man who ignores the noble attempts to serve, by the audacity of his insults and the fury of his outrageous attacks on every man, whose services can never be forgotten by France, or, if they could be forgotten, would be brought back to its heart by such frantic attempts to blacken them. M. Changarnier will most probably also notice these charges. In the remainder of the article in the *Constitutionnel* assailing General de Lamoricière, M. de Cassagnac admits his courage, but denies his capacity. Lamoricière, however, in the public estimation, bears the highest name of any of the African Generals.

The "sword of Damocles" is still held over the heads of journalists. The following note, signed "Communiqué," thus intimating its official character, has been published in the *Moniteur*:—

Several journals, in the hope of evading the penalties decreed against the authors of false news, make use of such terms as "on dit," "on assure," in order to spread reports which are without any foundation These expressions, being only a sub erfuge in order to render illusory Art. 15 of the organic decree of the 17th February, must be considered between the journals whom it makes of them from the penalties enacted by that decree.

The *Moniteur* is also made the vehicle of an announcement of the reason why the Government did not authorise the printing of Count Chambord's address to the Legitimists. It was because the address advised a refusal to take the oath of allegiance, thereby treating the Constitution with disrespect. The director of the *Corsaire* and the editor of that journal were each sentenced by the Police Court on Tuesday to imprisonment for one month and 150f. fine, for publishing a libel against the Government. In the provinces we find the Prefect of the Pas de Calais giving a "warning" to the editor of the *Progrès* of Arras, for "having commented on an administrative act in a malevolent spirit."

General Parchappe has presented to the Legislative Body a report in the name of the committee charged to examine the bill authorising the levy, in 1853, of 80,000 men for the army, of the class of conscripts of 1852. The report states that, in order to keep up the armed force of France at 500,000 men, it is necessary to call out 80,000, as has been annually done for twenty years past; and, as an additional reason for the levy, it says:—"Foreign countries do not reduce their armies. England feels great anxiety with respect to our progress, and the firm and becoming attitude of the country; her Chambers have voted subsidies for the organisation of a numerous militia and the increase of the navy. In Austria, the Sovereign and the Emperor of Russia have passed in review the troops assembled at Vienna."

The splendid gallery of paintings and sculpture belonging to the late Marshal Soult—the spoil of the churches and convents of Spain—formed during the week an object of great curiosity and admiration; and the street, Rue du Sentier, No. 8, Boulevard Poissonière, where the pictures were exhibited previous to the sale, which commenced on Wednesday last, was crowded daily. It was visited by the Prince President.

On Sunday morning the Minister of War gave a grand farewell breakfast to the Arab chiefs, and to a large number of generals and other officers who have served in Algeria. Generals Daumas, Canrobert, Rivet, de Loarmel, Espinasse, d'Esterhazy, and Colonel Fleury were among the guests. After breakfast the chiefs were invited to enter the drawingrooms, where several magnificent presents, in arms, jewels, stuffs, &c., were offered to them by General St. Arnaud. The Minister at the same time exhorted them to persevere in the fidelity which they had hitherto maintained towards France. "You must have perceived," added he, "during your short stay in Paris, the extent of our strength; and, on your return, you can tell your countrymen that if France knows how to recompense with munificence her faithful servants, she is powerful enough to chastise her enemies. The hospitality offered to you, the reception which you have everywhere met with, are manifest proofs of the firm determination of the Government that France and Algiers shall form but one and the same country but one and the same people." St Thar, one of the chiefs, replied, in the name of all, "We will carry back with us an ineffaceable remembrance of the grandeur of France, and of the kind reception which we have received from the Government and the population. Reckon us amongst your most faithful subjects, ready to take up arms for our common interest, wherever you may meet with enemies." The Minister then conducted the chiefs to the Elysée, where the Prince President gave them an audience of leave. On their being admitted, the Prince expressed how much he had been pleased to see them take part in the military *fêtes*. He did not doubt their devotion to France, which had adopted them as her children. He said that his desire was to be able one day to return the visit which they had now made to France. He recommended them to profit by the benefits of the peace so dearly won for them, by following the path traced by his Government for the welfare of all, and then added:—"I reckon you amongst my soldiers, and I

have shown that I do so by placing you in the midst of them." The Prince then presented to each a rich present. The Agha Mohamed-bel-Hadri preferred, to everything that could be offered him, a portrait of the Prince. The President also distributed amongst them three decorations—one to the son of General Ben Ismael, killed in the French service; a second to his nephew, El Mezary; and the third, to the Agha of the Beni-Ameur. The Prince also presented to Colonel Durrieu, under whose care the chiefs have been placed in Paris, a superb carbine. The Arab deputation is to leave Paris this day. This banquet was the conclusion of the *fêtes*.

The marriage of M de Persigny and Mdlle. de la Moskowa is to take place on Saturday (this day), in the chapel of the Senate. The Prince President and all his household will attend.

UNITED STATES.

Under date the 8th inst. from New York we learn that in Congress General Cass had made a speech in the Senate in favour of an increased grant to the Collins line of steamers. An amendment to strike out the clause for additional aid was negatived, and another afterwards adopted, giving Congress the privilege of withdrawing the additional appropriation after 1854, by giving six months' notice. This amounts to a decision in favour of an augmented compensation for this line. The Currency Bill, the passing of which was considered expedient by the Administration, was about to be taken up.

The health of Mr. Henry Clay, one of the United States most able statesmen, which has for some time been precarious, was pronounced hopeless. According to a telegraphic despatch of the 4th from Washington, he was sinking fast, and it was feared would not survive the night. Though much reduced in strength, he was perfectly conscious of his awful position, and seemed fully prepared to meet death. President Fillmore had visited him, and the interview is said to have been of a most solemn and touching character.

Kossuth was still at Boston.

The officers of the Dutch man-of-war *Prince of Orange* had been received with much attention at Washington.

In the west a severe hurricane had been experienced, by which the town of Leavenworth, Indiana, had been nearly destroyed. The lake navigation was not completely free from ice.

Accounts from California to the 5th of April have been received. The population of the State was increasing at a rate truly astonishing. The Vigilance Committee, which was recently resuscitated, had hanged a Mexican for murder. A duel was to take place at San Francisco on the evening of the 5th, between a member of the Assembly and a naval officer.

From the mines the accounts were most encouraging. The value of the gold exported from Jan. 1 to April 5 was 14,000,000 dollars. A lump of gold valued at 12000 dollars, and another massive piece weighing 26 lb., are reported to have been found at San Andreas and Valecit. The value of a piece of gold picked up at Kelsey's dry diggings was estimated at 4000 dollars. Numerous instances are given of the discovery of lumps of gold weighing from 1 lb. to 2 lb. Tunnelling was being extensively carried on by the miners. At Duggan's Flat a party of 30 men were engaged in tunnelling through the solid rock. They had bored 100 feet, and expected to go 50 feet farther before finding the gold.

Under the head Central America an accident of most perilous character is noticed as having occurred to the mail steamboat, on the Chagres river, with the Californian mails on board. The boat struck a snag and sank. Had the accident occurred a few yards further down the stream, she would have been irrevocably lost. The passengers by the *Crescent City* came over the Panama Railway from Buena Vista. The road was about to be opened to Frijola, and in a few weeks would be completed to San Pablo, six miles from Gorgona.

From the west coast of South America there is no news of interest. Flores' expedition against the existing Government of Equador was still lying at the mouth of the Guayaquil river.

INDIA.

The usual advices overland from Bombay, under date April 17, communicate full accounts on the subjects briefly noticed in our late edition last week, by telegraphic despatch from Trieste.

From these advices we learn that the first division of the force intended for the invasion of Burmah arrived off the Rangoon river on the morning of the 31st of March, and the remaining steamers and troops from Bengal and Madras were hourly expected. The campaign was to open formally on the 5th of April, and it was expected that Rangoon would be attacked about the 10th.

The Burmese preparations for war are described as being on a much more extended scale than in 1823; the people pretend to be very anxious for a trial of strength, and evidently attribute Lord Dalhousie's anxiety for peace and our delay in commencing operations to timidity. When Colonel Bogle, the Commissioner at Moulmein, in delivering a copy of the Governor-General's *ultimatum* to the Burmese Commissioners of Martaban, assured them that, though prepared for war, Lord Dalhousie was most anxious for peace, and expatiated on the calamities which a war would bring on Burmah, they replied, that, if the English were prepared for war, so were they; and as to what had been said regarding consequences, it was notorious throughout all Asia that the English were the greatest braggarts in the world. They have since sent word to Colonel Bogle, that if he does not attack them on the 1st April (the day at which the period of negotiation expired), they would cross the river and attack him. The Governor of Rangoon also has sent a message to Commodore Lambert, entreating that he will come up with his force to Rangoon and fight it out without any more delay, as they are quite tired of seeing his ships lying at anchor outside doing nothing. Admiral Austin, with the *Hastings*, 72, and H.M. steamer *Rattler*, were to join the force off Rangoon by the 3d or 4th of April. The Hon. East India Company's steam-frigate *Semiramis* was expected (from China) about the same time, and the *Nerbudda* and *Mahanuddy* had been ordered from the Hooghly and Akyab for river service. When all these have joined, the naval force in the Rangoon waters will consist (exclusive of transports) of a line-of-battle ship, a 42-gun frigate, and a brig of war, with 17 steamers, mostly vessels of war also.

The next mail will most probably bring news of the fall of Rangoon and Martaban; but much difference of opinion prevailed in India as to what further progress can be made before the setting in of the monsoon at the beginning of May. The experience of the late war proved that the climate of Rangoon will not admit of troops being quartered there with impunity during the rainy season; but it was also found that as the river was ascended the malaria of the lower country gradually ceased. It is, therefore, thought probable that the monsoon quarters of General Godwin's force will be fixed either at Donebew or at Prome: the former, the site of Sir Willoughby Cotton's repulse on the 8th of March, 1824, is about 100 miles above Rangoon; and the latter, Sir A. Campbell's monsoon quarters in the second year of the last Burmese war, and reckoned as the key to Ava, is about double that distance.

From the north-west frontier there is nothing of importance. Sir C. Campbell's force had returned from Peshawur on the 27th ult., having reduced the marauders there to obedience without any severe fighting, as had been at first rumoured.

The Bombay Railway was making rapid progress towards completion.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence is dated Hong-Kong, March 30. The troops continued healthy, though the weather has been very unfavourable, and generally the colony is much freer from the late epidemic of the smallpox.

The emigration to California was proceeding rapidly. Upwards of 50 ships had sailed within a very short period, taking about 15,000 emigrants.

His Excellency Sir George Bonham, on his departure for England on a temporary absence, has had an address presented to him from the residents and merchants of the colony and Canton, as a mark of respect and esteem. Major-General Jervois had assumed the government and all the functions of Sir George Bonham till the arrival of the ordinary mail, which, it was supposed, would bring Dr. Bowring's commissiod as Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade.

With respect to the Kwangsi rebellion, mention is made of small places being attacked by banditti, no doubt in connexion with the insurgents, but nothing decisive is known.

A memorial bearing the signatures of 9 peers, 15 Roman Catholic Bishops, 19 baronets, 42 members of Parliament, 66 deputy-lieutenants, 288 magistrates, and upwards of 1000 other persons, praying her Majesty to pardon W. S. O'Brien and his political companions in exile, was presented to his Excellency the Earl of Eglinton (the Lord-Lieutenant) at Dublin Castle on Monday. His Excellency read his reply, in which he reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and concluded by saying that he did not feel himself justified in recommending the prayer of the memorial to her Majesty's favourable consideration

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

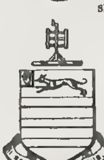
PAUL-BEILBY LAWLEY THOMPSON, LORD WENLOCK.

This nobleman, youngest son of Sir Robert Lawley, fifth Baronet of Spoonhill, county Salop, by Jane his wife, only daughter of Beilby Thompson, Esq., of Escrick, assumed the surname of Thompson only, by sign manual, 27th September, 1820, on succeeding to the extensive estates of his maternal ancestors; but by another Royal license, dated June, 1839, he resumed his paternal surname of Lawley before that of Thompson. He sat in Parliament for Wenlock from 1826 to 1832, and for the East Riding of Yorkshire from 1832 to 1837. In 1839 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Wenlock—a title that had been previously conferred on his brother, Sir Robert Lawley, who had died without issue. The first recorded ancestor of the Lawleys was Thomas Lawley, Esq., cousin and heir of John Lord Wenlock, privy councillor to King Edward IV. and Knight of the Garter. His descendant, Sir Thomas Lawley, of Spoonhill, M.P. for Shropshire, obtained a Baronetcy in 1641, and was great-great-grandfather of the Sir Robert Lawley, fifth Baronet, whose wife was the heiress of the Thompsons of Eserick, in Yorkshire. At the death, last year, of Sir Francis Lawley, the hereditary title of Baronet devolved on his brother, the Peer whose death we record. Lord Wenlock held for some time the dignified office of Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was born 1st July, 1784, and married 10th May, 1817, Caroline, youngest daughter of Richard Lord Braybrooke, by whom he leaves three sons (who take the name of Lawley only) and one daughter, Jane, wife of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley. Of the sons, the eldest, Beilby Richard, born 21st April, 1818, succeeds as second Lord Wenlock, and as ninth Baronet. He is married to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, and has one son and two daughters. The second son of the late Lord, the Hon. Robert Neville Lawley, is Captain in the 2d Life Guards; and the third the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Willoughby Lawley, a clergyman of the Church of England. Lord Wenlock died at Eserick Park, on the 9th inst.

SIR WILLIAM HENRY PENNYMAN, BART., OF ORMESBY, CO. YORK.

The death of Sir William H. Pennyman occurred at Ormesby Hall, on the 9th inst. The venerable Baronet had attained his 88th year. He was the only son of Sir James, the sixth inheritor of the title, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Grey, Bart., of Howick, and sister of the first Earl Grey. The Pennymans are an ancient Yorkshire family, and were gallantly distinguished as Cavaliers during the great civil war. The late Baronet, who was married to Charlotte, daughter of Bethel Robinson, Esq., of Calwick, co. York, but had no issue, seems to have been the last heir male of his house.

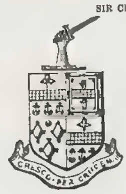
SIR GREY SKIPWITH, BART.



The death of this venerable Baronet occurred on the 13th inst. Sir Grey, who was sixth in descent from the first possessor of the title, Sir Henry Skipwith, of Prestwould, county Leicester, distinguished as a poetic writer, represented one of the oldest families in England, and could trace his unbroken male line from Robert de Estoteville Baron of Cottingham at the time of the Conquest, whose grandson, Patrick de Estoteville, inherited from his father the Lordship of Skipwith, and thus originated the present family name. The deceased Baronet's immediate predecessors were residents of Virginia, North America, to which colony Sir Grey Skipwith, the third Baronet emigrated during Cromwell's usurpation.

The late Sir Grey Skipwith sat in Parliament as one of the knights of the shire for Warwick from 1831 to 1834. He was born at Prestwould, in Virginia, 17th Sept., 1771, and married, 22d April, 1801, Harriett, third daughter of Gore Townsend, Esq., of Honington, county of Warwick, and by her (who died 7th July, 1830) had ten sons and eight daughters: the eldest of the former is now Sir Thomas George Skipwith, ninth Baronet.

SIR CHARLES ROWAN, K.C.B.



Sir Charles Rowan, a gallant officer in the British service, and lately Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, was a son of the ancient and honourable family of Rowan, of Garry and Ahoghill, in the county of Antrim. He was the fifth son of Robert Rowan, Esq., of Garry, and of North Lodge, near Carrickfergus, by his wife Eliza, daughter of Hill Wilson, Esq., of Purdysburn, county Down. He entered the British army in 1797, and his career in the service was stirring and honourable. He assisted at most of the victorious battles of the late war. He was at Corunna, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca: he was wounded at Badajoz, and also at the battle of Waterloo. Rowan was a Lieut.-Colonel in 1812; he obtained a medal of two clasps, and was made a C.B. On the establishment, in 1829, of that most useful of modern institutions, the Metropolitan Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan was appointed its Chief Commissioner—an office he filled with great credit and ability. To his skilful guidance were mainly owing the speedy removal of all passing prejudice against the new police, and the eventual lasting success of the measure. In 1848, Lieut.-Col. Rowan was advanced to be a K.C.B. He retired from his commissionership about two years ago. The gallant Colonel died at his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on the 8th inst.

SIR W. K. GRANT, K.C.B.

Sir William Keir Grant was son of Archibald Keir, Esq., of the East India Company's service, by his wife, who was a Miss Bruce, of Kinloch. This son, William Keir, who afterwards added the name of Grant to his natural surname, was born in 1771. He entered the British army in 1792: his life has since been one continued course of activity and distinction in the service of his country. He ranked high among the most useful officers of the late war. Very early in his career, in 1794, he received the honour of the Order of Maria Theresa, as one of the eight officers who saved the Emperor of Austria from being taken prisoner by the enemy on the plains of Cateau Cambresis. In 1799 Keir Grant joined the Russian and Austrian army in Italy, and participated in the campaigns of that and the two following years, including the battles of Novi, Rivoli, and Marengo. He was subsequently fifteen years in India as Adjutant-General. He was Major-General on the staff, and Commander of the Forces in Java. He was also second member of the government of that island. He commanded four different armies employed in India, on each of which occasions he received the thanks of the Indian Government, and, on one of these occasions, the thanks of Parliament also. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1822, and a Lieut.-General in 1825: he became a General in 1841. He was a G.C.H.; a Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion and Sun; and a Baron of Austria. Sir William Keir Grant married, in 1811, the daughter of Captain Jackson, of the Royal Navy. Sir William died a few days since: he was, at the time of his demise, Colonel of the Scots Greys.

JOHN HAVILAND, ESQ., M.R.I.A.

This gentleman, a celebrated architect and engineer, in America, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 28th of last March. Mr. Haviland sprang from the ancient Norman family of De Havilland, of Guernsey, one of whom, James De Havilland, settled in the reign of Henry VII. in Dorsetshire, among the gentry of which county and of Somersetshire his descendants still flourish. John Haviland, the subject of this notice, was the son of James Haviland, Esq., by Ann, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Cobley, Rector of Dodbrook, county of Devon, and was born on the 15th of December, 1792, at the family seat, Gundenham Manor, county of Somerset. He studied professionally under Elmes, the well-known biographer of Sir Christopher Wren, and in 1815 went to Russia by invitation of his uncle, Count Mordwinoff, then Minister of the Marine to the Emperor Alexander. Here, although invited to enter the service, he did not stay long, preferring the prospect held out to him by the American Admiral and General Von Sonntag, then in the service of Russia. He consequently went to America in the following year, where from the time of his arrival he commenced his lasting labours of erecting spacious penitentiaries. His radiating plan for these buildings has made him well known throughout Europe; it was first introduced into England at Pentonville. Mr. Haviland's constructive genius was of a very high order; his taste has rarely been equalled, perhaps never surpassed. His works in America are very numerous and of great magnitude; they embrace all descriptions of public buildings. Mr Haviland was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of many other learned bodies in Europe and America. His demise is the third in his immediate family which has had to be chronicled within a short time. The two other deaths were that of his first cousin, John Haviland, M.D., the late Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, and that of the representative of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, Thomas Haviland Burke, Esq., Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, who died on the 3d ult., and whose memoir appeared in this Journal on the 10th ult.

LEBBENS CHARLES HUMFREY, ESQ., Q.C.

This gentleman, after receiving a university education, was called to the English bar by the Hon Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 17th June, 1823. His practice was in the common law courts of Westminster, and on the Midland Circuit. He first rose into notice at the Nottingham, Leicester, and Northamptonshire Sessions of that circuit. Mr. Humfrey attained, in course of time, considerable eminence as a skilful and fluent Nisi Prius advocate. He became a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; and he was latterly, both in position and in amount of business, the leader of his circuit. Mr. Humfrey, to the regret of all who knew him, died on the 11th inst., in the zenith of his success and reputation. His demise was the result of that most frightful disease, cancer, which he bore with great patience and fortitude, continuing in the exercise of his profession almost to the last; he was at the time in his 55th year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The number of persons to whom the Lord Bishop of Salisbury administered the rite of confirmation, during his late tour, was beyond precedent in the diocese.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—The clergy of the diocese of Gloucester have agreed upon an address to be presented to their Bishop, conveying their cordial approval and admiration of the conduct of his Lordship in reference to the Horfield Manor estate, and their deep sympathy with him when made the object of attacks both in Parliament and by the public press. They say that "public opinion will not be slow to acknowledge the merits of a prelate who has devoted for public purposes in his diocese for the last twenty years or more a clear yearly tenth of his gross episcopal income, and now makes over to the interests of the Church property (without a doubt legally, equitably, and morally his own) to an amount unparalleled in the record of episcopal munificence."

THE "ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS."—By an order of council, dated May 15, 1852, her Majesty has been pleased to ratify a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the consent of the Bishop of Ely, by which it is agreed that the annual income of £5500 shall be paid to the said Bishop by the said commissioners, in lieu of the present and future income arising from the said see.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held a meeting on Monday last, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; there being also present the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, St. Asaph, Oxford, and Ripon; the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir H. R. Inglis, Bart., M.P., the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c. The applications received were very numerous; several, however, were incomplete, but the board was enabled to grant assistance for the following objects:—Building new churches at Neithrup, in the parish of Banbury (an increase grant in consequence of an extension of the plan first submitted); Crewkerne; Knutton Heath, in the parish of Wolstanton, Staffordshire; Abertillery, in the parish of Aberystwith; New Leeds, in the parish of Bradford, Yorkshire; and Bottisham Lode, near Newmarket: rebuilding the churches at Llanishen, near Monmouth, and Shenstone, in Staffordshire: enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Old Radnor; St. David's, Carmarthen; Upper Beeding, Sussex; All Saints, Hereford; New Sleaford, Lincolnshire; Postling, near Hythe; Lund, near Preston; Limpenhoe, Norfolk; St. Peter's, at Gowts, Lincoln; Shirenewton, near Chepstow; Hadlow, near Tunbridge; Girton, near Cambridge; and Aldridge, near Walsall. The grants made at former meetings towards building churches at Edensor, in the Staffordshire Potteries; and St. Luke's District, Bilston; and towards re-arranging the seats in the church at Chalford, Gloucestershire, were increased, under the urgent circumstances of those cases.

THE SIERRA LEONE MISSION.—The annual meeting of this society, which is chiefly supported by the churches of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, was held on Wednesday, at West-street Chapel, Walworth; the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden in the chair. The report stated the object of the society to be the sustentation of the churches originally found in Sierra Leone by the African members of Lady Huntingdon's society in America, who emigrated to that colony under the auspices of a London commercial company, in the year 1792, and the extension of the Gospel amongst the nations of that part of Africa, and the liberated slaves who were settled there. There are at present under the superintendence of the society's principal agent 11 chapels, 5 week-day schools, 3 Sabbath schools, 48 preachers and exhorters, and 89 class leaders. There are 500 children in the day schools, and 600 adults and children in the Sabbath schools. The number of members in full church fellowship, under the missionaries' care, amounts to 1513; in addition to which there are 107 candidates for membership. Of these, 9 are Nova Scotians, 55 the descendants of the first native settlers, a few maroons, Bulloms, Sherbros, &c., and the remainder liberated Africans, landed from slave vessels. The operations of the society are conducted exclusively by means of native agency. The income of the year was roughly stated at about £500, leaving a small balance due to the treasurer.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. R. J. King, to Wymondham, Norfolk; the Rev. G. Perry, to Waddington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. William Green, M.A., to Penshurst, Kent. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Udney J. T. Allen, to Leysdown-with-Harty, Kent; the Rev. Peter Whitfield Brancker, to Hatfield Peverel, Essex; the Rev. William Hirzel Le Marchant, to Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire; the Rev. M. H. Scott, to Ockbrook; the Rev. O. V. Goodrich, to Leppington, Salop; the Rev. John Griffiths, to Nevern-with-Kilgwn, Pembrokeshire; the Rev. Zachariah Barry is appointed Colonial Chaplain for Western Australia; the Rev. Owen Emeric Vidal is appointed Colonial Chaplain at Sierra Leone.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. John Parker, from the inhabitants of Rampton, near East Retford, Notts, on his leaving the curacy; the Rev. Udney J. T. Allen, late curate of Chiddingstone, Kent, from the parishioners, on his promotion; the Rev. A. Daniel, incumbent of Trinity Church, Frome, as an Easter offering, from the members of his congregation; the Rev. David Parry, vicar of Llywell, from his parishioners; the Rev. T. Thomas, curate of Dowlais, Glamorgan, from friends; the Rev. Robert Abraham Gent, senior curate, from the incumbent and parishioners of the Chapelry of Hasingden, as a token of their high appreciation of the value of his services among them during the first year of his residence in Haslingden.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

On Tuesday a conference of delegates from local mechanics' literary and scientific institutions, convened by the Council of the Society of Arts, was held in the great room of the society's house, John-street, Adelphi, for the purpose of settling the terms of combination and union between the society and similar local institutions throughout the country. The Marquis of Lansdowne took the chair shortly after three o'clock, and was warmly cheered on entering the room. The noble Marquis was accompanied by the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Oxford, and Earl Granville; and there were also present Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Lord Ebrington, M.P., Mr. Strutt, M.P., Mr. Tufnell, M.P., Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir J. Boileau, Sir C. Eastlake, F.R.A., Sir D. Brewster, Sir C. Lyell, Professor Mosely, Professor Solly, Mr. Babbage, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Harry Chester, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Leonard Horner, Mr. C. Knight, Mr. Hullah, Mr. Cole, C.B., and the Rev. Dr. Booth. Upwards of 200 delegates were present from all parts of the country, and the very crowded audience was graced by the presence of several ladies.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in introducing the business of the meeting, stated, that as the commerce and population of the country had increased, there had, fortunately, sprung up an increased desire to propagate knowledge and science. So diffused had this desire become, that in the communications which had been held with the various institutions now existing in England, amounting to not less than 466, and representing 70,000 persons, it appears that 350 of them have actually responded to the queries that had been addressed to them from that place, and have expressed their anxious wish to put themselves in immediate, close, and friendly communication with the present society. Although there have been great doubts, great conflicts, and great difficulties with regard to perhaps the greatest of all public social questions—the centralisation of power—he believed that as to the utility of the centralisation of knowledge no doubt can be entertained. Demands have been made from all quarters of the most varied descriptions, varying with the specific wants of each locality—some asking for lecturers to be sent to them—some asking for statistical information, some asking for books, or for the information as to where they may be procured—some asking for means of holding public exhibitions. He believed that any assistance given in this way will be repaid amply, and that those waters of knowledge which the society will diffuse, like those gathered from the ocean, will come back, refreshing the streams in which they originated, into that great reservoir which it is the pride of the metropolis to offer to the admiration of the country.

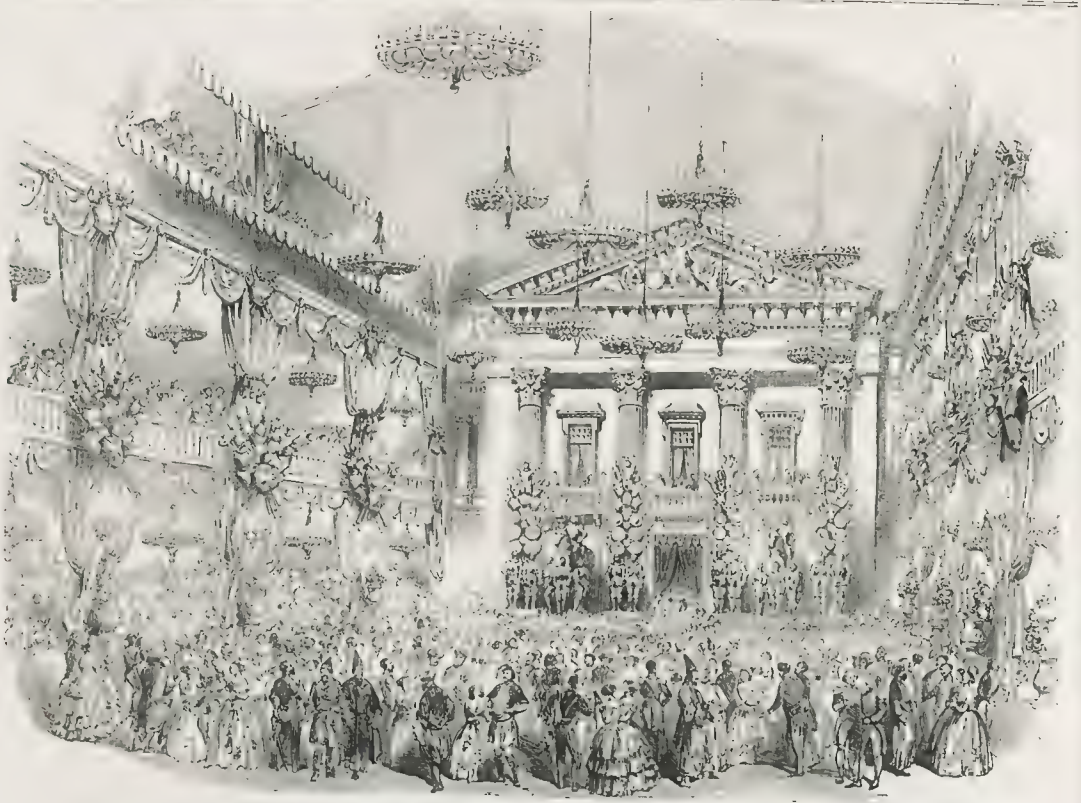
The Earl Granville, Mr. Strutt, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Grainger, Mr. Tuffnell, the Earl of Carlisle, the Dean of St. Paul's, and several of the delegates delivered their sentiments, and various resolutions were adopted, amongst which were the following:—

That the pecuniary conditions of union should be calculated to protect the society from loss, and to afford to the institutions the full value of the payments which they may make.

[illegible] general terms of the advantages which may be expected to result from the proposed [illegible] tion and union; and requests that the Society of Arts will appoint a special committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions; and that every institution in union with the society will nominate a representative to form one of a representative council, which shall have quarterly or other conferences with the said special committee.

In the evening a dinner took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, which was very numerously attended by members of the Society of Arts, as well as by delegates of the local institutions. The Earl of Carlisle occupied the chair.

On Wednesday [illegible] the purpose of adopting measures with a view to carry out the objects suggested in the scheme for promoting a combination of local institutions in union with the Society of Arts; Mr. Harry Chester in the chair. The several questions connected with education having been discussed, a deputation pr[illegible] ham Palace, to wait on Prince Albert; and the Marquis [illegible] represented to his Royal Highness the objects held in view, Prince Albert expressed his approbation of the proposed union, and hoped that the project might be successfully carried out.



THE GRAND BALL IN THE COURT-YARD OF THE ECOLE MILITAIRE.

THE FETES DES AIGLES, AT PARIS.

We this week complete our Illustrations of these magnificent *Fêtes* with views of the Ball in the Grand Court of the Ecole Militaire, and the Procession of the Clergy, fully described in our Journal of last week. (See page 386.)

For the Ball in the Court-yard were constructed three spacious saloons parallel to each other, with two long lateral galleries. The centre saloon or nave was that set apart for dancing. The entrance was by means of a vestibule, at the angles of which were piers, with their base respectively supported by four pieces of cannon and four mortars; the caps of the piers formed of cavalry pistols, &c. Instead of bullets or shells, bouquets of flowers were seen issuing from the mouths of the field-pieces. In front of the door communicating with the vestibule stood two figures of horsemen wearing complete armour, and holding a lance, and who had the appearance of sentinels guarding the banner or the castle of some feudal chief. On each side of the inner entrance of the ball-room were two columns 15 feet high, formed entirely of implements of war—bullets, cannons, muskets, and sabres; and their summit was terminated by lance-heads decorated with streamers, and supporting, one the bust of the Emperor Napoleon, the other that of the President of the Republic. The cross of the Legion of Honour, and the military medal recently instituted, of large form and proportion, were suspended behind these columns. The ball-room was about 64 feet in height, and along its entire length ran 30 square columns reaching to the roof, and sustaining two long galleries raised about 24 feet from the ground, and to which access was had by wide staircases. The decorations of the galleries were in the style of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and the front was ornamented with tapestries in crimson velvet, with fringes and tassels of gold. The four pillars that supported it were ornamented with shields. In front of and between the pillars were placed figures of armed knights, mounted on barbed steeds. A long scroll, with the words "Honneur et Patrie," traced in gold, ran round above the upper story. At one extremity was constructed an estrade for the President. The orchestra had its place in front, in a spacious gallery constructed right over the principal entrance; and above it was the effigy of an eagle holding a scroll, with the words "L'Armée au Prince Louis Napoleon!" At the base of the columns, which seemed to rise from beds of flowers, were placed mortars, whose mouths were filled with sweet-scented garlands. The balustrades of the galleries were formed of sabre blades and pistols. From out of a mass of gilt bronze lustres, holding 24,000 wax lights, gushed a stream of light, which was reflected back from these warlike ornaments.

Between the upper part of the galleries and the ceiling, which was covered with white tapestry, were seen immense garlands of ivy, encircling escutcheons, on which were traced, in characters of gold, several of the victories of the French army since the Revolution of 1789.

VESTIBULE OF THE BALL-ROOM.

M. ARAGO.

In our Journal of last week we stated the refusal of M. François Arago to take the oath of allegiance to the President of the Republic, and tendering his resignation. The following is M. Arago's letter to the Minister of Public Instruction:—

Paris, May 9.

Monsieur le Ministre,—The Government has itself admitted that the oath prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution ought not to be required from the members of a purely scientific and literary body like the Institute. I cannot say why the Bureau des Longitudes, an astronomical academy, in which, when a vacancy occurs, an election ensues to fill it up, is placed in another category. The simple circumstance would perhaps have sufficed to induce me to refuse the oath; but considerations of another nature, I confess, have exercised a decisive influence on my mind. Circumstances rendered me, in 1848, as member of the Provisional Government, one of the founders of the Republic. As such (and I glory in it at present) I contributed to the abolition of all political oaths. At a later period I was named by the Constituent Assembly President of the Executive Commission; my acts in this last named situation are known; the republic forbids me to have need to mention them here. You can comprehend, Monsieur le Ministre, that in presence of these reminiscences my conscience has imposed on me a resolution which perhaps the director of the Observatory would have hesitated to come to. I had always thought that by the terms of the law an astronomer at the Bureau of Longitude was appointed for life, but your decision has undeceived me. I have, therefore, Monsieur le Ministre, to request you to appoint a day on which I shall have to quit an establishment which I have been inhabiting now for near half a century. That establishment, thanks to the protection given to it by the Governments which have succeeded each other in France for the last forty years—thanks, above all, I may be allowed to say, to the kindness of the Legislative Assemblies in regard to me—has risen from its ruins and its insignificance, and can now be offered to strangers as a model. It is not without a profound sentiment of grief that I shall separate from so many fine instruments, to the construction of which I have more or less contributed; it is not without lively apprehension that I shall behold the means of research created by me passing into malevolent or even hostile hands; but my conscience has spoken, and I am bound to obey its dictates. I am anxious that in this circumstance everything shall pass in the most open manner; and, in consequence, I inform you, Monsieur le Ministre, that I will address to all the great academies of Europe and America, for I have long had the honour of belonging to them, a circular to intimate my removal from an establishment with which my name had been in some sort identified, and which was for me a second country. I desire it to be known everywhere that the motives which have dictated my determination have nothing for which my children can ever blush. I owe these explanations above all to the first-rate *savans* who honour me with their friendship, such as Humboldt, Faraday, Brewster, Melvin, &c. I am anxious also that these illustrious personages shall not be uneasy concerning the great change which this determination of mine will produce in my existence. My health has without doubt been much impaired in the service of my country. A man cannot have passed a part of his life going from mountain-peak to mountain-peak, in the wildest districts of Spain, for the purpose of determining the precise figure of the earth; in the inhospitable regions of Africa comprised between Bougia and the capital of the Regency; in Algerine corsairs; in the prisons of Ma-

PROCESSION OF THE CLERGY AT THE CHAMP DE MARS.

orca, of Rosas, and Palamos, without profound traces being left behind. But I may remind my friends that a hand without vigour can still hold a pen, and that the half-blind old man will always find near him persons anxious to note down his words. Receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my respect.

F. Arago.

On the same day M. Arago addressed a second letter to the Minister of Public Instruction, who has replied as follows:

Monsieur,—In excusing yourself on May 9, on the score of ill-health, for not attending with your colleagues of the Board of Longitude to take the oath to the Prince President and to the Constitution, you had authorised me to suppose that you would not decline an obligation imposed by the Constitution on all public functionaries. Your second letter, which bears the same date, but which I received at a later hour, does not allow me to entertain that hope. Without stopping to remark on the change of language, which it is impossible not to be struck with, and on the terms, so little guarded, which I was surprised to meet with on this occasion from your pen, I considered it my duty to take the orders of the Prince before I accepted your resignation. The President of the Republic has authorised me to admit an exception in favour of a *savant* whose works have thrown lustre on France, and whose existence his Government would regret to embitter. The publicity given to your letters will not change in any respect the resolution which I consider it an honour to transmit to you. Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. Fortoul.

M. Arago (of whom we give a characteristic Portrait, from a daguerréotype by Claudet) is now in his 67th year, and has been a distinguished member of the Institute since 1810. A brief memoir of his eventful life has already appeared in the Illustrated London News, No. 68.

M. ARAGO.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET

FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

At about eight o'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in one of the departments of Portsmouth Dockyard, which, but for the immense exertions promptly made to extinguish it, might have resulted in the destruction of an incalculable amount of national property, and crippled for a long time the efficiency of Portsmouth as a naval *dépôt*.

The scene of the catastrophe was the Tarring-house, situated nearly in the centre of the yard: it is three stories high, and of considerable length, running in a line from the Rope-house, from which it is separated by a road, which was nearly blocked up with rope-bins, plank, wood, coal, and other combustibles. On the other side of the Tar-house are the storekeepers' and builders' offices. The lower end of the Tarring-house is used for tarring single yarn. There are two coppers, each containing about ten gallons of tar: through this tar, when hot, the yarn passes, and a small steam-engine winds up the yarn on its proper reel. The fire was lighted under the coppers as usual, and soon after

SCENE OF THE LATE FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD, ON MONDAY LAST.—THE TARRING-HOUSE.

the flames burst out with terrific violence, and that compartment of the building was shortly in flames.

Four ropemakers, a boy, and one stoker were in the Tarring-house at the time: they instantly rushed out and gave an alarm; the fire-bell was rung, the police were called, the engines manned and run up to the scene of the disaster: and within three minutes after the alarm was given one of the ropemakers' four engines (which was the first at the fire) was got into play. About forty engines altogether were soon at work, and, there being a good supply of water and thousands of hands, within the hour (from eight to nine) the flames were extinguished and the damage ascertained. Nothing could exceed the praiseworthy exertions of all the parties engaged in the work: every officer and man was at his post, and plied the means at his command with indescribable vigour, and thus has been saved a most important section, if not the greater portion, of the Dockyard.

The building containing the offices before enumerated is about 40 feet high, and as many in width, the partitions being of brick, with iron bars to the windows. In this building at the time of the fire were about 1500 tons of tarred yarn, 14 or 15 cwt of yarn in the Tarring house (the seat of the fire), which was destroyed; and in an adjoining store of the same edifice were several tarbarrels, and three full coals, besides the stock in use at the time of the accident. Had this immense inflammable mass ignited, the Dockyard would, in all probability, have been one wide-spread scene of devastating flame, on one side of the Tarring-house being a long range of roperies, extending nearly the entire depth of the yard, with low wooden sheds within a dozen feet of the Tarring-house, timber in immense loads strewn about and stacked around, and on the other a long range of offices, police store, armoury, &c. The boilers in which the tar is heated are of copper, holding about five buckets each, and it was the newest of these vessels which burst. The part of the building in which they were is gutted, and the roof burnt through. The preservation of the other sections of the building seems truly providential. Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, Commander-in-Chief, was among the first on the spot, and most prompt and energetic in giving the commands. Rear-Admiral Superintendent Prescott, who was confined to his bedroom by indisposition, has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the cause of the disaster, and has issued a notice as a mark of his admiration of the good conduct of the officers, artificers, and labourers of the Dockyard.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 23.	—Sunday after Ascension Day.
MONDAY, 24.	—Queen Victoria born, 1819. Calvin died, 1554.
TUESDAY, 25.	—Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829.
WEDNESDAY, 26.	—St. Augustine died, 605.
THURSDAY, 27.	—Dante born, 1265.
FRIDAY, 28.	—William Pitt born, 1756.
SATURDAY, 29.	—King Charles II. restored, 1660.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.	M.	A. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 50	5 4	5 15	5 30	5 55	6 10	6 36	6 51	7 15	7 30	8 0	8 16	8 39	8 55
9 10	9 25	9 49	10 5	10 29	10 45	11 9	11 25	11 49	12 5	12 29	12 45	1 9	1 25

EASTERN COUNTIES, NORFOLK, and EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAYS.—WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS. First and Second-Class Return Tickets taken on FRIDAY, 28th; Saturday, 29th; or Sunday, 30th of MAY, will be available for the RETURN JOURNEY on any day (including Saturday, June 5 By Order,
Coaching Superintendent's Office Bishopsgate Station, 19th May, 1852

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FAMILY TICKETS (for not less than four persons, for which number of first-class passengers the compartment of a carriage may be secured) to issued at the following reduced fares from Bishopsgate to Lowestoft or Yarmouth and back, thus affording families an opportunity of visiting these watering-places, with the option of returning by any train (including the express) within 28 days of the day of issue.

FARES
For Family Tickets, each member from London to Lowestoft or Yarmouth and back, 30s 9d clear; 15s 1st class
Extra Tickets may also be had for one member of each family party, as above, for a series of Journeys during the 28 days, as follow —
Fares for Extra Tickets available for
Two journeys, there and back, 37s 6d 2nd class 48s 1st class.
Three journeys, there and back, 44s 2nd class; 56s 1st class.
Four journeys, there and back, 50s 2nd class; 64s 1st class
For every additional journey, there and back, 6s 2nd class; 8s 1st class.
These Tickets are not transferable
For their particulars may be had on application to the undersigned
By order,
GEORGE RICHARDSON, Superintendent.
Bishopsgate, April 22, 1852

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIPS to NORFOLK, the ISLE of ELY, and FAKENHAM.
A SPECIAL TRAIN leaves the BISHOPSGATE STATION every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

Arriving at	About	FARES THERE AND BACK		
		1st Class	2d Class	3d Class
Cambridge	3.45	8s 0d	6s 0d	4s 0d
Ely	4.30	10s 0d	8s 0d	6s 0d
Wymondham	5.40	13s 0d	10s 0d	7s 6d
Norwich	6.5			
Yarmouth	7.15	20s 0d	15s 0d	10s 0d
Lowestoft	7.45			

The Tickets will be available for the Return Journey on any day within seven days of date of issues, by the Trains to the London at 3 or 10 A.M. every day, or any Train on Sundays
By Order,
Coaching Superintendent's Office, Bishopsgate Station, April 26, 1852.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK.—THE GREAT BRITAIN 3200-ton, 1000-horse power Screw Steamship, Capt. MATTHEWS Esq Commander of the Great Western and City of Glasgow Steam-ships will be despatched from the WELLINGTON DOCK, LIVERPOOL, DIRECT to NEW YORK, as under:
SATURDAY, 26th JUNE; WEDNESDAY, 14th AUGUST WEDNESDAY, 13th OCTOBER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

After Saloon	30 guineas
Fore Saloon	20 guineas
with a few Middle Berths at ..	15 guineas

including Steward's fee, the attendance of an experienced Surgeon, bedding, and all provisions, except wines and liquors, which will be supplied at very moderate prices

Each passenger in the after saloon will be allowed half a ton, and in the fore saloon a quarter of a ton measurement for personal luggage, independent of state-room accommodation Freight will be charged on any exceeding these quantities at the rate of 60s. All passage money to be paid before luggage can go on board

FREIGHT Fine Goods, 60s per ton measurement; coarse goods, hardware, and weight, subject to agreement, without primage, if paid here; or with five per cent. primage if paid in New York, at four dollars fifty cents per pound sterling Goods intended for any part of America forwarded via here and Liverpool Company. Apply at the Wellington Dock up to Six O'Clock P.M. on the evening of Thursday, 24th of June. Parcels until SIX P.M. on Friday the 25th at the Office, No. 3, North John street

Apply in Bristol...to Gubbs, B. Irish, and Co
" London...G Bennett, Son, and Co
Cornhill
" Glasgow...Sloane, Irvin and Co
" Dublin.....W Curran and Son, 11
Eden-quay
" Ireland...H Lee, North Wall
In Cork.....T E Hodder
" Plymouth...J C Matthews
" Manchester Yates and Corkling
" Birmingham R W Winfield
" Leeds.....Usry and Co
" Paris.....
" Havre.....
New York...Richard Irvin
Orto Wales, Holyhead, and Chester, North & west Liverpool

TOURS in IRELAND.—The Public is respectfully informed that Arrangements have been entered into by the CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY COMPANY with the principal Railway Companies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by which First and Second Class "IRISH TOURIST TICKETS" will be issued at the following Stations and Prices:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£6 10 0	£5 5 0
Liverpool	5 5 0	3 5 0
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	5 5 0	3 5 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 5 0	4 15 0
Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 5 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Derby ..	5 5 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stockport, Macclesfield ..	4 10 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0 0	3 5 0

The Tickets above mentioned are transferable) will be available for One Month from the date of issue, and will enable the holders to proceed to Chester, thence to Bangor, Holyhead, and Dublin, and to Kingstown, which can be done in the short period of twenty-four hours. They will also be available for the celebrated Lakes of Killarney, by the new and romantic Route, which will be opened for public traffic during the month of July. Passengers will be allowed to break their journey at any intermediate station between Chester and Holyhead.

Arrangements for the accommodation of English Visitors, during the above period, at the principal Hotels in Ireland within the month it is available), on its performance through the route of Rail and Holyhead Railway Company, 52, Westland-row, Dublin, to have been effected

It is intended for a Four Days' Tour in the County of Wicklow, and embracing all its interesting Scenery, at the price of £1 15s.

II. A Ticket from Dublin to Belfast, and back (by railway), for the Excursion to the Giant's Causeway.—First Class, £1 5s; Second Class, £1

III. A Ticket from Dublin to Galway, and back (by railway), for the Tour through the Wild and Romantic District of Connemara.—First Class, £1 10s; Second Class, £1

Every Purchaser of an Irish Tourist Ticket will be presented gratis with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist Guide," which has been compiled on the above Tours. In addition to the usual Descriptions and Illustrations, it will contain the fullest information in the course of Post between every place in England and Ireland, and Dublin, to also the most correct particulars respecting the Hotels, and the Charges for Rooms, Meals, Wines, &c. at each, the object being to enable Visitors to know as accurately as possible both their Travel ing and Personal Charges during their sojourn in Ireland.

The landlords of the hotels have undertaken to leave no effort unspared on their part to contribute to the comfort of their English visitors: a glance at their charges will show their extreme moderation

The curators of the public institutions in Ireland and of the other objects of attraction will have pleasure in granting every facility and accommodation; and at the Offices of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, 53, Westland-row, Dublin, the fullest and most accurate information upon every subject connected with these Tours will be afforded

There are three connections to and from Ireland, viz, Holyhead on each week-day; two on Sundays

First-class Passengers booked to or from Ireland can travel by the Express and Mail Trains at the same fares as by the ordinary Trains.

Second Class Passengers booked to or from Ireland can travel by the 9.30 a.m. Express Trains from London and the intermediate stations, for the same Second Class Fares as if they were booked by the ordinary trains. They have also the same privilege in returning by the Express Train (in connection with the 9.0 a.m. Express Boat from Kingstown) that leaves Chester at 5.5 p.m. and is due in London at 11.0 p.m.

NOTICE.—For any departure of visiting the North or the West of Ireland only, can take the Excursion Tickets for a Fortnight, from the Mail Steam Packet Companies to Kingstown, which

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

THE bookselling trade, which Mr. Gladstone, in his able speech on the paper duty, well described as a trade "bristling with monopoly," has been heard, at its own request, before three distinguished umpires—the first of them a great lawyer, the second a distinguished clergyman, and the third a well-known banker and legislator, and the whole entrusted to highly eminent and successful authors. No tribunal could have been better chosen for the impartial consideration of the question which has long agitated the trade—a question, we would observe, the influence and effects of which are by no means confined to booksellers, but extend to the literature of the country, and to all who either live by or enjoy it.

The wholesale booksellers, who wished to establish a monopoly, and the retail booksellers, who wished for nothing but liberty to sell at what prices they pleased, the books for which they had paid to the producers the price demanded, were severally heard before Lord Campbell, Dr. Milman, and Mr. Grote; and, after due deliberation, the verdict of the distinguished umpires has been delivered. That verdict—calm, comprehensive, impartial, and strictly in accordance with reason and common-sense—has been given, as we from the first anticipated it would be, in favour of the principles of Free Trade. The high character of the two great publishers who promised that they would abide by the decision of the umpires, whether favourable or adverse, is such as to forbid the public to fear that they will any longer lend their countenance or support to the coercion of the retail trade by the means which Lord Campbell and his coadjutors have condemned; and their example will, we have no doubt, be of sufficient influence with the rest of the trade, not bound like themselves by any personal promises, to induce a general acquiescence. We hope that this will be the result, for the sake of so important a branch of the national industry as that of the production and distribution of books, and that the booksellers of all classes—wholesale and retail, producers and distributors—will, in the interest of trade, as well as in the higher interests of literature, cease the ignoble squabbles which have lately brought them so prominently before the public. It has long been evident to all clear-headed and clear-sighted observers among the public, and it has been, perhaps, more painfully evident to all those who, in the first instance, are the producers of books—the authors, without whose genius and industry no new books can be brought into existence—that the book trade, as carried on for the last half-century, has not been in accordance with the wants and with the spirit of the age. At a time when the number of readers increases enormously from year to year—when in the family of almost every working man in the great hives and centres of industry a book or periodical of some kind has become a necessary of life, and when hundreds of thousands of the population must either have cheap books or no books—it is obvious and palpable that the system of those booksellers which aimed at keeping books dear was a wrong one. Gradually that system was giving way, and its last support has been taken from it by the judicious as well as judicial sentence pronounced upon it at Strathedon House. We sincerely believe that no long period will elapse before the eminent publishers who most opposed to innovation upon the old traditionary and sluggish system which they inherited from their respectable predecessors, will admit that the new life infused into the trade by the decision of Lord Campbell and his co-umpires has been of more advantage to them than to any other parties in the late controversy. On some future occasion we propose to show what other evils and abuses still afflict the pursuits of literature, which publishers have it in their power to remedy. We shall then endeavour to show what powerful circumstances are still in existence to affect injuriously the prime agents of literature, the authors, and what injustice they suffer from the "bristling monopolies" to which Mr. Gladstone has so opportunely alluded, as well as from the State, which has hitherto in its corporate capacity indulged in a most unworthy, if not dangerous, hostility to them. In the meantime, we express what we believe to be the very general feeling of the public—and certainly of all who have studied the question has been so fully and ably argued, and that it found such competent judges to decide upon it as the biographer, the poet, and the historian whose verdict has just been delivered. Were it a question of trade alone, we should not, perhaps, have thought it worth while to allude thus particularly to it; but believing it to affect, with other subsidiary and relevant questions, the whole future position of literature and literary men, we have considered, and will again consider, in no higher grounds than the commercial ones involved in the late dispute.

EMIGRATION.—MRS. CHISHOLM IN IRELAND.—From the Cork newspapers, it would appear that the "Exodus" from Ireland to America is likely to be diverted into a new and more profitable channel by the arrival there of Mrs. Chisholme the philanthropic lady whose benevolent exertions to increase and improve emigration to Australia, and to provide for the comfort and the treatment of the poorer classes of emigrants from England and Scotland, have been crowned with such remarkable success. Mrs. Chisholm's visit to Cork has indeed created quite a sensation in that city, where the principal inhabitants, including the Roman Catholic Bishop, Mr. Delaney, and the Protestant Archbishop, the Rev. Dr. Kyle, have united in testifying their respect for her. On Friday and Saturday she visited the workhouse, the gaols, and various industrial establishments for children of both sexes. On Monday evening a crowded *soirée* was given in her honour, at which the band of the 90th attended; and amongst those present were the members of several of the most influential families in the city and in the neighbourhood, who were anxious to pay a tribute of respect to a lady whose devotion to the cause of humanity has been proved by her sacrifice of personal comfort, and who has brought to that cause such rare talents and unceasing efforts. Since her arrival at Cork, Mrs. Chisholm has received letters from her husband, Captain Chisholm, dated Melbourne, January 13, announcing that quite a considerable amount had been sent home by persons who had emigrated, to assist their friends to go out to them. One letter, addressed to the Ear. of Shaftesbury, brought a remittance of £419 for the same purpose. It is stated, that amongst the Irish remittances is one of £130 from a settler in Australia to his friends in the county of Tyrone. The *Cork Reporter* remarks "This is only the commencement of the great results which we feel assured Mrs. Chisholm's system is destined to accomplish."

ELECTORAL FACTS.—This is the title of a little work of very great value, from the pen of Dr. Dod, the author of the "Parliamentary Companion," the "Peerage," &c., and was undertaken, as Mr. Dod sets forth in his preface, "to satisfy such inquiries as naturally arise on the eve of a general election, by presenting a compact portraiture of the constituencies." This task, difficult and troublesome as it must have been, has been accomplished with an ability of generalship and a completeness and finish of minute detail which have also would have in vain attempted, without the aid of long parliamentary experience and of the best opportunities of observation in poutical life, such as Mr. Dod has had. The "facts" presented run over the last twenty years, from 1832 to 1852, and comprising the following leading features; viz.—1. The Local Political History of every Constituency in the United Kingdom. 2. The Nature of the Franchise in each place, whether consisting of freemen or freeholders, payers of scot and lot, occupiers of £10 houses, &c., carefully recorded, and compared at various periods. 3. The Registered Electors contrasted, both as to extent and numbers, at present and in 1832. 4. The Electioneering Influence prevailing in each place fully detailed both as to the past and present. 5. The Property and Taxation of every Constituency recorded as an important element of Representation. 6. The premises, Trades, Professions and Occupations, stated for the use of those politicians who would enfranchise *classes*. 7. The Population under the New Census, recorded for the use of those who would regulate the Representation by *numbers*. 8. The noted Members, set forth as a series of electoral facts interesting to every class. 9. The Politics and Amount of Sale of the Newspapers in each place furnish a series of peculiarly novel facts by which to estimate its political condition. 10. The Polls for the last Twenty Years recorded, so as to enable every man to judge for himself with respect to the results of the impending election. The whole includes the cream of nearly one hundred volumes, and of more than twenty years' private Memoranda. It furnishes the ready means of solving doubts, settling controversies, instituting comparisons, or even making an occasional prophecy respecting the places returning members to Parliament.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, after a very gay week—her Majesty having given a State ball on Wednesday night, and visited the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday and Thursday evenings—left town yesterday (Friday) for the marine residence of the Court in the Isle of Wight.

The ordinary proceedings of Court life during the week are thus chronicled under official authority:—

On Saturday her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, at which the Queen having been pleased to appoint John Earl of Carnarvon to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon, he his Lordship took the customary oaths. The Right Hon. Lord Nass, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board. After the Council her Majesty gave audiences to Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Right Hon. C. J. Herries, the Lord President, Sir John Pakington, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord John Manners. In the evening the Court honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the domestic household were also present.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert went, at half-past nine o'clock, to Marlborough House, Pall-Mall, attended by the Hon. Mary Seymour, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. The Queen and Prince inspected the Exhibition of the Department of Practical Art and School of Design, and also viewed the Vernon Gallery. The Duchess d'Orleans visited her Majesty in the afternoon. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier and Lady Napier were among the guests.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and the Prince took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty visited the Royal Italian Opera.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, in the Regent's-park, with a visit. The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours paid a visit to her Majesty on Wednesday afternoon. In the evening her Majesty gave a State ball.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

THE QUEEN'S BALL.

The Queen gave a State ball on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The attendance was unusually numerous, the invitations having exceeded two thousand, and comprising the Royal family, the diplomatic corps and foreigners of distinction, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and all the principal members of the Administration, with their wives and daughters, and a large party of the nobility and gentry.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the state rooms at a quarter before ten o'clock, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Her Majesty wore a dress of Indian muslin, embroidered in silver, from Paris, over a petticoat of watered apple-green silk, ornamented with green and silver ribbons and silver blonde. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

A quadrille was formed, the "Prince Rupert" (Julienne), and her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the opposite couple being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Princess Mary.

The throne-room was appropriated to dancing, in addition to the Ball-room; and in it was erected a *haut pas* for her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At the usual hour her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were conducted to supper in the State dining-room by the Lord Steward, accompanied by the Royal circle.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived in town on Tuesday, from Germany.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski gave a magnificent entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, on Thursday evening, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. After the banquet a dramatic representation took place in the drawing-room, at which the *artistes* of the French plays assisted. A large party of the aristocracy were present.

The Countess of Malmesbury has issued cards for an assembly at the official residence of the Foreign Secretary, in Downing-street, on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

ALMACK'S.—The first of these fashionable *réunions* for the present season is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 10th of June.

CALEDONIAN BALL.—Her Majesty the Queen has, through the Lord Chamberlain, expressed her gracious approval of the 14th of June for the Caledonian Ball. The ladies patronesses already exceed fifty influential members of *haut ton*, and more additions to daily expected.

EXHIBITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The first exhibition of the Department of Practical Art was opened to the public on Tuesday last, at Marlborough House. It was visited by the Queen and Prince Albert on the previous day, when both those illustrious personages expressed great interest in the purposes of the institution, and her Majesty gave practical evidence of that kind feeling by sending in, after her return to Buckingham Palace, some remarkably fine specimens of lace from the Royal wardrobe—an article in which she has a renowned collection to be deficient. Whilst such generous sympathies engage the highest in the land in the cause of industry and art, we need have no fear for the future, which can only be one of progress and ameliorated position for our working classes.

A novel and important feature in the collection consisted in a number of articles purchased at the late Great Exhibition, out of a grant of £5000 from the Board of Trade, with the view of founding a Museum of Manufacturing Art. The selection of articles was entrusted to Mr. H. Cole, C.B., Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr. R. Redgrave; and of the above sum, £4217 1s. 9d. has only been expended, distributed as follows:—British side, £3661 1s. 9d.: the East India Company's department, £1376 1s.; Foreign side, £2075 9s. Amongst the articles are many interesting specimens of textile and ceramic manufactures, as well as works in the precious metals, which, however, had been already familiarised to the eye of the frequenter of the Crystal Palace.

In the "Department of Practical Art," that is, of the departments supplying the place of the Government Schools of Design, the display was more restricted than in former years, the privilege of exhibiting being limited to articles to which prizes had been awarded in the respective schools

The number of schools which have contributed to the exhibition is 23. The prizes awarded to each are as follows:—Belfast, 18; Birmingham, 8; Cork, 5; Coventry, 6; Dublin, 12; Glasgow, 21; Hanley, 18; Huddersfield, 3; Leeds, 4; Manchester, 29; Macclesfield, 3; Metropolis (male), 84; Metropolis (female), 17; Newcastle, 5; Norwich, 3; Paisley, 12; Sheffield, 13; Spitalfields, 8; Stoke, 9; Stourbridge, 2; Worcester, 7; York, 7. In the metropolitan display there appeared to be a greater degree of ability displayed by the females than by the males; many of the best drawn specimens are to be found among the productions of the female schools. We were glad to notice also some very clean and well-executed drawings and engravings on wood by the female pupils. This is an art to which, in the existing scarcity of means of industrial employment for females, their attention may well and profitably be directed. The metropolitan school of modelling, in plaster, which, as a whole, shows an improvement over the exhibition of last year in almost all the departments of instruction. Many of the series of drawings and paintings illustrative of the course of education followed in the schools are the productions of the school, and are exceedingly creditable. From Manchester and Glasgow some fair specimens of designs of cotton goods and printed shawls and groups of flowers are sent. The Sheffield school furnishes some good drawings for screws and metal-work, and some plaister models of friezes. The Birmingham school contributes one or two tolerably good specimens of modelling, particularly one of a child's head, but no specimens of ornament. Belfast sends a few creditable designs for cambric handkerchiefs and muslins, and Dublin some adapted for the poplin trade, as well as a few casts. A few good designs for silk are sent from Spitalfields, and a very good design, in six colours, for a Brussels carpet and rug.

AUSTRALIA AND THE YORKSHIRE MANUFACTURERS.—The Earl of Derby, on Wednesday, received at his official residence, Downing-street, a deputation appointed by the manufacturers of the West Riding, to urge upon the Government the necessity of immediate sending out an adequate supply of labour to Australia. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Wilson Patten, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Denison, M.P. Several members of the deputation having addressed his Lordship, the Earl of Derby, in the course of his reply, said the Government had £170,000 at their disposal for this purpose, which they intend to appropriate in sending out eight ships monthly for the next seven months. Assuming that each vessel would take 300, this would be 2400 a month, or 4800 in time for the next clipping. It would be impossible to get shipping to carry the numbers which had been mentioned. The return freights would be small, and would not pay: even lately an advance of 30 per cent. had taken place on fre ghts to Australia. They must endeavour to send out an adequate supply of women. It will not do (he marked his Lordship) to allow the sexes to go unmatched. After promising that the serious attention of the Government should directed to the matter, his Lordship concluded.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

LESLIE is one of the Royal Academy who have only produced a single work for the present exhibition, and that is not one of very high pretensions. The subject is "Juliet" in the sleeping-draught scene, where she hesitates as to taking the friar's prescription. But it totally fails of the romantic character of that exciting incident. Poor *Juliet* is seated resting her elbows upon a table, looking with some misgivings at a phial which she holds in her hand, but which, for all her expression tells us, might be nothing more than the usual "draught at bed-time," from the village apothecary's. The dreadful phantasies which Shakspeare's heroine conjures up in this most trying scene, demand more of the features and of the eye than is here attempted

Close to Mr. Leslie's heroine is a portrait of Mrs. Coventry K. Patmore, by J. E. Millais, one of the champions of Pre-Raffaelitism, whose "Ophelia" and "Huguenot" we have already spoken of. The picture is a very small one; but, in treatment, is of that strongly-marked character, that once it catches your eye it will take no denial. The sitter looks you very determinedly in the face, whilst her hands are engaged putting together a small nosegay: the dress is black, with a red ribbon tied in a bow across the neck: the background a dark blue. Thus everything is done to throw out the face, and, barring the red ribbon, in a manner unobjectionable.

Pursuing our observations upon the workers in this school, we find our admiration for their earnestness of intention frequently checked by the obvious absurdity or sickly affectation of the conceit. Of the absurd partakes Mr. H. Hunt's "Hireling Shepherd" (532). Surely never were seen shepherd or shepherdess with such fiery red skin or such wiry hair. C. H. Lear's "A Glimpse of the Furies" (184), is simply ridiculous. Sickly, and at the same time absurd, is Collins' "Female Devotee" (347), distinguished by the lines from Keble's "Lyra Innocentium," beginning—

> So keep then by calm prayer and searching thought
> Thy chrisom pure, &c.

We have here a very commonplace face earnestly looking down at the owner's two common-looking hands, which are endeavouring to hook on the white "garb of purity." It is all cold pretence, all "much ado about nothing" on canvas. Has some artist's representation of "The Devout Childhood of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary" (1091) is a still more disagreeable affair, on account of the sickly sentimentality with which it is imbued. The quoted extract from "Butler's Lives of the Saints" tells us how, "If she found the door of the chapel in the palace shut, not to lose her labour, she knelt down at the threshold, and always put up her petition to the throne of God:" and there she kneels, in a very fine blue taffeta dress, of quaint construction, with her commonplace face resting against the oak door as she tries to peep through a crevice; but whether at a supper party or a religious ceremony, there is nothing in the character or expression of her countenance to indicate. The grass-plat, the gravel walk, and two rose trees are mere efforts of copyism, worthy of a child. As for Mr. Collins' "May in the Regent's Park" (55), the absurdity of the production is the more obvious from its being so misplaced—a tea-tray, not a picture-frame, was its appropriate vehicle.

After what we said in our first notices on the subject of the Pre-Raffaelite school, we think it the more incumbent upon us to drawn the line as distinctly as we can, with any regard to brevity, between what we consider to be the strong and what the weak points of this new school of art, lest we should be suspected of going the "whole hog" with them; and we need hardly suggest that there is a very great difference between discovering the promise of effective results from an attempt at embodying intense feeling with a bold and decided style of colouring, and approving of every latitude to which they may be carried, and of every conceit upon which they may be applied.

F. M. Brown, in No. 463, "Jesus washing Peter's feet," has a subject worthy of the noblest efforts of genius, and the fullest development of the resources of art. The study is not without merit, the two principal figures occupying a prominent position in the foreground, whilst little more than the heads and shoulders of the other apostles are seen as looking on from the opposite side of the table. The expression of the faces is intelligent, and well in keeping with the incident taking place before them; combining earnest admiration of the great lesson of humility thus shown them with a deep feeling of veneration for their divine leader. That of the Christ, on the other hand, exhibits too much of the weakness and dejection as of the man—too little of the dignity of his divine nature triumphing over the vanities and sorrows of his mundane condition; and thus has been lost the noblest and most inspiring feature the subject was capable of. The colouring is the worst part of the work—crude, extravagant, startling the eye with harsh contrasts, uncalled-for and unwelcome. The flesh tints are painfully livid, such as might be produced upon the skin by a violent nosebleeding in a raw November morning. In this work, therefore, though evidencing much good intention, Mr. Brown has failed, partly for want of considering the highest poetry of his subject, and partly through unexperienced use of the powerful pigments which he has so lavishly employed. But what are we to say of his "Pretty Baa-lambs" (1281), in the Octagon Room? Only that it is difficult to conceive that such a fantastic and puerile production could have come from the same hand as the larger work we have just been criticising. We have here a very long lady standing bolt upright with an ugly baby in very long clothes on her left arm, her right pointing out as straight as a fivepenny "dip" down towards a playful baa-lamb standing at her feet. Other baa-lambs are capering and frisking about the field with extraordinary vivaciousness; and a red-faced girl is gathering herbage into a basket wherewith to feed them, as if they would not much prefer nibbling it for themselves. This is an effort worthy of the nursery, as Mr. Collins' "May—Regent's Park" is of the pantry.

C. Thomas's "Laura in Avignon" (448) is of the new experimental school, in its most pedantic mood.

> The sage Sennuccio, as he walked of late
> Beyond the city, met my sainted love—
> Passed and saluted her with reverent state,
> As noble hearts their admiration prove,
> While she, with holy book, calm thoughts of good,
> Guided unconscious of all outward show
> In the regality of womanhood,
> The light of virtue beaming from her brow.
> A concourse lounging in the public way,
> With loud mirth, insulted in the conceit,
> Expectant sought regard from her sweet face.
> "Thou fool!" Sennuccio cried; which made some stay,
> Who laughed but centred their pride by self-cheat.
> So blind is folly to most holy grace.

The scene might be made a very striking one, particularly if the Master Sennuccio had a cane in his hand; but the use-fixation of such celestial abstractions as the "sage" and the "sainted" Laura with anything breathing in this lower world is an incongruity which no effort of art can reconcile. People stare at the strange figures, and wonder what they mean; and many who do not read the quotation to the end, are fain to imagine that the little costermonger on the donkey is laughing at the queer-looking "sage," instead of the victim of his rebuke. We hope we shall have less of this sort of mummery in future. Let us, by all means, revive the strong points of early art; but, in reviving, free them from the gloom of the cloister, in which they were for many ages confined, to their great detriment and the world's loss. Let Mr. Collins send his "St. Elisabeth of Hungary" and his Lady with the chrisom pure" to a nunnery; but let us have no more of such "Laura of Avignons" after them, and then let both set about applying their talents to something more healthy, something more real, for next year. There are plenty of subjects, speaking to the heart of great truths patent to the world, or in the course of development, if artists would only seek for them.

Reserving our notice of the various contributions in the landscape style, a department in which the Exhibition is unusually well supplied, to a future occasion, we must say a few words about Creswick's, "The sunset Hour" (111), which we engrave. Charming as all this artist's landscapes are for their homely sentiment and cool transparency of atmosphere, the one before us is especially to our taste, being precisely such a scene the eye has lingered upon in many a rural ramble, watching with a sort of half regret the onward progress of the relentless sun, whose truant rays are consigning to darkness one after the other the nicer details of the rustic panorama. The hard blue clouds in the distance are lit up with momentary effulgence by day's closing effort; and the calm moon, as yet young, begins already to preside for a brief space over the scene. The calming is singularly chaste and effective.

The Engraving which we present of O'Neill's "Scene from Hamlet," will, on inspection, fully justify the encomiums which we passed upon that picture in our last. The arrangement of the group is simple and

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"THE SUNSET HOUR."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK, R.A.

unaffected, yet managed with considerable skill; for the figure of the heroine, notwithstanding it is in a kneeling posture, commands attention as the principal object in the group. The scene is that in which, in the presence of the *King*, *Queen*, and *Laertes*, the bereaved *Ophelia* distributes her store of herbs and flowers among them. The picture is ver expressive, and in nice keeping throughout.

SCENE FROM 'HAMLET'—KING, OPHELIA, AND LAERTES."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL

RAILWAYS IN SPAIN.—COMMENCEMENT OF THE LINE FROM SANTANDER TO ALAR DEL REY.

RAILWAYS IN SPAIN.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LINE OF ISABEL II., FROM SANTANDER TO ALAR DEL REY.

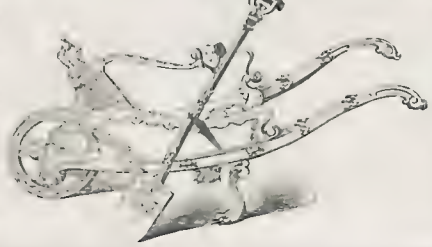
THE Railway System has been sagaciously perceived as the means for restoring Spain to that proud position she so long held amidst the states of Europe; and we far mistake if a perfect internal communication by means of railways, and by which her immense wealth in minerals, copper, lead, iron, coal, corn, cattle, and fruit may be made to the greatest extent available, prove not a source of more real greatness than foreign conquest or armed armadas could afford. Some idea may be formed by our readers of the necessity of the present, and we may say only important railway project in Spain, from the fact that the principal port of Northern Spain is Santander, and that next to the mother is Alar, the road which the two most occupy. The average amount of tonnage annually passing through the port is three hundred tons, nearly half of which is exported four, foreign and coastwise. The dues upon the present road between the port and Alar is £17,000 per annum. The tonnage will rapidly increase when a more perfect mode of internal transit is obtained. Business, art, and pleasure will likewise have numerous votaries passing to their different resorts through Spain's range and down partatively speaking, a short country, when the almost insurmountable difficulties of land travelling act no longer as a preventive. When the railway line is complete from Madrid to Santander, and continued to London by steamers, the two capitals, instead of being ten days asunder, will be but four.

The inaugural ceremony, which our Artist has here pictured, took place on a piece of ground through which the two passes about a mile to the south of Santander on the 3d instant, when the first turf was cut by the Sovereign; but previous to a detailed account of the proceedings it may be well to say a little of Santander, the maritime capital of Northern Spain, and of the province which bears it name. It is situated on a long, narrow, and lofty peninsula, which extends between Biscay and the inlet which forms the bay. The principal and most important part of the town is placed along the edge of its southern margin, although no inconsiderable part of it is scattered over the heights and hills by which it is intersected. A noble mole or quay, was some years ago constructed, which is more than a quarter of a mile in length.

On the opposite side of the bay are the villages of Astillero, Maliano, Muriedas, and Arenas. These are generally situated on a gentle slope at the head of a deep indentation of the bay, and are partly nestled amongst poplars, vines, and firs, and is surrounded by undulating grounds. The entrance to Santander from the Bay of Biscay is indicated by a [illegible] which was erected in 1839, the surrounding machicoulis and embracing opposite being the work of Ferdinand. It stands on a lofty and precipitous ridge of white limestone, against the base of which the surf of the Atlantic chafes incessantly.

An official announcement appeared in the *La Esperanza Monitor*, stating that the Queen would arrive on Sunday, and the requisite arrangements were made. Programmes were also issued of the order of procession and of road to receive him, and likewise the bodies of which it should be composed.

The morning of the 3d was gloomy, but as the day advanced the weather brightened. A few minutes after twelve an *aviso courier* announced that the King was approaching the town on the Burgos road, having taken that city in his route, and slept the preceding night at Castanedo. He occupied an open carriage drawn by six horses, and was accompanied by the Minister of Progress, Don Mariano Miguel Reinoso, the Mayordomo Mayor, and the Duke of Conquesta, escorted by about thirty lancers. In passing along the road he was warmly cheered by the populace, which he acknowledged by standing uncovered, and repeatedly bowing. The King, we should say, may be from twenty-five to twenty-eight years of age, has a fair complexion, oval face with regular features, light hair and moustache, a well-formed head, and wears a pleasing and happy expression of countenance. On reaching the triumphal arch at the Octroi of La Calle de Cervera, he was met by the magistrates of the city, Vice Consuls, nobility, authorities, and officers of the fleet and army, by whom he was escorted down the Alameda, which was opened for carriages upon this especial occasion; along La Calle Burgos, La Calle de Atarazanas, under another fine triumphal arch, and down the Muelle to the Custom-house, which had been sumptuously fitted up for his reception.



At night the city was illuminated, both by coloured lamps and numerous lustres hung from the balconies; tasteful and fanciful designs were exhibited in front of the Chamber of Commerce, Circulo Recreo, La Casa Consistorial, Theatre, &c. From the number of windows and height of the houses, the illumination had an excellent effect. There was also a good display of fireworks in the Plaza de Carlos, and at an early hour all retired to their homes.

The morning of the 3d at length arrived. It having been arranged that the King should proceed by water to the Cajo, the ground upon which the inaugural ceremony was to take place, the health boat of the Customs had been converted into a beautiful barge; over the stern sheets a handsome canopy of crimson and white satin damask had been raised; it hung in rich festoons, and was surmounted by the Queen's crown; the stern-boom were covered with crimson velvet; the boat was pulled by fourteen oars. Immediately over the space of embarkation a canopy was thrown, from columns erected in a couple of lanchas, the columns were covered with white linen, and entwined by spiral wreaths of bay and crimson cloth, and from the arches also hung festoons of bay and flowers.

The embarkation was a most imposing ceremony, as there were 110 boats and barges, all gaily decorated with flags and streamers, many of them pulled by young gentlemen of the town of handsome sailors dresses; a very fair sprinkling of raven tresses and bright eyes gleaming from beneath black mantillas contributing their quota to the gaiety of the scene. As the royal barge approached the landing-stage, a [illegible] was erected for the occasion, forming the commencement of the [illegible] Mr Mould, the engineer; Mr Arnold, the [illegible] engineer; Mr Brassey, Mr Crampton, &c., and were followed by the [illegible] field which the two intersects, and where the ceremony of cutting the first turf was to be performed. The barges and boats were placed in order, and as a procession were followed by the boats and steamers. The spade was presented to Mr Mould by the Minister of Interior, Don Manuel Miguel Reinoso, who presented it to the King, who took a turf out of the ground very skilfully, threw it into the barrow, which he wheeled a few yards, and then upset and replaced it. The Minister then read a loyal address.

In order to give the Queen a more clear idea of railway operations, Mr. Mould had caused a piece of way to be laid, and upon it was placed an earth-waggon. When it was ready to start, the [illegible] gave it his benediction. It was then run down the incline, and, on reaching the end threw out its contents by its own impetus on [illegible] for the benefit of our English readers and testimony caused [illegible] Gold and silver commemorative and documents descriptive of the undertaking [illegible] were [illegible] to the cavity of a stone intended to be the foundation [illegible] Santander station, and were encased by the Bishop. Some other ceremonies took place at Alar, and the party returned temporarily for the purpose, and thus terminated the business proceeding.

The King then adjourned to a pavilion at some distance, where he partook of refreshment; and whereto the commissioner, contractor, engineers, &c., were presented to him.

A most superb tent had been constructed on the field, in which a cold collation was laid out. Over the tents floated the Royal standard of Spain, and a banner with the inscription "Isabel II;" also a flag of the provinces of Santander. The entertainment was of the most elegant description, and under the auspices of the Baboo. There were present the gentlemen of the Railway Commission, the contractor, Spanish and English Engineers, as well as many other distinguished guests. Previous to leaving the ground his Majesty entered the tent, passed round the different tables, and seemed much delighted at the scene before him.

On the evening of the 4th a dinner was given by the Railway Commission in the Casa de la Comision Concesionaria del Ferro carril, of which about fifty gentlemen partook. The chair was occupied by the Minister of Progress, Don M. M. Reinoso. In the course of the entertainment a number of loyal, patriotic, and other toasts were drunk, such as the "Queen of Spain, the "Prince of the Asturias," "King of Spain," "Queen Victoria," "Success to the Railway," "The Contractor," the "English and Spanish Engineers," &c. The dinner was of the most *récherché* description, the wines excellent, and the whole passed off with the utmost enthusiasm.

Our Engraving illustrative of the ceremony is from a sketch by Mr. J. H. Wallace, who is connected with the railway proceedings.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The command of the Channel fleet has been conferred upon Admiral Corry, late Admiralty Superintendent of mail packets at Southampton, vice Commodore Martin.

On Saturday last, the members of the Senior United Service Club gave a magnificent entertainment to Admiral Sir William Parker, at the London Tavern, on the occasion of his return to England from the Mediterranean. Lord Saltoun took the chair, and was supported by the most distinguished officers of both services.

The Dockyard Battalions in Woolwich commenced their drills on Monday evening, the following orders having been issued for their guidance:—

"BARRACK ORDERS.—Adjutant's Office, May 12.—The drills for the season will commence on Monday evening next, at half-past 6 o'clock, with the Artillery and 1st company of the Boat Battalion. The Infantry and 2d company Boat Battalion on Tuesday evening; and the Artillery to have their waist-belts without bayonets. The Boat Brigade waist-belts and swords. The Infantry with carabines. Dress—blue cloth with forage-caps —By order of the Colonel Commandant."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—By the return of the *Basilisk* and *Desperate* steamers, letters have been received from the Arctic squadron, under Sir Edward Belcher, which has lately sailed to renew the search for Sir J. Franklin. They record a succession of favourable circumstances, with the exception of a gale of wind, which for a time dispersed the squadron, and occasioned some injury to the *North Star*, unhappily washing away one of her best boats. The squadron left the squadron on May 8th, in lat. 60.10, long. 23.30 W., all well and in high spirits. The Admiralty instructions to Sir Edward Belcher point out in lengthened detail the general course of proceeding which that officer is to adopt in his perilous enterprise; and in order to guard against the expedition falling into the same danger as that of Sir J. Franklin, it is laid down in conclusion, as a special instruction to the gallant officer, that the several ships under his orders shall each be on its way home, and to the eastward of Barrow Strait, whenever their stock of provisions shall have been reduced to twelve months' full allowance.

NEWS FROM CHINA RELATIVE TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The following extract of a letter dated Hong-Kong, March 28, is not devoid of interest:—"There have been here no less than 37 whalers from the Arctic Seas. It may interest you to know, that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives, which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent and back again, carrying their boats, made of skins and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whale found in the Behring's Straits and in Baffin's Bay are the same species, proving the existence of a passage; for a whale of the Arctic species, they say, has never been seen to the south of 73 deg. of latitude, so they cannot have doubled either of the Capes (of Good Hope or Cape Horn), and the whale is under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow."

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the subscribers to this institution took place at Wilds's Rooms, King-street, St. James's; Vice-Admiral Bowles, the patron, in the chair. The report of the council of administration stated that last year the average number of pupils was 155; and the present number was 176, of whom 14 were the sons of civilians, paying £50 per annum, and the remainder were the sons of naval and marine officers, of whom 42 pay the remunerating charge of £31; 95 are admitted at £25 per annum, 13 on still lower terms, and 14 gratuitously. The statement of accounts showed that after paying the balance of the "Act of Parliament Account," amounting to £241 2s. 7d., and other extra expenses not usually included in the annual outlay, there was a balance at the end of last year of £419 8s., from which £100 had since been invested in Consols. The total amount of the invested capital at the end of the year 1851 (which showed an increase of £123 15s 8d. over that of the previous year) was £6867 10s 0d.

THE ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The twelfth annual meeting of this institution was held on Saturday last, at Willis's Rooms, Earl Mauvers in the chair. From the report, which was read by the hon. secretary, the Hon. Captain Maude, it appeared that there are at present 83 pupils in the establishment some of them paid for by their parents others only partly paid for, and others again wholly provided for out of the funds of the school. The accounts rendered showed a balance of £273 on the income of the last nine months, which was £1814 16s. 8d. The funded property of the institution amounts to £7000.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.—The usual half-yearly public examination of the officers and gent emen cadets undergoing study in this institution took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., before a collegiate board, at which were present Lieutenant-General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B., the governor; Major-General Thomas W. Taylor, C.B., the lieutenant-governor; Major-General George A. Wetherall, C.B. and K.H., the deputy-adjutant-general of the forces; and Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Prosser, the major and superintendent of studies. At the close of the examinations the following officers were present with the usual certificates of qualification:—Capt. J. Montrasor, 52d Foot; Capt W. G Dawkin, Coldstream Guards; Capt. S. Darling, 9th Foot; Capt. W. T. L Patterson, 91st Foot. In consequence of the superior talents and acquirements displayed by Capt. Patterson in the higher branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to his certificate; and the high qualifications of Capts Montrosor, Dawkins, and Patterson in French and German, and of Capt. Darling in French were also particularly noticed on their respective certificates. Several gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to Ensignces in the Line without purchase.

DEPARTURE OF THE "CHUSAN."—This beautiful screw steam-ship, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, left the docks at Southampton, on Saturday afternoon last, on her first voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, Port Phi'ip, and Sydney, under the command of Captain Downs. She took only a number of passengers, the bulk of her cargo consisted of coals and a good cargo. She went off in gallant style, and under ordinary circumstances there is no doubt but that she will make a rapid and successful passage. A few of the directors, with several officers and gentlemen connected with the prosperity of the Australian colonies, assembled on board at Southampton, and accompanied the ship on her first voyage as far as Calshot Castle. An elegant *déjeuner* was served, during which speeches were made in a jocular and humorous character, and, in proposing "A prosperous voyage to the *Chusan*," Earl Talbot took occasion to advert to the difficulties with which the communication by steam to Australia had been attended, and to the public-spirited manner in the services of his friends, of Mr de Salis and Mr. Logan, in consummating a measure so important to those colonies. The ship is a new vessel, of nearly 900 tons, and is built upon the propeller principle.

The British ship *Duke*, for Liverpool, was lost on the 14th of April, on the west end of the Grand Bahamas. She had 3912 bales of cotton on board, about 2000 of which had been saved. A British ship from Jamaica, for London or Liverpool, was also ashore near the same place.

When the unfortunate *Birkenhead* left Portsmouth a large quantity of wines were shipped on board of her. These wines were duly insured as far as the Cape of Good Hope; but on only a portion was there a claim. Sixteen of the remainder being lost in the vessel, it is said that the underwriters at L oyd's have refused to pay the amount, stating, as their reasons for so doing, that the voyage was completed on the arrival of the vessel either in Table Bay or Simon's Bay, and that there was no clause in the policy by which the *Birkenhead* was allowed to proceed on a fresh trip, by which an additional risk might be incurred.

On the evening of the 21st of April, the ship *Josepha*, which sailed from Bristol on the 18th of March, bound for Boston, under the charge of Capt. Cawson, was wrecked in Massachusetts Bay, when fifteen lives were lost. Two of the crew, with five wrecked ashore on some pieces of spars, were the only persons saved. The unfortunate persons were observed by the people on shore clinging to the wreck, and signalling for assistance; but, owing to a tremendous sea running at the time, and it a night being dark and foggy, no assistance could be rendered. Two boatmen, in attempting to gain the wreck, perished by the capsizing of their boat.

The brig *Victor Emanuel*, which arrived a few days ago at Whitehaven, from Patagonia, with a large cargo of guano, brought home a large leonine seal. This monster of the deep was captured on an island off the Patagonian coast on the 18th of November last, while in a state of sleep. The seal must form no mean estimate of the courage of the seaman who ventured single-handed to attack so formidable an enemy, when he is informed that the monster was upwards of 19 feet in length, and is supposed to have weighed about two tons and a half.

Mr. H. B. Farnall, one of the poor-law inspectors, stated at a special meeting of the Preston board of guardians that in the Preston Union the decrease of pauperism had been as follows:—In 1848 there were 11,538 paupers on the books; in 1849, 11,102; in 1850, 4800; in 1851, 4031; in 1852, 3891; and pauperism (said he) is at this moment decreasing within the Preston Union.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE BILL.

Lord LYNDHURST wished to know, from his noble and learned friend opposite, what progress the committee on the Common LAW Procedure Bill had made?

Lord CAMPBELL was glad that the question had been put to him, because he had heard it hinted that the bill was to be abandoned for the present session, which he should look upon as a great calamity. The bill was the result of the labours of some of the greatest men in the land, and entitled themselves to the amendment of the law. The operations of the committee had been delayed in consequence of the illness of the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Truro; but the committee would meet to-day at two o'clock, when they would certainly proceed with the bill, and be actively employed in considering and amending it. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

The Duke of ARGYLL called attention to the case of an English-man named Murray, who was said to have been imprisoned in Rome for several years without a trial, and to be at the present moment under sentence of death, and requested that some further information might be given on the subject.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said his attention had been called to the subject, and he had written to our Consul respecting the charge against Mr. Murray, being that he had been associated with banditti; but, owing to our defective diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, great difficulty had been experienced in gaining the requisite information. The Government was still making inquiry into the case.

In reply to further questions, the Earl of MALMESBURY stated that the correspondence between this country and the Austrian Government, with respect to the expulsion of Protestant missionaries from that country, would be laid upon the table of the House as soon as it should be completed

A desultory conversation arose, in the course of which

Lord CAMPBELL said—My Lords, I rejoice exceedingly to hear the noble Earl opposite complaining of the vague and irregular conduct of our diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. Great disasters have accrued from that state of things, and I hope that the noble Earl's statement this evening will lead to its amendment. I can take upon myself, from my own personal knowledge, to state that our Consul at Rome, Mr. Freeborn, is a gentleman of great intelligence and respectability. I can also take upon myself to state that Mr. Petre, the *attaché* to our mission at Florence, is likewise a most intelligent and honourable man. But neither of these gentlemen has that weight at the Court of Rome which ought to belong to the legitimate organs of the great country. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it is, my Lords, that the Court of Rome is abused as to the state of public opinion in this country; and to that circumstance we may ascribe the many disasters which have had to be deplored. I believe that the Court of Rome is not indisposed to hear the truth; I believe that even in the highest quarters there is a desire to be well informed as to the state of public opinion among us. I trust the noble Earl's statement this evening will lead to its amendment. I can take upon myself, from my own personal knowledge, to state that our Consul at Rome, Mr. Freeborn, is a gentleman of great intelligence and respectability. I can also take upon myself to state that Mr. Petre, the *attaché* to our mission at Florence, is likewise a most intelligent and honourable man. But neither of these gentlemen has that weight at the Court of Rome which ought to belong to the legitimate organs of the great country. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it is, my Lords, that the Court of Rome is abused as to the state of public opinion in this country; and to that circumstance we may ascribe the many disasters which have had to be deplored. I believe that even in

Mr. B. Osborne said he could not understand how any one could oppose this bill who wished to put an end to bribery and intimidation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was favourable to the principle of the bill, and he hoped therefore there might be no division on the second reading.

The bill was read a second time.

MAYNOOTH.

Mr. Newdegate postponed until the 16th of June the adjourned debate on the grant to Maynooth.

Mr. Cardwell said that at such a period of the session the inquiry, if agreed to, could not be entered upon, and he appealed to the hon. gentleman to say at once what was meant to be done with respect to it?

Mr. Newdegate said he had selected the earliest day in the order book, as Government had declined to give him a day.

Lord J. Russell said it was a mockery to postpone the motion until the 16th of June, at which period it would be quite impossible to carry out the object of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of the Government to withdraw the grant to Maynooth; and in agreeing to the inquiry proposed by the hon. member for Warwickshire, it was upon grounds not at all in accordance with the grounds upon which that hon. gentleman had rested his motion

Mr. B. Osborne, amidst loud cries of dissent, suggested that the debate be resumed on Wednesday next, the Derby day.

Mr. Anstey moved the adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next.

Mr. Newdegate declined to accede to the proposition.

While the hon. gentleman was still speaking, the hand of the clock pointed to six, and the Speaker immediately left the chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered to issue for Sandwich, in the room of Mr. C. W. Grenfell, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the reports of the discovery of gold in large quantities in Queen Charlotte's Island, and of the departure of considerable numbers of persons from California for that island; whether any measures have been or are to be taken for the maintenance of order, and for securing the authority of the Crown in the island; and also if it was the intention of Government to order a survey of the island?

Sir John Pakington said he had received a report from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, giving an account of the discovery of gold to a considerable extent in Queen Charlotte's Island. The report also informed him that some American ships from California had proceeded thither, and more American vessels were expected: and in consequence of that information Government had given directions for sending additional naval assistance to preserve order under these extraordinary circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He could not be expected to state now what measures would be eventually taken by the Government with reference to those discoveries; while, as to the third question, he could only state that no survey had been ordered.

THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

In answer to Mr. Forster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the report was unfounded, that he had received a deputation from the Amalgamated Engineers He had received a deputation from the United Trades of London, who had waited on him, and made certain representations, to which he listened with much attention. He denied that he or any gentleman connected with the Government had expressed any opinion whatever upon the conduct of either the employers or the employed.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT.

Lord Castlereagh gave notice of his intention to ask Mr. Walpole on Monday a question in respect to the recent appointment to the living of Frome.

In reply to Mr. Anstey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in references to what had fallen from him on a former occasion, that he was not aware of having used the expression "improper institution." What he intended to say was, that a parishioner of Frome who complained of a person who was alleged to have committed a serious breach of discipline and doctrine being instituted to the vicarage of Frome, might obtain redress by appeal, the interposition of the Bishop of the diocese or of the Bishop of any diocese in which the accused had held preferment. By these methods the parishioners of Frome might obtain redress. Her Majesty's Government had such confidence in the Bishops of the Church, that they did not contemplate any such contingency as prelate refusing redress to the parishioners.

In reply to another question the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no hesitation in saying that the Government did consult the law officers of the Crown as to the irregularity of the institution, and they gave their opinion on that irregularity.

Mr. Bowman.—Had the right hon gentleman any objection to lay that opinion before the House?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, certainly, a great objection to doing so. (Hear, hear.)

Sir B. Hall gave notice, that, when this subject was formally brought before the House, he would call attention to the state of the diocesan church of Wells.

MILITIA BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, commencing with clause 17. The remaining clauses were agreed to, with the exception of the 26th and 28th, which were postponed.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—Adjourned.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The following members have been returned within the last few days to serve in the present Parliament: For Carmarthenshire: David Jones, of Pantglas, in the said county, Esq., in the room of the Hon. George Rice Trevor, now Lord Dynevor, called up to the House of Peers. For Perth: the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, Hyde-park-gardens, London, in the room of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, now Lord Panmure, called up to the House of Peers.

The Liberal Party.—It is rumoured that in any future arrangement of a Liberal Ministry, it is possible Lord John Russell might feel inclined to go to the Upper House, to take the lead there, in place of Lord Lansdowne; leaving the onerous post of chief in the Commons to some other Reformer in whom the Crown, the country, and the House might have confidence. *Daily News.*

Printers' Dramatic Society.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of the society, has, with his usual beneficence, sent to its secretary the sum of one hundred guineas, on behalf of the performance which passed off with such *eclat* on the last inst. at the St. James's Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Society and the Almshouse Endowment Fund.

Testimonial.—A splendid service of plate, intended for presentation to James Wheeler, Esq., by the Committee of Caledonian Preference Shareholders and upwards of 200 proprietors, is now to be seen at the establishment of Messrs Smith, Nicholson, and Co., 12 Dean-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

By a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that from 1847 to 1851 inclusive the number of emigrant vessels that sailed from ports in the United Kingdom was 1979, of which 262 were chartered by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of which latter there was only one wreck. The percentage of loss was 396, or 1 in 252 Of ships despatched from ports under the superintendence of Government emigration offices, there were 30 wrecks, and the percentage of loss was 505, or 1 in 199 There were 913 despatched from ports not under the superintendence of Government emigration offices, of which there were 13 wrecks, and the loss was 1 42 percentage, or 1 in 70. In the 7120 ships which sailed in the five years there were 1,494,044 passengers The number of lives lost by shipwreck was 1043. The percentage of loss was 069, or 1 in 1432 No lives were lost by the ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners

On Wednesday, shortly after ten o'clock, the inhabitants of Peckham and the Old Kent-road were suddenly thrown into a state of great consternation, in consequence of a loud explosion, which was found to have taken place at the South London Gas-works, situated at the side of the Surrey Canal, near the bridge, which resulted in the destruction of considerable property and fearful injury to several men, three of whom are so shockingly burnt by the fire that their lives at present are despaired of. The accident was occasioned by the gas which escaped from a valve having communicated with a light which had been accidentally left in a corner of the building.

The North London division of the enrolled out-pensioners were called up for a week's drill on Monday last, in the Regent's Park, at the rate of four hours a day When they have completed the week, they will muster, along with the other divisions, at Chelsea Hospital, for the usual half-yearly muster and summer's field exercise.

It appears from the accounts received from St. John's by the *America* steamer, that the vessels gave prevalent reports the early part of April had produced the most disastrous results to the vessels engaged in the seal fishery. It is stated that a large number of vessels had been totally lost, and about 50 more, the surveyors estimate, at £1000 each, leaving a state of great destitution and suffering on different parts of the coasts of Newfoundland and adjacent shores. Immediate measures were, however, taken for their relief.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.—On Thursday evening the annual festival of this hospital was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The chairman made a liberal appeal in behalf of the charity, which it was stated had had, during the past year, 9024 patients, of whom 8809 were cured and 3855 relieved. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to upwards of £1400.

Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution.—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of this society was held at Anderton's Hotel, 3 Fleet-street, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the funds were in a very flourishing condition, not a single application, either for a pension or temporary assistance, having been made during the past year. The funded property now amounted to £1370, in addition to a cash balance of £9 9s. The report was adopted, and other formal resolutions passed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A M L, St Alban's—In the position sent us, the game should be drawn

C J, King's Co ugs.—Neat, but much too obvious

J P, Lisbon—They are perfectly correct

Colonsa.—Received with thanks A reply shall be sent shortly by letter

T G N, Calcutta—The books have been duly forwarded by the overland mail, and an answer sent by the same channel

R D M—Ingenious, but the idea has been hackneyed too much. You can do better than this, as No 2 will, we have no doubt, prove

G S, Lambeth—A reply has recently been sent to Allwal Hospital, Cape of Good Hope

J M, of Shoeburn—The only way to secure attention is to send early

R T and S W—We cannot promise. At the present moment we have nearly 500 games of Cicero, and about one-third that number of Chess Problems awaiting their turn for publication

W B, Leamington—They shall both appear

Stevens—It shall be attended to

G, M D—Quite right as written	
R F S—The point shall be examined	

Solutions of Problem No 432, by Necso, Murphy, Philo-Judy, Sumph

Solutions of Problem No 433, by Argent, Rugby, Rumo, Bessa, A Z, Albert, Sigma, Grip, J A Norwich; J M, of Sharburn

Solution of Problem No 434, by W B, Mungo, Ernest, Phin, Dercvon, Stevens, E M J, of Welshpool

Solutions of Enigmas by Rugby, Necso, Whitchurch, Stevens, M F, L S D, Philo-Judy, Mas, are correct. All others are wrong

*** Received, Vol I of translation of Major Jaenisch's "Analyse Nouvelle," which we shall notice when the second volume reaches us: a brochure on a "New Chess Notation;" games played by Mr Löwenthal in Scotland with Gamma, D-tia, and Mr M'Coombe; games played by Mr L with the amateurs of Dundee, Newcastle, Halifax, Leeds, &c.; Biography of Zoylen Van Nievelt; Problems by the Rev H Bolton, Judy, Mr Ranken, W B, D, of Newcastle

Subscribers to the Tournament who have not received their copies of the games should forward their names, &c, to the Editor of the *Chess-players' Chronicle.*

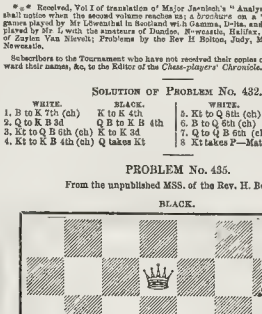
Solution of Problem No. 432.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. B to K 7th (ch)	K to K 4th	5. Kt to Q 8th (ch)	K to K 4th
2. Q to K B 3d	Q B to K B 4th	6. B to Q 6th (ch)	K takes B
3. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to K 3d	7. Q to Q B 6th (ch)	K to K 4th
4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	Q takes Kt	8. Kt takes P—Mate	

Problem No. 435.

From the unpublished MSS. of the Rev. H. Bolton.

Black.



White.

White to play, and mate in ten moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Instructive game between Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. E. Cronhelm, of the Halifax St. George's Chess Club.

(*King's Kt's Opening.*)

White (Mr. L.)	Black (Mr. E. C.)	White (Mr. L.)	Black (Mr E.C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17 B to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	18. Kt to K 8 sq	Q to K Kt 4th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. K to R 2d	K to Kt 2d
4. Castles	P to Q 3d	20. P to K Kt 3d	Kt to K Kt 5th (ch) (a)
5. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d		
6. P to Q 3d	B to K Kt 5th	21. P takes Kt	P takes P (b)
7. P to K R 3d	B to K R 4th	22. Q to K Kt 2d	R to K R sq (ch)
8. B to K 3d	Kt to Q 5th	23. K to Kt sq	R to K R 6th
9. B takes Kt	B takes K Kt	24. P to K 5th	Q R to K R sq
10. Q takes B	B takes B	25. P to K 6th	Q to K R 4th
11. Kt to K 2d	Castles	26. B to K 4th	Q takes P (c)
12. P to Q B 3d	B to Q Kt 3d	27. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq
13. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2d	28. B to Q 3d	B takes P (ch)
14. P takes P	Q takes P	29. Q takes B	R to K R 5th
15. K to K Kt 3d	Q R to K sq	30. R takes Q	
16. K R to K sq	P to K R 4th		

And Black surrenders.

(a) Very cleverly conceived

(b) From this point Black ought undoubtedly to have won.

(c) If, instead of this hasty and inconsiderate step, Mr Cronhelm had simply moved P to Q B 3d, his road to victory would have been easy.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Sturdy contest between Major Jaenisch and Mr. Schumoff.

Black (Mr. S.)	White (Major J.)	Black (Mr. S.)	White (Major J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. R to Q sq	B to K Kt 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	25. P takes P	P takes P
3. P to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	26. R to Q B sq	K to K 2d
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	27. K Kt to Q 2d	P to Q 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	Kt takes K P	28. Kt to K B 3d	K to Q 2d
6. B to Q 3th	Kt takes K B P	29. Q Kt to K 2d	P to Q R 4th
7. R take s Kt	B takes R (ch)	30. Kt to K t sq	P takes P
8. K takes B	P to Q 3d	31. P taken P (b)	B to K 5th
9. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. R to K Kt sq (ch)	K to Q B sq
10. Q to K 2d (ch)	Q to K 2d	33. B to K B 4th	B takes Kt
11. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	34. R takes B P (ch)	K to Q sq
12. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	35. K takes B	B takes P (ch)
13. P takes P	R to Q Kt sq	36. Kt to K Kt 4th	K R to K sq
14. P to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K sq	37. Kt to K Kt 3d	R to K Kt sq (ch)
15. Kt to Q B 3d	B to Q R 3d	38. K to K B 5th	Q R to K B 6th (c)
16. B to K 3d	P to K B 3d	39. R takes P (d)	K R takes Kt
17. P to K R 4th	K to K B 2d (a)	40. R takes K B P	K R to K Kt 2d
18. P to K Kt 4th	P to K 3d	41. R to K 6th	K R to K 2d (ch)
19. P to K Kt 5th	R P takes P	42. K takes P	Q R to Q R 6th
20. R P takes P	R to K R sq	43. B to Q 6th	Q R to Q R 4th(ch)
21. Q Kt to K 4th	B to Q 6th	44. K to Q B 5th	Q R to Q R 3d (ch)
22. Kt to K Kt 3d	P to Q R 4th	45. K to Q B 5th	K to Q R 2d
23. R to Q B sq	Q R to Q Kt 3d	46. K to Q 5th	R to Q R 7th

And the game was abandoned as drawn.

(a) On this move Major Jaenisch observes, "K to Q 3d was the proper move, and would have given White the advantage."

(b) It was absolutely essential to take the Pawn without delay.

(c) Threatening to gain the Kt for nothing.

(d) Foreseeing that he could make a drawn game, Black gives up his Kt for the two Pawns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 736.—By R P, G

White: K at K B 2d, R at K R 8th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kts at K 6th and Q Kt 2d; Ps at K B 4th, K 2d, and Q B 2d.

Black K at his 5th, R at K 4th, B at Q 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 3d, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 737.—By J. C. W.

White: K at his 2d, R at Q R 4th, Bs at Q 6th and 7th; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d and 7th

Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q B 4th, Kts at K R 4th and Q R 3d; Ps at K Kt 6th K B 3d and 4th, and K 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 738.—By Judy.

White: K at Q B 2d, B at Q 7th, Kts at K[4]th and Q B 4th, Ps at Q R 2d and 4t...

Black. K at Q 4th, P at Q R 4th

White, playing first, to mate in seven moves.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Peace Society.—The 37th annual meeting of the members of the Peace Society was held on Tuesday evening at Finsbury Chapel; Mr C. Hindley, M.P., in the chair. In the course of the proceedings the steps which the society had taken to oppose the Militia Bill were detailed. It was stated that upwards of 1300 petitions had been presented, and a majority of 16 to 1 against the second reading was a proof of homage to public opinion, for not twenty were at first prepared to vote against the bill. The receipts for the year were £2276; the expenditure, £1950. A series of resolutions were carried

Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home.—On Monday the first annual meeting of this society, founded by the recent amalgamation of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' Episcopal School and Asylum and the Sailors' Female Orphan Home (both of which were established in 1849), was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Duke of Manchester in the chair. The report stated that, prior to the amalgamation of the two charities, one child had been received into the school and two into the home whose parents had perished in the *Amazon*. One of the parties admitted to the asylum was a child, named Sarah Dees, whose father had perished in the *Amazon*, whose mother was in a delicate state of health, and whose brother, a young seaman, was dangerously wounded in the action before Lagos. The balance from the joint societies, now standing to the credit of the new society, was £430. It was stated that the committee had that morning received an application for the admission into the institution of Jane Gerrard, one of six children whose father perished in the *Birkenhead*, and whose mother's health was such as to prevent her labouring for their support. Resolutions were passed in furtherance of the objects.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—The annual meeting of the members and friends of this society took place at Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday evening; Mr. G. W. Alexander in the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that the committee could not report any special advantages gained by the Anti-Slavery cause during the past year. A resolution, deploring the progress of the slave power in the United States, and expressing unabated confidence in the triumphs of the anti-slavery cause aided by the exertions of their fellow-labourers of this society in America, was unanimously agreed to.

Lamb and Flag Ragged Schools.—The seventh annual meeting of these schools, very numerously attended by the inhabitants of Clerkenwell, and presided over by the Right Hon. the Earl Walderave, took place on Wednesday evening in the parochial school-rooms of Clerkenwell, in Jewin-street. From the report it appeared that the increase among the female scholars has been so great during the past year that additional accommodation has been found necessary. The expenditure consequent upon this enlargement of the premises amounts to about £700, of which only £30 has been raised up to the present time. The financial accounts are not in a very prosperous state.

Shipbrokers' Benevolent Society.—A public meeting to promote the establishment of a benevolent society for shipbrokers, ship and custom-house agents, was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Masterman, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed in furtherance of the object of the meeting. £350 has already been realised in donations and annual subscriptions

Royal Orthopædic Hospital.—On Wednesday evening the thirteenth anniversary of this institution was held at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to upwards of £1300, including a legacy of £500 from Mr. Mackenzie, a late governor.

Royal Geographical Society.—At the recent meeting of this society—Sir Roderick Murchison, the president, in the chair—the papers read were—Capt. W. Allen, R.N., "Observations taken with the aneroid in Syria and Palestine; John Crawford, Esq., F.R.S., "Sketch of the geography of Borneo;" Lieut. Leycester, R.N., "On the volcanic group of Mi ō."

Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children.—The anniversary of this most excellent institution was held on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons'-hall, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of the Masonic body. Nearly 400 members of the craft sat down to dinner. In the course of the evening the children went in procession round the room The amount subscribed in the room was £1000.

Royal Society of St. Anne's.—On Wednesday the annual examination of girls formerly belonging to this institution was held at the asylum, Brixton Hill, under the presidency of His Grace the Bishop of Norwich. There was a numerous and fashionable company present on this occasion. After an address from the Right Rev. Prelate, the list of reports were gone through, his Grace presenting each girl, as her name was read, with the prize which her good conduct had merited, after which the proceedings were closed with prayer, and a hymn sung by the girls.

Pharmaceutical Society.—The members of the Pharmaceutical Society held their second *conversazione* for the season on Wednesday evening, at their rooms, in Bloomsbury-square, which was very full towards evening. A collection of novel and interesting articles connected with chemical science was exhibited. The object of greatest attraction among the younger pharmacists appeared to be "the Mackenzie triturator," which is described to be a machine intended to perform the heavy pestle and mortar and other mixing operations involved in the manufacture of printer's ink, ointments, and for the several processes of frictional mixing with which the druggist's apprentice is so familiar. The triturating action is performed by a pestle with an ingeniously arranged differential motion, which gives it most effective rubbing action.

The Royal Botanic Society's Fete.—The first *fête* of the season took place on Wednesday, at the grounds of the society in the Regent's-park. Princess Helena and Prince Albert, with a group of the younger members of the Royal family, were amongst the earliest visitors. There was a large attendance of fashionables to witness the collection of plants and flowers, which were of the usual choice and brilliant character. A large number of prizes were allotted.

Metropolis Water Supply Committee.—On Tuesday the committee came to the following resolution:—"The committee have heard enough to convince them that, for the purpose of affording a supply of pure and wholesome water to the northern and eastern districts of the metropolis, recourse must be had to the river Lee and its tributaries in the neighbourhood of Hertford and Ware. The committee are therefore dissatisfied with all the four bills before them, and are disposed to stop at the present stage of their proceedings, in the hope that the parties interested in the various schemes might come to some fair arrangement among themselves by which a proper supply of water might be secured to those populous districts of the metropolis"

On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the premises belonging to Mr. R. Hunt, hop-vender, at Bermondsey-wall, were destroyed by a tremendous fire, which broke out in a part of the building. The loss sustained may be said to amount to £20,000. The place, however, was insured. Several of the adjoining houses, belonging to Mr. J. Brindley, slate-merchant; Messrs. W. and J. Harwood, boat-builders; Mr. T. Crisp, shipwright; Mr. Seymour, sail maker; Mr Thomas Fox, private; Mr. Thomas Burton, granary-keeper, were also more or less burnt. They were, however, all insured. Three vessels that were lying in the river near the scene of conflagration were much damaged by water. The cause of the accident is unknown

Births and Deaths.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, May 15, were—males, 712; females, 681; total, 1393. The deaths during the same period were—males, 529; females, 541: total, 1070. The mortality of the metropolis exhibits in this return a considerable increase on that of the preceding week, when the deaths fell to 972. Compared with the facts of the previous week, the present return discovers an increase in deaths caused by epidemics from 193 to 234, while in those from diseases of the resp iratory organs the numbers are almost identical. There is an increase from 130 to 142 in deaths by phthisis. Diseases in the hand, foot, and mouth in the two weeks from 37 to 45; those of the digestive organs from 60 to 74. Amongst the epidemics, the typhus diseases are chiefly from the smallpox, and in the next place from scarlatina. The former malady was fatal last week to 26 persons, under 8 adults, altogether 45 persons; the latter to 44. In only 4 cases of smallpox in 17 stated that vaccination had been performed, apparently with effect, and in three the ages are as follow:—5, 18, 28, and 41 years. Zymotics, to the aggregate, produce at present considerably more than the average mortality of the season.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29 728 in. The mean temperature of the week was 52·7 deg., which is 0·2 deg. below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The air was warmest on Sunday (the 9th), when the highest temperature was 73 2 deg, and the mean was 56·3 deg., or 3 7 deg. above the average. On Tuesday, the coldest in the week, the highest was 52·5 deg., and the mean 46 4 deg., or 5 4 deg. below the average. The wind blew from the south-west. On Tuesday and Wednesday the rain in inches was 0.10 and 0 14; the sum of the week was 0 30 in.

"MOUNT ETNA" AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

On Monday this very popular resort was opened for the season, with several improvements; the great novelty being a pictorial model of Mount Etna, and the Caves of Vulcan and the Cyclops, painted by Messrs. Danson and Sons, who, by aid of fine perspective, have given to the picture surprising extent. The bold and rugged foreground is occupied by the Caves, which stand out with stereoscopic effect; whilst in the distance is the snow-capped volcano, with its triple region of cultivated, wildly luxuriant, and desert nature; its mimic forests and villages, and rugged crater, the latter slumbering but to be awakened at evening By aid of the clever pyrotechnists of the establishment, at nightfall, the forges of the Cyclops are lighted, and the caverns re-echo with their blows, and colored fires issue from the caverns' months, Vulcan superintending the work. The Eruption follows; and a pleasing classic *tableau* on the lake closes the exhibition. The picture is painted with all the fine effects of distance, in which the Messrs. Danson are pre-eminently successful; and the Eruption, as a spectacle, is very ably managed throughout. By the way, a pyrotechnic model of Etna was exhibited some ninety years since, for the amusement of our ancestors, at Ranelagh.

Among the other novelties are some interesting additions to the menagerie; and during the intervals of the concert the elephants get up an interlude of fantastic tricks.

"MOUNT ETNA," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

THE Grand Challenge Cup Race, the very *ne plus ultrà* of yachting contests, took place on Friday, the 14th inst. The *Ruby* steamer had been chartered by the club, for the accommodation of members and their friends. Besides the *Ruby*, the *Dryad* and *Waterman* No. 3 accompanied the race, with very respectable parties on board; and there were several schooners and cutters of Royal Clubs under way for the same purpose.

The prize was for the Grand Challenge Cup, or piece of plate, given for competition amongst all Royal Clubs, and the course extended from Erith to the Nore Light and back.

The following were found at their stations:—

Stn.	Name.	Tons.	Port.	Distinguishing Flag.
1	Mouse	15	London ..	Red, with mouse in centre
2	Volante ..	48	Ditto	White flag
3	Pauline ..	38	Ipswich ..	Blue square flag
4	Cygnet	35	Southampton	Blue ground, ram's head yellow
5	Musquito ..	50	London ..	Blue pierced white, red Maltese cross
6	War-Hawk ..	66	Teignmouth	Blue flag, gold hawk

Half-minute time per ton for difference of tonnage.

Of the above, the *Volante* and the *Musquito* were the favourites. The former was the holder of the cup, and the winner of it last year; but, as the *Musquito* and *Cygnet* had also been victorious competitors for it since it was first presented for competition in 1849, either would be entitled to its permanent possession in the event of again winning, as it was not necessary, according to the stipulations, that the same yacht should win two successive years. All preliminaries having been adjusted, the start was made at 11h. 50 min. 30 sec. It was not so good as might have been wished, but, with a fair wind, and plenty of it, they spanked on, with a reef on the mainsail, and a jib-headed topsail, at an amazing pace. The *Mouse* was early distanced, and the other vessels rounded the Nore Light in the following order:—

The War-Hawk	.. ..	..	2h. 8 min. 35 sec.
Musquito	.. ..	..	2h. 8 min. 50 sec.
Volante	.. ..	..	2h. 9 min. 37 sec.
Pauline	.. ..	..	2h. 18 min. 14 s
Cygnet	.. ..	..	2h. 20 min. 5 sec.

Now should have come the great treat of the day. The coming own had done nothing more than to show that the boats could run or reach; the beating up with the tide, wanting something like an hour or more to flood, was the thing to test their capabilities. Everybody was anxious to see what they could do to windward; and while the greatest anxiety on this score prevailed, an accident, which considerably lessened the pleasure of the day occurred. The *War-Hawk* was in the act of rounding, and while doing so the *Mosquito* came inside to windward of her, and evidently with the intention of going about between her rival and the light boat, which she rounded; but finding it impossible, from the strong set of the lee tide, to clear the latter, attempted to bear up under the stern of the *War-Hawk*, and in doing so carried away her own bowsprit, which broke short off at the stem, by fouling the *War-Hawk's* main-sheet. Thus were the hopes of the *Musquito* party entirely destroyed, while the beautiful craft herself, driven by the tide and wind, floated a mile below the light ship while her crew were engaged in rigging another bowsprit, and an interval of 28 minutes elapsed before she could make any endeavour to retrieve her position, with a mile of lee way and the time we have mentioned to make up. Immediately after the turn the *Volante* held a much better wind than the *War-Hawk*, and not only fore-reached her, but after going about came out a quarter of a mile ahead and well to windward—a position she maintained and improved to the end. In Sea Reach the

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.—THE STRUGGLE AT THE NORE.

THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S NEW VESSEL, "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH."

pretty *Cygnet* weathered the *War-Hawk*, and became second, in which way the race finished, with the following time, the *Pauline* having unfortunately gone aground at Chapman Head —

Volante	..	..	..	6 h. 47 min 21 sec.
Cygnet	..	..	..	7 h. 9 min. 30 sec.
War-Hawk	..	..	..	7 h. 16 min 7 sec.

The prize was then presented by Mr. Green, who officiated for Lord Alfred Paget.

THE GENERAL SCREW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

On Saturday the Chairman and Directors of the Screw Steam-ship Company made an experimental trip down the Thames, in their newly-launched vessel, the *Queen of the South*, to which a large and distinguished party were invited. The new steam-ship had, early in the morning, steamed slowly down the river to Gravesend, but a river steamer had been hired to convey the visitors on board, and remained at Blackwall for that purpose till nearly twelve o'clock, when she proceeded with her freight towards Gravesend, steaming round the *Queen of the South*, in order that the company might have a full opportunity of viewing her graceful and elegant mould and noble proportions. The visitors then went on board, and while the splendid steam-ship was running down to the Nore found ample occupation and amusement in examining her internal arrangements and decorations. The *Queen of the South* is built of iron, with water-tight compartments, by the eminent builders, Messrs. Mare, under the superintendence, and from the designs of, Mr. Waterman, jun.

This noble vessel, constructed from the terms of her contract to carry 26 32-pounders and 2 large pivot guns, is of 1777 tons burthen, and measures 240 feet from stem to stern, 39 feet beam, 25 feet in depth of hold, and is furnished with engines 300-horse power for driving her auxiliary screw. The engines—built by Messrs. Mandslay—are inclined cylinder direct action, the screw working with the same number of revolutions as the engine, viz 60 per minute. The floats are 15 feet diameter, with 17 feet pitch, and the steam is supplied by four boilers, which can be worked together or separately. The blades of the screw feather, and can, when required, be thrown on a line with the keel, so as not to impede the sailing of the ship. The accommodation for passengers is of the most extensive and superior character. There is a magnificent saloon on the upper deck, and below the berths are arranged fore and aft along nearly the entire length of the ship, to the number of 130. The fittings up, the berths, arrangement for ventilation, &c., are all upon the most luxurious and complete scale, and every refinement that can minister to the comfort and convenience of the passengers, including one of Collard's pianofortes, has been provided by

SCENE OF THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSION, ABERDARE VALLEY.—MOUTH OF THE MIDDLE DUFFRYN PIT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

the liberality and forethought of the directors. Her cost is about £70,000. Her speed, as tested by the measured mile in Long Reach, is equal to 10½ knots an hour.

Among the company on board the *Queen of the South* were Earl Grey, the Earl of Verulam, Lord Dundonald, Lord de Roe, Lord Jocelyn, Baron Moncorvo, his Excellency the Neapolitan Ambassador (Prince Carini), Delevere Effendi, M. Mussurus, Lord Exmouth, Hon. F. Egerton, Mr. Zohrab (the Turkish Consul), the Hon. and Rev. C. Grimston, Hon. C. F. Scott, M.P., Admiral Sir George Sartorius, the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, M.P., Hon. H. Corrie, R.N., &c., amounting to about 120 guests.

The vessel having steamed down to the Mouse Light, below the Nore, returned to Gravesend Reach, where she anchored, and the company then sat down to an elegant luncheon, provided by Roberts, of the Artichoke Tavern, Blackwall.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR ABERDARE.

In our Journal of last week we recorded this lamentable catastrophe. We have since learnt that the explosion was not to any extent so great as might be supposed from the immense loss of life, and the deaths were occasioned more by "choke" or after-damp than from the fire-damp. It is said that a mineral surveyor of considerable eminence inspected this colliery on behalf of the landlord as recently as the Thursday preceding the accident, and he was much pleased with the manner in which the colliery was managed, and especially in respect to the ventilation. His evidence will be taken at the inquest now pending. It is a singular fact that so recently as Wednesday morning, in going down the pit and to the end of the level heading, one of the horses was found quite well and uninjured, and it is probable that had the unfortunate men and boys remained where they were at work, instead of rushing out into the danger, where they fell over each other and were suffocated by the choke or after-damp, most of them would have escaped.

Our Artists have engraved the Duffryn Middle Pit, which is situated about three miles below Aberdare, in the Taff Valley. These works, as well as some others in the same valley, are the property of Mr. Powell, of Newport: from them is procured the steam coal, Duffryn *steam* coal, remarkable for its calorifiant power and comparative absence of smoke, giving it a peculiar fitness for steam purposes. To meet the extraordinary demand for this coal, the works have been prosecuted with unusual diligence: large numbers of men have been incessantly employed by day and night, exposing, in the progress of their work, extensive surfaces of coal, of course increasing proportionally the usual sources of danger. To obviate this, in addition to the ordinary means of ventilating the collieries, by withdrawing the vitiated air with a steam-pump, the new method introduced by Mr. G. Gurney is employed, by which mode steam is injected into the flue, driving out the air above it by ascent, and thus impelling pit seems. In this case, to have rendered useless all precautions. An immense volume of carburetted hydrogen was thus disengaged in most dangerous proximity to the fire, so that the explosion had taken place before a man below was aware of the presence of the destroyer. In the absence of proof, imputations of culpable carelessness on the part of the victims of the explosion have been somewhat rashly made, opposed as they are to the opinions of those on the spot capable of judging. Of Mr. Powell, the proprietor, it is simply justice to say that he appears to have disregarded any outlay that contributed to the safety of the works. The remains of the pit has long been under the control of one of the most experienced and careful men that could be found in the north of England collieries; and on the entire confidence reposed in him, no stronger proof could be found than that the survivors and the relatives of those who have suffered profess themselves as willing as ever to entrust their lives to his care. If in the inquiry it shall be proved that science has placed at our disposal any precautionary measure which the management had failed to adopt, it cannot be denied that heavy censure will rest with them. In the meantime we only record the result of our own inquiries, in stating that the general opinion of practical and scientific men on the spot prior to the accident, seemed to be that if there was a safe colliery in the valley, it was the Middle Duffryn Pit.

THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE BOOKSELLING TRADE.

A meeting was again held at Stratheden House, on Monday, at which deputations from the Booksellers' Association, and from the cheap retail sellers, were present. After going through the same arguments as before published, Lord Campbell said that he and his colleagues, the Dean of St. Paul's and Mr. Grote, would be ready to express their opinion on the evidence on Wednesday.

Accordingly the deputations were in attendance on Wednesday at Stratheden House, when his Lordship delivered the opinions of a majority upon the question submitted to them. Having reviewed the arguments urged on both sides, and applauded the fairness with which the controversy had been conducted, his Lordship said that they were unanimously of opinion that the regulations under which the bookselling trade was carried on were not unreasonable and inexpedient. Lord Campbell then wound up an elaborate statement as follows:—"One gentleman who addressed us asked us, in case we should condemn the existing regulations, to frame new ones under which the whole bookselling trade should be conducted. This we must wholly decline, as being beyond our undertaking and beyond the powers conferred upon us. Perhaps the bookselling regulations of any sort. Let there be flourishing without any special regulations of any sort. Let there be entire freedom in the transactions between the publishers and the retail booksellers, the publishers asking prices and making or refusing abatements as they please. Let them deal with every one (although untrickered) who brings money in his purse, or whose responsibility is undoubted; taking care not to encourage the long and renewed credits which are said, under the existing system, to have produced so much mischief. The publishers are not bound to trust any one whom they believe to be sacrificing his wares by reckless underselling, or to be carrying on business without a profit sufficient for maintaining solvency. But let them not require any pledge from the retail dealer to whom they sell their books as to the price which he shall demand in reselling them. Thus, freedom of action, we hope, may lead to harmony and prosperity. We feel the most sincere respect and regard for the highly intellectual and honourable body of men who are engaged in the bookselling trade. As authors, we are deeply indebted to them for their valuable services, and we shall be amply rewarded for our labour and anxiety in this inquiry, if we can contribute in any degree to their permanent welfare, upon which we are convinced that the cause of literature in this country must essentially depend."

MADAME SAQUI.—A biographical notice in the *Patrie* on Madame Saqui, who, at the age of 76 years, is now dancing on the tight rope at the Hippodrome, states some curious facts to account for her being compelled at so advanced a period of life to continue a fatiguing and hazardous performance. It appears that Madame Saqui at acquired a handsome fortune many years ago, and had resolved to retire, when her brother, who was the manager of the Royal theatre, was on the point of becoming bankrupt with debts amounting to 40,000f.; and to save his credit, Madame Saqui paid the whole amount, and reduced herself to poverty. Since that time she has never been enabled to accumulate sufficient wealth to retire, and latterly resolved to go to the *Patrie*, she met with a terrible misfortune. She was returning from Spain with about 30,000f., the profit of great exertions, when she was stopped by bandittiand robbed of the whole of her money. In her youth she was patronised by the Emperor Napoleon, who frequently made her presents; and on one occasion, when much in want of money to meet her engagements, she applied to the Emperor for a large sum of 10,000f., and he sent it to her immediately.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.—The first examination for the scholarships in this institution, recently founded by his R yal Highness Prince Albert on behalf of the Prince of Wales, and called "the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarships," was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, after a most severe examination. Mr. Henry Lord Blandford, being at the head of the list, obtained the scholarship (£30 per annum for two years); and Mr. Robert Hunt the second scholarship, for one year.

THE JERSEY ESTATE.—This long-litigated case has been this week set asi by the Court of Chancery. The property connected with the estate lies, we believe principally in the county of Suffolk, and at the recent dematerialised at seven millions, but only one-half of that amount has been divided in the late decision. One of the fortunate claimants is a journeyman painter named Langham, is this capacity of Mr. Howard, of Maldeg. By the recent decision we understand that the property is divided into seven portions, and that Langham's share will be £500,000!

Mr. Cobden, M.P., has been unable to attend his duties in Parliament during the past week, in consequence of the death of his father-in-law.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, and his symphony in A, No. 7, constituted the orchestral attractions of the fifth programme. Mdlle. Clauss was enthusiastically applauded in the concerto, the conception so colossal that it requires the hands almost of a giant duly to develop its massive proportions. Her reading was pure, intelligent, and unaffected, and not less large, manly, and vigorous as that of her great masculine rivals of pianoforte fame, and as might have been reasonably expected from such a youthful performer as Mdlle. Clauss. The vocal pieces were Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim," given by Miss Williams, sleepless were Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim," given by Miss Williams, unexceptionably the finest bit of singing during the evening; Gumbert's love-song or serenade, 'Mein Herz das ist," sung by Herr Reichardt; and "Jessonda," rendered by Spohr's air, "Der Tag reget," sung by Herr Standigl; and Auber's "Masaniello." The second part of the scheme was confined to Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," the soli by Miss Williams, Herrn Reichart and Standigl; and advantage was taken of the engagement of a chorus to give a concerted piece, but very imperfectly. Cherubini's magnificent opera, "Les Deux Journées," a work that we have long since suggested as worthy of being mounted at the Royal Italian Opera. The extraordinary facility is too limited to supply adequate performances of great choral and operatic productions. The treats of the evening were, therefore, the three instrumental items indicated above, the interpretation of which, under Costa's *bâton*, was, as usual, inimitable. The sixth concert will be on the 31st inst.

MADAME PLEYEL'S CONCERT.

The triumphs of Madame Pleyel at the concerts of the New Philharmonic Society and of the Musical Union, and at Dublin, were completed at her morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, in presence of a large and fashionable audience. Besides nearly all the musical celebrities, native and foreign, of the metropolis. It might have been called a Congress of Pianists, such was the number assembled to listen to their Queen of executants, who performed Beethoven's concerto in C minor in the first part, and Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor in the second part, besides Liszt's railroad express of digital difficulties and curious compound of passage eccentricities in his arrangement of the subjects of the leading scenes from Meyerbeer's "Robert," and his charming piece from "Les Soirées Musicales" of Rossini. In the two concertos, particularly in the Beethoven work, the orchestral accompaniments were finely executed, but the pianoforte part, the intellectual interpretation suffered severely in the C minor. In the Mendelssohnian production, the *tutto* were better done; but still not sufficiently precise for such an accomplished player as Pleyel. Her execution, however, could not be frustrated by any conductor's incompetency, and her vast and unapproachable powers of execution—her mental, refined, and poetic gifts—her wondrous aggregate of the highest merits, constitute the grand pianoforte of the day. The wood forth more triumphantly, The delicacy and elasticity of touch in the slow movement in the G minor, and the prodigious pace at which the *finale* was taken, will not easily be forgotten by Thursday's excited listeners: it was the concert readiness and solidity, but it was the unfailing tinging of the instrument in her hands, the mind and heart was the unfailing tinging of the instrument in her hands, the mind and heart seemed to be at her finger's ends. Her speciality is wide and comprehensive in the most classic and elevated style, and not the trivial bagatelle of the *salon*, she is eq ally distinguished. Such nerve and vigour, combined with ease and elegance, has never been associated in the attributes of any other player.

Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz. Miss Lindley, Mdme. Féron, and Herr Standigl sustained the vocal elsewhings of the programme. A clever but discursive overture by Mr. Frank Mori, "Fridolin," was performed; but the want of rehearsals was the general defect of the concert, the interest in which was, of course, centered in Madame Pleyel's performances.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

This has been a stirring week for musical critics, who have been called upon daily to attend divers grand morning and evening concerts, classic meetings, *matinées*, and *soirées musicales*, sometimes two and three entertainments of a morning, and in the same day.——On Monday Madame Pauline presented coming off in the same day.——On Monday Madame Pauline presented coming off in the same day.——On Monday Madame Pauline presented coming off

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated that her Majesty, at the recommendation of her Ministers, is about to confer the honour of a baronetcy on Lord Boyle, late Justice General and President of the Court of Session, as a reward for his long and valuable services on the bench of Scotland. It is likewise reported that a like honour will be conferred on Professor Alison, on account of his distinguished literary attainments.

Advices have been received from Hobart Town to the 21st of January, that coal has been discovered near Kelmscott, in Western Australia.

No less than 600 bags of the small shell-fish called periwinkles were sent from Greenock to London by the screw steamer *Metropolitan* on her last two trips, each bag weighing two cwt. and a half, and making in all 82 tons and a half.

On Saturday last an important extension of the Leeds Northern (late Leeds and Thirsk) Railway was formally opened, with the manifestations of rejoicings and festive ceremonies usual on such occasions.

On Monday morning the greater portion of the new fish market at Billingsgate, including its sub-market for the sale and boiling of shell-fish, was opened for trade.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have changed their determination respecting the monster steamer, *Great Britain*, which the directors have resolved on making it a screw, instead of a paddle-box steamer. The screw will be 20 feet in diameter

The Post-office authorities have in contemplation a comprehensive scheme for the reduction of foreign postal rates.

The arrival of vessels at Liverpool from America, and in the port of London from all parts of the world, is now communicated to all the principal ports and places on the continent of Europe, by means of the Submarine Telegraph, within two hours of their appearance in port.

Between the 12th of February and the 30th of April of this year, the enormous quantity of 129,000 tubs of oysters (fetching 3s. British the tub, the sum of £19,350) were delivered to the merchants by 130 oyster boats, at Gorsey, in Jersey

Lord Colonsay (Mr. Duncan M'Neill), one of the permanent Lords Ordinary on the Court of Session in Scotland, is appointed Lord Justice General, and President of the Court, in the room of the Right Hon. David Boyle, resigned Mr. Adam Anderson, Lord Advocate, is appointed Lord of Session of the Outer House, in the room of Lord Colonsay. Mr. John Inglis, Solicitor-General for Scotland, is appointed Lord Advocate, in the room of Mr. A. Anderson.

It appears that during the year ending the 29th September last there were 706,378 persons received in-door relief in Ireland; 49,079 out-door relief. The expenditure for the year, exclusive of payments on account of former years, was £1,102,178 4s. 5d.

The total charge on the Consolidated Fund, and on all other public revenues, for religious, educational, and charitable institutions, was, in 1850, £607,120, and in 1851, £581,032

The honour of being made a corresponding member of the National Institute of France has recently been conferred in the most flattering manner upon Mr. Fairbairn, the eminent civil engineer. Mr. Fairbairn's claims were backed by the names of Dupin, Dumas, Foucault, Biot, and Morin.

Mr. George Forsyth House Drapery, Cheapside, has made the handsome donation of £20 in aid of the funds of the City Branch Soup Kitchen and Hospice, Victoria-street, Snow-hill.

The total quantity of British spirits exported to the colonies and to foreign parts, in the year ending 5th, was 3,9.814 gallons; and in 1851, 229,650 gallons. Of this quantity 104,786 gallons were sent to British colonies and possessions, and 124,864 gallons to foreign countries and colonies

Her Majesty has liberally subscribed the sum of £10, through Col. Phipps, to the fund now being raised for the widow and children of Mr. Gibbons, late the head gardener at the Peel Park, Salford, who was accidentally drowned a fortnight ago, while endeavouring to save the life of a female who had fa len into the river Irwell.

The total number of appeals against the house tax in the city of London, during the year ended the 5th of April last, amounted to 3,0.0. The number of those relieved was 2,0.0, and the rest were upheld or were confirmed. The amount of duty allowed on these appeals was £1223

It appears from an official document that last year the amount of grants by the Education Committee of the Privy Council to normal and elementary schools amounted to £142,229 8s. 8½d., and in the preceding year to £100,097 7s. 10½d.

Last week, Stephen Walker, a farmer, aged 27 years, having been forbidden by the parents of a young girl named Fanny Walker, the daughter of a publican in Cheadle, Staffordshire, from continuing his addresses to her, deliberately murdered her, by shooting her through the window of an apartment in which he saw her standing, and afterwards blew his own brains out.

Adelaide Woolenough, aged 87, who was employed as servant in the house, No. 13, Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn road, fell, a few days ago, from the third-story down to the yard below, a height of upwards of 50 feet, and in falling through a skylight in her d-scent; whereby her skull was fractured, her ribs were broken, and the framework of her body was shattered in a most dreadful manner. She survived but a few hours after the accident.

By a return relative to the amount of the population of the several parishes comprised in the Medway Union, Chatham, it appears that whilst in the course of eleven years ending in April, 1852, the population has increased nearly 6000 a year, pauperism has decreased to a very considerable extent.

It is believed, from the destruction of the fine oaks and deer in Old Wychwood Forest, in Oxford, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that its entire enclosure is about to be effected.

It is stated that the late Col. Fordyce, who lately fell in a skirmish with the Kaffirs, in his last will bequeathed a pension to the widow of every soldier who should fall under its command; a sublime act on the part of the gallant officer to be sure, but one which left the means of purchase commissions for his five most deserving sergeants.

A large fresco painting, by Giulio Romano, has been sent to this country by Lord Overstone, to be placed in the National Gallery. It arrived at Liverpool in the steamer *Geneva* from Leghorn, and has been removed *viâ* railway direct to the National Gallery.

The Earl of Derby is confined to his house by an attack of the gout.

On Monday, three mechanics, were drowned in the river Ribble, near Preston, in consequence of the boat in which they, with seven other persons were sailing, being capsized by a sudden gust of wind.

Recent accounts from China mention the total loss of the ship *Eos*, of 500 tons burden, from London to Shanghai, in the Banda Sea, with a valuable cargo of piece goods: crew saved. The loss of the Danish ship *Canton*, in the Pacific, is also mentioned.

The export of tea from China shows an increase this year of 1,800,000 lb. as compared with last year: of silk the decrease is equal to about 2000 bales.

On Sunday morning, as Edward Fuller, aged fifty, night watchman at Mr. Bovill's corn stores, Milford lane, Strand, was crossing the barges in front of his master's premises, to go on board a steam-boat from Temple pier, he missed his footing and was drowned.

Mr. James Holder, brother of the late Mr. Fielden, M.P., was found dead in his bed on Sunday night, by his wife, soon after he had left her for the purpose of retiring to rest. The cause of his sudden death was disease of the heart.

During Monday night, the shop of Mr. Howard, jeweller, Market-street, Manchester, was entered, and prop rty worth £500, including 13 gold watches, 19 gold watches, and a quantity of gold jewellery, made, &c., was taken away. The thief had entered himself in the cellar, and had cut a hole through the floor of the shop. He is now in custody, but the property has not yet been recovered.

L'Independance Belge says that a medical gentleman of the name of Williams has discovered that the fatal consequences of pleuro-pneumonia, the disease which has proved so fatal to cattle both on the Continent and in this country, can be entirely prevented. It appears that Mr. Williams has been pursued upon a large number of animals, and for a considerable time, with complete success. A commission has been issued by the Belgian Government to inquire into the subject, and a similar course is about to be adopted by the Government of Holland.

During the past week, thousands of fresh-water fish have been poisoned in the river Colne, at Colchester, an immense tank of gas tar having been emptied into the river from the premises of the old gas-works.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* states:—"As a proof of the healthy state of affairs under Free Trade, we may mention that at the present moment there is not a single able-bodied pauper, male or female, in the Cheltenham workhouse, although the union comprises Cheltenham, with its 40,000 inhabitants and 13 agricultural parishes. The master of the workhouse has for some time been obliged to waste the fire ordinarily used for cooking the pauper's dinners, such dinners not being now required. The wards in the house and grounds, and which work, under the old system of Protection, was invariably done by the able-bodied paupers."

Mr. Charles Coakk, of the London Coffee-house, St. John's-lane, Liverpool, died on the morning of the last week. In the rush to get to the train, after the races at Chester, on the Wednesday, he was thrown across the rail. He instantly threw himself on his back, and the moving train passed over him without causing the slightest injury.

Among the latest discoveries at Nineveh, one coffin found contained the body of a lady of the Royal house; many of her garments were entire, also the gold studs and hieroglyphics. The most singular piece of dress however, was a mask of thin gold pressed upon the face, so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased.

The *Echo Saumarois*, a French paper, of the 14th, says:—"A balloon fell yesterday, about four in the afternoon, in the commune of Neuilé, near Saumur. No one can say whence it came, nor tell anything about it. It is about 36 feet in diameter, and the green and yellow silk of which it is made is of English manufacture. There was no car attached to it, but merely a basket, on which were found half a roll, some pieces of cord, and some small rools."

On Tuesday morning, shortly after seven o'clock, one of the Grenadier Guards, on duty at the Horse Guards, was found, shortly after he was relieved from his post as sentry, with his throat cut and quite dead, in the black hole of the guard-house, where he had gone to take a short sleep.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To say that the great Epsom festival commences on Tuesday is to say that the turf calendar is in all other respects "blank" for the week. Mr. Dorling's bill of fare is a bumper, and the Derby one of the most exciting and mysterious ever known. The present calculation is, that five or six and twenty will be found at the post. The aquatic fixtures are confined to the great match on Monday for the championship of the Thames, and the London Yacht Club match on Saturday. There will be cricket matches of some extent at Lord's, and at Prince's Park, Liverpool, on Monday, and at Broughton, near Manchester, on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Hobble Noble, who, when we last quoted him, was almost out of the betting, came into immense favor to-day, and closed first favourite by two points. Alderan, Clavarhouse, Alfred the Great, Kingston, Augur, and King of Trumps were also in force at improved quotations. On the other hand, Harbinger gave way a point or two on the previous market, and Stockwell was friendless. The following were the averages:—

SUMMER STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Hugo (t)	6 to 1 agst Chief Justice	6 to 1 agst Waterfall
	6 to 1 agst Grand Duchess	
DERBY		
6 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	14 to 1 agst Alfred the Great	35 to 1 agst Chief Baron Nicholson
8 to 1 —— Alderan	16 to 1 —— Kingston	
10 to 1 —— Little Harry (t)	20 to 1 —— Stockwell	25 to 1 —— Miller
10 to 1 —— Harbinger	20 to 1 —— Augur	33 to 1 —— Eliott
11 to 1 —— Clavarhouse	20 to 1 —— King of Trumps	50 to 1 —— Naboth (t)
	1000 to 10 agst Mixture	
OAKS		
6 to 1 agst Red Hind	7 to 1 agst Gorgiarina	10 to 1 agst Gossamer
	10 to 1 agst Azuba	

THURSDAY.—An improvement in Hobble Noble, Little Harry, and King of Trumps, and a decline of ten points each in Augur and Stockwell, were the results of a very busy afternoon.

DERBY		
5 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	13 to 1 agst Alfred the Great	30 to 1 agst Augur (t)
7 to 1 —— Little Harry	14 to 1 —— King of Trumps	30 to 1 —— Stockwell
9 to 1 —— Also an	15 to 1 —— Kingston	33 to 1 —— Eliott
11 to 1 —— Harbinger	25 to 1 —— Joe Miller	40 to 1 —— Daniel O'Rourke
11 to 1 —— Clavarhouse	25 to 1 —— Cowley	50 to 1 —— Wool sack
OAKS		
10 to 1 agst Gossamer	15 to 1 agst Kate	

BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The LANSDOWNE TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Powney's Lantarine (A Day). 1. Duke of Bedford's Rose (F. Butler). 2.

The BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each. Mr. Howard nd Cineas (A. Day). 1. Duke of Richmond's Stella (Flatman), 2.

The SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Williams's Chief Justice (Lye), 1. Mr. Bryce's Young England (Hiett), 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Stinton's Letterpress (Charlton), 1. Mr. T. Parr's Snowdrift (Wakefield), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with £30 added.—Mr. Parr's Clothworker (Owner), 1. Mr. Whitehouse's Sexplany (J. Sharp), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

CITY CUP of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. M. ainley's Storyteller (Charlton), 1. Mr. Woolcot's Kate (Cowley), 2.

WESTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, 50 sovs added. Mr. Howard's Vaultress (A. Day), 1. Lord W. Powlett's fly the Libel out of Fernhill's dam (S. Stiggles) 2.

ARISTOCRATIC HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. T. Parr's Weathergauge (Owner), 1. Mr. Steven's Vesta (Mr. Elwes), 2.

DYRHAM HANDICAP of 100 sovs.—Duke of Bedford's Hugo (S. Steggles), 1. Mr. H. Hull's Pitaford (A. Day), 2.

SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Sir C. Rushout's Flounce, 1. Maid of the West, 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The exciting race between Robert Coombes, of Mortlake, and T. Cole, of Chelsea, for the championship of the Thames and £400, will come off on Monday next, from Putney to Mortlake with most are in capital condition, and a first-rate contest is expected. Coombes is slightly the favourite. The *Lalla Rookh* has been chartered to accompany the match for the benefit of the losing man, and for the use of the umpires and reteree.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

One or two rather important features—the result of a superabundance of capital and of the prospect of large additional supplies of gold being received here from Australia during the winter months—have presented themselves this week. The first to which we may particularly allude is an official notice, to the effect that the next issue of Exchequer Bills will be at the rate of only 1½d. per diem, or £1 18s. 6½d. per annum. The interest now paying on those securities is 1½d. per day, or £2 5s. 7½d. per annum. Hence it will be perceived that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined to pursue a medium, consequently a moderate, policy as to loans, at being pretty generally understood that his predecessor in office had contemplated making a reduction in the rate to 1d. per day, or £1 10s. 5d. per annum. Almost immediately following this announcement, we have to state that the East India Company have given notice that the present rate of interest on their bonds (£3 per cent.) will, on and after the 31st of May, 1853, be reduced to £2 10s. per cent. Although we are of opinion that the premium on both the above-named securities will be fairly supported in the long run, some parties contend that large additional quantities of Consols will be taken off the market hence the latter has risen very steadily this week, and prices have advanced about one-quarter per cent. On Monday there were sellers of the Three per Cents at 99¾ for Money. No particular change to k place in the position of the money market during the early part of Wednesday; but on Thursday the Three per Cents reached par, the quotations for them having been 99⅞, 100, 99⅞. Bank Stock was marked 220½, 220, and 221. The Three per Cents Reduced were steady, at 99¾ to 99; the New Three per Cents, ditto, ditto, ditto, were at 111⅛. Exchequer Bills were tolerably firm; those for March were marked 71s. to 74s.; and for June, 64s. to 67s premium. At the quotations given above a very moderate business has been transacted.

Notwithstanding that it is asserted that Messrs. Baring will make advances for the payment of the Mexican dividends, that stock has ruled excessively heavy. Since this time they were down as low as 31, but they have since recovered to 32 for the Five per Cents. Most of the Northern Bonds have kept up tolerably well, but Spanish and South American securities have commanded very little attention. On Tuesday Brazilian Five per Cents were marked 98¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 73¾; Grenada Deferred, 4¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 23¾; Peruvian Six per Cents, 102; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 103; Sardinian Five per Cents, 97 to ¾; Spanish Committee's Bonds, 24; Venezuela Three-and a Half per Cents, 41 to 40¾; and Ditto Deferred, 14¾. Occasional sales have been effected in Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, at 93¾; Ecuador, 4¾; Danish Five per Cents, 104¾; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 46¾ to 47; and Spanish New Three per Cents, Deferred, 20¾; Canada 5 per Cent. Bonds have been quoted at 113⅝ to ¾; and City Navigation, 3¾ per cent. Bonds, Very few Railway Shares have changed hands.

We have again to notice a further increase in the demand for Bank shares. British North American have risen £1, and Colonial £1 5s. Australasia have touched 88, British North American 86, Colonial, 144; London and Westminster, 25; London Joint Stock, 18⅝; London and Westminster, 29¾; Oriental Bank Corporation, 36, Provincial Bank of Ireland, 46; South Australia, 25; and Union of London, 16.

Steamboat shares have slightly advanced. Peninsular and Oriental, 83; Ditto, New, 34⅝; Royal Mail, 77; and General Steam, 2¾.

Money for all commercial purposes has been in great request this week. Bankers generally having made liberal advances upon produce, the colonial markets have ruled active, and prices have continued to improve. Our letters from the manufacturing districts are very satisfactory.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market owing chiefly to the comparative falling off in the traffic receipts have been by no means large. Holders of most shares, however, have not exhib ted much anxiety to realise; hence the fall in the quota tions has not been of much moment. Annexed are the closing quotations on Thursday

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 13⅜; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 7¼; Caledonian, 20; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 6; East Anglian, 4; Eastern Co nties, 9; Eastern Union, B and C, 4¼; East Lancashire, 17; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 9½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 54; Great Northern, 20; Ditto, Ha f, A Stock, 8½; Ditto, A Stock, Extension, 2½; Great South and Western (Ireland), 39; Great Western, 93½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 81; Ditto, Thirds, 9½ pm; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72½; Ditto, Fifths, 8; London and Blackwall, 5; London and Brighton, 104¾; London and North Western, 122¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 27⅜; London and South-Western, 93; Ditto, £50 Shares, 35¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33¾; Midland, 60¾; Newcastle, 11¾; Newry and Enniskillen, 6; Norfolk, 33; North Brit-h, 7¾; North Staffordshire, 10¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20¾ ex new; Scot-ish Central, 17¾; Sorewsbury and Birmingham, 14¾; South Devon, 19; South-Eastern, 21. Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, 2½, Waterford and Kilkenny, 4¾; West Cornwall, 10¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18¾; and York and North Midland, 24¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 9½; Buckingham, 18½; Eastern Counties Extensions, No. 1, 1¾ pm, Ditto, No. 2, 1 pm; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 18 to ¾; Ditto, Redeemable Scrip, 11¾; Consolidated British and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 145; Norfolk Extension, 20¾; North British, 5¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13¾, ex new; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 10¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, Six per Cent., 2¾; and North Midland Purchase, 10¾.

FOREIGN.—Charlered and Exquelines, 14¾; East Indian, 22½; Great Indian Peninsula, 6½; Ditto, 5¾; Maria Antonia, 8¾; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 22¾; Ditto, Three per Cent. Bonds, 12¼; Paris and Lyons, 10¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 21¾; Rouen and Havre, 11; Sambre and Meuse, 4¾; and Western of France, 7¾.

In the early part of the week Mining Shares were very weak; but they have since somewhat improved. On Thursday, Agua Frias were done at 1¾ to ⅞; Australasian Freehold marked ⅛; Carson's Creek, 1; Colonial Gold, 2 to 1; English and Australian Copper, 4¾ to ⅝; Port Phillip, 1¾; Santiago de Cuba, 10½; South Australian, 1¾; and Tin Croft, 11¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week very moderate supplies of English wheat have arrived up to our market constantly, and by land carriage; hence the show of samples of both new and fresh has been fair for the season. Notwithstanding that no somewhat large quantities of foreign flour have been brought forward the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce has ruled at advanced full prices. The foreign wheats have sold at rates quotations within the value of home and in many parcels has been supplied. In barley comparatively little business has been transacted, with fair grinding qualities at full a shade lower. No change in malt. Oats, beans, and peas have changed hands steadily, at full currencies. Indian corn much neglected, but in full average has been done during the four, the prices of which are rather inclined to decline from.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s, ditto, white, 39s to 44s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s, ditto, white, 40s to 44s, rye, 24s to 26s, grinding barley, 22s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s, malting ditto 28s to 34s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt 52s to 56s; brown ditto, 46s to 52s, Kingston and Ware, 54s to 60s, Chevalier ditto 56s to 62s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 18s, potato ditto 19s to 20s, Lough, and York ditto, 18s to 21s, Scotch ditto, 20s to 24s, York beans new, 30s to 34s, old, 34s to 36s, grey peas 32s to 34s, maple 32s to 37s, white 31s to 34s, boilers, 34s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour 36s to 40s, Suffolk, 27s to 32s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 30s to 34s per 280 lb. *Foreign.*—American flour 20s to 24s per barrel. Dutch 28s to 30s per sack.

The Seed Trade.—Linseed inclined to steadier at 48s to 49s, and Bombay, 45s 6d to 46s per quarter. Several parcels of Mediterranean have changed hands at 46s. Rapeseed, 42l to 42l per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes English, 6l 5s to 6l 10s; foreign, 5l 15s to 6l 5s per ton. Rape cake 4l 10s to 4l 15s per ton. Canary, 50s to 52s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 60s to 68s, white, 80s to 95s; Foreign, red, 42s to 48s, white 60s to 64s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4-lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 3d; barley, 28s 3d; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 30s 0d; beans, 31s 0d; peas, 32s 2d.

The Corn Trade during the week.—Wheat, 40s 1½d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 19s 7d; rye, 31s 7d; beans, 30s 3d; peas, 32s 9d

Imports.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s

Tea.—Several public sales have taken place this week, and at which a fair amount of business has been transacted at about last week's prices. Privately, common congou is selling at from 9½d to 10½d per lb. Advices from China to the late date from Canton of March last were 25,500 chests, against 37,500 chests for corresponding period in 1851.

Sugar.—The demand continues exceedingly heavy, for the former week's prices are fully supported. On Saturday last having amounted to 15,903 bags, against 14,982,360 do. last season.

Coffee.—Fine Mocha continues to command rather more attention, at an advance of 2d per cwt. Plantation sorts have been pushed at the 2d per cwt. Foreign coffees rather lower.

Rice.—Prices remain in a very inactive state, and late figures are barely supported

Provisions.—The best Irish butter is in moderate request at full prices, but other kinds are very dull. Carlow, Kerry, and Limerick, 76s to 78s per cwt.; Cork, 74s to 76s, and Limerick, from May to December, 68s per cwt. English butter is again lower. Fine weekly Dorset, 72s to 80s per cwt.; Devon, 64s to 68s per cwt. The bacon trade is less active. For immediate delivery, 52s has been paid for Waterford singsides, and 54s for the end of the month. Barrel beef and pork, as we quote, are quite as dear. Hams, 60s to 70s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market continues steady, at extreme quotations. P Y C on the spot is selling at 39s 3d to 37s; and for forward delivery, 37s 9d to 38s per cwt., down tallow, 35s 9d to 36s per cwt., no cash

Oils.—Linseed is tolerably firm, both for home use and for export. Prices generally are well supported. Linseed, £ 27 to £27 10s per tun.

Spirits.—In rum a moderate business has been done at full prices. In brandy, 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per gallon for fine marks, and some sales have been effected in low to middling qualities. East India, ditto, at 1s 2d per gallon. Brandy remains but little variety between 4 and 5 years old, at 9s 3d to 9s 6d per gallon. In geneva the demand is very limited, and prices are barely supported. Hollands are selling at 1s 2d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; clover ditto, £3 15s to £4 17s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 15s per load.

Coals.—Carr's startley, 14s; Hasting's Hartley, 14s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; West Hartley, 14s; Tees, 13s 6d; Hetton, 15s; Lambton, 15s 6d, Hetton, 16s; Richmond, 15s; Stewart's, 15s; South Kelloe, 12s per ton.

Hops.—Owing to the firmness on the part of factors, all kinds of hops move off slowly, but we have no actual fall to notice in prices.

Wool.—The colonials sales have commenced, with a large attendance of both home and foreign buyers. The whole of the parcels are yet offered have changed hands at an advance in the quotations of fully 1d per lb In the private market very little is doing, although the total quantity for sale is only about 25,000 bales

Potatoes.—Supplies are becoming scarce and fine York Regents are sold at from 90s to 100s per ton. Other kinds, 60s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield.—Inferior cattle have sold readily, and prices have had an upward tendency from 2s to 3s per 8 lbs. Prime Scots, Devons, and Herefords, 3s to 3s 4d; ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; prime calves, 3s 6d per 8 lbs; and prime sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been firm for each kind of meat, at the full quotations.

Best, from 2s 8d to 3s 0d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; lamb, 4s to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HARBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 14.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieut. Hon. C. Wellesley, 3 Hussars, to be Capt. vice Lord A F C G Lennox; Cornet Lord H C G Lennox to be Lieut. vice Miller.

1st Dragoons—Cornet A Wyndham to be Lieut. vice Wemyss. 7th D Webb to be Cornet, vice Morgan. 8th. W T Betty to be Cornet

2nd Dragoons—E Peppe to be Cornet, vice Cannon.

4th Light Dragoons. H S Furnan to be Cornet.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut J F Wimer to be Captain, vice Haworth; F Musgrave to be Lieutenant.

8th Lieut ser Guards—Will am Viscount Enn ismore, to be Ens gn and Lieut, vice Stevenson.

1st Foot—Lieut Hon C M Wynn, to be Capt. vice Hon. C Wynn. 9th W Digerton to be Lieutenant, vice Terry. 10th W Pitt ——— to be Ensign vice Wesley. 31st J C Shadwell to be Lieut, vice Gordon. 34th Lieut W Watty ——— to be Capt. vice Thomas. 37th Lieut Hon C Wellesley to be Lieut, vice Warry. 39th Ensign R L Hopkins to be Lieut. vice Hon. C Wynn. 40th Lieut Hon Berkeley ——— to be Lieut. vice Hon. C Wynn. 41st Ensign Wynyard to be Lieut, vice Hamilton. 44th A M Magrath to be Lieut. vice Hon. C Wynn. 46th A Wynne to be Ensign, vice Frost. 55th R W Fielden to be Lieut, vice Warren. 60th Lieut Hon Berkeley ——— to be Lieut. vice Hon. C Wynn. 61st C Johnson to be Ensign, vice Thackeray. 77th F Adair to be Ensign, vice Wemyss. 84th A Hanley to be Lieut, vice Cuthbert. 85th J Hughes to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 90th C Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Jerome. 93rd P A L Phipps to be Ensign, vice Denison. 23rd Staff Surg of Ben Cass J R Hume M D, to be surgeon vice Bell. 24th Assist Surg Hon C Wynn to be Lieut 1st West India Regiment. A F Hart to be Ensign, vice Maingy 3d Buffalo to be Ensign, vice Lloyd.

Cape Mounted Rifemen. Lieut A H P S Worsley to be Captain vice Wood

Hospital Staff—Surgeon Wall M D, to be Staff Surgeon of the second Class, vice Brush M D, deceased. Assist Surg J Gilpatrick, on duty at the East India Company's depot, at Warley, to have local rank of Lieut while so employed; Mr G V Foss to have the local and temporary rank of Captain in Western Australia while employed as Staff Officer of Pensioners in that colony.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J WILKINSON, Clifton-street, Nottinghamshire, brace-manufacturer. T YOUNGMAN, Cheltenham, builder.

BANKRUPTS

R WHITE, Gloucester-street, Curtain-road, and J BOWLER, Wilkes-street, Spitalfields, scale-board-cutters. F P HOBLYN, Cambridge, surgeon. T HEAD, Hanley, Staffordshire, apothecary. T THAME, Buckingham, innkeeper. J ASSELL, Camb ll-green, Islington, cheesemonger. T GOODE, Bristol, draper. J HOWARD, Bristol, builder. C STONE, Islington, cattle-salesman. HONNE, Leigh, Essex, butcher. E DUSHINS, Colchester, Essex, common brewer H DANES, Bethnal-green road, carpenter. W HOLDEN, Cambridge, surgeon I to MIVE, Market, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, wine merchant. J CRIPP, Serjeants' Inn, Strand, Middlesex, solicitor. W CARDING, Bethnal-green, Middlesex, draper. W P FRANKLIN, Kingsl n-upon-Hull shoe-dealer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J M'KENZIE and SON, Edinburgh, working jewellers. D TOUGH and SON, Glasgow ship-chandlers. G IMMIE, Perth, spirit dealer

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 10.

Corps of Royal Marines—Second Lieutenant J F Hawkey to be First Lieutenant, vice C Wetridge.

BANKRUPTS

C W WARE, Bond-street, picture-dealer. W RUSSELL, Bethnal-green-road, draper. E CALVERT, Petersfield, Hampshire, woollen-draper. J BANISTER, Birmingham, brass-founder. T FARSMAN, bricks-upon-Tyne, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

M WALKER, Glasgow, wayer. J BURDAS, Montrose, jeweller. R LATTA Glasgow, merchant. J G, and D MARSHALL, Coney Park, near Kilsyth, farmings, coal-masters. A MILLER, Glasgow, wholesa e tea and coffee merchant.

BIRTHS.

At the Parsonage, Kensal-green, on the 17th inst. at Mandis hill West, the wife of the Rev Arthur Gore Pemberton of twin daughters ——On the 17th inst. at Maids hill West, the wife of John Morris Jones, Esq, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter ——On the 18th inst. at 13 Bath Kingsmead, of a daughter ——On the 16th inst. the wife of the Rev Dr Cappel, of a daughter ——On the 8d inst. the wife of Lieut-Col Hogarth, of a son ——On the 18th inst. the Hon Mrs Dalrymple Hay, of a daughter ——On the 15th inst. the wife of the Rev W J Burnes, M A, of a son ——On the 15th inst. the Lady Maunsey, of a son and heir.——On the 15th inst. the wife of the Rev Thompson Podmore, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 11th inst Neille Lamont, Esq, French Vice-Consul of the Channel Islands, to Adèle, only daughter of Baron de Livet, of St Germain-en-Laye, ——On the 13th inst. the Rev Arthur Gordon, third son of the late Sir Robert R Cardon, Bart, of the Priory, Templecomb, to Frances Rose Emily, youngest daughter of the late William Woodward, Esq, of Maiton House Grove, Stamford-hill, and niece to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart ——On the 18th inst. at Hawke Norfolk, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Hawkins Boulton, K C B, to Lieut-Colonel Augustus H R I C Barwise, to Catherine Dora, daughter of the late Barry Hutchison, Esq, of Ferry-hill, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst. the Hon Lady Airey, widow of the late General Sir George Airey, K C H ——On the 5th inst. Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Rosmount ——On the 7th inst. Sarah Eliza, th Lord Y, wife of the Rev William Moore, rector of Bringe field and Cranham. Gloucestershire ——On the 13 h inst. Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart, in the 81st year of his age ——On the 4th inst. the Hon John Capel Hanbury Tracy, third son of the late Hon Lord Sudeley ——On the 5th inst. Barbara Susan, dau. of D. Archdeacon, Bedford-square and Barrow Weald, Middlesex, aged 46.——On Tuesday, the 18th inst. at Cleveland Lodge, Northfleet, Kent, John Falin, Esq, L L D, late of Barnes-green, Surrey, in the 86th year of his age,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 561.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

MINISTERIAL RECANTATIONS.

THE operation popularly known as that of "eating one's words" is no doubt an exceedingly disagreeable one. No one either in public or in private life likes to perform it. When a man is most inconsistent with his former self, his words, his gestures, his whole bearing are all so contrived as to impress upon careless and uninterested spectators the belief that he is not eating his words at all, but that he is steadily pursuing the course of policy or of conduct which he had previously traced out for himself. There is in society a very general tendency not to bear too hard upon such unhappy victims of necessity. Allowances are made for the bitternesses of the operation; wry faces are forgiven; and delays and postponements of the final gulp are regarded as natural and excusable. Even those who are interested that the deed should be done, are willing to humour a little attempted mystification upon the subject, and to allow the victim all the butter and honey that he can lay upon the large bolus which fate and justice have ordained him to swallow, so as to make its deglutition as easy and as palatable as possible. The sympathies of our human nature are so kindly, and every man is at heart so conscious of his own liability to error, that he who openly and frankly avows that he has been wrong, generally disarms hostility, and is permitted to eat his words without any vindictive condemnation, except from the unfeeling and the depraved. In public even more than in private life, we witness these results. There only needs a conviction in the minds of the great mass of the people that "the eaters of words" are honest in their change of opinion, to assure them a ready forgiveness. To eat one's words is, after all, nothing but another phrase for the renunciation of error; and he who solemnly and sincerely abandons a wrong course of argument, or of action, and repents at the same time that ever he was guilty of it, is entitled to something more than gratitude;—he demands, and will receive, respect. It is wilful and interested persistency in error that is wicked, not the recantation of it. The wry faces, the frequent postponements, and the thin transparent disguises, are but the forced tributes which we pay to our inexorable self-esteem; or they are the bandages with which we bind the wounds of our bleeding vanity. They are permitted, because they are natural; and though they may occasionally excite amusement, they never provoke hostility.

The Earl of Derby, and the principal members of his Administration, are at this time in this unenviable but not disgraceful predicament. The truth, to which they were long blind, is now evident; and they severally see it with more or less of distinctness. A new light dawned upon them as soon as they were compelled by the responsibilities of office to investigate facts for the sake of truth, and not for the sake of a dexterous and interested logomachy with their opponents. The proper government of Great Britain is so solemn and weighty a business, the interests of the nation are so varied and so complicated, and the system of "compromises" where they conflict is so obviously prudent and wise, that, however irrationally men may act and speak when in opposition, they are forced to listen to reason, when they have thrust or insinuated themselves into the cares and responsibilities of office. The possession of power restrains the discursive, and sobers the excited. The mountebank of opposition often becomes a steady man of business when he has attained the position which he sought; and those who have to deal with important facts, as the Ministers of a great nation must always do, learn to give them their due importance, and are compelled to recognise them at any expense, even at that of their own consistency. Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is already a very different person from Mr. Disraeli the leader of the Opposition: the one might *say* what he pleased, the other must *do* what *is* right. In his case, the process of word-eating has been somewhat expeditiously gone through; and there is scarcely a Free-trader in the country, who is not fully conscious, that, whatever the views of that eminent person may have formerly been on the subject of the commercial system of Sir Robert Peel, and especially of the tax upon bread, his views are now in accordance with those of the man whom he once so bitterly condemned. Mr. Disraeli dreams of nothing so wild and so insane as any attempt to restore that system of Protection, which is as defunct as Queen Anne, or the Heptarchy. He may have once done so, but the day has past. He has awakened to the stern realities of life and power, and the downfal of the Russell Administration has converted him into a Free-trader. He has said so with sufficient plainness to satisfy most men; and if his speech on the introduction of the Budget did not express his recantation in set terms, it left no room for any reasonable doubt that he was no longer a Protectionist in the same sense as before. If he have yet anything more to eat, he will eat it in due time, either with or without the wry face, and either with or without the sweetening or the condiment that *is* to disguise it.

On Monday night the Earl of Derby performed a similar feat. His Lordship has at length felt himself bound to immolate his past speeches on the shrine of his present convictions. The Duke of Newcastle having made a most able and complete recapitulation of the benefits this country had reaped from the wise commercial policy pursued by Sir Robert Peel, and to which Lord Derby, in every case except the repeal of the Corn Laws, was a consenting, if not a willing, party; and Lord Granville having followed up that statement by a direct appeal to the Premier to declare whether he still thought a recurrence to a duty on corn to be necessary, the great Earl of Derby opened his mouth and fairly bolted most of the recorded words of the great Lord Stanley. His Lordship had endeavoured, on one or two former occasions, to perform this inevitable but disagreeable

EPSOM RACES, 1852.—"DANIEL O'ROURKE," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY STAKES.—(SEE PAGE 434.)

duty, but never thoroughly succeeded until Lord Granville so kindly gave him the opportunity. His words are already historical :—

> The noble Earl (said he) *is quite wrong in supposing that the imposition of a duty on corn was in my opinion a matter of necessity.* I stated that I did conceive, that for the purpose at once of relieving the suffering agricultural classes, and also for the purpose of improving the revenue, which might thereby enable us to take off other taxes without injury to the consumer—*I distinctly stated that it was my opinion that an import on corn was desirable*; and I also stated, that, whether relief should be granted by an impost of a duty on foreign corn, *was a matter which should rest upon the judgment of the constituencies, and was in no case a matter of necessity, but that it was in my opinion a desirable mode of affording relief to a suffering class.* I hold that opinion still; but I state again that that is a question which must be left to the constituencies of the country; and, moreover, I do not give any pledge to the noble Earl opposite. *I will further state that my opinion is, from what I have since heard and learned, that there certainly will not be in favour of a remposition of a duty on corn that extensive majority without which I stated to the House it would not be desirable to impose it.*

It may be asked, what more can be expected from a man in Lord Derby's position than such an avowal as this—candid enough, considering his past career, to satisfy the most ardent Free-trader? But much more is expected, not simply for the sake of Lord Derby, but for that of public morality. It is not enough that he and Mr. Disraeli should do themselves and the country the justice to admit that they were formerly in error. Such an admission is satisfactory; but far more is required from men in the high position of statesmen, and leaders of the Senate of this country. When Sir Robert Peel, acting under the strong compulsion of imperative duty, found that he could no longer maintain the opinions he had formerly expressed on the subject of a duty on corn, he acted a manly part. He did not consider himself an indispensable and inevitable Minister. He did not retain power to carry out a policy which he had once disapproved, but with a proper sense of his own dignity and duty he resigned office. In his memorable letter to the Queen, dated the 6th of December, 1845, before the Corn Laws were repealed, but after he had become convinced that it was impossible to continue them, he left it to Lord John Russell to form a Ministry if he could; and promised, in his capacity of a private member of Parliament, to act in accordance with the new views of policy and of justice which had taken possession of his mind.

If Lord Derby would imitate that high example, he might, if power were his object, more honourably attain and more certainly preserve it than he can now hope to do; and if "a fair page in his country's history" was to him a reward, as it was to Sir Robert Peel, he might, in like manner, be assured of it by a display of that chivalry which was formerly his boast, and by a manly abnegation as well as recantation. Though Sir Robert Peel was afterwards the Minister who repealed the Corn Laws, it should never be forgotten that when he changed his opinions he resigned, and that he only consented to resume office, on the demand of the Queen, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of his parliamentary opponent to form an Administration. Three weeks ago, before Lord Derby had announced that he no longer thought it "necessary" to restore the Protection system, we expressed the public opinion of his conduct in retaining office in defiance of his growing convictions, and those of his subordinates, in favour of a contrary system. What has since occurred has but added to the force of the remarks we then made.

It may be matter for rejoicing that Lord Derby and his colleagues have not proved obstinate in shutting their eyes against the truths which are patent to all the rest of the world; but it is still more clearly a matter of duty in them to retire, and leave to others the attempt to govern the country. They are not the Ministers of necessity, as Sir Robert Peel was; and at least there can be no proof that such is the fact until they shall do as Sir Robert Peel did, and give her Majesty the option of choosing her advisers from the ranks of men who have not eaten their words, and who are not justly open to the reproach of loving power more ardently than they love principle. Lord Derby destroys the unity of the country in its public men—one of the very worst evils that it possible to befall a nation. It is not by changing his opinion that he does this—for Sir Robert Peel changed his opinion and made his name immortal—but by holding to office for the sake of office, and by setting at nought the great principles of political morality that in a country and in an age like this ought to be pure and beyond reproach. Even Sir Robert Peel, who resigned office, inflicted a wound on the character of the statesmanship of party, if so, what would will be inflicted on it by Lord Derby, who changes, but who does not resign, and who either cannot or will not see what is justly expected of him?

THE ESCAPE OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—The Dublin *Nation* of last Saturday confirms the account of the escape of Meagher, and contains the following letter from him to Mr. Duffy, the editor of that paper, written just previous to his throwing up his ticket for the purpose of attempting to escape :—

"Lake Sorrell, Van Diemen's Land, Dec. 27, 1851. My dear Duffy,—In great haste I have sat down to tell you that I am determined to withdraw my parole—throw up my 'ticket of leave'—and afterwards attempt my escape. . . . . I seek some land in which a useful and honourable career will be open to me, and where, free from the galling restrictions which beset and hamper me at every step, and the yet more galling indignities which intrude themselves even into the sanctuary of my humble home, I may find generous and creditable employment for whatever energies I possess through the goodness of God. With fervent hope that, with his aid and blessing, I shall have the delight of writing my next letter to you under the shadow and protection of the flag of Washington, and with fondest remembrances to Maurice Leyne, and all my other dear and devoted friends, believe me, my dear Duffy, ever to remain, whatever be my fate, your faithful and affectionate friend,

"THOMAS F. MEAGHER."

THE TRIENNIAL EXILES OF 1848.—The *Galway Vindicator* publishes a letter from one of the misguided persons who figured in the year of turbulence, 1848. The writer is Mr. William F. Dowling, a young artist, who resided in London, and took an active part in Chartist proceedings in 1848. He was transported to Van Diemen's Land, under the act which prohibited open and advised speaking. Of his companions in exile he says :—"Cuffy is working at his trade, until lately, was not very brisk; the complete stagnation which exists in the neighbouring continent has made every trade good now; he is much respected as a sober and industrious man. Fay has always been in constant employment, and he is considered the best workman in the colony. Leary has opened a shop in Launceston, his wife and five children have come to him, and he is in a fair way of reaping a fortune, having a great number of men employed, and, particularly since the gold discoveries, has received more orders than he can procure men to execute. Ritchie has not been very fortunate, but is now in employment. With respect to the country Chartists, none of them have been able to get employment at their trades, there being no factories of any consequence in the colony; they are, however, employed as labourers, such as gardeners, &c. Smith O'Brien, since his acceptance of a ticket of leave, has lived in great privacy and retirement in the Vale of Avoca, having, in order to employ his highly cultivated mind, condescended to become tutor to the young son of an eminent Irish physician who resides in that retired place. His constant and dignified demeanour has procured him the respect of all, even of those most opposed to him in principles and politics. He is now, I am informed, in very bad health; so much so, that he has been obliged to give up the employment he had accepted, and has got permission to reside in a different locality. Mitchel has been joined by his wife and family; and with such a family, and with the society of his old and excellent friend, Mr. John Martin, he must be as happy as it is possible for an exiled rebel to be. O'Meagher still resides in his solitary domicile at Black Marsh, where the shadow and protection of the flag of Washington, and with fondest remembrances to Maurice Leyne, and all my other dear and devoted friends, believe me, my dear Duffy, ever to remain, whatever be my fate, your faithful and affectionate friend,

"T. F. MEAGHER."

THE PERPETU

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts this week from Paris are unusually barren of interest. The provincial journals are filled with resignations of official persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

The following letter on the subject has been addressed by General Bedeau from his place of exile to the Minister of War:—

Mons, May 15, 1852.

Monsieur le Ministre,—An order fixes the time within which the oath imposed on soldiers will be taken. Placed out of the pale of the law since the 2d of December, I might abstain from replying to that prescription; but I do not wish that my silence should be falsely interpreted. My acts have always had for principle and object the respect and the defence of the laws. I was for that sole cause arrested, imprisoned, and violently proscribed. Injustice and persecution do not change honest convictions. I refuse the oath.

BEDEAU.

The sale of the late Marshal Soult's picture gallery has produced 1,477,800f., or £59,112 sterling. Among the persons who purchased the principal pictures of the Spanish masters are the Duke of Galiera, Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Marquis of Hertford, Count Duchatel, Baron Double, Messrs. Townend, Osborn, De Bruni, Roux, Mundler, Calio, for the Museum of Montpelier, &c. The "Assumption of the Virgin," the master piece of Murillo (8 feet 5 inches in height, by 6 feet in width), was bought for the Gallery of the Louvre, at Paris, for the enormous sum of 223,440 sterling. This almost divine picture represents the Virgin in the act of being carried up to heaven. Her golden hair floats on her shoulders, and her white robe gently swells in the breeze, a mantle of blue at the same time falling from her shoulders. Groups of angels and cherubim of extraordinary beauty sport around her in the most ardient admiration, those below throwing flowers closely together, while those above open their ranks, as if not in any way to conceal the glory shed around the ascending Virgin. All the writers on the Spanish school of painting agree in declaring that this picture is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Murillo; and never, perhaps, did claring two to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of Murillo; and never, perhaps, did that great master attain to such sublimity of expression and such magnificent colouring. The bidding fully responded to the high character of this great work.

The "Unutterable Anguish," or "Via de los Dolores," as it has been also called in Spain, considered the masterpiece of Morales, surnamed "El Divino," was also exposed of at the sale. At the foot of the cross from which the lifeless body of the Saviour has just been taken down, the Virgin, overcome with grief, is represented in an attitude which the bold stained head of her son, while, at the same time, the beloved disciple, in attitude of despair and with his hands clasped, looks at the features of Jesus Christ. St John and Mary Magdalen regard with the deepest attention the massive body of their Divine Master. The Virgin is represented in the magnificent body of her Divine Master. The Virgin is represented in the magnificent body of her head, while a white veil is thrown mantle, which covers part of her head, while a white veil is thrown and is crossed on her bosom. Mary Magdalen holds a handkerchief between her clasped hands, and her golden hair falls in thick tresses on her shoulders. It is impossible to describe the sentiment of religious fervour which pervades that pathetic scene. Morales seems to have transfused into the execution of this great work the deep religious feeling by which it is known the greater part of his life was governed. The drawing is remarkable for correctness of design, and the colouring is drawing is remarkable for correctness of design, and the colouring is also true to nature. The first bidding was 20,000f., and was successfully knocked down for 24,000f (£960) to Mr. Townend, the price being considered much below the value of the work.

Rumours respecting the fusion of the elder and junior branches of the ex-Royal family have been revived this week. The *Assemblée Nationale* affirms that the fusion will be soon, if it is not already, an accomplished fact, and the *Pays* intimates that the fusion, if effected, with a view to a restoration of the Monarchy, will be met by the country.

In Switzerland and Wurtemberg all is quiet. Elections have been closed by order of the Prefect, persons frequenting those houses being inimical to the public peace.

Incendiarism continues to prevail in several of the departments.

Another political prisoner, named Malhurin Dauthier, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 100f. fine for using language inciting to the Prince President.

PIEDMONT.

A Ministerial crisis in this little constitutional kingdom has just been brought to a close, and it will be seen that the majority of the enlightened Cabinet who have hitherto conducted the affairs of Piedmont, have been reinstalled in office.

In the date the 22nd inst, from Turin, we learn that MM. d'Azeglio, Paleocapa, and Pernati have resumed their respective portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Public Works, and Interior, that M. Buncompagni has accepted the department of Justice vacated by M. Galvagno, and M. Cibrario has been named Minister of Finance in lieu of M. Lavoni. The department of Public Instruction, hitherto held by M. Farini, is provisionally entrusted to Buncompagni. M. Lamarmora retains the department of War, to which that of Marine is added. In the sitting of the 21st of the Chamber of Deputies, MM. Cavour and Farini, the late Ministers, took their seats on the benches of the right.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York are to the 11th inst., but they contain no intelligence of interest from Congress. The Senate had again postponed the discussion on the Cuban steamers, but there was an intimation that the personal relations always existing between them, but which the unfortunate conduct of the diplomatic relations of the United States by the Secretary of State—especially as regards Austria, and himself as her high representative—had not been of a character to commend itself to his Imperial Majesty, and was wanting in the attributes of mutuality and comity which had always heretofore marked the relations between the two governments. It adds that Mr Belmont, Ambassador to Austria, would be recalled, of course on request, from Constantinople, and that all communications as the Austrian Government might have to make. The reply was by the United States acting Secretary of State. It acknowledges the receipt of the Chevalier Hulsemann's letter, and merely says that such communications as the Austrian Government may transmit may be relied upon to make through Mr Belmont, and will be respectfully received.

Mr Henry Clay still survived, but his strength was gradually declining.

Destructive fires had occurred at Cleveland, Boston, Providence, Baltimore, and New York in the latter five lives were lost.

An Anti-Slavery Convention has been held in Cincinnati, at which resolutions were passed that under no circumstances whatever can any true-hearted abolitionist vote for or countenance at any compromise involving the slightest concession to any pro-slavery requisition.

The Louisiana Legislature had passed a law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves in that State, except on condition of their being sent out of the United States. A bill recently reported in the Maryland Legislature has a similar purport. A very stringent bill against free negroes has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, the enforcement of which will drive them out of the State.

Orson Hyde and Mr Rockwell, both Mormons, have been excommunicated by President Fillmore to take the places of two of the judges who suddenly withdrew from Utah some time ago.

The second National Convention of the Roman Catholic Church of the United States was sitting at Baltimore on the 9th. The prelates formed in procession, wearing full pontificals, and walked from the archiepiscopal residence to the cathedral, preceding and the square, to the front of the latter, and thence into the nave of the church, passing up the broad aisle to the grand altar, and chanting appropriate services for the occasion. The procession was headed by a magnificent gilt crucifix, followed by acolytes bearing lighted candles, the master of ceremonies and assistants, chanters, theologians—one for each bishop—followed by the archbishops and bishops, taking their rank according to priority of consecration, all arrayed in the most magnificent manner. When were over the bishops and priests arrayed in their canonicals, seated at the altar. Each bishop was attended by a page. After all the prelates had taken their places, the Council was opened in a solemn manner by Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, who addressed the bishops present in the following words:—

After other appointed ceremonies, and the reading of the decrees of the Council of Trent, touching the profession of faith and residence, a grand high mass was performed. A sermon was then delivered by Archbishop Hughes, at the conclusion of which the procession was reformed.

The *Ocean Queen* had arrived on the 14th inst, at New York after a passage of 13 days, 4½ hours.

The Emperor Soulouque was crowned on the 18th of April.

WEST INDIES.

There are advices from Jamaica this week to the 29th April, the depressed condition of the island still forming the prominent and almost only topic of discussion, whether in the newspapers or at public meetings. In the parish of St. George, the black and coloured inhabitants had assembled, and agreed to an address to the British people, in which they set forth in vivid colours the distressful condition of the country throughout the whole island, and energetically appeal to their fellow-subjects in Great Britain to render them assistance in their hour of need. Worthy-park estate, in the parish of St. John, had been given up, and the overseer, bookkeeper, and labourers declared that their services would be no longer required, as the proprietor had no means to pay them. They had been, however, permitted to locate on the property. This was an estate that used formerly to export a large quantity of sugar.

The small-pox was spreading in the island. In the parish of St. Anne, where it had only been prevalent one or two weeks, there were upwards of 4000 cases. The great destitution which existed fostered the progress of the disease; in many instances poor persons have died for want of assistance and medical care. In Kingston there were several cases.

From British Guiana there are accounts to the 28th ult. The Court of Policy had adjourned to the 28th of April, when the bill for a reform of the Constitution was to be proceeded with, and would in all probability be passed. In this bill the qualifications for members of the Court of Policy is to be based upon the possession of real property to the value of 1440 dollars per annum, or the ownership of 100 acres of land in actual cultivation. Another arrival of 300 Coolies had taken place from the East Indies, and had been distributed on several estates in the county of Berbice. A proclamation of the Governor of Demerara, dated the 21st of April, fixes the rates of bounty to be allowed for the introduction of immigrants as follows: Madeira, Azores, Western, Canary, and Cape de Verde Islands, Curaçoa, and the Spanish Main, 70 dols. per head; from the Mediterranean Levant, and British North America, 90 dols.; China, and any ports east of Point de Galle, Ceylon, 120 dols.

The Legislature of Barbadoes had been opened on the 28th ult., with a speech from Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, which, in reverting to the commercial and agricultural prospects of the colony, adverted to the benefits derived from the erection of the new lighthouse, the state of the public roads, and the advantages enjoyed from an inland postal communication.

Advices from Equador and Peru mention the almost certain success of the Flores expedition against the former State.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."

The principle of motive power by means of the screw in steam navigation has achieved a great success in the voyage just made to New York from Liverpool by the *Great Britain*. This majestic vessel left the Mersey on the 1st inst., and, notwithstanding very unfavourable weather, which rendered her sails nearly useless, she accomplished the voyage in 13 days 21 hours. On the 14th she ran a distance of 364 miles in 24 hours—a speed hitherto unattained by screw steamers. As the subject excites much attention at the present moment, we annex the log

May 1.—At 6.10 A.M. left Woolwich Docks, at 10.45 stopped to put owners, friends, and pilot on board steam-tug; at 4 P.M. passed the Nore Light-vessel; at 5.30 passed *Argo* and ship *Hunter*. Fine, pleasant weather, sails of no use.

May 2.—Wind northerly, lat. 51 25, long. 2 20, distance run 180 miles. Light, baffling winds throughout, sails of little service.

May 3.—Wind S.W. to N.E., lat. 51 17, long. 45 3', 233 miles. Light winds, and calms throughout.

May 4.—Wind N.E. to S.S.W., lat. 50 45, long. 22 17, 253 miles. Most part light winds and fine weather.

May 5.—Wind S.S.W. to W.S.W., lat. 50 12, long. 27 53, 216 miles. Strong breeze, under reefed topsails and jib.

May 6.—Wind W.S.W. to W., lat. 50 5, long. 32 25, 176 miles. First part strong gales, latter part strong breezes and high seas.

May 7.—Wind W. to S.W. by W., lat. 47 48, long. 37 19, 191 miles. Moderate gales and squally, latter part strong gales.

May 8.—Wind W.N.W., lat. 46 53, long. 46 55, 159 miles. Fresh gales and heavy squalls, very high seas.

May 9.—Wind N.W. to N.N.W., lat. 45 09, long. 45 38, 251 miles. Strong winds and decreasing.

May 10.—Wind S.W. to S.W. by W., lat. 45 21, long. 51 29, 248 miles. Strong winds and hazy; drizzling rain.

May 11.—S.W. by W. to N.W., lat. 44 06, long. 57 04, 260 miles. Strong winds and hazy.

May 12.—Wind N.W. by W., lat. 42 33, long. 62 55, 301 miles. Calm and clear; ends moderate, with rain.

May 13.—Wind S. to E., lat. 41 08, long. 68 27, 264 miles. Fresh breezes and gloomy, with fogs; at 3.45 took pilot on board.

May 14.—Wind W. to N., lat. 40 28, long. 74 02, 256 miles. Strong winds from northward; passed Sandy Hook at 10 50 A.M., making the passage in 13 days 5½ hours.

The passengers, before quitting the ship, presented the following address to the captain:—

On board steam-ship *Great Britain*, New York Harbour, May 14, 1852.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the *Great Britain* screw steam-ship, beg to offer our sincere congratulations upon the very successful conclusion of the voyage which you have performed in this steam-ship as far, and, through you, to the spirited proprietors, we desire to tell every person in the Kingdom one of the first or America.

Of the performances of the vessel we feel that we cannot speak too highly. They have been such as we believe must call forth all fair party from the big est naval authorities both of England and America, and that the present mode of transit, a distance of some hundred years in almost perpetual of disaster, and the most emphatic manner.

We also take much pleasure in bearing testimony to your unceasing vigilance and ability in the command of your noble ship, and to the very satisfactory conduct of your officers and crew throughout our passage.

To Captain B. R. Mathews. (Signed by the whole of the passengers.)

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—On Wednesday it was stated in a Parliamentary paper, that up to the 31st inst. there had been 85 petitions presented to the House of Commons for the repeal of the Maynooth Grant Act, containing 3,000,000 signatures, and 10 others up to the 1st. Mrs. Hibbert of Norwich, near Exeter, has a garden running from the house to the river. Her daughter, who is the only child and heiress to £5000 a-year, was in the habit of walking in the garden every morning before breakfast, and on the 30th ult. she went out as usual, but, not returning at the usual time, search was made, and she was found lying on the bank of the river quite dead. She had fallen into the water, and was drowned. Her mother, who is a widow, is left entirely alone in the world.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE LONDESBOROUGH MILLS.—On Monday night a fire broke out in the extensive oil and cotton mills belonging to Messrs. Atkinson and Co., at Londesborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, by which property to the amount of £20,000 was destroyed. The flames were first discovered in the lofty chimney-shaft, which was 120 feet high, and in a few minutes the whole of the extensive premises were in a blaze. The workmen employed in the mills were all at their dinner, and had left the premises a few minutes before the fire was discovered, so that no lives were lost. The engine and hose were soon on the spot, but the supply of water being at a low ebb, the engine was unable to throw a sufficient quantity to be of much use, and the whole of the buildings were consumed.

PROPOSED NEW ORDER OF MINISTERS.—Archdeacon Hale, in his charge to the clergy on Monday, declared his conviction that the time was come for the restoration of another order of ministers, in the form of the deaconate, which, although originally designed for a temporary purpose, was intended by the founders of the Church to be permanent. He urged the revival of the ancient order, as being the best means of bringing the Church into contact with the young and the poor, and as calculated to increase the efficiency of the parochial clergy. The archdeacon's proposal was received with loud cheers by the assembled clergy, and it is said that the matter will be brought before Convocation.

MONEY-ORDER ADVICES.—In order to prevent delay in the payment of money orders, in consequence of the failure of money-order advices reaching postmasters in due course, the Postmaster-General has given orders to every postmaster, who does not obtain advices as soon as he expects, to write immediately to the office from which the order was sent, in order that proper notice may be given of the neglect, and that the error may be rectified as promptly as possible.

DEATH OF THE HON. J. NS TALBOT, Q.C.—On the assembly of the counties on the Watford Water Bench on Wednesday morning, at the House of Correction, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, in a very affecting address, stated that he was unable to proceed with the business in consequence of the death of his brother-in-law, the Hon. John Talbot, Q.C., who was also engaged. He further stated that the melancholy event occurred on the previous night at Brighton. The information was received with deep regret by the bar and the hon. members present, and the committee almost immediately afterwards broke up.

A

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The week just closed has been passed by the Queen and the Prince Consort in domestic retirement, at Osborne. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge have alone shared the Royal hospitality.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Saturday afternoon, and remained until Wednesday.

On Monday, at an early hour, the band of the Royal Marines attended at Osborne and performed a *matinade* in honour of her Majesty's birthday. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit to the Queen and the Prince on Monday afternoon. The Tyrolese singers arrived from London, and had the honour of singing before her Majesty and the Royal family both in the morning and in the afternoon.

On Tuesday, it being the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, the band of the Royal Marines attended and played in front of Osborne.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty and the Prince, and returned to London.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday (Friday) from the Isle of Wight.

There will be a grand concert at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 4th of June. On Monday, the 7th proximo, the Court will proceed to Windsor Castle for the Ascot race week. Her Majesty will honour the course with her presence on Tuesday and Thursday, the 8th and 10th proximo.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of giving another State ball on Tuesday, the 16th of June.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, shortly before three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Royal Highness travelled from Southampton by the London and South-Western Railway to the Waterloo terminus, and was attended to by Lady Hardy and Sir George Grower.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, accompanied by a numerous retinue, have arrived at Claremont, on a visit to the ex-Queen Marie Amélie, from Spain. The ex-Queen was at Dover to meet the Duke and Duchess.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Monday evening, at the residence of the Embassy in Grosvenor-square.

His Excellency Count de Colloredo Wallsee, who has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court from the Emperor of Austria, is the son of the Count of Bohemia, and is shortly expected in England to assume his duties as the Imperial Minister.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland gave a grand banquet, on Saturday evening, to a very large party of the aristocracy. The Duchess, at a later period of the evening, threw open a portion of the splendid suite of apartments at Northumberland-house to the fashionable company and leading aristocracy. The Duke of Wellington honoured the Duchess with his company.

The Countess of Malmesbury had a brilliant reception on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in Downing-street.

The Countess Dowager of Erroll has arrived at her residence in St. James's Palace. Lady Isabella Countess of Errol remains on a visit with the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Carlton Gardens. The noble Viscountess had afterwards a "reception" at which all the rank and fashion of the metropolis were assembled. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge paid marked respect to her Ladyship on this occasion.

Brownlow Hall, the princely mansion of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, was again the scene of brilliant festivities on Monday night, the occasion being a grand ball given by Lady Charlotte Duncombe, at whose disposal the house had been placed by her Lady Ellesmere's noble relative. The invitations to the ball had been issued by Earl and Countess Amherst, the parents of the attractive young lady, and upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy and fashionable world attended to pay their respects to her Ladyship.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Lady Adeline Peyronnet, daughter of the late Earl of Caledonia, with Lister Kay, eldest son of Sir John Lister Kay, Bart., of Denby grange, Yorkshire, took place on Tuesday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a few friends, at the request of the bride's relatives. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, assisted by the Rev. H. Howarth, rector of St George's. After the marriage, the Countess of Cottenham gave a breakfast, at her mansion in Park-lane. Covers were laid for sixty, the guests being composed of the immediate relatives of the two families.

KNOLE PARK.—On Monday last, the infant son of Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., and Lady Isabella Hastings, was baptized in the private chapel at Knole, near Sevenoaks, the seat of the Earl and Countess Amherst. There were present at the interesting ceremony the Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess Delaware, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Wilbraham Bootle,

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 30.—Whit Sunday. Great Plague, 1415.
Monday, 3.—Whit Monday. Anne Boleyn crowned, 1533.
Tuesday, June 1.—Whit Tuesday. St Nicodemus.
Wednesday, 2.—Dr. Arnold, Rugby, born at Cowes, 1795.
Thursday, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657.
Friday, 4.—Sun rises 3h. 49m., sets 8h. 8m.
Saturday, 5.—St Boniface.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.	M. h. m.
11 2	11 50	Then 0 20	0 45	1 10	1 30	1 50

THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY ... MANUFACTURE ...
Part I., price Eleven-pence, ...
gratis. On the day published—Office, 11, Bouverie ...

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, MAY ... will be performed the CORSICAN BROTHERS. A LUCKY FRIDAY, and ... Two Hours, a Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy Extravaganza ... Brothers, the Dragon Flies, and the Dries (by permission of ... Historical Fay of King John, and the new Fairy Piece ... The Corsican Brothers, a Lucky Friday, and the new Fairy ...

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Night ... Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that he has entered into arrangements for pre... GERMAN DRAMA ... Mr. MITCHELL will produce ... Kühn, Herr Wiehrich, or, Franklin Wilhelmi, and Frau Von Müller will ... Lucca, of the Palais Royal, will appear on Friday ... Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and the ...

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ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—First Week of the Opera Season. Under the sole Direction of Miss ROMER. On WHIT MONDAY, MAY 31st, Thursday, June 1st; Thursday, 3d; Saturday, 5th, the Performance will commence with the popular Opera of CINDERELLA, supported by Miss Travers, Rousby, Cary, Rainer, and Wilkinson; Mesdames Wales, Coveney, H. Cooney, and Mast Romer. On Wednesday, June 2d, and Friday, 4th, to commence with the Opera of MARIANA. Principal characters by Messrs. Travers, Corri, Borrani; Mesdames Wales, Poole, &c. To conclude, every evening during the week, with Planché's entirely New Grand Spectacle of THE SECRET PASS; or, the Torrent of the Ghaut-o-Ghul ... Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. On WHIT MONDAY, MAY ... and during the week, ... Mr. Batty's ... Before the Performances commence at Six precisely. Box Office open ... Performances ... Afternoon.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, opposite the Royal Mews, Bayswater. On WHIT MONDAY, MAY 31st, and during the week, ... Batty's ... Holidays, the Performances will commence at Three o'clock precisely. Doors open at Two. Private Boxes ... Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under ten years of age half-price.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, West-Strand.—On WHIT MONDAY, MAY 31st, and every Evening during the week, at eight o'clock, a new Drama entitled PUNCH IN LONDON. Punch ... Clown ... Harlequin ... Columbine ... Mrs. Punch ... Judy ... Pantaloon ... Scaramouch ... Doctor ... Lawyer ... Jack Ketch ... Devil ... Ghost ... Policemen ... Mob ... Also, a Comic Ballet of Action, entitled HARLEQUIN AND THE FAIRY QUEEN; or, the Enchanted Pipe of Peace, forming the new Christmas Pantomime for 1852. A grand Brass Band will be in attendance. Doors open at Seven o'clock, and the Performances commence at Six precisely. Admission, Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s., to be had of the Box-office of the Theatre, from Eleven till Five daily, or of the Proprietor, ...

THEATRE DE VARIETES, LEICESTER-SQUARE. Continued Success of the Original Living Marionettes.—On WHIT-MONDAY there will be ... composed, expressly for the Theatre, by WHITE. To be followed by a new Ballet d'Action ... To which will be added, with the WALDRAM. Commence at Eight. Admission, ... Reserved Seats, 3s.; Stalls, 5s.

ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Immense success of his last wonders and his fourth and entire ... new programme. ... Every Evening at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Robin will repeat four of their inimitable AMERICANISMS; and every Wednesday a Morning Performance at Half-past Two. Children under ten years of age half-price. Places may be secured at all the principal libraries, and at the box office of the Theatre, 192, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten in the morning until Dusk, at the Gallery, No. 122, Pall-Mall, opposite the Opera-House Colonnade. The Exhibition comprises upwards of Three Hundred Original Works, entirely by English Amateurs. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—Now on Private View (upon pre... sentation of card) the celebrated Picture, the BLUE LIGHTS, by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., together with a Proof Impression of the marvellous Fac-Simile in Colour, by Robert Carrick, Esq. Size of the Print, 23 in. by 20 in.; on paper, 30 in. by 40 in. As a work of the highest art, and as a perfect re-production of a painting, this Painting Print far surpasses the finest engraving ever published. A limited number of Proofs only will be issued. So has persons wishing to possess them must at once add their names to the subscription list. On View at Messrs. DAY and SON'S, Lithographers to the Queen, 17, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

THE HOLY LAND, with GRAND CHORAL MUSIC.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—From Egypt, through Arabia, to Jerusalem. In the course of the DIORAMA the Choir will sing the "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," Dalayrac, and Sand's.—Admission, 1s.; to 6d., and to 3d.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN ... Daily at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Open from ...

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. BARTLETT, on a scale of ... unrivalled magnificence. The figures and objects life-size. A grandeur of effect and ... picturesqueness unsurpassed by any production of Sacred Vocal Music (never attempted ... other Diorama), sung by a full Choir, under the direction of Mr. J. H. TULLY. ... and 3d. Admission, 1s., 6d., and 3d. Open from 10 till 5.—ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLESE ALPS.—JUST OPENED, at ROSOMON'S ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, painted by Mr. Burford. Sir George Head, in his Home for the Million, says:—"The Panorama of Salzburg, Palaces ... ta. fair. The Views of Nineveh, with the palaces, and surrounding magnificent mountains and lovely ... of Lucerne, are also now open." Admission, in each view, or 3s. 6d. to the whole. Open from ... half-price. Open from ten till dusk.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES, every Evening, ... of first Quality in Fancy ... with a ... Opera, each night, ... Mr. J. Bradley, the Original Lessee ... qualified with the resume of the Ball-room to cater with grace and freedom, and ease and ... to the Fashionable Amusement, in six private lessons for £1 1s.—LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT, WHIT MONDAY, Admission, 1s.—(Dear-street, Soho.)

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS REGENT'S PARK, are open to visitors daily. The collection now ... upwards of 1,200 specimens, a fine series of ANTELOPES having been added to the ... PUMAS, ELEPHANT CALF, and many other animals, during the Winter. ... are now without charge. Grand's Collection of HUMMING BIRDS without any extra ... The Band of the First Life Guards will perform by permission of Colonel ... on SATURDAY, at Four o'clock, until further notice. A ... on Sunday next. Every Day a What-... Week, except Saturday.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BACHHOFF... ... Mr. BACHHOFF ... Novelty of Mr. George Buckland, Esq., assisted by Miss Bassnett ... Young R.A. of Music, every evening, except Saturday, at Eight. Assisted by Miss Bassnett ... M. Pepper, Esq., on Optics and Acoustics, at Half-past Nine. Paper for the press ... by Mr. Cripps on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. ... Lecture ... Bacchanalian Dissolving Views. Exhibition of the Microscope ... Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under ten years of age, ... Diving-Bell, ...

GREMORNE GARDENS will OPEN for the SEASON on WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 31, 1852, with a grand ... and BALLOON ASCENT by Mr. Lincoln. An unprecedented ... of Pyrotechnic ... Bengal ... Commencing with Mrs. Vickers's Terrific Ascent.—Open daily at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s. Children, Half-price. On Sundays after Four o'clock, admission free by refreshment card, 6d.—A Table d'Hôte on Sundays at Six o'clock.

BALLADS of SCOTLAND.—Under Distinguished Patronage. ... M. W. SINCLAIR, Professor of Music, respectfully intimates that she gives IN... STRUCTIONS in SCOTCH SONGS, with the airy a specialty to these national melodies. Mrs Sinclair and her daughter attend musical parties.—8, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

MRS. ANDERSON has the honour to inform her Pat... and Friends, that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will ta... the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, on WEDNESDAY NEXT ... commence at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, at which occasion by an ... effected with the directions (in addition to several eminent ... of former) she is en... gage the services of ... and Boxes to be had of Mrs Anderson 21 ... of the Box-office of the Theatre; and at the pri...

MDLLE. ROSA KASTNER (from Vienna) and HERR LAUB beg leave to announce that they will give a MATINEE MUSICALE on SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1852 at WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, to commence at 3 o'clock precisely. Tickets (to be had only at the Principal Music Shops) ... Conductor: Herr Joachim. Singer: Fräulein Kastner. Instrumentalist: Herr Laub. Vocalists: Mdlle Jetty de Treffz, Madame Anna Bockhaus, Fräulein Marie ... and Signor Belletti.

MISS DOLBY and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER beg to announce that their ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY, JUNE 7th, to commence at half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Miss ... Sloper, Herr Joachim, Signor Piatti, Signor Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. ... Conductor: Signor Sivori. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of Miss Dolby, 69, Dean-street, Soho; Mr. Lindsay Sloper, 7, Southwick-street, Hyde-park; and at the Hanover Square Rooms.

MISS BASSANO and HERR WILHELM KUHE have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 4th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE. Vocalists: Mesdames Sherrington, Weiss, Bassano, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Herr Pischek, and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists: Herr Kuhe, Signor Sivori, Signor Piatti, Herr Lidel, and Herr Ries. Conductors: Herr Kuhe and Signor Sivori. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of Miss Bassano, 19, Clifton-road, St. John's Wood; Herr Kuhe, 79, Marylebone-street, Cavendish-square; and of all principal Musicsellers.

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The THIRD CONCERT ... the EXHIBITION of the PUPILS will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to commence at Two o'clock. Stage tickets, 5s.; Pit, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be had at the principal Musicsellers', and at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

MUSICAL UNION.—ROYAL PRINCE ALBERT PATRON. ... MUSICAL UNION will take ... Mondelssohn; Septet, ... Mozart. Executants: Herr Laub (from Prague), Pollitzer, Cary, and Piatti. Clarionet, Lazarus; Fagotto, Mr. Mills. Those who will perform Solos are Chopin, Schuller, &c. Visitors' Tickets, 10s.; a double ticket, to be had only of the Treasurers, Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, & Co., Regent-street.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The Public is respectfully informed that the above Union, having ... in connexion with Mr. Frederick Beale's ... MORNING CONCERTS will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Tickets, ... Programmes and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; where also subscriptions for the series may be arranged. ... Hon. Sec. to Foley-place

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will ... Portfolio for the Million, ... Programmes and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC. ... ASCENT of MONT BLANC, ... Programmes and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CARTER LEE'S SKETCHES and CROWQUILL'S SCRATCHES.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's.—MONDAY EVENING, JUNE ... Mr. Carter Lee will have the honour of introducing a NEW and ORIGINAL SKETCH, for which he ... spection, with a PICTORIAL DISSOLUTION of Alfred Crowquill's Celebrated Scratches. ... the Entertainment to commence at half-past Eight. Stalls, 5s. unreserved seats, 2s. 6d. ... Programmes and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—CHEAP TRIPS ... SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for ... SATURDAY, at 2½ ...

Arrive at	Absent			
		First Class	Second Class	Third Class
Cambridge	8.45	8s 0d	6s 0d	4s 0d
Ely	8.30	10s 0d	8s 0d	6s 0d
Wisbeach	8.45	14s 0d	11s 0d	8s 0d
Norwich	8.45	14s 0d	11s 0d	8s 0d
Yarmouth	8.45			
Lowestoft	8.45	16s 0d	13s 0d	10s 0d

The Tickets will be available for the Return from any of the above stations on the day of issue only. The Trains due in London at 2 or 3 o'clock A.M. week days, or on a Sunday morning.

By Order,
Coaching Superintendent's Office, Bishopsgate Station, April 28, 1852.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—FAMILY TICKETS (for not less than four persons.) For ... ment of a marriage may be secured) will be issued at the following reduced fares for ... to Lowestoft or Yarmouth and back, thus affording families an opportunity of visiting ... watering places, with the option of returning by any train (including the mail, ... days of the day of issue:

	First Class	Second Class
...	£5 0 0	£3 0 0
...	6 0 0	4 0 0
...	7 0 0	5 0 0

Tickets may also be had for one member of each family party, as above, for a ... of fourteen days, at 25 per cent. ...

	First Class	Second Class	Third Class
...	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
...	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0
...	3 5 0	2 15 0	2 5 0
...	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0
...	4 10 0	3 5 0	2 15 0

... additional journey, there and back, is 2nd class; 6s 1st class.
... Bills are to be had at ...
... particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

... Superintendent.

Bishopsgate, April 22, 1852.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—The Public is respectfully informed that arrangements ... entered into by the ... WAY COMPANY, ... with the ... pal Railway Companies in ... Ireland, by which ... Second Class "IRISH TOURIST TICKETS" will be issued at the following stations:

From	To	First Class	Second Class
...	Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford ...	£6 10 0	£5 0 0
...	...	6 6 0	4 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln ...		5 10 0	4 15 0
Wolverhampton, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Chester ...		5 0 0	4 0 0
...	Leominster Worcester ...	5 0 0	4 0 0
Liverpool, ...	...	4 10 0	3 5 0
...	...	4 1 0	3 0 0

... for 0 ... Return ...
... ets on the old Irish naval station ... old Cork Railway to the new and ... ne place establish some of the ...

... the accommodation of English Visitors, the holder of each ... will obtain, at the principal Railway Company's stations on the ... the same, to the ... A Ticket or a Four Days' Tour in the County of Wicklow, and embracing all its interesting Scenery, at the price of 5s. ... from Dublin to Belfast, and back (by railway), for the Excursion to the ... First Class, £1; Second Class, ...

... on Sundays of the hotel's have undertaken to leave no effort unspared on their part to con... ... guests of their establishments, and to ... charges will show their ac...

The curators of the public institutions in Ireland and of the other objects of attraction will have pleasure in granting every reasonable facility and accommodation to ... visitors. ... the Chester and Holyhead Railway, the Great ... Co. West land-row, Dublin, the fullest and most accurate information upon every subject connected with these Tours will be given. ... There are three communications to and from Ireland, viz Holyhead, on each week-day; two on Sundays ...

... Second Class ... Trains from London and the Intermediate Stations, for the same days and hours as they were booked by the ordinary trains. They have also the same privileges in returning by the Express Trains (in which the mail with the 9.0 p.m. Express Boat from Kingstown, that leaves Chester at 5.35 p.m., and is due in London at 11.0 a.m.

... Persons desirous of visiting the North or the West of Ireland only, can take the ... ordinary Return Tickets from London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool ... Holyhead or Galway. Those intending to visit London are available for Fourteen Days; those from the ... First Class, £9 5s.; Second Class, £3 5s.; from the other Stations at proportionate fares. For ... which, and for further particulars, see Bradshaw's Railway Guide" for each month, ... 122 ...

IRELAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION of ARTS, MANU... ... FABRICS, and MATERIAL ... ... Exhibition will be open during June, July, and ... by His Excellency the LORD-LIEUTENANT ... and the Chief Authorities of DUBLIN. The ... LORD MAYOR of DUBLIN, and the Mayors of all the corporate towns in Ireland, have been invited to attend the ceremonial. The Exhibition will be open during June, July, and August. For full particulars of "Irish Tourist Tickets" see advertisements above.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the ... PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, ... GEORGE ...

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. ... GALLERY, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, ...

M. ALEXANDRE THOMAS will give his LAST SEANCE but ONE at WILLIS'S ROOMS, ... for o'clock precisely. ... Programmes and Tickets may be had at the principal Music Sellers', and at the Rooms. ... the Lessee will be given of the last Lecture on ...

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The grand military *fêtes* at Paris have had results upon public opinion very different from those which their founders and concoctors seem to have anticipated. The Parisian shopkeepers and hotelkeepers are the parties who have been best satisfied, but the mass of the intellect of France, that opposes to the present ruthless despotism the inertia of its passive resistance, has also had some reason to rejoice at the apathy of the soldiery, and the consequent non-proclamation of the Empire. Louis Napoleon ... of the army, and ... that it would ... very prudently resolved to keep quiet. But the Count de Chambord, as prudently took advantage of the circumstance, and of the concurrent refusal of many of the most distinguished and most able Frenchmen to take the oath of fidelity to the Dictator, ... to issue a manifesto to the rapidly-increasing number of his adherents, and to prescribe the course of policy which he and they should pursue. To take no oaths, but to mix with the people; to interest themselves in local and municipal affairs, and to support the present Government against anarchy—but against anarchy alone—is the advice which the heir of the Bourbons has tendered. The consequences has been a change in the tactics of the President. Hitherto it was the Republicans, moderate and ... that were the Orleanists, had to bear the brunt of the Louis Napoleon ... the family of Louis Philippe were robbed, it was the republicans who were shipped to Lambessa and Cayenne, it was their newspapers that were suppressed, and it was they who were hunted into prison or into exile. The letter of the Count de Chambord has directed the stream of vengeance into a fresh channel, and the turn of the Legitimists has arrived. The letter of General Changarnier and several other circumstances have combined to give additional interest to the present position of French politics; what the coolness, not to say hostility, existed towards the Imperial pretensions of M. Bonaparte by the Emperor of Russia, and the ... which has just been cemented at Paris. The ... the ... solitary ... of Northern and Central ... and ... of a nature to direct attention towards France. The ... of the French Legitimists are ... and the ... to taught the expediency of caution. At no period since the ... of July, 1830, have the prospects of a Revolution ... more hopeful than at present. That ... has yet much to learn and to endure before she can ... the quiet enjoyment of the rational liberty for which she has so long striven; but the day of her calamity is not yet full. The scourge of despotism has not been sufficiently felt, her own ... been made palpable enough to herself. But ... when all these things will happen, and when ... established by the ... At that time—all other ... having been ... and ... to ... futures—there will remain nothing to ... tion of the Monarchy upon the basis of an alliance between the rival branches of the House of Bourbon, and a free Constitution in accordance with the sentiments and necessities of the people. France has suffered a good deal; but she must suffer a good deal more before that day arrives. She has wrestled ... has made a god of the name and of the false ... and she must pay the penalty. She ... already undergoing her punishment, and, in due time, she will be fit to start afresh, with the wisdom purchased by a very dear and hard experience.

One of the chief promises made by the present Ministry to reconcile the country to its existence, and to atone for its possession of power as a Protectionist Government when it had made up its mind to abandon Protection, was, that it would devote itself to the consideration of practical and useful measures. Lord Derby laid much stress on this point in his first speech as Prime Minister, and promised that in the present session of Parliament he and his colleagues would "avoid unnecessary party questions, and apply themselves to three great measures," which the country had so long sought—measures of legal and social reform." It seems, however, that the promise is not to be binding. Not one of the promised measures, unless the disfranchisement of St. Alban's and the passing of a Militia Bill can be considered of the number, has become or is likely to become law under his Lordship's auspices. Chancery Reform—the glorious boon of the many which the country was led to expect, and which of ... would ... the ... to the Administration a ... which ... to the lot of modern statesmanship to deserve—has already been left to its fate amid the random chances of political warfare. The bill for the enfranchisement of copyholds threatens to be delayed in the same manner, not only without an effort on the part of the Ministers to save it, but with a positive obstruction from the Lord Chancellor. If the Ministers and the highest legal functionaries of the realm objected to the principle of the bill, of which the second reading was moved on Tuesday night by Lord Cranworth, the country might forgive them for throwing impediments in its way; but this is not the case. Lord St. Leonard's distinctly approves of the principle of the measure by which he sought to remove the last relic of the feudal system, and yet has ... to a ... ... of which ... ...

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

J. WINTERHALTER has a picture of considerable dimensions, occupying a prominent position in the middle room—"Florinde" (383)—which, though undoubtedly exhibiting great artistic power, both in regard to composition and most brilliant colouring, still does not please us. The subject—a lady, by her nymphs, all more or less *en déshabille*, and preparing for a bath in the lake, on the edge of which they are assembled. The attitudes are all very carefully studied, for variety and individual effect; but the misfortune is, that the evidence of all this study is too apparent. The flesh, moreover, though very delicate, is not true, either in texture or colour, to nature, having something of the appearance of wax-work; and the anatomy of many of the figures, particularly that of the female on the right hand, with her back turned, is not correct. The faces are undoubted by beautiful, selected from the best models and improved upon; but the arbitr ary side-lights, under the influence of which they are viewed, give them a stagey appearance, which, heightened by meretricious colouring in the drapery, destroys the romantic charm which the incident, in truly poetical hands, was capable of. This picture, therefore, attractive and dazzling as it is in many respects, is not one which we can accept as an example for imitation.

"The May Queen preparing for the Dance" (370), by F. W. Poole, is a charming little *morceau*, fresh and healthy in the flesh tints, and *naïve* in character. This little village belle, though she occupies but a small nook on the walls, and is surrounded by many beauties of larger pretension, must not be passed by without a smile of recognition. The same artist has another work of some pretension, "Martin Luther singing to her father, Pericles" (411), which possesses considerable merit.

Amongst the most successful pieces of colouring, occupying a middle station between the highly-wrought productions of the Pre-Raphaelite school and the more sober and attuned style of the later Italian schools, we may point to a small picture by J. Reed (435), entitled "an attempt at Venetian harmony," and so entitled probably as much in reference to the colouring as the subject, which is that of a group of cavaliers and ladies "setting in" for amateur concert in the balcony of a mansion in Venice. One gentleman plays upon a guitar, whilst the others join in harmony with his strains. A spirit of intelligence and animation pervades the various characters in the group, who, however, preserve the dignity observable in the works of the Venetian school. The colouring is rich and sound in tone.

J. C. Horsley has two clever little pieces in the *genre* style, of which we like best the madrigal, "Keep your time" (237). This is a family group of mixed ages, industriously performing a madrigal. "Keep your time!" exclaims a middle-aged gentleman to a young pair, who seem to have forgotten time in mutual vows of eternal devotion. Everything about this picture is in very perfect keeping, and nicely finished. The other piece, "Master Slender" (220) where he excuses himself from dining—"I am not a hungry," is upon a more ambitious and difficult subject, and the artist may be excused if he does not fulfil the anticipations of all Shakspearean critics.

"Undine" (225), by T. Sampson; a very pretty little picture. The face is beautiful, and the golden hair more soft and sunny than ever fell to the lot of mere mortal. The dress is of a rich blue brocaded silk, which might have been rendered even more water-like than it is; and so have justified the passage—"at first they imagined it to be a spouting fountain,"

Lance has one of those gorgeous fruit-pieces (227) in which he has so often excelled—

> The marshall'd feast,
> Served up in hall with sewers and seneschals.

The service of gold and silver plate are of regal splendour, and the seneschal the very high-priest of a dessert-service. At the same time, we must say, that for many of the ingredients—the pine apple, to wit—we fancy we have seen them before.

"The Castle of Ischia" (213), by G. Jones, is a very spirited representation of one of the most dashing subjects amongst the modern arms. The figure of Sir Charles Napier, surrounded by his staff, is truly characteristic, and the portrait excellent as a likeness. In the disposition of the troops the artist has shown a good deal of the panoramic character of the event, supplied by the distinguished General just named. Prominent in action are the brave 22d, in line, firing upon the enemy, who have their position in the dry bed of the river; to their right the artillery, who have effected a breach in the wall of the Bulwarks, or hunting-ground; and the 12th and 28th, the 1st Grenadiers, the Schnde Horse, and 8th Bengal Cavalry are coming into action. The Beloochi army, amounting to 35,000 men, extends in enormous masses in front of the British line. In the centre is Major M'Murdo, fighting with Jemadar Mahomed Khan he killed. This picture will be viewed with great interest by all who watch the history of our arms in India.

We turn now to examine a few of the contributions in the Landscape Department, which we feel we have too long neglected; and amongst which one specimen of remarkable excellence claims—

Roberts has a view of Venice (34), broad, comprehensive, and real in aspect, with a brilliancy of touch for which this admirable artist is unrivalled. Hs Antwerp (69) is very different in character, but remarkable in its way for delicate handling, more especially in the architectural details. But the greatest triumph of the artist is that achieved in his "Interior of the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, Vienna" (371)—a most ingenious composition. The picture is long and narrow in form, and the view is circumscribed by a low wide arch stretching across the upper part of the canvas. The effect which might naturally be expected to attend such an arrangement would be that of depression; but so skilfully has the artist combated this natural tendency of his materials, that the very reverse is the actual result. As it is, the arch serves as a sort of frame for the rest of the picture—a wide and splendid cathedral interior, with the high altar in the extreme distance, and the various chapels, with their gorgeous artistic decorations, filling the perspective on either side. The view is most interesting, particularly as regards the light diffused over the spacious pavement is precisely that which would fall from the clerestory of a grand Gothic cathedral; and the eye, instinctively aspiring upwards, almost pictures to the mind the vast vaulted area of the transept, for the roof is shut out from view. The other side, under side arches, are glimpses of the approaches from the exterior, and the external air, which, whilst they contrast with the dim religious light within, confirm the truthfulness of the general design.

Stanfield has two pictures, each different from the others in character. In the "Bay of Baiæ, from Lake Averno" (48), we have a classic spot, full of poetic interest, treated with kindred classic feeling. The stagnant and pestiferous lake now occupies the site of the proud city of villas, and a thin mist hangs about the desolate but still beautiful spot. In the "Port of La Rochelle" (120) we have the more vigorous handling which tells of healthy, active life. A light breeze agitates the water in the mouth of the old historic harbour, before which the various craft scud and bend, producing an animated scene, endued with the atmosphere of reality. The "View of Capri, in the Gulf of Salerno," takes a medium place between the two others—a warmer region than the last, and without the abstract associations of the first.

E. W. Cooke presents us with two "Views in Venice" (405 and 526)—one of them introducing the Doge's palace, of course, in both of which we admire his masterly outline and richness of detail, but without the tone and colour accomplished by Stanfield's magical atmospheres. Anthony has a very fine study of "Beech Trees and Fern" (107), in which the various hues, "russet, and scarlet, and yellow," of forest scenery towards autumn are harmoniously combined, and in which we also admire the skilful manner in which he pierces the thickest foliage with occasional glimpses of the sky. The scene is one of genuine nature; but why always the circular frame by which Mr. Anthony appears to have such a fondness? This shape is allowable occasionally as the conception when the subject suits, but should not be adopted as the rule, and is especially objectionable in places of large dimensions, like the present, being utterly destructive of breadth and simplicity of effect.

Cooper and Lee have some beautiful works, some joints and others sole productions; but we must defer notice of them, as well as some by Linnell and others in this line, till a future notice.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have presented their first report to the Home Secretary. The balance in hand, on the 29th of February, invested in Exchequer bills, and to the credit of the Commissioners at the Bank of England and the bank of Messrs. Coutts, amounted to £213,305, but there are expenses to be paid out of it. They are unable to say what the actual surplus of the Exhibition funds will be after all liabilities have been discharged, and the accounts finally wound up, but they have no reason to suppose that the net surplus will be less than the sum estimated by them in their report to her Majesty of the 6th of November last, viz. £150,000.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The report of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford, has been printed this week, by order of the House of Commons. The report, with the evidence and appendix, extends over an enormous blue book of 367 folio pages. After reporting in detail upon all the subjects embraced in the inquiry, the Commissioners recommend in reference to—

THE STATE AND DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY.—That the Caroline Cycle for the election of proctors should be abandoned. These functionaries are, for the future, to be elected by congregation, and to hold office for two years, one acting one year, and the limitation as to eligibility is to cease. It is proposed that proctors shall be re-eligible, and that the office shall lose its privileges in the appointment of examiners, select preacher-, and certain professors, as well as in adjudging prizes. As regards residence, the report recommends, but suggests that the distinction between noblemen, gentlemen commoners, and commoners be abolished. Certain sumptuary laws as to the recovery of debts and delivery of bills are recommended—the Vice-Chancellor's Court taking the form of County Courts. The Commissioners further propose that new halls be founded, and that unattached members of the University be allowed to reside, under proper precautions, in lodgings, without connexion with any college. Oaths to observe the existing statutes and to perform academical acts are to be absolute-y *prohibited*. Subscription to the Articles at matriculation is discontinued; and a "short form of prayer to be used in college chapels, after the example of chapels in bishops' palaces," is limited at. To require the students to be communicants is designated "a mischievous practice." The schemes already ventilated in Parliament and elsewhere for founding affiliated halls, for establishing Independent and more economical halls, and for sanctioning lodgings in connexion with colleges—are all dismissed in favour of the suggestion for licensing Independent lodgings for additional students unconnected with colleges.

THE STUDIES.—In reference to this subject the report recommends that a preliminary examination should take place before matriculation, and that, during the latter part of the academical course, students should be permitted to select their branches of study. A large development of the professional element is contemplated. Old professorships are to be amalgamated, or increased in number and value—new chairs are to be created—and more duties appressed. Where existing endowments are insufficient, certain professorships are to be placed in different colleges, and endowed with one, two, or more fel owships, the holders of which may, in some cases, be married. £500 per annum is suggested as the value of the higher appointments. These professors are to be divided into four groups, corresponding to a proposed diversation of the University studies—viz. A, Theology; B, Mental Philosophy, Philology, and Jurisprudence and History; D, Mathematical and Physical Science. The appointment of each new professors is to rest with the Crown—that of Margaret Professor and of Ireland Professor of Exegesis, as well as of those whose election is now in Convocation, being vested for the future in congregation. Sub-professors or lecturers are to be appointed in each department; and on the College tutors would devolve the sort of instruction which is now usually supplied by private tutors. The professors are also to receive fees.

THE REVENUES.—The third branch of the report is on the revenues of Oxford. An annual balance-sheet—a revision of fellowships—the application of University funds to University purposes—and the remission of stamp duties on matriculations, degrees, and certificates, as well as a relaxation of the Mortmain Act—comprise the subjects on which, under this head, advice is tendered by the Commission.

THE COLLEGES.—As with the University, so with the colleges—all oaths imposed by founders and by later statutes, and all oaths, declarations, and promises to observe statutes, or to maintain secrecy on college affairs, or not to originate nor consent to changes in statutes, are to be directly and positively prohibited. All fellowships, with certain exceptions as to New College and St. John's, are to be thrown open to all Bachelors of Arts. Some quirks of the Studentships of Christchurch are still to be limited to Westminster scholars. Restrictions as to the tenure of fellowships, and obligations to take holy orders, or to proceed to degrees in particular faculties, are to be abolished. Fellows are not to be allowed to marry, with the exception of the new University professorfellows. Fellowships, so far as may be practicable, are to have a *maximum* of £300, and a *minimum* of £100 each. Advowsons are to be abolished, and separate foundations in the same college to be united. In some of the larger and wealthier colleges, certain fellowships are to be appropriated to the new University professors—Brasenose professorships being elected by the several societies, but the fellowship following the professorship. On the revenues of Corpus it is proposed to quarter two such professors, and to endow them with three fellowships each; at Magdalen, six professorships are contemplated, by the suspension of twelve fellowships; at Merton, two professorships, by the suspension of six fellowships; at All Souls, four professorships, at the cost of four fellowships; and at Queen's and New College are each to maintain one professor. All scholarships —excepting those at Jesus, and certain appropriated school scholarships are to be thrown open to all the Queen's subjects under the age of nineteen, for whatever kith, kin, clime, colour, or place of education, and to be tenable for five years, and in no case to lead to a fellowship without renewed competition and examination. Heads of colleges may be chosen from the whole body of Masters of Arts, without any proviso that the new head shall be elected from the members (the particular society over which he is called upon to preside. A preference, however, is not always limited in the report in favour of the plan of appointing all heads of colleges directly by the Crown. Visitors of colleges are to visit, and heads of colleges to furnish annual reports to visitors, which, again, are to be transmitted to the Crown.

CHURCH ESTATES.

The Church Estates Commissioners have made their first general report, and it has been presented this week to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. It is as follows:

TO THE RIGHT HON. HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c.

We, the Church Estates Commissioners, have the honour to make our first general report of our proceedings under the act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of her Majesty, chapter 94, and intituled "An Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England."

Under this act any ecclesiastical corporation may, with the approval in writing of the Church Estates Commissioners (who shall pay due regard to the just and reasonable claims of the present holders of lands under lease, or otherwise, arising from the long-continued custom of renewal), sell to any lessee the interest of such corporation, and may enfranchise any copyhold lands, and may purchase the lessee's interest, or deal by way of exchange or otherwise, as may be agreed upon between the parties. Certain sub-lessees are to be considered as entitled to the privileges of lessees.

The act further provides, that the surplus moneys arising from transactions under this act shall be appropriated to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England

The short time that has elapsed since the passing of the act has afforded little opportunity for acquainting the extent to which its powers are likely to be made avail able, but we see no reason to doubt that it will be found very useful to facilitate the settlement of the Church leasehold question to the satisfaction both of the lessors and lessees.

Proposals to sell reversions, or to purchase leasehold interests, have been submitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the Bishops of London and Norwich, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and the Vicars Choral of Lichfield; and we have reason to believe that similar applications will shortly come before us from several other ecclesiastical corporations.

We have also received one proposal for the enfranchisement of five copyhold tenements under the see of Norwich.

No purchase or sale has yet been concluded, but the several transactions are progressing satisfactorily towards completion. We have the honour to be, your faithful and obedient servants,

CHICHESTER
HENRY GOULBURN.
JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

5, Whitehall Place, March, 1852.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. Frederick Crossdale Johnson, to St. George Colegate, Norwich; the Rev W. H. Jones, to Llandio, Glamorgan; the Rev. T. Taylor, to Boscobel, Wiltshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Thomas Richardson, to Fishguard, Pembroke-hire; the Rev. C. R. Fox, to Gilmorton, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Thomas Sylvester, to Bunk npham; the Rev. F. B. Kling, to Burstwick, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; the Rev. C. D. Francis, to Tyseo, with Compton Wynyates annexed, near Shipston-on-Stour; the Rev. W. Dacre, to Irthington, Cumberland.

The western coast of Africa is erected into an episcopal see, embracing in its jurisdiction Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and the Gambia, which are all placed under the spiritual superintendence of the most Rev. Owen Emerie Vidal, D.D., of Sierra Leone, who will be the first Bishop.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. R. Lloyd, from the inhabitants of Christchurch, Hants, on his departure; the Rev. John Burn Austin, their late curate, from the parishioners of Wyke Regis; the Rev. A. Wilson, principal, from the masters and mistresses trained in the Westminster Institution; the Rev. W. Jardon, late incumbent, from the trustees and congregation of St. Ann's, Aigburth, near Liverpool; the Rev. John Davies, rector of St. Clement, Worcester, from the members of the St. Clement Benefit Society, Worcester; the Rev. John Hill, late Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, from a number of the members of that hall, his former pupils, and some private friends; the Rev. T. Harris, from the congregation of Kilvey; the Rev. H. Jones, from his parishioners.

On Sunday morning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a sermon at the chapel of the Lock Hospital, in aid of the asylum attached to the institution. At the conclusion a collection was made amounting to £70 In the evening the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., advocated the same benevolent cause, when a further collection was made, making an aggregate of £127.

SYDENHAM.—The foundation-stone of the new church near Forest-hill, Sydenham, was laid on Saturday afternoon last by the Earl of Dartmouth.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—On Monday the Anniversary Meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society was held at the Willis's-rooms, St. James's-street, Mal.; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair. The report stated that a number of applications made to the society for aid, in the year ending 31st March, 1852, was 121. Grants were made in 103 cases, being for the erection of 38 additional churches, the rebuilding of 18, and the enlargement or alteration of 49 existing churches. The amount contributed from the society's funds towards these objects was £14,609; the works which had been reported as completed with aid from the society were 42 new churches, 7 churches rebuilt, and 39 enlarged or otherwise altered, including, in most cases, very extensive repairs. 26,143 additional seats were thus secured, including 23,534 set apart for the use of the poorer inhabitants. The amount contributed by the society in the course of the year on account of the grants claimed was £13,373; to which it must be added, that ten committee were, on the 31st December last, engaged for the further sum of £36,533, which sum was covered by the funds now in hand. The amount received by the society during the last year from its ordinary sources of income was £9157 18s. 8d., which included £ 798 8s. 7d. received under the Queen's letter issued last year. On the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch, seconded by the Bishop of Oxford the report was adopted.

CONSECRATION OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WESTMINSTER (BY VAUXHALL BRIDGE).—The ceremony of consecrating this church, which has been erected solely at the expense of the Marquis of Bantinck took place on Tuesday, the Lord Bishop of London officiating, assisted by a large body of the clergy, among whom was noticed the Venerable Archdeacon Bentinck, and the other canons of Westminster, Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Trere, Dr. Wanley, Rev. Mr. Repton, Rev. Sir William Cope, Rev. Mr. Jennings, Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, Rev. Mr. William and Lady Face Wood, Miss Burdett Coutts, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and several members of the Bentinck family. The church has been built, as a ready stated, at the entire expense of the Rev. H. G. E. Bentinck, archdeacon and canon at Westminster, at a cost or about £ 2,000.

A contest took place last week in Brighton on the church-rate question. As the rate had been refused for eight years past, there seemed little prospect of one being carried this year. The rate, however, was carried by a majority of 1201 against 1347.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LUMLEY *v.* WAGNER AND GYE.—THE OPERA HOUSE.

In this case, as has already been noticed more than once, an injunction had been obtained by the plaintiff, Lumley, to prevent the defendant Mdlle. Wagner, the German opera singer, from performing at Her Majesty's Theatre, which belongs to the defendant Gye, in violation of an agreement which he (Lumley) had entered into with Mdlle. Wagner, and which bound that lady to perform only at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, during the present season. The case had been originally heard before the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, and the injunction prayed for granted. Against this injunction the defendants had appealed to the Lord Chancellor, on the ground that the terms of the original contract had not been completely fulfilled by Mr. Lumley. The appeal was opened before the Lord Chancellor on Saturday last, and was resumed on Monday, on Wednesday, when, after a lengthened argument on both sides, his Lordship gave judgment, dismissing the appeal, and confirming the original injunction.

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

On Thursday morning the Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer assembled, according to custom, in the Exchequer Chamber, for the purpose of arranging and determining the several circuits upon which they would proceed to hold the various sessions of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for the several counties of England and Wales, when the following arrangements were finally agreed to:—

NORTHERN.—The Right Hon. Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Wightman.

HOME.—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir John Jervis, and Mr. Justice Maule.

MIDLAND.—The Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Mr. Baron Parke.

NORFOLK.—Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coltman.

OXFORD.—Mr. Justice Crowsdell and Mr. Justice Williams.

WESTERN.—Mr. Baron Platt and Mr. Baron Martin.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.—Mr. Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Cresswell.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.—Mr. Justice Crompton.

Mr. Justice Talfourd joins Mr. Justice Crompton at Chester.

ROTHSCHILD *v.* THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday last, a rule nisi obtained in this case was reversed by the judgment of the Lord Chief Baron. The action, which was tried some time since, was one respecting the gold dust robbery; the object being to recover £2,000 in the hands of the Bank of German books of gold dust, which were lost on their way from Southampton to London by the South-Western Railway. The verdict given on that occasion was in favour of the defendants, the Lord Chief Baron intimating that the Court was unanimous in their opinion, that the direction, which had been given to the jury at the trial in favour of the defendants, ought to have been in favour of the plaintiff.

In the Bail Court, on Tuesday, an action was brought before Mr. Justice Wightman, by a Mrs. Andrews, a milliner, residing at Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, against a Mr. Richard Batley, a gentleman residing at Maida Vale, for an assault. It appeared that the plaintiff had married a young lady of the name of Forsyth, having also attended the ball, to her great attention of the defendant, who was present, and who subsequently became her accepted lover. The plaintiff having communicated the fact to the young gentleman's father, the defendant subsequently entered Mrs. Andrews's house, and assaulted her for interfering with and commanding the assault complained of. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £5.

In the Westminster police-court on Wednesday, a lady, said to be the wife of a gentleman belonging to the Army and Navy Club, and late an officer of the Dragoon Guards, appeared, accompanied by her two children, before Mr. Arnold, in obedience to a request made by that magistrate, in consequence of a letter he had previously received, informing him that she was living in the neighbourhood of Brompton in a most deplorably destitute condition, without the necessary food or apparel. She gave the following extraordinary statement of her history and misfortunes:—She had been in early life married to a colonel in the army, from whom she had borne two children, who unhappily became fatherless about for years ago. Shortly afterwards she became acquainted with her present husband, and married him at Brompton Church, although he was a Roman Catholic. He was at that time a commission in the army, but shortly afterwards disposed of it, and she travelled with him for some months upon the Continent. In the early part of last year he returned through her to England, and desired her to proceed to Brompton, where he had engaged a furnished house for her occupation, with her plate and jewels, and was ultimately obliged to leave the house taken for her in consequence of being no longer able to pay the rent. Driven by dire necessity, she took a mean lodging in the same neighbourhood, and there dragged out a wretched existence while she and her children had any article remaining worth disposing of, and had now arrived at the last extremity, a houseless and penniless wanderer, and was rescued from the misery by the humanity of a poor carman and his wife, who afforded her part of their scanty fare, and whose size was permitted to lie down and take what repose she might after he went out to his labour in the morning. A poor person having told her that Mr. Arnold was the man to apply to for advice and assistance, she had early yesterday morning left her children with the carman's wife, and walked to Mr. Arnold's house, and on his inquiries, that her husband had written to her several times in terms of affection, and she was totally unable to account for his desertion of her. He was at present staying with his mother, who was averse to their union, and who had expressed her displeasure at the family solicitor having afforded her some assistance from the proceeds of their estate. Mr. Arnold inquired whether her husband had been made fully acquainted with her destitute condition? The lady replied that he had, but no notice had been taken of the matter. Mr. Arnold then wrote to the family solicitor, but he said he could not interfere. Mr. Arnold inquired the age of her husband. The lady replied that he was her junior by five years. She met never, by word or deed, given the slightest cause for his unkindness. The magistrate commiserated her unfortunate situation, and recommended her application to apply to the family solicitor. He then handed her a sovereign from the poor-box, and required her to look in again on Friday next. The lady curtsied and acknowledgments, and withdrew with her two children.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE ball given on the 23d, at the Ministere des Travaux Publiques, affords us an opportunity of describing to our readers the newest fashions for *bals*, which will, as usual, shine in London, Baden Baden, Vichy, and the Pyrenees. The return of the fashions worn during the Empire such as head-dresses *à la Grecque*, bringing to our recollection the bad taste of that period, had been for some time apprehended; but we are happy to learn that the flattery will not be entertained.

Bonnets are worn almost entirely covered with small flowers, such as polyanthus, *roses pompons*, &c. The fronts and crowns are literally covered with flowers without leaves—a branch on each side, and inside are bunches that are lengthened so as to come round the face. The bonnets this year are very much trimmed, the face seeming buried in a mass of flowers, ribbon, tulle, blonde, &c.

For half-dress, percales, book-muslins, and printed muslins are worn, with flounces or stripes; they resemble barège and *mousseline de soie*, and have the advantage of being light wear in very warm weather.

PROCESSION OF THE FORTS DE LA HALLE, AT PARIS, CARRYING THE BUST OF THE PRINCE PRESIDENT.

They are printed in different ways, so as to make up as "redingotes" for morning; the bodies being also printed for this make. "Albanaises" are likewise printed crosswise in various widths. All these dresses are made up full in the waist, and worn with long sashes; but they cannot be made up with tight bodies.

For the country we cannot say too much in favour of white muslins: they wash admirably. Bows of ribbon, tastefully placed, form an elegant dress. Dark ribbons completely change the appearance of the dress; with pink or blue petticoats the dress appears metamorphosed for travelling.

The number of flounces varies from three to seven; they are scolloped large, round or pointed. At present much trimming is worn, coloured or white: for example, a tulle dress, looped up with bows of pink, blue, or cherry colour, dark figured ribbon, or even Scotch plaid: this fashion we believe to be imported from England. Organdie is also worn with this same trimming. We have seen one with five flounces. A pink ribbon is drawn through the hem of each flounce, at the last making a bow, with long ends, which join the next flounce; bows of ribbon on the shoulders, with streamers, completing an elegant dress. On a petticoat of white taffetas are four skirts of tulle, also white, each looped up by blue ribbon, with *nœuds contraries*—of course, smaller as they reach the waist. Another dress in tulle: Four jupes, two pink and two white; the pink being the hem longer than the white; the hem to be eight centimetres in width. The body is *bouillonné de rose et de blanc*. The *coiffure* is of roses the same tint.

A new article for dress has appeared—*la batiste de laine*. It is plain *et sec*; particularly adapted for travelling. It is made *à disposition*, and wears extremely well.

Headdress is worn of natural flowers, velvet, ribbon, and lace; with a dress of worked muslin, two *volans*, pointed body, bows and streamers on shoulders. Berthe, two rows of lace on the chest; a bouquet of natural flowers, to match the *coiffure*. Bouquets are worn smaller than last year. A favourite *capotte* is made in vegetable straw, trimmed in *cérise*: inside, flowers of the same colour.

The mantelet is made up in taffetas, with rows of narrow velvet: *volant* of lace. Albanaise or Valencias, grey ground, red and *cérise* stripes.

Bonnets, straw and horsehair, of different patterns.

PROCESSION OF THE FORTS DE LA HALLE.

This pseudo-classic ceremony took place at Paris on the 16th inst., when the Busts of the President of the Republic intended for the Central Markets were carried in procession to the Church of St. Eustache. After the band advanced the *Forts de la Halle*, carrying a Bust of the President, and followed by 100 young girls, dressed in white robes, with blue scarfs, and crowns of white roses on their heads. Then came a number of other Busts. Next walked the Prefect of Police, the Mayor and Deputy Mayors of the arrondissement, the other civil authorities, and the officers of the Municipal and National Guards. Mass was subsequently celebrated, after which the Archbishop delivered a short address. The *cortège* then left the church, installed the busts in the different markets and, in the evening, the *Dames de la Halle* gave a ball in the Linen Hall.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE BORNESE PIRATES.

HEAD HUNTING NATIVE OF BORNEO.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the following narrative, with Sketches, of the Expedition of H.M.S. *Cleopatra* to Borneo; dated Singapore, March 16, 1852:—

In consequence of the *Dolphin*, a small trading schooner, having been attacked in Maludu Bay, on September 13th last, and her captain (Robertson), supercargo (Burns, a grandson of the famous poet), and five of her crew having been murdered by some pirates that were afterwards found to belong to Tunku, the *Cleopatra* was ordered to proceed there, in company with the Hon. Company's steamer *Semiramis* and *Pluto*, and obtain satisfaction from this lawless race. The particulars of the capture were as follows. The *Dolphin*, when off the entrance of Maludu Bay, on a trading voyage, was visited on the evening of September 11 by three small native prahus, who asked permission to trade; but being too late, were ordered to wait till the next morning and anchor at a respectable distance off the vessel, a strict watch being kept throughout the night to prevent surprise. In the morning one boat was allowed alongside, and three men came on board and brought pearls for barter, which were being looked at by Burns in the waist of the vessel, when another man brought up a roll of matting, which he laid hold of for the purpose of inspecting, when the man drew a sword that was secreted in the centre of it, and cut his neck severely. Robertson seeing this, ran forward for protection (not a single arm of any description being on deck), when a general attack was at once made, and the poor captain was speared to death at the bowsprit end, where he had run to ask for quarter. Five of his crew were also murdered; and most probably all would have been sacrificed, had not the remainder, who had run aloft, asked for quarter, with the understanding that they would navigate the vessel, on which condition they were spared. The pirates then took her to Labuk Bay, where she was boarded by the Chief of that place, Shereef Yassin, who, on recognising the vessel, captured her from the pirates, after having krised the greater part of them, and delivered her up to the *Pluto*, which was sent in search of the vessel the moment the news arrived at Labuan. The Chief and four of the pirates managed to escape, and made the best of their way, it is supposed, to Tunku, to which place they all belonged, and were about to take the vessel.

KINI BALU, AND ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER.

The *Cleopatra* sailed from Singapore on the 10th of January, and arrived at Labuan on the 20th, where she was joined by the *Semiramis* and *Pluto*, the latter vessel bringing Mr. St. John (the political agent for Borneo, in the absence of Sir James Brooke) and Captain Brooke from Sarawak, to accompany us on the expedition.

THE ATTACK.

We started again on the 27th, and proceeded alone to Gaya Bay (leaving the steamers behind to complete coaling) to pay a visit to the Chief at that place, Pangran Madond, for the purpose of cautioning him against assisting the Illanun pirates, which he had been in the habit of doing, particularly in selling them a boat in which they went pirating. To give this as much effect as possible, five boats (barge, pinnace, first and second cutter, and gig), proceeded up the river on the 31st to his residence at Mengatal, and on arriving were saluted with twenty-one guns from a battery o

THE EXPEDITION CROSSING THE BAR OF THE RIVER AT TUNKU.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

two guns (breech-loading pounders) one of which had no carriage, and was fired as it was lying down on the grass, and which was returned by the barge and pinnace. The endurance turned out satisfactorily, and the Pancras promised everything, and also to pay Mr. Meldrum (an English merchant residing there) a large sum for goods delivered to the Chief. We had an opportunity of seeing more one of the warlike trims from the interior, whose chief employment is head-hunting, dressed up in his best clothes. (See Sketch.)

The boat returned to the ship in the middle of the day. From the anchorage we had a fine view of the Kini Balu (13,698 feet), the highest mountain on the island, and the entrance to the river. (See Sketch.)

The *Semiramis* joined us at this place, and we proceeded to Maludu Bay, where we remained four days, until the *Plato* arrived. We all started together on the 7th February for Tanku. This took a week (although only 200 miles), on account of the coast being quite unexplored, and the sea filled with reefs in all directions. We anchored off the pirate settlement on the morning of the 15th, and immediately hoisted all the boats out, manned and armed them, and sent them, in company with those of the *Semiramis* and *Plato*, to ascend the river. Our force consisted of 250 men in fifteen boats, seven of which had guns; each of the commanders taking charge of their own men, and Captain Massie superintending the whole. Our plot, mistaking the river, ascended the wrong one, after having been obliged to haul all the boats over a bank across it, as the mouth was low water at the time. (See Sketch.) After trying two different branches, not at all agreeing with the description of the place, we returned in the afternoon. A large war-boat was seen in this river.

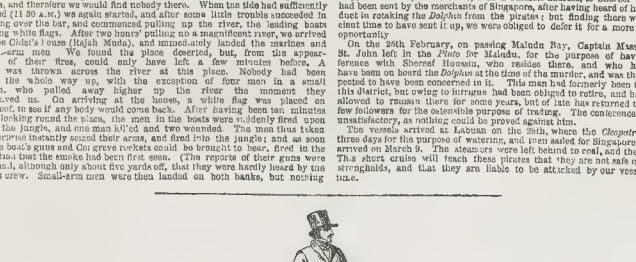
The next morning (the 16th) the boats were sent in the same order to another river, but, being low water, found it impossible to cross the bar; they therefore returned to their respective ships on the tide flowing. During this time four natives came down to the beach, and planted a white flag in the sand, with a goat fast to it. A boat was immediately sent, and found out that they were Malays, and that they had come down to present the goat, on account of our men not having destroyed their houses the day before, at the entrance of the first river. One man came on board in the boat, and we found out that the river the boats had attempted to enter in the morning was the right one, but that the fighting men were all away in their boats, and therefore we would find nobody there. When the tide had sufficiently flowed (11 30 A.M.) we again started, and after some little trouble succeeded in getting over the bar, and commenced pulling up the river, the leading boats having white flags. After two hours' pulling up a magnificent river, we arrived at the Chief's place (Rajah Mudu), and immediately landed the marines and small-arm men. We found the place deserted, but, from the appearance of their fires, could only have left a few minutes before. A line was thrown across the river at this place. Nobody had been seen the whole way up, with the exception of four men in a small canoe, who pulled away higher up the river the moment they perceived us. On arriving at the house, a white flag was placed on the roof, to see if any body would come back. After having been ten minutes here looking round the place, the men in the boats were suddenly fired upon from the jungle, and one man killed and two wounded. The men thus taken by surprise instantly seized their arms, and fired into the jungle; and as soon as the boat's guns and Congreve rockets could be brought to bear, fired in the direction that the smoke had been first seen. (The reports of their guns were so small, although only about five yards off, that they were hardly heard by the boat's crew. Small-arm men were then landed on both banks, but nothing more was seen of them. (See Sketch.) As it was then past three in the afternoon, the men were embarked, and returned down the river to the ships. The next evening the boats again left, and anchored inside the bar of the river, preparatory to starting by daybreak in the morning. The boats reached the Chief's house at 6 A.M., and the marines and small-arm men started to scour the country. A great number of houses were found further inland, and the land well cultivated with rice, sugar, fruit-trees, &c. The natives all left with their women and children before we came up to their houses. In retaliation for their having fired upon us the day before when a white flag was flying, about forty houses were burnt (including the Chief's), and the little property that we found in them destroyed, as well as cutting down their fruit-trees, &c. Nearly in the middle of the day, when this was going on, the natives again came down in the same spot (Chief's house) unperceived, and fired on the crews left in the boats, by which one man was killed and two wounded. Another man was killed about the same time by his musket going off by accident, the ball passing through his head. In the afternoon everybody was again embarked, and returned to the ships before sunset.

The inhabitants of this well-known pirate settlement were well prepared for us, as everything of any importance had been removed, and their guns buried. It is more probable, if they had not been away, they would have disputed our passage up, which they might easily have done, as the dense jungle grew close down to the banks. The whole of the pirates inhabit this place, having colonised it from Mandanao a great number of years past. Their depredations are invariably marked with singular cunning, barbarity, and recklessness, always murdering the crews of vessels they fall in with, with the exception of those they are enabled to sell for slaves.

Next morning, the 19th, after having committed the bodies of the two men who had been killed the day before to the deep, the vessels weighed and moved down off the entrance of the Sibali river, about eight miles distant from the other. Preparations were made for ascending this river; but finding the provisions were getting very low, and would only last to enable the vessels to reach Singapore, no more time could be spared to ascend the other rivers in the pirate district, and therefore left on the morning of the 21st. On our way back we intended to have stopped at Labuk Bay, in order to present a rifle, with a suitable address, to Shareef Yasin, that had been sent by the merchants of Singapore, after having heard of his good conduct in retaking the *Dolphin* from the pirates; but finding there was not sufficient time to have sent it up, we were obliged to defer it for a more convenient opportunity.

On the 26th February, on passing Maludu Bay, Captain Massie and Mr. St. John left in the *Plato* for Maludu, for the purpose of having a conference with Shareef Houssin, who resides there, and who happened to have been on board the *Dolphin* at the time of the murder, and was therefore suspected to have been concerned in it. This man had formerly been the Chief of this district, but owing to intrigue had been obliged to retire, and had not been allowed to remain there for some years, but of late has returned there with a few followers for the ostensible purpose of trading. The conference turned out unsatisfactory, as nothing could be proved against him.

The vessels arrived at Labuan on the 29th, where the *Cleopatra* remained three days for the purpose of watering, and then sailed for Singapore, where she arrived on March 9. The steamers were left behind to coal, and then followed. This short cruise will teach these pirates that they are not safe in their own strongholds, and that they are liable to be attacked by our vessels at any time.



THE CORBET TESTIMONIAL.

THE sporting community "round the Wrekin" have been lolding high revel this week in the ancient town of Shrewsbury, in honour of Mr. A. W. Corbet, of Sundorne Castle, the head of the elder branch of one of the oldest families in the Western and Midland Counties, and who have always been pre-eminent for their devotion to every description of rural pastime. The more immediate and continuous recipients of his hospitality have just entertained him at a magnificent dinner at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, and presented him with a very graceful and elegant memorial of their respect. It is described in the local journals as consisting of an ebonised escritoire writing-table, with silver inkstand, a pair of branch candlesticks, and match box to suit. The table is of carved walnut, relieved by panels of ebony, and the top also of ebony, and with a deep broad rim of silver, on which is engraved, in old English characters—

"Presented to Lieut. WILLIAM CORBET, Esq., of Sundorne Castle, by his friends in Shrewsbury and its vicinity, as a token of their regard and esteem, May 17, 1852."

The carvings on the pedestals of the table are exceedingly appropriate and tasteful, and the greyhound upon which rests the Corbet escutcheon is finely executed. The inkstand, of silver, and weighing all about 110 ounces, is of the highest character of this description of art. On the top is the figure of a man holding a brace of greyhounds in the slips, and at each end a greyhound at rest. In front is seen a brace of dogs in pursuit of their game, and on the other side the same dogs standing tired and panting over the dead hare. The figures are all of frosted silver, and exceedingly life-like and natural. The taper-stand, weighs 53 ounces, and present "the chaste Diana" of the Greeks, the supreme protectress of hunting, with her bow and quiver, and a stag bounding before her. The several articles were furnished by Mr. Lewis Woolf, of Liverpool.

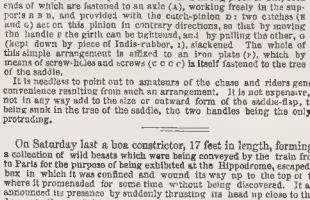
At the dinner (the Mayor of Shrewsbury in the chair) the elegant gifts we have enumerated were conveyed in a most eloquent and appropriate speech, by an eminent local surgeon, Mr. H. Keare, cor-

ner of the borough, who, embodying the predominant sentiments that characterised the presentation, gracefully adverted to the ancestral exploits of the ancient family in "the noble art of venery;" saying that the Corbet of the present day well sustained the fame of his lineage, not only as a sportsman, but as one whose special pride it was, within the time-honoured halls of Sundorne, "to exalt the humble, to comfort the lonely, to assist the needy, to console the afflicted, to be the minister of that beneficence which is proclaimed in the motto of his house—"Deus pascit corvos" (God feeds the ravens); and may God long soothe the Raven to continue his bounty, and to testify in good works to the mercies of the Omniscient."

TESTIMONIAL.—On Friday, the 21st ult., a number of the members of Christ College, Cambridge, presented to R. N. Philipps, Esq., LL.B., a handdouble-handed one, of elegant form, and ornamented with fruit and foliage in a rich style of chasing. The college arms are engraved on one side, and on the other is the following inscription:—"Vivo juris peritissimo, R. N. Philipps, LL.B., hoc quale cunque amoris et gratiarum monumentum D. J. plurimi quondam sodales Coll. Christi, Cant., hal. April., A.D. 1852."

CAPTAIN REED'S IMPROVEMENT IN SADDLES.

CAPTAIN REED has lately invented and patented certain improvements in the fastenings of the girths of saddles, which will doubtless prove of great practical value. By the simple arrangement represented in the accompanying Diagram, the rider is able to slacken or tighten the girths at pleasure, without having to dismount. The figure shows part of a



saddle with Captain Reed's mechanical arrangement; M L, the girth and buckle; K, the strap fastened at J to a strong piece of ent, both ends of which are fastened to an axle (A), working freely in the supports B B B, and provided with the catch-pinion D: two catches (E and G) act on this pinion in contrary directions, so that by moving the handle F the girth can be tightened, and by pulling the other, G (kept down by piece of India-rubber, I), slackened. The whole of this simple arrangement is affixed to an iron plate (P), which by means of screw-holes and screws (C C C C) is itself fastened to the tree of the saddle.

It is needless to point out to amateurs of the chase and riders generally the convenience resulting from such an arrangement. It is not expensive, and does not in any way add to the size or outward form of the saddle-flap, the whole being sunk in the tree of the saddle, the two handles being the only portion protruding.

On Saturday last a boa constrictor, 17 feet in length, forming part of a collection of wild beasts which were being conveyed by the train from Havre to Paris for the purpose of being exhibited at the Hippodrome, escaped from the box in which it was confined, and wound its way up to the top of the train, where it promenaded for some time without being discovered. It afterwards announced its presence by suddenly thrusting its head up close to the engine-driver, to the great terror, as may be supposed, of that individual. The train was immediately stopped, and M. Hebert, who was placed in charge of these animals, with the assistance of two Africans by whom he was accompanied, with some difficulty re-captured the animal, which had coiled itself around the machinery of the locomotive, and ultimately secured it in a strong box.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTRACT MAIL PACKETS TO AUSTRALIA, VIÂ THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post-Office: "On the evening of the 2d of June next, and on the evening of the 2d of every alternate month, mails will be made up in London for St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), the Cape of Good Hope, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria (Port Phillip), Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales, to be conveyed from Plymouth on the following day, by the packets of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, under contract with her Majesty's Government. All letters and newspapers for the Australian colonies above-mentioned will hereafter be forwarded by these packets, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent. Letters and newspapers for the Cape of Good Hope will be forwarded by these packets, or by the packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company leaving Plymouth on the 18th of each month, according as such letters and papers may be posted in time for either line of packets. Letters for any of the British colonies will be liable to a postage of 1s. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, letters of greater weight being charged in proportion according to the scale of weight for charging inland letters, which postage must be paid in advance. Newspapers will be conveyed free from charge. Letters for the Cape de Verde will be liable to a postage of 1s. 10d. when not exceeding half an ounce, &c.; and newspapers to a postage of 2d. each. The postage, whether for letters or newspapers, must be paid in advance. Those postmasters whose instructions direct them to send their letters for Plymouth by cross post will, of course, forward the correspondence intended for these mails in the same manner."

A fatal occurrence has just taken place at Pont-y-Twr, in the vicinity of Ogwen Lake, to a little boy, son of Mr. Charles Jones, master of a school established by him. Ogwen Lake being Permanent, at the above place. The child missed his footing, and fell down a precipice upwards of thirty feet high. He was killed on the spot. To add to the painfulness of this distressing calamity, another child of Mr. Jones died suddenly the same day.

HOBBIE NOBLE, THE FAVORITE FOR THE DERBY.

Hobbie Noble was an Englishman,
In Bewcastle Dale was bred and born.
Minstrelsy of the Border.

"What an odd name!" says some one not otherwise interested in the race. "Where do they get these quaint names for race-horses? Is Hobbie Noble English or Scotch—an invention of Mr. Merry, the owner, to come out of history?" The quotation above tells that there was once a "Hobbie Noble, an Englishman." Let us briefly relate his personal history.

Hulbert Noble was a gentleman—a younger son without heritage. He was a native of Bewcastle, in Cumberland; he lived and was hanged in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the date of his birth being about this time three hundred years. Had he lived in the reign of Queen Victoria, he might have been an honourable gentleman—perhaps in the Guards, or attached to an embassy, or in Parliament. He would have gone to the Derby in a four-horse "drag." He might have been at this moment candidate for Cumberland or Carlisle. He might have issued an address in favour of Protection, perhaps of Free-trade. But living when he did, he became a freebooter, and an outlaw. He took refuge with the Armstrongs, Laird of Mangerton in Liddesdale, Scotland. Here, his brave, generous, and gentle nature gained him the esteem of men and women of every degree, though that esteem did not restrain some of the Armstrongs from betraying him into Lord Scrope's hands for a bribe.

From the Border ballads and the notes of historical editors, we obtain a glimmering of light to look into the darkness of three hundred or two hundred and seventy-five years ago. In this darkness we see lying in the prison of Newcastle-upon-Tyne one John Downie, a nephew of Armstrong of Mangerton, who had been taken prisoner in a Border foray. John Downie, from the place of his residence, was called Jock-o'-the-Side. We see him heavily fettered, condemned to die, and from his course of life sad to do so, as he readily acknowledges. However, he is resigned, because he has no hope of escape.

But some messenger has carried the news to his mother, Lady Downie of the Side: "her coats she has kilted up to her knee," and she runs over moors, scrambles over rocks, wades the river, and standing before her brother, Armstrong of Mangerton, weeps and wrings her hands for the peril of her son Jock. The Laird answers, and says, "Three men I'll send shall set him free." Two of them are his own sons; Noble is the other:—

O Hobbie Noble! thou one mann be:
Thy coat is blue, thou hast been true
Since Eng.and banished thee to me.

He directs them to go as "corn-dodgers" (travelling corn-dealers), but well armed under their disguise. The shoes of the horses have been taken off and reversed, to lead those who may follow their track in a wrong direction. Arrived at Cholesford, on the river Tyne, they cut down a young tree, having fifteen nags on each side, with which "to climb the wa' of Newcastle town." It is too short; they break open the gate, kill the porter, reach the jail, break the doors in flinders, find the prisoner loaded with fifteen stone of Spanish iron, whom, fettered as he is, the Laird's son Jock takes on his back and places him on a horse.

Arrived at Cholesford, on their return, the Tyne is swollen to a fearful flood, and an old man assures them it "will not ride." But they are pursued by the land-sergeant (an officer of justice) and twenty men. Wat, the Laird's second son, is faint-hearted; but brave Hobbie Noble and the other two will dare anything. They swim their horses to the other side; the land-sergeant, seeing their escape, assents to the loss of his prisoner, but is concerned about the fifteen stone of Spanish iron. He prays them to leave the fetters. Not likely—iron is scarce in Liddesdale.

"I wot well no'," quo' the Laird's son Jock,
"I'll keep them; shoon to my mare they'll be,
My guds bay mare, for I am sure,
Sae has bought them a' right dear frae thee."

And so they arrive safely and welcome at Mangerton in Liddesdale.

The Lord-Warden of the Marches, or his land-sergeant, is next seen in treaty with Sim o' the Mains (Simon Armstrong, relative of the Laird of Mangerton) and four other Armstrongs, to betray Noble into his hands. They invite him to join in a foray into the English side:—

At Kershope foot the tryst was set,
Kershope of the slye loe;
And Laurie was traitor Sim o' the Mains,
And with him a private compane.

Hobbie had been warned to beware of Simon Armstrong; but he was of a confiding disposition, and suspected nothing.

Those who read reports of agricultural societies may have read of Sir James Graham's success in draining a waste bog, out of which he has got crops of oats and potatoes of astonishing amount. On the edge of that bog Hobbie Noble slept in the shiel (shepherd's hut) on the first night of this foray, but was awakened by a dream, and was just in time to save himself from being taken asleep. He called up his "freres five" (companions), showed them the danger, but sought to inspirit them with a hope of mastery if they could keep by him and give battle boldly. The next minute he found himself betrayed. Yet he fought manfully, and would have "cleared Cosscouthart Green," so the ballads say, had his sword not broken. It broke, and he was taken, his five companions assisting to bind him with his own bow-string.

They conveyed him to Carlisle, and by the way mockingly asked if he knew the road, which he did as well as they, but said nothing. At Carlisle he was more kindly treated:—

They gave him a wheaten loaf to eat,
And after that a can of beer;
And tauy a' cried to him with one consent—
"Eat, brave Noble, and make good cheer."

Yet he was hanged next day. Before he died, he swore an oath that he had never anything of Lord Scrope's "that ate him either grass or corn." But seeing that nothing would avert his fate, he bade them beware of the traitor Mains, and said:—

I wad has betrayed nas lad alive
For a' the gud of Christentie.

Such was the life and death of the gentle Hulbert Noble, of Bewcastle Dale, whose story has been preserved in the oral traditions and rugged ballads of the Borders. The Laird of Mangerton, chief of the Armstrongs, chastised his treacherous kinsmen with vigour. Sim o' the Mains, being banished by his order, fell into the hands of the English, and was hanged, as a Scotch rever, at Carlisle, within two months of Hobbie Noble's death.

NEW MAIL PACKET ARRANGEMENT.—In August next the West India Mail Packet Company will, with the sanction of the Admiralty, run a mail steamer between Chagres and Savannah, in the United States, touching at Jamaica, Juagua, and Nassau. This steamer will leave Jamaica on the 22nd of every month, proceed to Juagua, Nassau, and Savannah, and then return by the same route and proceed to Chagres, which port she will reach on the 14th, and leave on the 16th of the month. By this arrangement Jamaica will have a direct mail communication with Chagres and the United States. The steamer between St. Thomas and Nassau will then cease running, as the Bahamas mails will be sent *viâ* Jamaica. The mails for Hayti Island will be sent at Juagua. The coaling stations for this steamer will be at Jamaica and Savannah. Juagua is a small island north of the windward passage at the eastern end of Cuba. The course of post to the Bahamas will be the same as at present, about eight weeks and a half.

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in promoting a speedy communication between England and Ireland, held a few days ago in Palace Yard, Mr. Herbert, M.P., in the absence of Mr. G. W. Lang, Jun., in which he insisted on the possibility of constructing a steamer capable of attaining a speed of 25 miles an hour. He proposed that it should be 400 feet long by about 40 broad, and with a nominal power of 1600 horses; and he represented that such a vessel would make the voyage between Holyhead and Dublin in about two hours, while sea-sickness would be altogether avoided, in consequence of the absence of motion and any kind except horizontal. Mr. Lang, who was present, entered into various details, and offered, in reply to various questions, the most satisfactory explanations; and the meeting terminated in the appointment of a committee to devise the best means of carrying out the prop sed project.

The *Himalaya*, from Port Phillip, arrived on Tuesday in the Thames, with 27,000 ounces of gold, valued at upwards of £99,000. The date of sailing being the 1st of January, the advices by her have been long since anticipated.

The *Opinione* of Turin announces that the *San Carlo* steamer, on the Lago Maggiore, was suddenly discovered to be on fire, on the 18th inst., off Mogadino, on the Swiss bank. At about 11 P.M. the inhabitants of the town saw the steamer in a blaze. They immediately sent out boats to save the crew, who, unconscious of the danger, had already retired to rest. They were all saved, but the steamer was burnt down to the water's edge by 6 o'clock the next morning. The steamer *Verbano* has been put on the station in the room of the *San Carlo*.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Sultan had confirmed, on the 8th inst., Ismail Effendi's arrangement with the viceroy of Egypt on the Tanzimat question.

MUSIC.

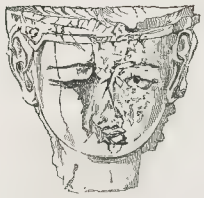
CHOIR BENEVOLENT FUND.

This excellent institution was established last year, for the relief of widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedral and collegiate choirs. The second anniversary dinner took place on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Marquis of Worcester in the chair, and Dean Ashpurnham, Earl Howe, one of the trustees, Sir George Clerk, M.P., the Rev. E. Repton, and Rev. Temple Frere, Canons of Westminster Abbey; R. Palmer, Esq., M.P., R. Kilsby Jones, Esq., Lincoln, trustee; the Rev. G. Townsend, Messrs. Bellamy, Hatherley, F. G. Curtis, Evans, Jackson, Bishop, T. Oliphant, Addison, Duff, &c. Amongst the professors were Dr. Elvey, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey; Mr. Goss, of St. Paul's Cathedral; Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Land, Shoubridge, Foster, M. Smith, J. and W. Coward, Martin, Machin, H. Barnby, Gray, and Messrs. J Mitchell, Madge, Palmer, Sheard, Knowles, Erdheweer, and Mavett, and four boys of the Chapel Royal, Master Chard. With the ten boys of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey, a complete and effective choir was formed for the execution of a well-selected programme, comprising the two canons "Non Nobis Domine" and Dr. Cooke's "Amen," for grace; the National Anthem, after the toast of Church and Queen; John Barnett's charming madrigal for five voices (the parts being quadrupled), "Merry wake maidens, the morn;" R. S. J. Stevens' dignified glee, "The clouds capp'd towers," for six voices (doubled), so finely sung as to command an immediate encore; Dr. Aldrich's quaint round, "Hark! the bonny Christ Church bells," (sung by the boys, and re-demanded); Shilley's "Magic," excellently rendered by Francis, Land, Lockey, and Machin; Dr. Elvey's well-conceived prize glee, "The Orphan's Prayer," for four voices (quadruples); J. Benet's dainty madrigal, "All creatures now are merry-minded;" S. Webbe's glee, "To love I vow," for four voices, "over string;" Festa's epigrammatic madrigal, "Down in a flowry vale," in which the "Jewel Phyllis" lays down the cautious doctrine not to attempt a wooing with an empty purse; Sir H. R. Bishop's round, "Ye dusky hill face;" Beale's madrigal, "What, shepherd, ho!" S. Webbe's glee, "Thy voice, O harmony;" and, finally Sir H. R. Bishop's arrangement of Ravenscroft and Morley's madrigal, "Why is Sylvia?" In the faculty of singing at sight our vocalists are not approached, and certainly no singers of any other nation could have executed the above in the above scheme with such precision and accuracy as were displayed on this occasion, without a rehearsal. This, of course, with preparation, much might be gained in colouring and delivery, but the "fast express" system of music in London during the season renders this almost impossible. The financial interests of the new fund, we are glad to see, were also advanced by Mr George Gray, of the Chapel Royal, the secretary, who narrated the history of the institution and its rapid progress; he called upon the heads of the Church to support the fund, as one on calculated to ameliorate the misery of a forgotten class of men; and told, in simple and touching language, the story of one of the cathedral singers who was present at the first dinner, and was now no more, leaving a widow and three children with nothing to the world but an appeal to the Choir Benevolent Fund. Sir George Clerk, with his usual tact and good taste, in proposing the health of the noble chairman, pointed out the advantages in an artistic point of view of supporting the interest of a class of singers which was handed down the traditions of the noble ecclesiastical school of composition; and the Marquis of Westminster, in returning thanks, expressed his gratification at the formation of an institution calculated to promote the prosperity of our English professors, with whom he was delighted to claim personal acquaintance, and from whose exertions he and his house (the Beaufort's) had so often derived much pleasure. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are liberal patrons of the fund, have given a donation of £50; the Duke of Cambridge has sent £10, the Marquis of Worcester gave £25; Earl Howe, £20; Sir G. Clerk, £5; Mr. Lockey, five guineas; Mr. Elvey, £10; Mr. Hatherley, £5; and the secretary, subscriptions, sermons, &c., from the Bishop down to the choir boys, now exceed £800.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The Derby week has cause of no diminution in the number of musical entertainments. On Monday Mr. Allcroft made an experiment at the Lyceum Theatre of a morning monster concert, the statistics of which present an array of forty four pieces, executed by ten solo instrumentalists and a chorus of fifty. Madame Pleyel performed Dohler's "William Tell" fantasia, Thalberg's "Don Pasquale" serenade, and Liszt's "Rossinian Tarantella," Sivori, Bottesini, Case, and Richardson played violin, contrabasso, concertina, and flute solos, and Distin united with four sax-horns. The "Moon in Kelito," or "Zora," prayer, was sung by all the *artistes*, with the accompaniment of eight harps and the *organ a percussion*. Messrs. F. Mori and Schinon were the conductors. The vocalists were Mdlle. Favanti, who was much applauded in "Una voce" and "Non più mesta;" Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, whose national Styrian air was her *cheval de bataille*; Madame E. Garcia, who shone in Rode's variations; Mrs. Sims Reeves, who was eloquent in a romance by Schira (a Spanish air); Miss Lyne, who sang an elegant ballad, the "Switzer's mountain lay," by Miss Ellen Glascock, the composer of the clever overture played at the Haymarket Theatre before the play, and a pretty song by Mr. T. Baker, the "Lone Lass of Lynn." Mr. Miss Poole, who pleased as she always does pleases, in the "Syren's gift," also by Mr. T. Baker, and the Misses M'Alpine (sisters two), Lowe, Loy, and Masdame F. Lablache, who did their mighty all in "Three fair," there were three "tender tenors," in Herr Reichart, Herr Brandt, and Mr. Sims Reeves; a new singer, in Signor Calcagno; and three basses, in Signor Madeni, Lablache, and Signor F. Lablache. Mr. Lucas, Alfred called to attract a London, it was clearly not his fault. —Herr Charles Oberthur, the very clever harp player, had an evening concert last Monday at the Hanover-square rooms, assisted by Madame Macfarren and Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lucas Pyne, who sang an elegant ballad, the "Switzer's mountain lay," by Miss Ellen Glascock, the composer of the clever overture played at the Haymarket Theatre before the play, and a pretty song by Mr. T. Baker, the "Lone Lass of Lynn." Miss Poole, who pleased as she always does pleases, in the "Syren's gift," also by Mr. T. Baker, and the Misses M'Alpine (sisters two), Lowe, Loy, and Masdame F. Lablache, who did their mighty all in "Three fair," there were three "tender tenors," in Herr Reichart, Herr Brandt, and Mr. Sims Reeves; a new singer, in Signor Calcagno; and three basses, in Signor Madeni, Lablache, and Signor F. Lablache. Mr. Lucas, Alfred called to attract a London, it was clearly not his fault. —Herr Charles Oberthur, the very clever harp player, had an evening concert last Monday at the Hanover-square rooms, assisted by Madame Macfarren and Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lucas, Pyne, who sang an elegant ballad, the "Switzer's mountain lay," by Miss Ellen Glascock, the composer of the clever overture played at the Haymarket Theatre before the play, and a pretty song by Mr. T. Baker, the "Lone Lass of Lynn." Miss Poole, who pleased as she always does pleases, in the "Syren's gift," also by Mr. T. Baker, and the Misses M'Alpine (sisters two), Lowe, Loy, and Masdame F. Lablache, who did their mighty all in "Three fair," there were three "tender tenors," in Herr Reichart, Herr Brandt, and Mr. Sims Reeves; a new singer, in Signor Calcagno; and three basses, in Signor Madeni, Lablache, and Signor F. Lablache. Mr. Lucas, Alfred called to attract a London, it was clearly not his fault. —Herr Charles Oberthur, the very clever harp player, had an evening concert last Monday at the Hanover-square rooms, assisted by Madame Macfarren and Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lucas

NIMROUD ANTIQUITIES.



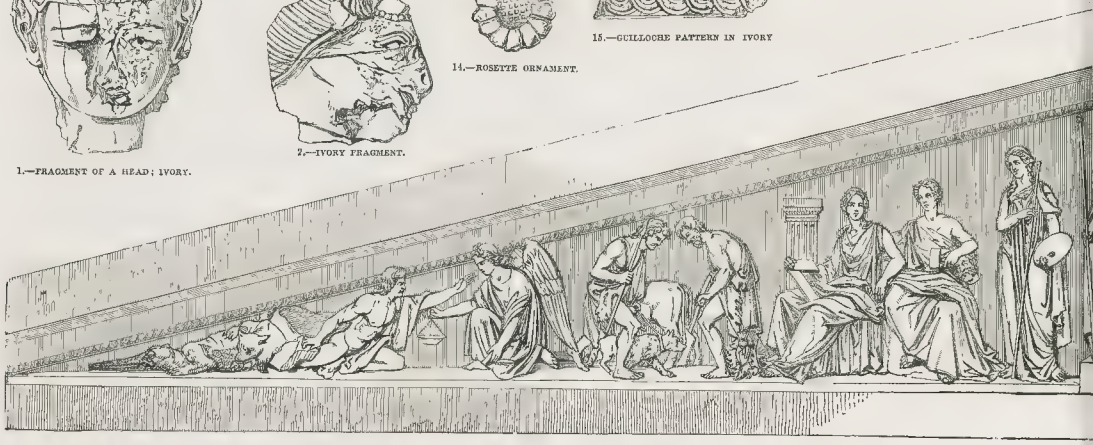
1.—FRAGMENT OF A HEAD; IVORY.

2.—IVORY FRAGMENT.

14.—ROSETTE ORNAMENT.

15.—GUILLOCHE PATTERN IN IVORY

PEDIM



N I M R O U D

4.—FRAGMENT OF IVORY CASKET.

8.—IVORY FRAGMENT,

10.—FIGURE OF A GAZELLE; IVORY.

WHITSUNTIDE AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE completion of the principal front of this truly national establishment, and its recent accession of antiquities from "the Buried City of the East," will, doubtless, prove a paramount attraction during the approaching holiday week. As aids to this intellectual curiosity, and calculated to gratify this thirst after knowledge of a higher class, we have engraved the accompanying representations—first, of the highly characteristic Sculpture of the Great Pediment of the Museum Buildings; next, of the massive and costly Enclosure, a fine work of its class; and next, a selection from the Antiquities which have very recently been received from the site of Nimroud, some of which have scarcely yet been exhibited to the public.

NIMROUD ANTIQUITIES.

IVORIES, BRONZES, AND POTTERY.

The discoveries recently made by Colonel Rawlinson in the plains of Nineveh have so greatly augmented the interest of the public in the progress of Assyrian research, that we are induced to

resume our articles on such of the
for our Illustrations this week
at the southern extremity of the
of bronzes and pottery discover
workmanship are now to be seen
When the ivories we have deli
antiquity, or, as is more probable
they were in so fragile a conditio

4.—GROUP OF BRONZES.—NINEVEH.

11.—FRAGMENT, PROBABLY OF A BOX.

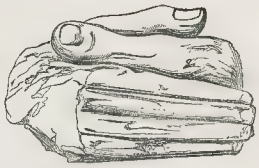
12.—FRAGMENT IN IVORY

ENTRANCE G

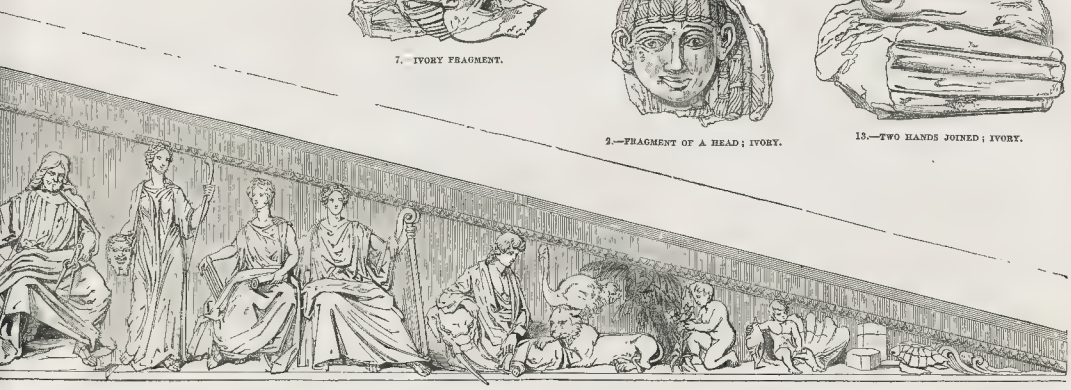
NIMROUD ANTIQUITIES.

7. IVORY FRAGMENT.

2.—FRAGMENT OF A HEAD; IVORY.



13.—TWO HANDS JOINED; IVORY.



I Q U I T I E S.

Y CASKET.

ved in England. We have accordingly selected
ivory found by Mr. Layard in a small chamber
nd of Nimroud, together with some examples
all of which valuable fragments of Assyrian

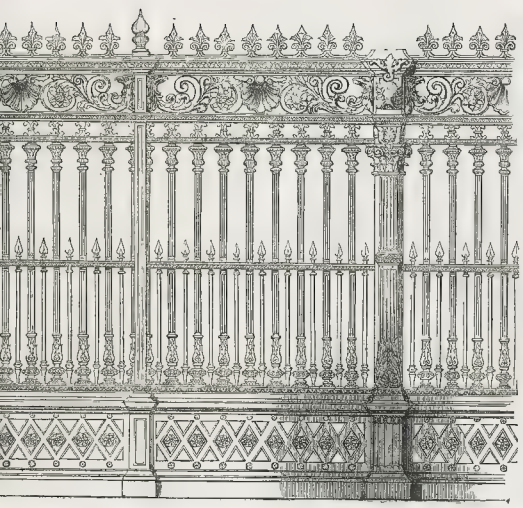
ed by Mr. Layard, owing either to their great
oof of the chamber in which they were found,
n the soil almost impracticable. However, by

9.—IVORY FRAGMENT.

dint of the utmost perseverance, Mr. Layard succeeded in collecting all possible fragments and in transmitting them to the British Museum, where, by the ingenious process of immersion in boiling isinglass, the animal matter was restored to the mineral structure, and the ivory resumed its natural appearance and solidity. In proceeding to furnish a detailed description of these ivories, it is necessary to observe that our Illustrations, which are numbered consecutively from 1 to 15, are engraved of the size of the original sculptures.

Nos. 1 and 2 are fragments of two heads, which, by reference to No. 3, will easily be understood to have formed part of the decoration on the sides of a box. The hair and treatment of these fragments are so entirely Egyptian, that we have no hesitation in supposing them to have been imitated from some Egyptian works of art. The eyebrows and eyes in these heads are cut out with great precision, for the purpose of inserting some other material, to represent with greater effect those important features of the human countenance, and to enhance the value of the work. This practice was universal in Egypt, and numerous examples may be seen on the mummy-cases in the Egyptian rooms of the Museum. Besides these especial peculiarities of Egyptian origin, we may notice a very remarkable similarity in the position of the ear, which in these fragments, as well as in the sculptures of Egypt, is placed considerably higher than in the

3.—PART OF AN IVORY CASKET.



UM.

7.—GROUP OF POTTERY.—NINEVEH.

16.—IVORY.

statues of Grecian and Roman workmanship, and higher likewise than it is found in the natives of either country, or in the human race generally. Hence, again, we argue that this peculiarity must have been imitated from a fashion or concept which originated in Egypt.

No. 3 is a flat piece of ivory, which formed one of the ends, or part of the side, of an ivory casket. We are led to this conclusion from some similar fragments in the collection being furnished, like this, with projections from the upper and lower margin, which projections we take to be the tenons for securing it to the top and bottom of the casket. In the example before us we have nearly the entire compartment containing the Egyptian mask, and below it a singular ornament, which is imitated from one found on ivory in the ancient tombs in the immediate neighbourhood of the great pyramid in Egypt.

No. 4 is another flat piece of ivory, which likewise formed one of the ends, or part of the side, of a casket. The most extraordinary feature of this fragment is, that it represents the Egyptian god Nilus in the attitude in which that divinity is usually sculptured upon the sides of the thrones of the Egyptian kings; that is to say, binding up the stem of some water-plant, and with one foot placed against a heart-shaped termination of a central stem or support of a horizontal line. In the work we are now examining the inferiority of the Assyrian sculptor in the knowledge of the proportions of the human figure is very palpable, for the heads are much too large for the bodies and limbs of the figures—a defect that is never found in Egyptian works of art.

No. 5 is likewise part of the side or end of a box. It represents two lions with human heads, in the position and wearing that peculiar covering for the fore-leg imitated from the lion in the throne of Athamsea IV., in the procession of Medinet Aboo and elsewhere. These figures are placed back to back, after the fashion of the bulls of the *façade* of the King's Court in the Palace of Khorsabad, and, like them, they are furnished with wings—in this respect differing from any of the human-headed lions of Egypt, which are never represented with wings.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9. It is difficult to guess the purpose of these fragments. They represent gazelles or goats, and may have served for the handles of daggers or fly-flaps, such as we see in the hands of the attendants of the King in the sculptures from the walls of the palaces of Nimroud and Khorabad. These fragments are flat, and in this respect differ from

No. 10, which is part of a statue of a gazelle, in the round.

Nos. 11 and 12 are also flat, and may be part of a box.

No. 13. Two hands, which we presume to have belonged to a statue of a man in the attitude of respect, of which, probably, the robes were formed of some other material.

No. 14. A rosette ornament

No. 15. A carved ornament, resembling an architectural decoration of Greece, from the Treasury of Atrius, which may be seen in the Elgin Room of the British Museum.

No. 16 is a fragment, part also of a box, representing a figure and flowers of the lotus.

These interesting fragments go far towards establishing the hypothesis of the intimate connexion between the arts of Egypt and Assyria, of which so many curious illustrations have already been shown in "Nineveh and its Palaces."*

The examples which succeed are from some of the bronzes brought by our indefatigable countryman from Nimroud. In these remains we recognise fragments of that costly "pleasant furniture" of which there was such abundance in the palaces of Nineveh, as we read in the Book of the Prophet Nahum; and we are enabled to define each particular part with the same certainty that we could in a cabinet-maker's shop point out the back of a chair, the leg of a table, or the foot of a stool.

No. 1 of our illustration is part of the leg of a footstool, the points rested upon the ground

No. 2 is a grotesque head with human ears, and nose and mouth of some animal. This head formed the top or knob of some piece of furniture.

No. 3 is an ornament formed of thin bronze, and was part of the decoration of the leg of a chair or table.

No. 4 is an ornament near the termination of the leg of a chair or table, many examples of which may be seen in the great work published by the Government of France on the excavations at Khorsabad

No. 5 is part of the bronze ornament which covered the wooden bar which connected the legs of a stool or chair. This ornament is peculiarly Assyrian, and is frequently represented in the sculptures from the walls of the palaces of Nimroud, as may be seen in the British Museum

All these bronze casings for the wooden chair or table are throughout of an equal thickness, and are not, as has been supposed, of beaten work, but have been cast in a mould, and produced with that uniform thickness by a very ingenious process practised by our silversmiths at the present day. We gather this fact from a fragment of a head of a gazelle, in which still remains part of the core of the mould; but, as it would be impossible to make the process of casting clear to those who have not seen it practised without the aid of diagrams, we abstain from attempting to describe it.

The remaining illustrations we shall supply on the present occasion consist of pottery found in some tombs on the western face of the Mound of Nimroud, and to the south of the north-west palace. These tombs, Layard informs us, were five feet *above* the remains of a building, the walls of which had been covered with alabaster slabs.

No. 1 is a Vase, about one foot high; it is formed of ordinary clay, coated with a blue vitrified varnish, such as we find on Egyptian pottery and idols.

Nos 2 and 4, similar Vases, of somewhat different forms.

No. 5, Lamp, of ordinary baked clay, with elegant device, but apparently without any signification.

Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, Lamps of ordinary baked clay, without either varnish or significative ornament.

SCULPTURE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
BY SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A.

The subject of the composition is "The Progress of Civilisation." Commencing at the western angle a man is represented emerging from a rude savage state through the influence of religion. He is next personified as a hunter and a tiller of the earth, and labouring for his subsistence. Patriarchal simplicity then becomes invaded, and the worship of the true God defiled. Paganism prevails, and becomes diffused by means of the arts. The worship of the heavenly bodies and their supposed influence led the Egyptians, Chaldæans, and other nations to study astronomy, typified by the centre statues—the keystone to the composition. Civilisation is now presumed to have made considerable progress. Descending through the eastern angle of the Pediment is mathematics—in allusion to science being now pursued on known sound principles. The drama, poetry, and music balance the group of the Fine Arts on the eastern side; the whole composition terminating with natural history, in which such objects or specimens only are represented as could be made most effective in sculpture.

THE GATES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The enclosure of the principal front of the Museum is a fine specimen of iron-work, executed by Messrs. Walker, of York. The models were commenced by Lovati, an artist of considerable talent, who, however, died before he had made much progress; they were then taken up and completed by Mr. Thomas and by Messrs. Collmann and Davis. The piers of hammered iron; the remainder of the iron-work is cast from metal moulds, and was chiefly piece-moulded, in order to obtain relief. The carriage-gates are opened by a windlass, both sides simultaneously. Each half of these gates weighs upwards of five tons.

The height of the granite curb varies from 2 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 9 in.; the height of the ironwork is 9 feet up to the top rail; and the length of the whole palisade, from one extremity to the other, is about 800 feet. It is relieved in the spear tops and some other parts with gold. It is, we believe, intended that each of the principals shall be surmounted by an eagle. The total cost will be about £6700.

The inclosure, besides the metal-work, consists of four granite pedestals, one of which we have engraved. These pedestals are intended to receive sitting statues of Shakspeare, Bacon, Milton, and Newton, small sketches for which have been modelled by Sir Richard Westmacott.

* See "Nineveh and its Palaces." By J. Bonomi.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—From the pure and wholesome nature of the ingredients employed, the moderate proportion of alcohol present, and the considerable quantity of aromatic anodyne bitter, derived from hops, contained in these beers, they tend to preserve the tone and vigour of the stomach, and conduce to the restoration of the health of that organ when in a state of weakness or debility. These bitter beers differ from all other preparations of malt in containing a smaller amount of extractive matter, thus being less viscid and saccharine, and causing hardly more decay of digestion; they resemble, indeed, from their lightness, a *wine or small*, rather than an ordinary fermented infusion; and it is very satisfactory to find that a beverage so much general consumption is *entirely* free from every kind of impurity.—*Lancet.*

THE ABERDARE COLLIERY.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS.

THE RECENT FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR ABERDARE

The investigation by the coroner at Aberdare into this melancholy catastrophe, by which sixty-five lives were lost, and which was noticed in our Numbers of the 15th and 22d inst. respectively, was concluded on Wednesday

The principal evidence adduced on Tuesday was that of Mr. J. K. Blackwell, the former Government Inspector of Mines in that district, and was of great value in reference to the causes, and their most probable remedy, of the disasters to which the collieries in that district are liable

Mr. Blackwell said, having been requested by the Secretary for the Home Department to attend this inquest on the sufferers by the late explosion, in conjunction with the present Government inspector, Mr. Mackworth, in consequence of my former connexion with the inquiries which have been instituted by the Government with regard to the ventilation of mines, I beg to remark that the Middle Duffryn pit and the adjoining collieries, in which so many fatal explosions have taken place, are working the same seam of coal, which is about six feet thick. This pit has been in work between one and two years, and was the scene of a previous explosion in December, 1850, by which eight lives were lost. By the present accident 65 men and boys have lost their lives, and many of the survivors have been severely injured. In this and the two adjoining collieries 174 lives have been lost in this and three other explosions which have occurred since the year 1845. These collieries are of considerable depth, and situate in what is technically termed "a maiden country." The Middle Duffryn pit is 165 yards in depth. It is the deepest of the three contiguous collieries namely, the Old Duffryn, the Lletty Shenkin, and the Middle Duffryn, where the explosions just referred to have taken place—and is also the deepest in work in the Aberdare valley. It is important to observe that to the "deep" of the colliery and on both sides of it there is an unbroken tract of coal measures of immense extent which have never been drained by any workings upon them of any portion of the firedamp, with which these measures are high y charged. The periods at which the explosions have taken place succeed closely in the Old Duffryn, Lletty Shenkin, and Middle Duffryn colliery are the period at which each of them successively was the deepest workings—the deepest excavation; worked winning in the Aberdare valley; and, therefore, the situation where the unliberated elastic gas, pervading these deep unbroken coal measures, was subjected to the greatest pressure and found the only channel for escape. Such circumstances demonstrate the necessity for the adoption of every known precaution against accident. The present workings in this colliery extend over a tract of about 35 acres, the whole of which has been partially, but not entirely, worked out during the above period, the pillars between the stalls not having been removed.

The recent explosion appears evidently to have originated from a violent and large discharge of fire-damp, which occurred coincidently with extensive falls of the roof of the seam near the deep extremity of No. 2 dip heading. The drifts proceeding on the half course to the dip at this point are those penetrating the farthest into the deep unworked coal measures by which the colliery is bounded. The breaking down of the roof has taken place to the largest extent at the mouth of the upper of these drifts. It appears to have followed the course of a slip along which the measures above the seam have fallen to the height of several yards, probably up to the 2-feet 6-inch seam of coal lying about seven yards above that which is worked. The falling of the roof, which occurred at the period of the explosion, appears to have been produced by violent pressure on the firedamp contained in the measures forming the roof. Naked lights are generally used in the pit, notwithstanding the hardly which exists of the occurrence of these sudden discharges of fire-damp, and the colliers working in this district of the pit now referred to, with these dangerous lights, have only been withdrawn from it in consequence of the dangers to which they are exposed from the falling of the roof until the roof could be secured with timber. The whole of the ingoing or returning air from this pit was conducted over the furnace, situate near the bottom of the upcast part of the shaft. The same causes which render the use of any naked light highly dangerous in coal-seams in the condition of that which is worked in this colliery, also render this mode of rarifying the outgoing or return air, by conducting it over a furnace, dangerous in the same degree. No practicable amount of ventilation will guard a pit in which the seam is in this condition from the consequences of these sudden large discharges. If the furnace be resorted to under such circumstances as the positive power in the ventilation, it should be fed by a split of pure air, connected to it direct from the bottom of the downcast shaft before any fire-damp can enter it. The general returns, into which it is possible that fire-damp may enter in such quantities as to render them explosive, should be conducted by what is technically termed a "dumb drift," at a sufficient height above the furnace drift to guard such an explosive current from the danger of ignition. The extreme or exploring drifts in this colliery, and the extreme workings, particularly those penetrating the deep coal, will always be liable to such sudden outbursts of fire-damps as those which have recently on two occasions overpowered the ventilation, and produced explosions. As soon as a sufficient quantity of coal has been removed to allow the pressure of this gas to break through the roof or floor, or to force a road through the coal itself; unless these drifts, that is, those parts of the levels and heading the farthest in progress, are kept considerably in advance of the working districts, so as to drain away this gas gradually, and thus relieve the pressure on it.

With respect to the remedies or means of prevention, Mr. Blackwell observed

The security of collieries from explosions will not result in all cases from a large ventilation. From the manner in which, as already described, it appears that fire-damp often exists in coal seams, and particularly in those coal-seams in their associated measures, viz. capable of the great sudden expansion of an elastic gas when the pressure on it is removed, it sometimes bursts into coal mines in quantities which form an explosive atmosphere air circulating in them cannot dilute below the explosive point, though that supply is large and amply sufficient under ordinary circumstances to render them safe. When a coal-seam is found to be in this state, although by a proper arrangement of the workings and of the air-ways the consequences of an explosion may be diminished and controlled, that occurrence can only be absolutely prevented by excluding the current of the mine from all contact with flame by the use of the Davy lamps, and by the employment of a furnace duly employed to rarify the ascending air in the upcast shaft, then by feeding that furnace with a part of the downcast air which has not circulated in the mines. These precautions were the more necessary in the Middle Duffryn pit to prevent the fatal consequences of an accident, because, although there are two shafts in this colliery, one only of them divided by a brattice is used in the ventilation. However, all these precautions may be frustrated by accident or neglect, it is necessary to consider how far the effects of an explosion, if it should take place, may be limited and controlled in its extent and consequences. This may be effected by arranging the workings of a colliery so as to divide those workings into different districts or panels, and so as to isolate each district and connect it with the main ingoing and outgoing air currents (technically the "intake" and "returns") at two points only. The result of such an arrangement will be, first, to limit the extent of an explosion, and, secondly, to confine the intake currents to as great a distance as possible from the shafts, and to prevent the circulation being destroyed by the effects of the blast, so that the survivors, after the explosion, may be able to reach the unvitiated ingoing air. To attain this object, the main passages of a coal mine, by which the currents of ingoing air are conducted to the workings where the men are employed, must be secured against the consequences of an explosion by substantial stopping or barriers throughout their entire extent, up to the points where those currents enter the workings, wherever, in the progress of the operations, openings have been formed between them and the parallel exhausted workings or the outgoing air channels. If in consequence of its being found necessary to divide these air currents (technically to "split" them) before they reach the extreme workings, that part of the current which is not thus abstracted, and must be conducted to a more distant point, may be conducted by means not liable like doors to immediate destruction by a shock.

In answer to the Coroner, Mr. Blackwell stated that the cause of the accident was a discharge of gas from the roof of the seam in the heading. It appeared to him to be a very violent discharge, and occurred in the most dangerous part of the pit. It was a possible and probable occurrence in such a seam of coal in a maiden country like this. The seams in this district were very fiery. In his former report he had denounced the use of brattice shafts, but he thought they could not always be avoided; but naked lights should never be used.

On Wednesday Mr. Mackworth, the present Government inspector, presented to the coroner a report which confirmed Mr. Blackwell's views, and stated that—

Notwithstanding Mr. Blackwell's warnings after the previous accident, during the seventeen months that have intervened the furnace and candles have been uniformly used, and the jumping shaft was shut off by a door from the ventilation, and a wooden "brattice" in the larger shaft converted the winding side into the downcast, and the other by the assistance of a furnace into the upcast. It is sacred to him, from the evidence, that the system of ventilation was insufficient for working such a fiery seam. He thought the proprietor was open to blame for not attending to the suggestions of Mr. Blackwell, though he was not censured to any great amount to speak of, because neglect is as reprehensible as criminal. He feared in most collieries there were not well organised and digested plans before commencing operations, and also that the proprietors did not employ proper practical, scientific, and well informed men to carry out those operations. He feared they trusted too much to the practical men alone, and despised the aid of science. There was one other thing he must remark—all the scientific men agreed in condemning the brattice shafts.

After two hours and a half's deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:—

In the case of Thomas Prichard, we find a verdict of "Accidental death," and we are of opinion that the Middle Duffryn pit was at the time in a good state of ventilation for ordinary purposes, but that a fall in No. 2 crossheading to the dip produced a large discharge of gas, that passed along the return air-course to the fine, there ignited, and caused the explosion which resulted in such a great loss of human life. We are also of opinion that there is no neglect or culpability attaching to any of the agents or men in their employ, notwithstanding we much regret that the recommendations of the jury and the suggestions of Mr. Blackwell in his report on the occasion of the last explosion had not been complied with; and we most seriously recommend that the proprietors be enjoined to adopt Mr. Backwell's plan of ventilation, especially the dumb drift.

The coroner asked what verdict would be returned in the case of Owen Evans, and the man who was supposed to have died from injuries occasioned by the fall of the ladder?

The foreman replied that they had fully considered these cases also, and that Owen Evans had been suffocated, with numerous others, by choke-damp, while they believed the other man to have been killed by the fall of the ladder.

The jury also added, in reply to the coroner, that they had no recommendation to make, or opinion to express, in regard to the deaths by suffocation.

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, printed by W. Clowes and Sons.—This document has just been issued as the first instalment of the official record of the Great Exhibition. The report, preceded by the Royal Commission and the Charter of Incorporation, extends to some forty pages, but contains matter that has not already been published; but here the details are given with more exactitude, and the narrative is better arranged than elsewhere: it is throughout ably executed, and presents a popular as well as an official retrospect of the Exhibition, its antecedents and progressive results, which impress the reader with the vast multiplicity of the details of the great work, and the skill with which the gigantic plan has been wrought out. The report, however, occupies but a small portion of this popular "blue-book," for it is wrapped in its usual parliamentary mantle. Immediately following is the appendix of 42 heads, and upwards of 200 pages, closely packed with figures and date, returns and catalogues, estimates, decisions, minor reports, letters, &c., at which will yield much gratification to that class of readers who delight in the *curiosities* of the subject. Some of the statistics forcibly illustrate the difficulties which beset the great project in its early stages; and those of the subscription returns, especially show in what different degrees wants in localities contributed, and how costly it is to get up a movement in certain districts; besides a number of other facts and figures of interest, but which we have not space to particularise. We should mention that the document is illustrated by plans and diagrams. Altogether, this is the most exact record of the Exhibition yet issued.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT COPPULL.—The list of killed by this appalling casualty has been increased by the death of two sufferers more—namely, Robert Banks and Samuel Holcroft, making a total of 34. Another of the wounded will in all probability not survive, mortification having set in. Mr. Palmer, coroner, of Preston, opened the inquest *pro formâ* on Saturday last, in order that the bodies of the deceased might be interred.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The usual return relating to railway accidents for the half-year ending the 31st of December last, has been printed. The number of persons was 47,209,922. The number of persons killed was 112, and 261 injured. There were eight passengers killed and 215 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 9 passengers were killed and 14 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 59 servants of companies or of contractors were killed and 17 injured from causes beyond their own control; 32 servants of companies or of contractors were killed and 11 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 33 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of the companies, were killed and 9 injured by crossing or walking on railways. There were no suicides. The length of railways open was 6,621 miles, 3,000 miles, and on the 31st of December last 6890 miles, being an increase during the half-year of 192 miles.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, K.T., has this year been appointed by her Majesty as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. By permission of the Duke of Hamilton, the apartments belonging to his Grace as Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace have been fitted up as a residence for the representative of Royalty. The levee of the noble Earl at Holyrood last week, was attended by about 600 of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Scotland.

It is understood that Colonel Outram will return to Bombay, and that the Court of Directors of the East India Company will address a recommendation to the Government of that presidency that he be restored to his employment at Baroda, from which he had been very unceremoniously dismissed; a proceeding that in substance will amount to a censure on Lord Falkland, the Governor of Bombay, and his council.

Kossuth's mother has arrived at Brussels, and is expected this week in London, on her way to join her son. She is accompanied by her two daughters, their husbands, and their nine children. The mother of Kossuth is of small stature, and about 70 years of age. She appears to enjoy good health. The two sisters, on the contrary, are tall, and one of them appears to be in ill health. These refugees were the subjects of a harassing persecution in the Austrian dominions, which the Government abandoned on condition that they should leave the Continent.

A lady, at present sojourning amongst the lakes of Westmoreland, anxious to ascend the mighty Skiddaw, but being unable to make the attempt either on foot or on horseback, adopted the expedient of having an arm-chair fitted up partly in the sedan fashion, and engaged six guides to escort her to the top—a mode of ascent probably unparalleled in the history of Skiddaw and its many thousand visitors. She accomplished the task, and descended in the same manner in perfect safety. The line occupied in the ascent and descent was about seven hours.

The County de Colloredo Waltsee, who has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court from the Emperor of Austria, in the room of the Count de Buol Schauenstein, is expected to arrive in England to assume his diplomatic functions; and the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have issued directions for the respect usually shown to Ministers of the Court's diplomatic rank to be observed on his Excellency's arrival in this country.

During the storm which passed over the town of Ipswich last week, a young woman named Stevens, living with Mr. Carr, butcher, in Magdalen-street, was struck by the electric fluid. She had retired to rest, and noticed nothing during the storm beyond being greatly heated; but upon rising on the following morning she discovered that the whole of her hair on the left side, and part on the back, of the head had been burnt off by the lightning, the other portion being much singed.

The reclaiming of Morecambe Bay is at length about to be carried into effect. The right has been purchased from the Admiralty by Messrs Brogden and Co., and the undertaking will be carried out conjointly with the formation of the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway. The rivers Crake and Leven will be confined to a fixed channel, and the bay will no doubt be left in a great measure to silt up. This vast tract, which extends from Tridden Point (near to the Ulverstone Canal Foot) to Grenoside, comprises an area of about 145,000 acres.

As Mr. Ricardo, M.P., was riding along Rotten-row, on Tuesday evening week his horse stumbled at one of the numerous imperfect spots in the road, and slipped on his side. The hon. member lost his seat, and pitched heavily on his left shoulder. Several parties ran to his assistance, but he speedily recovered himself, and proceeded to his residence in Lowndes-square. Mr. Teevan, of Conduit-street, who was sent for, saw the hon. member a very short time after his arrival at home, and, on examination, discovered a dislocation of the shoulder, which he at once reduced. Mr. Ricardo is progressing favourably.

On Monday a parliamentary return was issued, from which it appears that, from the 1st September, 1850, to the 1st September, two thousand three hundred articles found in hackney carriages (cabs) by drivers, and deposited at the proper office, was 2182. The number claimed by the owners was 1154. No account was sent of the value of the articles found.

On the 1st September last the number of licenses of hackney carriages in the metropolis was 3448; the weekly duty in the year amounted to £3,1867. These hackney carriages are nearly all Cabs.

The Government bill which is just printed, by order of the House of Commons, authorises the completion of certain improvements in Pimlico and near Buckingham Palace. Among the improvements a new road is to be formed to communicate with the Victoria-road.

Bell's Life says that a member of one of the leading clubs in London, ans a master of foxhounds, will back a young lady, for from £2000 to £5000, to ride against any amateur lady in England, as follows:—to ride from Ampthill to Birmingham in twelve hours, using two horses: to ride four miles over Newmarket course; to a four mile steeplechase over Hertfordshire, or to hunt the Hur.ley foxhounds in October next, and to kill a fox with them.

A medical practitioner named Plowden, who eloped from Brighton a few weeks since, was arrested at New York on the 7th inst., at the instance of a Colonel Howard, also residing at Brighton, who preferred a charge against the doctor of having fraudulently obtained £2000 from him previous to his departure. The doctor, who asserted that the money had been lent to him by the colonel, was sent to goal.

A gentleman trolling last week in the Gareloch, Dumbartonshire, for trout, hooked a monster of the shark species, common in warm latitudes, but a stranger here. After a fearful struggle it was at length subdued, and was found to measure 7 feet 7 inches in length. The fish was immediately upon its capture six young ones launched themselves from the parent into the water.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* says that, on Friday week morning, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a heavy shower, which lasted for upwards of twenty minutes, fell over that city and a considerable district adjoining. This rain proved, upon examination, to have been of almost an inky blackness, and the appearance of being impregnated with some foreign matter. In the last year of the cholera they were visited by a similar shower; and in the popular superstitions the appearance of that dreadful disease was largely attributed to the current rain.

Amongst the distinguished persons who have visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens within the last few days were his Excellency the Neapolitan Minister and the Princess Carini. Their Excellencies inspected and appeared much pleased with the panoramic view of Mount Etna.

The *Courrier du Havre* of the 19th states that the *Fusori*, Government cutter, has just captured and brought into Havre three English fishing-boats, which were dredging for oysters on French ground.

Dr. Petersen, the director of the observatory at Altona, announces his discovery of a small telescopic comet in the constellation Cephens on the 17th inst. At 12h. 43m. mean time its right ascension was 22 deg. 31m. 30s., and its north declination 71 deg. 13m. The hourly motion in right ascension is stated to be rather more than three seconds, diminishing, and the motion in declination in the same interval 9m. 22s. towards the north pole. Dr. Peterson is the discoverer of several other comets.

Among the passengers who went out in the *Bentinck*, which left Southampton last week with the Indian mail, was a party of coal-miners to work the coal-mines at Labuan, in Borneo.

At the ordinary meeting of the committee for the relief of destitution in the highlands and islands of Scotland, a number of communications were read tending to show that the necessity for assistance was of the most urgent nature—that the patient uncomplaining attitude of the people in the midst their of misery was most praiseworthy, and that there has been a complete abstinence from any act of outrage on their part. It was resolved, finally, to transmit the balance in hand to the most distressed districts, and to make a further appeal to the public, and to solicit the aid of benevolent ladies in organising a "fancy sale."

A parliamentary document, which has been printed, states that the increase of persons employed during the year 1851 in all the public offices was 732, of whom 647 were added to the Post office, and 71 to the convict establishment: the consequence of expense was £34,469. The dimension which was effected during the same period in the number of officials was 122, and in the expenditure the decrease amounts to £51,442.

The convention between her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands relative to the commercial intercourse between the Netherlands and the Ionian Islands, which was signed at London on the 14th of January, 1852, has been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Rossi, the ex-Dictator of Rome, Ancona, Cypres, is at present staying at the Windsor Hotel, Southampton. He is about to take up his residence at Bury House, Marchwood, on the south side of Southampton Water, late the residence of Lady Mill.

Emigration from Woolwich is rapidly increasing, even among some of the tradesmen and mechanics employed under Government, to seek "golden treasures" at California. During the week a large number left their native shores for the land of gold.

The committee which has sat for some weeks on the water bills, owing mainly to the number of counsel engaged by the companies, has cost not less than £900 per diem, a sum which, no matter how bad the water may be, John Bull, in some form or other, will have to pay

A petition was recently presented to the House of Commons from William Redmond, for the amendment of a law to make Peers of the realm who may interfere with the election of members of Parliament liable to transportation for life.

During a strong gale from the north-east, a few nights ago, the *Union*, or Carnarvon, sailed with bricks, was wrecked off Penmon Point. Fortunately, the master and one man were drowned. A large schooner was discovered in the bay dismasted, and otherwise damaged. A tug-boat went to her assistance, and succeeded in towing her into a place of safety.

The *New York Evening Post* says of Feargus O'Connor, "This eccentric gentleman, whose arrival in tas *Europa* we have announced, has been reported in the English newspapers to be insane. We should think, from some of his early proceedings in this country, that the report is not far out of the way. He strolled into Stewart's store on Friday, as we are informed, and, chucking a handsome young woman among the purchasers under the chin, asked how she would like a moustache? He was ejected from the premises, and afterwards returned, but did not renew any of his wild tricks."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STEVENS.—It shall have a place among our Enigmas

G J M (Mr Corbraun's "Treatise on Chess," published in 1821, is now out of print, but we are qualified to say that this distinguished player is about to publish another work, consisting of games actually played by him during his residence in the East, to be called "Large Indian Chess Lessons." See the Chess-players' Chronicle for June

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 434, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Fidis, Muir, by C G Will, B T, M P, Sigma, Otho, J H T, L S, Crab

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 435, by Stevens, Judy, A S S, F R S

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by T W F, M P, sigma, C V, are correct. All others are wrong.

Any young amateur in want of an antagonist for a game by correspondence, may address C W B, Newton Longville, Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

*** The majority of our notices to correspondents are postponed until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 433.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to B 3d	4. Kt from B 5th takes P (ch)	K moves
2. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 2d (best)	5. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K moves
3. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	K to his 3d	6. Q to K B 3d—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 434.

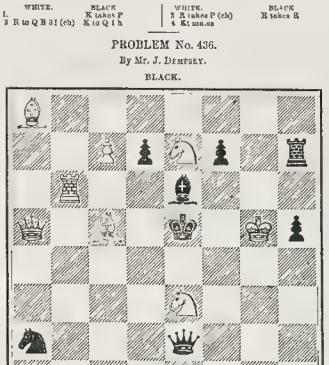
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE	BLACK.
1. B to K B 6th (ch)	K takes B, or (a)	3. Kt to K, Kt 4th (dis ch)	K takes P
2. Kt to K 5th	K to Q 5th (best)	4. Kt mates	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1. R to Q B 3d (ch)	K takes P 2 K to Q 4 th	3. R takes P (ch) 4. Kt mates	K takes R

PROBLEM No. 436.

By Mr. J. DEMPSEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Scotch Gambit lately played between *Prince* GORTSCHAKOFF the Younger and Mr SCHUMOFF.

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to R 2d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	26. R to Q sq	P to Q 8th (d)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. P to K R 3d	P to K Kt 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	28. R takes Q P	P takes K B P
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3d	29. Q to her 5th	Q takes Q
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	30. P takes Q	R to Q 2d
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	31. R takes K B P	K to Kt 2d
8. P to K 5 h	Q to her sq	32. R to Q 4th	K to B 3 d
9. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	33. K to Kt sq	K to K 4th
10. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes P	34. R to Q 2d	R takes P
11. Q Kt takes P	B to K 2d	35. R takes R	R takes R
12. Q B to Q B sq	B to Q Kt 3d	36. K to B 2d	K to his 4th
13. Kt to Q K 4th	Q to her 2d	37. K to K 3d	P to K R 4th
14. Kt takes B	Q B P takes Kt	38. P to K Kt 4th	P takes P
15. Kt to Q 4th	K to Q B sq	39. P takes P	P to K B 4th
16. Q to Q B 4th (a)	Castles	40. P takes P	K takes P
17. Kt takes Kt (b)	P takes Kt	41. K to Q 4th	K to his 3d
18. K takes P	R takes R	42. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3d
19. B takes R	Q to her B 2d	43. P to Q R 5th	P takes P
20. P to K B 4th	K to Q B sq (c)	44. K to Q B 5th	P to Q R 5th
21. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q B 4th (ch)	45. K to K 4th	K to Q 3d
22. K to R sq	B to K B 4th	46. K takes P	K to Q B 3d
23. B to Q 7th	B takes B	47. K to R 6th	K to Kt 2d
24. Q takes B	R to Q B 2d	The game was drawn.	

(a) P to K B 4 h would have been a still more troublesome move, as White's only safe reply appears to be P to K Kt 3d, which would have greatly weakened his position on the K's side. If, instead of playing his K Kt P, he ventured to attack the Black Queen by moving his Bishop to K Kt 5th, White must have won a piece; for, e.g.—

BLACK.	WHITE.
16. P to K B 4 h	B to K Kt 5th
17. P to K 5th	B takes P
	Any other move equally loses the Bishop.

18. P to K B 5th, &c.

(b) We should rather have taken with the Bishop, and retained the Knight.

(c) If he had now played P to Q R 3d, Mr. Schumoff would have experienced some anxiety, we suspect, for the extinction of his Bishop; for suppose—

BLACK.	WHITE.
20.	P to Q R 3d
21. R to Q B sq, or (A)	B to Q 2d
22. R to Q B 3d	

If he play Q to her B 3d, White may respond with R to Q B sq, and win the exchange at least,

22.	P to Q Kt 4th
23. Q to Q B 2d	

If he take the Q Kt P with his Bishop, White plays the Queen to her Kt 8d, giving check, and then captures the Bishop.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
23.	P to Q B h	23. Q to Q B 3d	P to Q 7th
24. R to Q B 5th	P to Q 6th	And wins the Bishop.	

(A) BLACK.	WHITE.
21. P to K B 5th	B to Q B sq
22. R to Q B 3d	

If, instead of this, he ventures to take the Q Pawn with his Bi hop, White wins the Bishop at once by Q to her B 4th (ch) &c.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
22.	B to Q 3d	24. P takes P	P to Q Kt 4th
23. P to K 6 h	P takes P	25. Q to her B 2d	

If Q takes Q B P, White wins by Q to K B 5th, &c.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
22.	Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	27. P to K 7th	R to K B 2d
23. K to R sq	Q takes B	And White must win.	

(d) Q to her 5th would certainly have been better, because it would have compelled Black to remove his Rook out of play. As they have given, for White to march his own Rook into the adverse territory. Let us suppose, for example—

BLACK.	WHITE.
26.	Q to her 5 h
27. R to K Kt sq	

This seems to be his best move. If R to Q Kt sq, or to Q R sq, White can take the Q Kt P; if R to K B sq, he can play R to Q B 7th, and if R to K sq, White will win by Q to K 8th, followed by R to Q B 8th.

27.	R to Q B 7th
And Rook must lose his Pawns.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 730.—By E. B. C., an American Amateur.

White: K at his Kt sq, Q at K 2d, Rs at Q 4th and Q Kt 8th, B at Q Kt 2d, Kts at K Kt 5th and K B 5th, Pat K R 2d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 6th, Rs at K sq and Q 6th, B at Q B 8th, Kts at Q 3d and Q B 3d, Pat K Kt 2d and Q B 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 740.—By R. W., of Oxford.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at K B 2d, R at Q 3d, B at Q B sq, Kt at K 5d, P at h R 7th.

Black: K at his Kt 4th, Q at Q B 8th, Kt at K K 6th and 8th, B at h 2d, P at K Kt 4th and 5th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONDITIONS FOR ASSISTED EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The restrictions which the Government Emigration Commissioners put upon the grant of free or assisted passages to Australia having formed the subject of several letters of remonstrance to the daily papers, the following explanation has been volunteered by the Commissioners on the subject:—

The most eligible class of emigrants are married agricultural labourers, shepherds, or herdsmen, and women of the working class; and these are taken up to the age of 45 (and 35, as stated by your correspondent), at £1 per head, between 45 and 50, at £5 per head, and between 50 and 60 (when they are comparatively useless to the colony), at £11 per head

The next best class are married mechanics and artisans, and these, with their wives, are taken up to 45, at £3; between 45 and 50, at £6; and between 50 and 60, at £14 The children of both these classes, under 14, pay 10s. a head.

But single men, if accompanying their parents, are required to pay £2 a head, and if not accompanying their parents, £3 a head; and of the latter very few are taken, both because they are the most likely at once to resort to the gold fields, and because there is already so great an excess of males in Australia, and the unrestricted emigration is so certain to add to that excess, that it becomes a matter of great importance to avoid as much as possible anything which would increase the disparity. Families with more than four children under 12 are also considered ineligible, both because a number of young children retard the engagements of the parents in the colony, and because their presence on shipboard tends to engender sickness and to increase mortality.

Having given this explanation, I have only to add that the funds by which emigration to Australia is carried on are furnished exclusively from the land revenue of the Australian colonies; that in the administration of those funds the Commissioners are, therefore, as trustees for the colonies, and are bound to prevent their perversion to purposes of relief in this country, instead of the supply of the most eligible class of emigrants for colonial purposes; that the rules which your correspondent's letter has been established with this object, and in accordance with the suggestions and instructions received from time to time from the official organs of the Government in the colonies; and that, by reports received from the colonies, those rules appear to have hitherto succeeded in effecting their object.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 8, Park-street, Westminster, May 24.

INDIAN MAIL SERVICE *viâ* THE CAPE.—A notice has been issued from the General Post Office, announcing that, on and after the 15th of June next, the mail packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, conveying mails to the Cape of Good Hope, will call at Ascension, and will proceed from the Cape to Mauritius, Point de Galle (Ceylon), and Calcutta. All letters and newspapers for Ascension or for Mauritius will hereafter be forwarded by these packets, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent; but letters for Ceylon or India intended to be sent by the route must be specially addressed "*viâ* the Cape of Good Hope." Letters for all these British possessions will be liable to the uniform rate of 1s. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2s. when not exceeding one ounce, and so on in proportion, but newspapers will be conveyed free from charge. The postage chargeable upon letters for Ascension and Mauritius must be paid in advance, but letters for Ceylon and India forwarded by these packets may be posted unpaid.

From a report to the House of Commons, it appears that on the 1st of September last there were 6939 drivers of hackney carriages licensed, including 1061 proprietors. The amount received for the licenses, at 8s. each, was £15609 15s.

Professor Bache, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, has communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury the magnetic variations at certain positions on the Pacific coast, which must prove interesting to the navigators. The variation at Point Pinos, in California, is 14 deg. 58 min. E. at San Deger, California, 12 deg. 29 min. E., At Cape Hancock, or Disappointment, 20 deg. 45 min. E.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

THE following is the interesting communication from an accredited Correspondent, to which we referred in our Journal of last week:—

SKETCHES IN THE DIGGINGS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Chepstow, Mount Emu, January, 6th, 1852.

As the gold mines of this colony (Port Phillip) are bidding fair to eclipse any that have yet been discovered, I have thought it likely that you would be pleased to receive some description of them, together with a few dottings of the scenes which I sketched on the spot. These mines have not been discovered rather more than three months. The presence of gold in the locality of the Pyrenees—a range of hills about thirty miles from the present diggings—had been ascertained about three years previously; why researches for gold for a considerable space of time before he was rewarded by finding any. After its discovery a few hundred people commenced working at it; but their profits were so small and their work so hard, that they soon became nearly abandoned. A rich lode, however, was at last discovered by following a mountain torrent far back into the mountains round Buninyong, and treating the ground upon its banks as they seemed to lie. The place where it was at last discovered so plentifully was termed "Golden Point." The forest here opens a little, and a steep, gravelly bank slopes down to this small stream. A dense crowd of lofty ranges rise all round this spot. The Golden Point itself, where all the mining at the digging is, does not cover an area of more than five or six acres; yet, within a month after the spot was discovered, 7000 people were at work upon it, wholesale employed; and, it is said, were raising £10,000 daily. Subsequent diggings in this district have far eclipsed this one; however; but, as there has been no spot, probably, in the annals of gold-seeking, where so large a number of people were at work in so small a space, and where the whole was, consequently, so completely under the eye at once, I shall confine any description I may give to these diggings, viz. the Ballarat diggings, near Buninyong. This Buninyong hill, which forms the centre of all the ranges that spread out for many miles on each side of it, is a dry volcanic hill, about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, covered to the top with heavy timber, and surrounded for many miles with a dense forest. Deep, rocky gullies branch out from it in various directions, and many of the principal streams which water Port Phillip take their rise in its ranges. At its base upon one side may be seen the picturesque falls of Lal Lal, over which, in winter, the swollen stream of the Moorabool precipitates itself. The height of these falls is about 250 feet, and the scenery which surrounds them is exceedingly beautiful.

The forest in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines is composed chiefly of the stringy bark, a species of eucalyptus, whose trunks frequently rise to the height of 80 or 90 feet before branching. Under the shelter of these forests, and formed principally of the bark from the trees, the miners erect their hastily-constructed tents, &c., into streets, passing roads in all directions for the passage of horses, carts, and passengers. Numerous stores, butchers' shops, blacksmiths, and all trades, are to be found on the ground, though the prices for merchandise are much of any higher than in Melbourne.

The scene at the Buninyong diggings was, at the time that I visited it, a most extraordinary one. The sight of such a vast number of people actively employed, all busily working for themself, and those carrying earth in its dishes to the water, wheeling it in barrows, carrying it on trucks or carting it—every individual member working with an energy which few but gold-diggers would exhibit—every one working for himself, and therefore doing his utmost; the confused roar of upwards of 500 cradles at work by the stream side; and the sight of the township, every spare foot between every hut or tent in which was a yawning pit, the whole covered over by the canopy of the lofty forest, formed a scene that can hardly be paralleled or described. In a most wretched-looking wigwam, formed chiefly of leaves and bark, I found her Majesty's representatives, Captain Dana, commandant of the black police, and Mr. Armstrong, the assistant Gold Commissioner. The latter gentleman, formerly a Port Phillip squatter, had emigrated to California, where, after three years successful digging, he knew he had returned amply remunerated for his exertion. His knowledge of the habits of regulating the diggings in California rendered his services opportune; and to the judicious appointment of him as Commissioner may be greatly attributed the system and regularity which prevails in the working of these mines.

In procuring the gold, a considerable quantity of earth is first dug in the pit, and thrown up on the bank. If the pit is a rich one, the digger will see and pick out the larger pieces of gold, called nuggets, as he proceeds; these vary in size from a pea to a nut; large and beautiful specimens being also occasionally found imbedded in pieces of quartz. When sufficient earth is raised, the whole of it is conveyed to the creek side; small quantities of this are at intervals put into the cradle, which is then gently rocked and supplied with water by the washer. The cradle is a box about four feet by two, and two feet deep; one corner of it is fitted up with a coarse sieve into which the earth is first put, and the coarse stones and gravel separated from the earth which passes through it; this earth, constantly moistened with water and rocked, dissolves, and the sediment poured off leaves at the bottom the particles of gold dust. The poorer diggers wash with a tin dish only, but of course take a much longer time in getting through the same quantity of earth.

Since making the above sketches, the new and still more wonderful locality of Mount Alexander, about forty miles beyond the Buninyong diggings, has become known. The wonders of these diggings is almost past belief. About six weeks they have been in existence. Nearly 30,000 people are at work at them, and I believe I am safe in saying that nearly the whole of this number have become more or less enriched by them. The escort vehicle from this place has more than once broken down under the weight of half tuns of gold, although it is notorious that only a small portion of what is found goes down by this conveyance. I will not add more for the present.

I remain, &c.,

EDWARD C. DUNN.

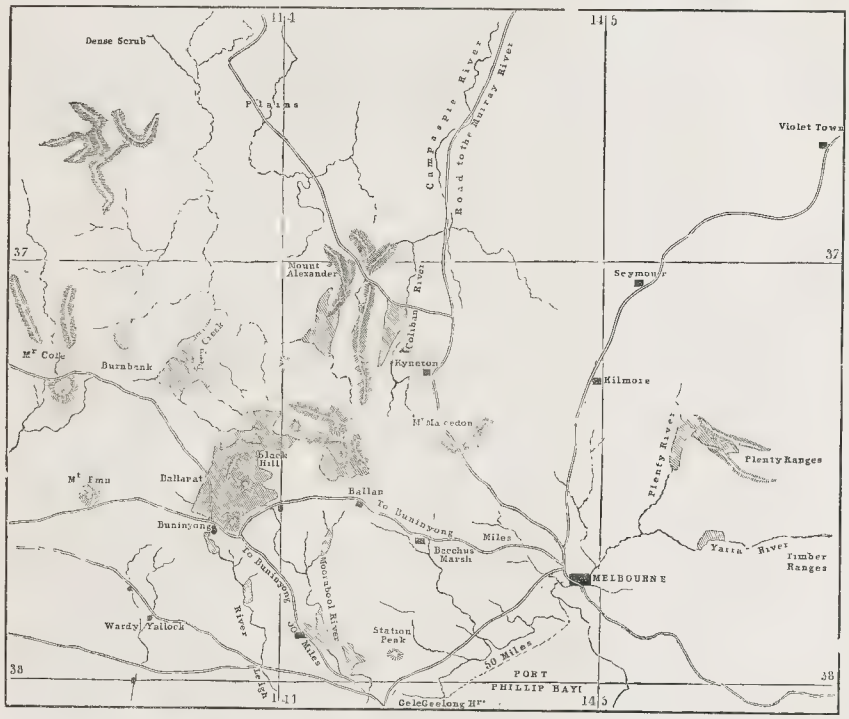
MAP OF THE DISTRICT.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

BUNINYONG HILL.

GOLD DIGGERS RESTING.



MAP OF THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD FIELDS.

valuable and original Map of the Gold Fields of Port Phillip, together with two letters, addressed to Messrs. Silva and Phillipps, London, from which the following are extracts:—

Geelong, Nov. 11, 1851.

I enclose a small Map of the district, to give you an idea of the localities where gold is found and is being worked: it is taken from a Government survey made last year, with the gold discoveries carefully marked down, and I can vouch for its accuracy and the correctness of the distances. Ballarat is near the township of Buniyong, within 58 miles of Geelong. The Mount Alexander diggings lie equidistant between Melbourne and Geelong. Besides these well-known diggings there are many parties working in secluded spots and doing well. The whole of the Buniyong district, and 60 miles to the northward, is completely auriferous.

Two young friends of mine, who were clerks in mercantile houses here, both left their situations and sloped for the diggings. After working unsuccessfully for a fortnight they came to the stratum wherein was a large pocket (as it is termed) of gold. This they dug out, washed, and then worked the remainder of the pit, and in less than another fortnight realised £400 each man. Another instance was a man named Kavenagh, whom I have often employed as a carrier up the country for Mr. Shepherd. He and his party came down a few weeks ago and sold their gold for £1366 10s. 6d., being the produce of six men's labour for three weeks. To these I can add a long catalogue of successful miners. On the other hand, the lot would be ten times longer of the men who have been unsuccessful, or who have had but indifferent luck.

I was with a party for a fortnight, and took my turn each day at the pick and shovel, and rocking the cradle, but without joke it is a most laborious occupation. We have to sink holes from fifteen to twenty-five feet in depth before we can get much gold, sometimes it has been obtained at four feet. At one locality, called Blackhill, we obtained it by washing the surface earth, but it was rather a dangerous operation; only imagine clambering a mountain very steep, and then bringing down sacks of earth on our shoulders to the creek for washing!

The miners will soon become dispersed now, and not again be collected in one hive as they have hitherto been.

I felt some degree of alarm at the outset when I saw our towns deserted—mechanics, labourers, clerks, and their masters all off to the gold fields; but I soon began to take a calm review of the whole affair, and see that it is producing good results to the community at large. Let shipbrokers know that if they put vessels for Geelong, say small barques or brigs, that they can be brought over the Bar, right up to the wharfs, if drawing no more than ten feet six inches. At good spring tides vessels of eleven feet and a half can come over the Bar.

We are very indignant at the delay in establishing steam communication. Perhaps, after all, the Yankee will get the start. The slavers thrown out of employment will be making a prize of a gold ship one of these days—one or two would pay.

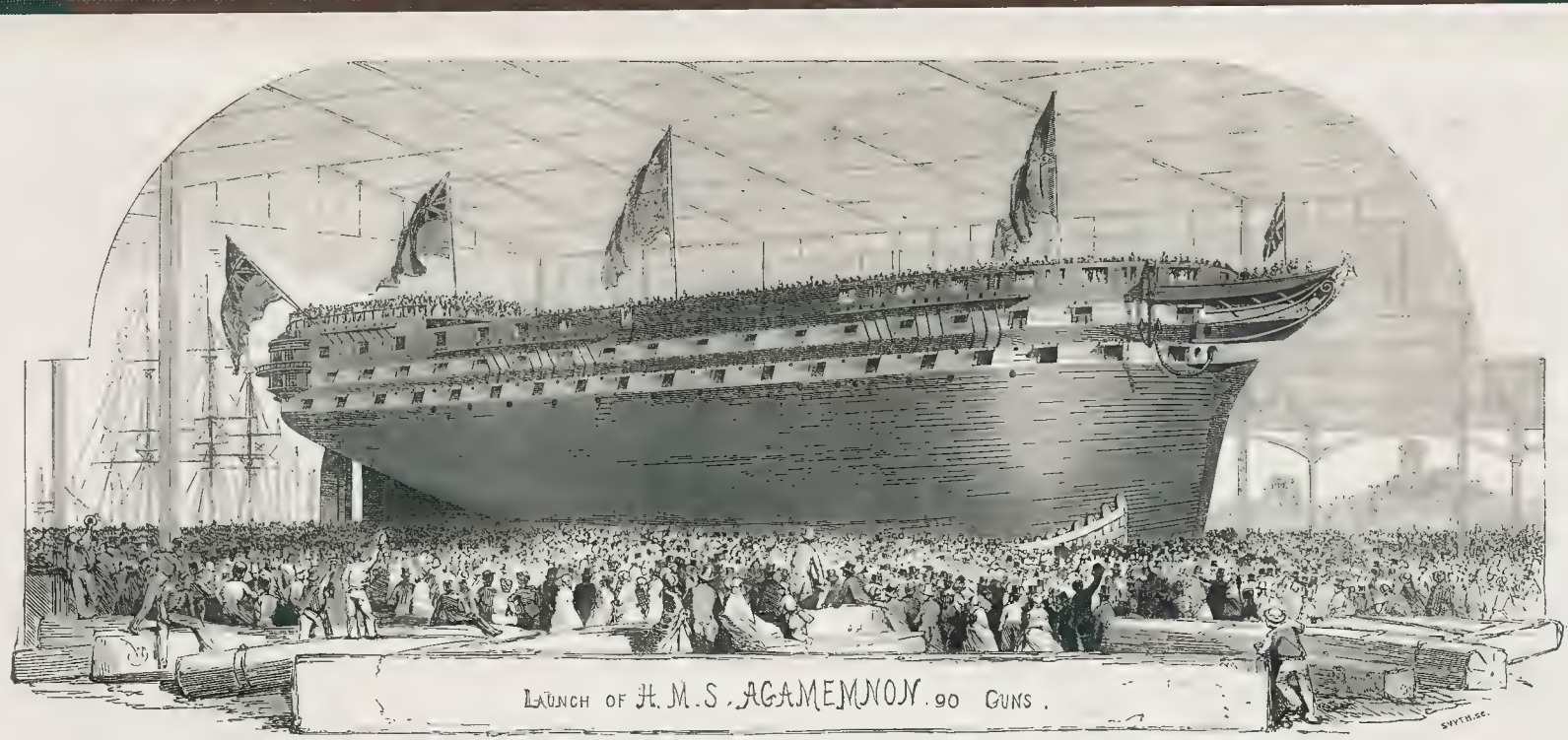
* * * *

Nothing will foster republicanism sooner than these golden successes. The Australian people will grow too independent for their rulers.

Yours, &c., E. J.

WASHING GOLD.

MODES OF CARRYING THE GOLD.



On Saturday afternoon the launch of the *Agamemnon*, line of battle screw steam-ship, 90 guns, and 600-horse power, took place with great ceremony at the Royal Dockyard Woolwich. Long before the time for letting the "ship loose," thousands of spectators took up their position in various parts of the interior of the Dockyard, while the river presented a most animated appearance. The *Monarch*, guard-ship, and all the Government steamers lying in the river abreast of Woolwich, were bedecked with colours, and almost every other vessel within sight of the Dockyard was similarly decorated. Thanks to the regulations of the Lords of the Admiralty, the officials of the Dockyard were forbidden erecting galleries round the "slip," and shutting out all view of the launch to the public, as on former occasions. The public had access to the open space in front, where they had an uninterrupted view of the whole preparations.

The *Agamemnon* was designed at the office of the Surveyor of the Navy (Sir Baldwin Walker), and is intended to possess the twofold advantage of being as perfectly equipped for a sailing-vessel as other men-of-war of her own class; while, at the same time, she will (unaided by sails) be an efficient screw-steamer, being supplied with engines of 600-horse power. With these two distinct locomotive properties, she will always be under command, independently of wind and weather. Her armament will be very formidable. She will mount 36 eight-inch guns on the gun-deck, 34 heavy 32-pounders on the main-deck, and 20 32-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle, and she will be manned with a crew of about 850 men. Her dimensions are as follows:—In extreme, or from figure-head to taffrail, 266 feet; length between the perpendiculars, 230 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 195 feet 2½ inches; breadth extreme, 55 feet; breadth moulded, 53 feet; depth in engine-room, 24 feet; burden in tons, 3102, old measurement.

At half-past two o'clock on Saturday, the Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with the Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Ellesmere, and a number of the nobility, arrived at the Dockyard; Mr. Augustus Stafford, Secretary at the Admiralty; Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, Second Secretary; and Captain Pelham, Private Secretary to the First Lord, left the residence of Commodore Henry Eden, with Mrs. Eden, and proceeded to the bow of the *Agamemnon*, where a bottle of wine was uncorked, and Mrs. Eden drank success to the *Agamemnon*. The bottle with the remainder of the wine was then suspended and broken on the bow of the vessel in the usual manner by Mrs. Eden, who named her the *Agamemnon*. The shipwrights, under Mr. Lang's direction, immediately after commenced driving out the blocks from under the vessel, and at seven minutes past three o'clock the *Agamemnon* began to move slowly, and, as she progressed, gradually quickened her pace, and entered the water amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands in the Dockyard, on the river, and on the opposite bank of the Thames, the band of the Royal Marines on the platform, and the band of the Dockyard battalion on board, playing "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen." It was a truly splendid sight, and every one appeared delighted with the spectacle.

There were upwards of 1000 persons on board the *Agamemnon* when she went off the stocks, including the band of the Royal Dockyard Battalion, the pensioners who had served in the old *Agamemnon*, and more than 500 admitted by cards, besides the riggers and others under M'Donald, Master-Attendant, who had the charge of bringing the vessel to her moorings when afloat.

The ship, after quitting the dock, reached nearly across the river to the Essex shore. She was then hove into the stream with the Royal standard flying at her main, the union jack at the fore, and the Admiralty ensign at the mizen. Not the slightest accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

The *Agamemnon* was built very rapidly, her keel having only been laid in December, 1849. Her engines, of 600-horse power, are to be fitted by John Penn and Son, on their patent trunk-engine principle, and are of the same description, but double the number of horse power, as those fitted by the same firm in her Majesty's steam-frigates *Arrogant* and *Encounter*. Although the order for the machinery of the *Agamemnon* was given only in September last, the works are already sufficiently forward to begin to fix them on board, and a boiler will be alongside by the time the ship is taken into the basin. The whole of the machinery and boilers will be considerably under the water-line, the depth in the engine-room being 24 feet 6 inches.

CYCLONE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.)*

HAVING frequently observed in your Journal accounts of hurricanes encountered by ships, I forward you a statement communicated to me by the owners, Messrs. Somes; being an extract from a letter just received by them from the master of their ship *Equestrian*, bound from the East Indies to England.

Captain Robertson very justly remarks, that the direction in which this Cyclone was moving was different from that which Cyclones generally supposed to take, as it is very unusual for them to commence recurving so far to the eastward of the Mauritius as the longitude 85. It is therefore desirable, that, for the warning of future voyagers, this instance should be made known through the medium of your very extensive circulation.

Had this Cyclone continued in a W.S.W. course, as was to have been expected, no position could have been more favourable than the *Equestrian's* for making the most of a fair wind; but it appears to have recurved very suddenly, *and on recurving to have moved southward very rapidly, whereas, whilst recurving, Cyclones generally move very slowly*, consequently the *Equestrian* was involved in it before she had time to run on ahead out of its way.

F. P. B. M.

P.S.—I have been favoured by Messrs. R. and H. Green with the following extract from the log of their ship *Nile*, which appears to have run across the Equator into the hinder part of this Cyclone.

"The *Nile*, from Madras to England, on the 25th December, had light breezes; at noon she was in lat. 0·2° N., long., 81 46 E.; bar., 29.98.; therm., 79; P.M.: variable breezes at N.N.W. and West.

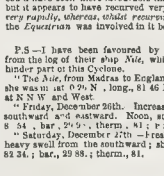
"Friday, December 26th. Increasing westerly breezes, with a long heavy swell from the southward and eastward. Noon, squally with rain; lat. obs., 2 32. S.; long. chron., 8 54., bar., 29·5·., therm., 81; P.M., fresh breezes at S.W., and squally, with rain.

"Saturday, December 27th.—Fresh westerly breezes, with hard puffs and squalls, with a heavy swell from the southward; ship pitching heavily. Lat. obs., 5 38. S.; long. chron., 82 34.; bar., 29 88.; therm., 81.

"Messrs. R. and H. GREEN."

"St. Helena, Feb. 14th, 1852.

"Gentlemen,—I regret to have to announce to you an unfortunate disaster to the *Equestrian* in a hurricane she encountered on Christmas-day, in about lat. 16 south and nearly long. 84 east. On the afternoon of the 24th December, the wind, which had been blowing fresh from the eastward for some time before, increased as the sun went down to a hard gale at E.N.E with a very high and troubled sea, and thick drift and rain. We had sent down the royal yards, close-reefed the sails, and furled every thing but the close-reefed fore and main topsail and foresail, under which sail I thought to be able to run, keeping the wind as much on the port quarter as the sea would permit us, and so to edge to the south, clear of the centre (should this be the verge of the Cyclone).

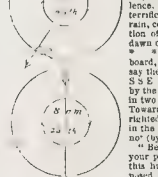


* * * Unfortunately for us, this hurricane, as I can fully prove, was progressing a contrary [*Qu.* different.—ED.] direction from that which they are generally supposed to take, and to the south-eastward, consequently across our path, however we might be placed.

"About nine P.M. the maintopsail began to go: this with some difficulty was got and secured, the wind increasing rapidly. Before midnight the foresail and fore-topsail both were taken away, and the ship laid in the trough of the sea helpless, the wind now howling over her with fearful violence. The sea high, very high before, had now risen to a terrific height, but from the dense mass of foam, drift, and rain, could only be judged from the excessively violent motion of the ship. The wind if possible increasing, and at dawn of day its violence was beyond my power of description.

* * * About ten A.M. the mizen top-mast went by the board, taking part of the top with it, and at noon I may say the hurricane was at its height, and had veered to S.S.E. gradually. Between one and two the mainmast went by the rigging, and mainyard with a dreadful crash broke in two across the bulwarks, and doing much damage. * * * Towards sunset it began to abate; and when the ship righted there could not have been less than four feet of water in the hold, by the time I took to pump her out. We could not (by feats) ascertain by sounding. * * *

"Before concluding, I hope I shall not be trespassing on your patience by the following remarks, to show why I think this hurricane was travelling contrary to the generally supposed rule they take according to storm writers:—They give it as a general rule that hurricanes here move to W.S.W., and according to them, with the wind as we had it at midnight, E.N.E., would place us to the S.S.E. quarter, and in a position not to be injured by a hurricane moving south and west, and, as it moved, would change our wind *to the northward*. Our changes were as follows:—Midnight, 24th, E.N.E.: 4 A.M. 25th E.S.E., 8 A.M., S.E., noon, S.S.E., and so round: so that, allowing the rotatory system correct, to give us the changes, laying dead as we were, it must have come up from N.N.W. to N.W., and very rapidly. The barometer only commenced falling about 4 P.M., and 29 10 was its lowest range.



"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN ROBERTSON, Master of the *Equestrian*."

NEW TOWN-HALL AND CORN MARKET, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS

THE populous market-town of Hemel Hempstead, delightfully situated on the side of a hill sloping down to the rich valley of the Gade, has one of the largest "pitched markets" in the county for corn, but appears to have hitherto been but ill provided with a market-house. The Town-hall, which has lately been taken down, was a long narrow building, with an open space under for the market, the erection of which dated from the reign of Henry VIII., by whom the charter of incorporation for a weekly market was granted to the town. It fronted the churchyard, in the middle of which is the fine cross-church, partly of Norman architecture, of which the west door is one of the richest specimens in the county.

At the beginning of last year the inhabitants determined to rebuild the Town-hall, and at the same time to combine with it a more commodious Market, which the increasing trade of the town urgently demanded. Accordingly a new edifice was commenced in July last, and has just been completed. It is entirely supported on piers and arches, and has a frontage of 88 feet next the High-street. The lower portion of the building is appropriated to the Corn-market, held on Thursdays; and the southern archway forms the principal approach to the church. The access to the principal floor is from a spacious stone staircase situate at the northern end of the building, leading into an ante-room from which the Hall is approached.

The Town-hall, 50 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 25 feet high, is lighted from five mullioned windows, looking on to the High-street. The sides of the Hall are ornamented with a range of moulded pilasters, supporting a deep cornice, running entirely round the room. The ceiling is coved, and has an enriched soffit and centre flowers, from which hang two elegant chandeliers.

Adjoining the Town-hall is a Magistrates'-room, 15 feet wide and 26 feet long, lighted from windows looking on to the High-street and into the churchyard.

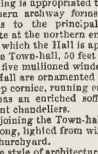
The style of architecture adopted is that which was prevalent during the reign of James I.; and the materials used are red brick, with stone dressings and enrichments.

The building was opened to the public on Tuesday last, when the event was celebrated by a dinner in the Hall, presided over by the High Bailiff, W. Roberts, Esq., to which about 150 of the inhabitants of the town sat down. Amongst the company were Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., Dr. Bingham, and several other gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood. The Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers, evergreens, &c

The new edifice has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Low, architect, of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JAMES, FIFTH EARL CORNWALLIS.



THIS nobleman, the last male representative of the ancient family of Cornwallis, of Brome, county Suffolk, was only surviving son of James, fourth Earl, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and grandson of Charles Marquis Cornwallis, the well-known military commander, who died (Governor-General of India) in 1805. The deceased Peer's mother was Catherine, sister of Sir Horace Mann, Bart.; and, in her right, his Lordship changed his patronymic, in 1814, for the name of Mann. The Earl was born 30th Sept., 1778, and was thrice married: his first wife was Maria Isabella, only daughter of Francis Dickins, Esq., and by her (who died in 1823) he had a son, Charles James Viscount Brome, who died, unmarried, in 1835, aged 22; and a daughter, Lady Jemima Isabella, who wedded, in 1838, Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, M.P., and died in 1839. Lord Cornwallis married, secondly, 23d January, 1819, Laura, daughter of William Hayes, Esq., which lady died s. p. 3d August, 1840; and thirdly, 4th August, 1842, Julia, fourth daughter of Thomas Bacon, Esq., of Redlands, Berks, by whom (who died 4th Nov., 1847) he leaves an only child, Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, born 3d July, 1844. The Earl died on the 31st inst.

SIR RICHARD WOLSELEY, BART.

THE Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, fourth Baronet, of Mount Wolseley, in the county of Carlow, was born on the 15th June, 1769. He was the son of Colonel Clement Wolseley, of Wolseley Bridge, county Carlow, and succeeded to the title at the demise, unmarried, of his relative, Sir William, the third Baronet. Sir Richard, who was in holy orders, married thrice, but has left no issue. His death occurred at Cheltenham, on the 3d instant. The Wolseleys, Baronets of Mount Wolseley, are a branch of the very ancient family of the Wolseleys of Wolseley, Staffordshire. The Rev Sir Richard Wolseley is succeeded by his title and estates by his nephew, Major Clement Wolseley, the present High Sheriff of the county of Carlow.

THE HON. J. C. TALBOT, ESQ., Q.C.

THE Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot was the fourth son of Charles, second and late Earl Talbot, and brother of Henry, the present Earl. He was born the 31st May, 1806. After graduating at Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 27th November, 1829. He went the Oxford Circuit, and latterly attained great eminence and very considerable practice in that particular department of his profession which relates to proceedings before parliamentary committees. His profits during the railway mania must have been something enormous; and, if his continued employment be considered, they cannot be said to have much decreased since. Mr. Talbot was a Queen's Counsel, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, Recorder of Windsor, and Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. He married, the 30th August, 1830, Caroline Jane, only surviving daughter of James Archibald, first Lord Wharncliffe, by whom he leaves issue. The hon. and learned gentleman, who was much respected and esteemed, both in public and private life, died suddenly on the 26th inst., of, it is supposed, a disease of the heart. The Hon. John Talbot bore the distinction of Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H L R K. Neither the son of a magistrate nor a graduate at a univ ersity is, as such, entitled to be so by law. The common error about the court is sufficiently long to require a line from the "Lord Chamberlain" to send her appointment of serjeant. Twelve years' standing in the Peerage among other rights possesses certain privileges under sec 3 of the old license statute (9 Geo. and 10. Car 3, c. 5), but "not print gin nowise (oh the son of a cobler. A university education has such significance whatever to do with making such a quiz.

W H G. The term is now generally meant a more expensive and more important kind of town, and no doubt a corporate one. The motion is now exploded that it was necessary that there should be a Bishop's see to constitute a city. At present whatever may have been the real meaning of a city in distinction to a town which it is probably impossible to discover — there is no doubt that it is a term of dignity attached to certain corporate places, and, as such, can only be granted by Royal license or act of

BIRMINGHAM. G H.—We think he woman though legally married, would be entitled to the part of the property left to her as "MARY ANN B——, my servant wife;" because that would unfit legal designate her as the intended recipient of the legacy.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR TEN YEARS. A Scotch divorce, we believe, only take effect on a Scotch marriage.

LATIN.—A graduate of Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin could become a barrister after three years term. The sum of court would not require more than the deposit of £100. The expense of entrance is about £35. It is not necessary to be articled to a member of the profession.

T B T. The letters K L S designate the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia.

T M. The arms of the Island of Guernsey, an ancient island family.——"An, a shew or between three owls arg. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, an owl's leg erect or"

A de B. We think the name was Vaux

LUCY.—The reverend gentleman in question is, we believe, brother of Mr Baldwin Bastard, and son of the late Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq of Kilzey, county Devon

A CONSTANT READER.—The head of the Irish Heralds' Office is Sir William Betham." His address, Dublin.

A PUZZLE QUERIST.—Irish Peers are eligible for election to the House of Commons by England or Scotch constituencies. Scotch Peers are not

A H C R. An application at the Admiralty will obtain the desired information. There is an examination to be gone through

A CORRESPONDENT. The Second son of Lonsdale became extinct 5th May, 1802, and was revived 7th April, 1807. The original grantee of the title was Sir James Lowther, Bart. He died in the 8th of May, 1802, and with him the title and estates became extinct.

A Viscountcy of Lonsdale, conferred 28th May, 1696, on Sir John Lowther, second Baronet, which became extinct 16th March, 1750

SCATTERGOOD.—We do not think Lord Edward Howard has become a Protestant

SUPPLE.—Both the 1st and Regent Guards, except the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, dress in scarlet

E Y E.—Hoddesdon Place, the seat of the Tufnells, is about two miles from Ashford, in Kent. The present possessor Sir Richard Tufnell is the legal estate on of the last Earl of Thanet, does not exercise the office of high Sheriff of Westmoreland, which has been hereditary in the Tufton family. A recent act of Parliament has finally settled the matter, and placed Westmoreland in this respect, on the same footing as the other English counties

BARNSTAPLE. The present Lord of the Barony of Kemes, in Pembrokeshire, as representative of the Lords Marlin, has no actual right to a seat in the House of Lords. True it is that the Lord of Kemes is the last of the Lords Marchers now extant, and still exercises many of their privileges. These are, baskles, old writings proving that one of the privileges was a seat "inter Barones Regni"

A SUBSCRIBER. The widow and also the eldest son's wife are entitled to the designation Mrs. Senior and junior are used to distinguish them

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Stock in Trade Bill was, on the motion of Lord COLCHESTER, read a third time and p ass

The Highway Rates Bill was, on the motion of the same noble Lord, also read a third time and passed.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE BILL.

Lord CRANWORTH moved the recognition of the report on this bill, the object of which was to simplify and abridge, as far as possible, the proceedings of the courts of common law, and he ventured to say that this object had been successfully accomplished. (Hear hear)

The report was received, and the bill ordered to be printed.

THE INCOME-TAX.—THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of the Property and Income-tax Continuance Bill. The noble Earl, having adverted to the arrangement that no measure involving a change of policy of any moment should be introduced, proceeded to say that the relief the continuance of this originally temporary measure on its necessity for the maintenance of the public credit, as, if it were repealed, there would, in all probability, be a deficit at the end of the year 1853 of five millions. He admitted that the tax was unpopular, and intrinsically unjust; and added, that if, consistently with the maintenance of the public credit, it could be dispensed with or modified, he should rejoice if it fell to the lot of his Government to submit a proposition for that purpose.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE denied that the Income-tax was a temporary measure in the sense asserted by Lord Derby. It had been originated, as the noble Earl, having himself been a colleague of the late Sir R. Peel, would recol ect, to enable the Government of the day to deal with the other branches of revenue in such a manner as that these revenues might eventually recover themselves, after which the tax might be dispensed with, but it was not then contemplated that the revenue would recover itself so speedily as the noble Earl would now wish the House to believe. With regard to the state of the country, the noble Earl seemed to anticipate ruin from the continuance of our present policy; but he (the Duke of Newcastle) could see no indications of ruin, but, on the contrary, increasing prosperity, in spite of the remission of taxation to the amount of £1,500,000. The noble Duke then went into statistical details as to the reduction of the duties on corn, as to the influx of gold into this country, as to the increased consumption of sugar, and as to the repeal of the Navigation Laws; but coincided in warning Lord Derby, that, however much he might desire in the next session of Parliament to repeal or modify the Income-tax, he might not attempt to effect his object by re-imposing import duties on the food of the people. The noble Earl boasted of being the champion of Conservatism against Democracy, but he had no right to assume that the bill he should have made a clean breast of it, and abandoned all intention of restoring the Corn Laws and tampering with our commercial system. A Conservative policy was a policy of progress; but a Government of reaction, however slow, was a Government of revolution.

Lord BEAUMONT denied that the dim nution of pauperism was general, and quoted Norfolk as an exception to the legal rule.

Lord WORTHOUSE gave his experience in favour of the statement of the Duke of Newcastle.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE bore testimony to the improved condition of the agricultural labourers, and the improvement in agriculture under Free Trade.

Earl GRANVILLE complained of the brevity of the Premier's introductory statement, and called for some definite explanation of the future policy of Ministers. He wished to know whether it was or was not the intention of the Government to continue the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, for up to the present moment the country was quite in the dark on that point, though Lord Derby had made a speech in which he had said that the present system was mischievous, and that the maintenance of a duty on corn for purposes of revenue and Protection was a matter of necessity.

The Earl of DERBY.—The noble Earl s quite wrong in supposing that I said a duty on foreign corn was a matter of necessity. I stated that, for the purpose at once of relieving the suffering agricultural interest, and also for the purpose of improving the revenue, and thereby enabling us to take off other taxes without injury to the consumer, I thought it might be desirable to impose a moderate fixed duty on foreign corn. I distinctly stated that that was my own opinion. I did not say that it was a matter of necessity; but I stated that, whether the relief should be given by the imposition of a duty upon foreign corn was a matter which rested upon the judgment of the constituencies, but that I thought that was a desirable mode of affording relief to the agricultural classes. I hold to that opinion still; but I state again, that that is a question which must be left to the constituencies of the country; and, moreover, if it give any satisfaction to the noble Earl, I may state that I am not personally opposed, my opinion is, from what I have since heard and learned, there certainly will not be in favour of the imposition of a duty on foreign corn that extensive majority without which, as I stated to your Lordships at the beginning of the session, it would not be desirable to propose it. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches.)

Earl GRANVILLE expressed the gratification he felt at having been the means of drawing from the noble Earl a statement so satisfactory as that which they had just heard.

After a desultory conversation, in which the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Earl of DERBY, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE took part, as the Lords were having been summoned for the discussion of so important a matter as the Income-tax,

Earl GREY, in reference to what had fallen from the noble Earl at the head of the Government, said that he would have been glad if the noble Earl had given as satisfactory a statement with regard to sugar as he had with respect to the Corn Laws and the Navigation Laws; and, after referring to the intimation given in the other House of the proposibility of a return to Protection in reference to the colonial produce, quoted returns to show, that, as the discriminating duties ceased, the quantity of sugar produced in all our colonies had gone on increasing. He relied on the Prime Minister to know that he had been wrong in his course for the last six years, or to show his faith in his principles, by standing out fairly, now he was in power, to carry them out.

The Earl of DERBY said, it was own opinion remained unchanged; and though he was compelled to admit that the consuming classes had been benefited by Free Trade, it had been at the expense of the producing classes, upon whom that policy had entailed great suffering; and he should not, in his duty, whenever opportunity offered of doing so with success, to bring forward measures of relief to that interest.

The Duke of ARGYLL denied that as a class the producers had suffered. He expressed satisfaction at the intimation of Lord Derby, that the country would not give him a majority to favour of Protection at the coming election; and as that intimation amounted in effect to an abandonment of that policy, he pressed on his Lordship that no disadvantage could result to him if he would honestly declare that it was finally abandoned, and that no future attempt would be made to press on a reluctant people measures which he believed would be fatal to the safety of the country.

The bill was then read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER

Mr. C. W. GRENFELL took the oaths and his seat for Windsor.

IMPOSED PARK IN FINSBURY.

Mr. T. Duncombe said, that on a former occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had ordered a new estimate with reference to the formation of the proposed park in the borough of Finsbury; and that if the new estimate should meet with the concurrence of the Treasury, he should bring in a bill on the subject, and refer it to a select committee. He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman if he intended to proceed with the park bill; and, if so, whenever opportunity offered of doing so with success, to bring forward measures of relief to that interest.

The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER said that the new estimate had been referred to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and that the Government had received the new estimate to which the hon. gentleman had referred; but he was sorry to say that upon examining it he did not feel himself justified in bringing in a bill during the present session to carry out that policy, he pressed on his Lordship that no disadvantage could result to him if he would honestly declare that it was finally abandoned, and that no future attempt would be made to press on a reluctant people measures which he believed would be fatal to the safety of the country.

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[illegible]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

[illegible]

In reply to the Earl of [illegible], the LORD CHANCELLOR said it was perfectly [illegible]

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE BILL.

On the motion of the [illegible] bill was read a third time and passed. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

On the motion of Mr CAYLEY, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed [illegible]

MR MURRAY, THE PRISONER IN ROME.

In answer to Lord [illegible], Lord STANLEY said that at Ancona Mr Murray [illegible] taken by the British authorities, the matter, which was still [illegible]

MILITIA BILL.

On the motion for considering the bill as amended,

Mr HUME and Mr. W. WILLIAMS severally reiterated their objections to the measure.

The bill however, ultimately passed through this stage, and the third reading was fixed for Monday week.

The [illegible] Bill, and the Patent Law Amendment Bill, were severally read a second time. The latter bill was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The other orders upon the paper were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

FINE ARTS.

SELOUS'S PICTURE of the INAUGURATION of the GREAT EXHIBITION. Mr. Selous has produced a very [illegible]

[illegible]

TURNER'S PICTURE of the "BLUE LIGHTS." [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In consequence of the large [illegible]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—[illegible]

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the [illegible]

[illegible]

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The annual apposition of St. Paul's School [illegible]

[illegible]

PREVALENT CAUSE OF INSANITY IN HIGH LIFE.—In a lecture delivered [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] AT VAUXHALL.—The annual festivities at the Royal [illegible]

BANQUET AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.—On Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible]

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—On Thursday [illegible]

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this [illegible] and a series of resolutions in support of the charity carried.

MESMERIC INFIRMARY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at [illegible]

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The [illegible] anniversary [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.—A special general meeting [illegible]

NEW METROPOLITAN INTERMENT BILL.—[illegible]

[illegible]

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. [illegible], M.P. for the City of London, [illegible]

[illegible]

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, May 22, [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, [illegible] from the north east and north of the last three days.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Euston station of the London and North-Western Railway [illegible]

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week, if wanting in a "Derby," will be a great one at Manchester, where three days of first rate sport, with large fields and plenty of betting, may be relied on; in sporting, as in commerce, things are always carried on in a grand and liberal scale in Lancashire. The other fixtures are:—Wye and South Shields on Monday; Epping Town and Erith on Tuesday; Lenham and Coggeshall on Wednesday, Southwell and Dean on Thursday; and Deversions on Friday.

The Cricket register is unusually full; it embraces the following interesting matches:—Monday: Sussex against England, at Lord's. Tuesday: Middles between the Kingsbury Cricket and Clarendon Club, at West Wickham. Wednesday: The Oval and Clapham Club, at the Oval; and the Surrey v. the Brunshill Club, at Brunshill. Thursday: The M. C. C. and the University, at Oxford; Nottingham v. Surrey, at the Surrey Ground; and the Vine v. Pinnaeri, on the Vine. Saturday: The Odd v. the Present Harrovians, at Harrow. The only aquatic fixture of any public interest is the Hammersmith Regatta, on Monday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although the last public day, the attendance was moderate, and the betting slack. The only horses in force were the two favourites; Stockwell and Somersaby, Asgyr, Achille, King of Trumps, and Chief Baron Nicholson were altogether out of favour.

DERBY		
3 to 1 agst Hobble Noble	16 to 1 agst Alfred the Great	30 to 1 agst King of Trumps
9 to 2 — Little Harry	20 to 1 — Stockwell	40 to 1 — Chief Baron Nicholson
10 to 1 — Alarum	25 to 1 — Wort trap	— Chevron
12 to 1 — Harbinger	30 to 1 — Orelio	50 to 1 — Naboh
14 to 1 — Caversham	30 to 1 — Daniel O'Rourke	50 to 1 — Surveyor
16 to 1 — Kingston	30 to 1 — Asgyr	
	OAKS	
5 to 1 agst Red Hind	6 to 1 agst Sanctarosa	7 to 1 agst Gossamer
	15 to 1 agst Bird on the Wing	

EPSOM RACES.

The "Epsom week" has been distinguished this year for its unpropitious weather, and the extraordinary disappointment of hopes arising from that cause.

On the first day (Tuesday), a cold north east wind and a dull sky were not sufficient to prevent a strong muster of all ranks and ages, both of "racing men" and general company, on the Downs. Among the leading members of the turf present were the Duke of Richmond; the Marquises of Exeter and Drogheda; Earls Chesterfield, Glasgow, Wilton, Airlie, Uxbridge, Zetland, March; Lords Maidstone, Anson, Enfield, Lascelles, Torrington, H. G Lennox, Exmouth, Alexander Lennox, Ribblesdale, G. Manners, Paget; Sirs R. P. Glinton, R. Peel, G. Armytage, R. Pigot, &c. The racing, as the detailed report below shows, was excellent, and seldom has there been a better "first day" at Epsom.

On Wednesday (the Derby day) there was a sad change of scene. Since the "Bloomsbury" year, when the Derby was won in a snow-storm, there has not been so great a damp thrown over the gaiety of the greatest of our metropolitan holidays as was produced by the incessant rain which, beginning at six o'clock in the morning, continued determinately until within a short time of the race. At the Derby day is a universal holiday—a real Derby, a day of disappointment that calculations; thousands, it is true, were covered, but there was no fighting for seats, nor was there any difficulty in obtaining conveyance from the Epsom terminus to the course. In spite, however, of the elements there was a great crowd on the Downs. If the hill, one of the principal features of the Epsom panorama, showed an unmistakeable falling off in the number of carriages, the Grand Stand, and the smaller ones on its right, showed little diminution in the number of visitors; the devotees of the turf were not likely to be deterred by rain from being present at a race in which their fortunes were so heavily involved, and it may be questioned if they ever mustered in greater numbers.

The Duke of Royal, titled, and fashionable company included his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major the Hon. James Macdonald; the Duke of Richmond, the Marquises of Downshire, Clanricarde, Exeter, and Drogheda; the Earls of Rosebery, Dunraven, Eglinton, Chesterfield, Airlie, Uxbridge, Zetland, and March; Lords Maidstone, Anson, Enfield, Lascelles, Torrington, Exmouth, Henry Gordon Lennox, Alexander Lennox, Ribblesdale, G. Manners, Paget, F Fortescue, and G. Lennox; Sirs R. P. Glinton, R. Peel, J. Shelley, M. G. Armitage, R. Pigot, C. Rushout, H. Meux, W. W. Wynne, and H. Campbell; Honourables—Admiral Pakiett, General Anson, Colonel Stanley, S. Herbert, Colonel Boyle, Major Pitt, Major Needham, T. Stonor, Colonel Wyndham, H. Forrester, Agar Ellis, F Villiers, Colonel Peel, Colonel Newton; Messrs. Greville, Payne, Nevill, Basbow, Rush, Smythe, Mills, S. Graham, A. Heathcote, Milner, W. H. Williamson, Mytton, Bowyer, Wigram, Hawkins.

There was a remarkable falling off in the attendance of ladies, and their absence added materially to the gloom and dullness of the day.

The racing commenced with the Carew Stakes, to which little attent on was paid, either in or out of the ring, and which, from the same cause that delayed the starts on Tuesday, was much behind time. This having been decided, the grand race was then run for the Derby, for which 27 starters only (out of the 34 originally named) were enumerated in the card. The only change of any moment in the jockies was the substitution of W. Sharpe for Wattehouse, and the only alteration in the betting deserving special reference was in the two favourites, the Danbury nag obtaining an unequivocal lead as soon as the ring was formed in the inclosure. The horses having taken their canters proceeded to the post, and at half-past three, after a couple of failures, were started in good order. The race, which was run at anything but a great pace, was, from the distance, left to four, and terminated in the triumph of an animal from whose previous running a very different result might have been anticipated. It was at first thought in the stand that Barbarian had won, and told the expressions of triumph amongst the Irish party; and when it was ascertained that Daniel O'Rourke had first caught the judge's eye, their delight was scarcely less enthusiastic, on a noble Marquis throwing up his hat, and betraying symptoms of unrestrained gratification.

The time that was cut up to this race was recovered in those that succeeded, and by o'clock the sports were concluded.

Subjoined is an account of each day's running:—

TUESDAY

CRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each. Mr. G. Henry's Butterfly (Kaddall), 1. Mr. E Parr's Sarah (Hart), 2

HOPE STAKES of 5 sovs each. —Mr. Morris's Harefoot (Basham), 1. Mr. Arundell's Sabra (T. Osborne), 2.

HEATHCOTE PLATE of 50 sovs. —Lord Chesterfield's Senorita (Wells), 1. Mr Bentley's dse of St. Il (Hensby), 2.

MAIDEN PLATE of 100 sovs. —Mr. Maggenis's The Heriot (Freeborne), 1. Mr H Hill's Hotspur (A. Day), 2.

WOODCOTE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Oldacre's Orestes (Templeman), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Mountain Deer (Hett), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE CAREW STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Gulliver's Lady Blanche (Kendall), 1. Mr. Morris's Prism the Third (Basham), 2.

THE DERBY STAKES OF 50 SOVS. EACH.

Mr. Bowes' Daniel O'Rourke	..	..	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. Bradshaw's Barbarian	..	..	.. (Hett) 2
Mr. Dorsett's Chief Baron Nicholson	..	..	(Kitchener) 3
Mr. Merry's Hobbee Noble	..	..	(W. Sharpe) 4

The following also ran, but were not placed:—Mr. Howard's Little Harry (A. Day), Duke of Richmond's Harbinger (Flatman), Lord Orford's Alcorau (Barlow), Lord Eglinton's Caravanse (Marlow), Mr. Gratwicke's Asgyr Jarl (G. Brown), Lord Exeter's Stockwell (Norman), Mr. W. St-bing's A. red the Great (Bunbly), Mr. Meakin's Womersley (Templeman), Mr. H. Harrison's King of Trumps (Lye), Mr. J. R. Stanley's Green (Peart), Lord Zetland's Asgyr (Rogers), Mr. G. Baruin's The Surveyor (J. Marson), Mr. B. Booth's Mastive (S. Mann). Mr. R. S. Walker's The Tracker (Simp on), Mr. J. Clark's Elliot (Whitehouse), General Anson's King Pepin (Charlton), Lord Exeter's Ambrose (Beyer), Mr. Formar ce's Joe Miller (Dockeray), Duke of Bedford's Maidstone (How ell), Mr. Jr Blarth's Convulsion (W. Aldaile), Lord Ribblesdale's the Nabob (Pettit), Lord Eli fiel's's Homeit rward (S.), Mr. S. Baldson's Vortex (Maior).

Betting at starting.—7 to 2 agst Little Harry (1), 4 to 1 agst Hobble Noble, 11 to 1 agst Harbinger, 11 to 1 agst Alarum (1), 12 to 1 agst Caversham (1), 14 to 1 agst Kingston (1), 16 to 1 agst Stockwell, 20 to 1 agst Alfred the Great (1), 20 to 1 agst Womersley, 25 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke (1), 25 to 1 agst Joe Miller, 25 to 1 agst Asgyr, 25 to 1 agst Orelio, and 40 to 1 agst any other.

Lord Exeter stood to win £10 with Stockwell.

A good start was effected, after a couple of failures. Little Harry, immediately after leaving the post, took a decided lead, followed by Stright leal, nearly Hobbe Noble, King Pepin, Harbinger, King of Trumps and Orelio next, and the whole lot, with the exception of Treasurer and Maidstone, lying up in very close order With one or two changes of course the race to the end, where Stockwell and King Pepin gave way, Harbinger took to a second place, and Hobbie Noble the third; next to him, in a body, coming Womersley, Chief Baron Nicholson, King of Trumps, Barbarian, Daniel O'Rourke, Alarum, Asgyr, and Stockwell; Harbinger was beaten in making the turn, and at the road Little Harry showed symptoms of distress; a few strides further he gave way, and Barbarian took a decided lead, Hobbie Noble and Chief Baron Nicholson lying second and third on the lower side, and Daniel O'Rourke fourth on their right. The race from the half distance was left to this lot; Daniel O'Rourke, who came with a rush a few strides from the corner, was easy by half a length, Barbarian beating Chief Baron Nicholson a length for the second place, and the last or beating Hobbie Noble by a head: Alcorau was fifth, King of Trumps sixth. The race was run in 3 min. 2 sec.

THE EPSOM TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs The Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (I. Butler), 1. Mr. Wetton's Marchioness (Charlton) 2.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION PLATE of 100 sovs. Mr. Wilson's Ella (Kendall), 1. Mr E. R. Clarke's Puritana (Garvey), 2

THE BOROUGH STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Shrimpton's Arlette (Barns), 1. Mr. C Hornsby's Joe o' Sot (Hiett), 2.

THURSDAY.

THE DURDANS STAKES —Bordeaux, 1. Greenacre, 2.

THE TWO YEAR-OLD STAKES. Vauttres, 1. Little Swift, 2.

GRAND STAND PLATE —Follow-me-Lads, 1. The Ban, 2.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE of £50. Heroine 1. Thornhill, 2.

THE SELLING STAKES were won by Lady Isabel, beating Buckhound and two others.

"DANIEL O'ROURKE," THE WINNER OF THE "DERBY."

(See front page.)

This horse, though bearing an Irish name, and by an Irish stallion (Birdcatcher), his dam Forget-me-Not, was bred in England. He is a small chesnut colt, most elegantly proportioned, utterly bare the facetious name, from his few admirers, of "the pony" Daniel O'Rourke is the property of John Bowes, Esq., late M.P., of Gibside, county of Durham, who was also the owner of Mundig, who won the Derby in 1835, and of Cotherstone, who won the same race in 1843. the rider on each occasion being William Scott On Wednesday last Mr. Bowes's colours were cleverly led to victory by Frank Butler, now considered to be one of the best riders of the day, albeit he never hitherto accomplished the Derby feat.

It is shown by a return to Parliament, that in the year 1851 the quantity of corn, grain, meal, and flour, &c., imported into the United Kingdom, being the aggregate of all sorts, was 24,918,624 quarters. The average price of wheat from the 5th of January, 1851, to the 4th of January ast, was 34s. 6d. in bulk or 24s. 9d., of oats 18s. 7d. or 12s 3½ d., of beans 25s. 7d., and of peas 27s. 3d. The average price at which the whole quantity of foreign corn was sold for home consumption during the year was—wheat, 8s. 2½d. imperial bushel, 3s. 10½d. barley, and 2s. 7½d oats

An "affair of honour" took place on Friday week, between the Hon. G. S. Smythe, M.P., for Canterbury, and Col. Romilly, also M.P. for the same place, and a candidate for re-election. The parties, accompanied by their respective friends, Capt. the Hon. J. G Vivian, M.P., and the Hon John Fortescue, M.P., travelled on the night of the evening by the South-Western Railway, and met at a spot upon Lord Ebrington's Hatchford estate, where, after an exchange of shots, which proved harmless, the parties returned to town without any reconciliation being effected. This arose out of some remarks that fell from Mr Smythe in his recent speech to his constituents, and which were deemed offensive to Col Romilly.

The Lord Chancellor has issued the following orders in reference to the investment of dividends and accumulations:—By virtue of the powers contained in the act of the 37 George 3, c. 135, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Right Hon. Edward Burtenshaw, Lord St. Leonard's, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, doth hereby order and direct, that the Accountant-General be at liberty, unless he shall have received, on behalf of some party claiming to be entitled, notice in writing of an intended application to this Court for other disposal of the fund, from time to time to lay out and invest the dividends on such stock when so purchased, and all accumulations thereon as the same shall accrue due, in the purchase of like Bank £3 per Cent. Annuities, or such other formal stock for the time being as the stock purchased with such dividends to the said several matters and accounts to which the original sum of stock respectively stand, and the Accountant-General is to deliver the certificate of stock purchased, subject to the further order of this Court; and for the purposes aforesaid the Accountant-General is to draw on the Bank according to the forms prescribed by the act of Parliament and the general rules and orders of this Court in that case made and provided. And in pursuance of the act of 10 and 11 Vict., it is further ordered, where any trustee desiring to pay money or transfer stock or securities into the name of the Accountant-General of the said Court, dated the 10th day of June, 1848, directed to file an affidavit intituled in the matter of the act and of the trust, setting forth certain matters and things in the said act mentioned, and also stating that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the sum of £ or the stock or securities therein mentioned, and intended to be paid, transferred, or delivered to the Accountant-General, is not subject to any lien or charge in lieu of interest or otherwise, or to any claim or demand, or interest on the like stock, and all accumulations of the dividends or interest on such stock or securities, or any part thereof, or the dividends or interest on such stock or securities, or any part thereof, unless the same or some part thereof is specified in the affidavit; and that the said sum is to be paid, transferred, or delivered to the Accountant-General as an absolute fund, free from all claims and demands whatsoever, or to the effect mentioned in the said act, and if the affidavit shall contain no such statement the Accountant-General shall be at liberty to invest as soon as convenient; may be the said cash in Bank £3 per Cent. Annuities in the matter of the particular trust; or in cases of dividends or interest on stocks or securities transferred to the Court or interest on the like stock, and all accumulations of the dividends or interest on such stock or securities, the Accountant-General is to declare the trust thereof and to purchase the like stock, and without any formal order made by the Court in that behalf, and without any formal request for that purpose. And the Accountant-General is to declare the trust thereof and to purchase the like stock in the order of the Court by which the same was transferred, or otherwise as aforesaid, the Accountant-General is to draw on the Bank, according to the form prescribed by the act of Parliament and the general rules and orders of the Court in that case made and provided. Provided always, that if any such person shall require writing, by or on behalf of any party claiming to be entitled, that such investment shall be made, and shall be left with the Accountant-General, he shall be at liberty to cease making such investment in the particular trust until the Court shall have made some order in that behalf.

Several incendiary fires have lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, causing loss of farming property to the amount of several hundred pounds.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

One of the leading features in the general Money Market this week is an announcement by the Messrs. Rothschild to the effect that they have received instructions from Vienna to negotiate a loan for the Austrian Government of £3,000 000 Of that amount they proposed to be raised in London, the remainder at Frankfort. Nominal the bonds will be issued at 90, but reductions for pre-payment will make it £88 15s., 7d. for a five per cent. stock. It is pretty generally thought that this attempt will prove a failure, as most of the loans have refused to become purchasers.

Further large imports of bullion have swelled the total stock in the Bank of England to £20,500,000 This week nearly £400,000 in gold has arrived from Australia, £230,000 in gold and silver from South America and the West Indies, and £75,000 from other quarters, £ 1,000 being from France. The immense amount of surplus cash in the Government Banks surrounding the London and Provincial facilities to parties housing bills in the provinces; hence, in self-defence, the country bankers have been compelled to lower the rates of interest, and we hear that a similar course has been adopted in Scotland.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Consol Market underwent scarcely any change, the Three per Cents touching to the extent of ¼ per cent. On Thursday, Consols both for Money and Account were run up to par. The opening price was 99¾ the closing, 99⅝ to 100. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 100¼ to ⅜, and New 3½ ditto at 99¾ to 100. Long Annuities were firm, at 6 5-16 ditto Bonds, 83s. The Unfunded Debt, notwithstanding that the interest will be reduced next month to 1½d. per diem, has kept high. March Bills, Small, were 75s to 78s; and June, 75s to 78s, 5 pm.

In the Foreign House the amount of business doing has been comparatively small. It being still uncertain whether any interest will be paid upon the Mexican bonds (we have just exceeding 3 months' test operations in the old Colombian debt, owing to the Government financial failure, have been suspended. On Dutch we have only small transactions to report. Dutch Certificates, 5 per Cents were 97½ to 98; 4 per Cents, 89½ to 90. Brazilian Bonds, Deferred, 90½ to 91; Spanish Three per Cents, 4. Ditto New, 2½. Do. Deferred, 20¼; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 20½ to 21; Chilian Six per Cents, 103; and Dutch Four per Cents, 97½. These prices exhibit a decline of three-quarters to one-eighth per cent during the week.

The settlement of the Account in the Railway Share Market, and the decreased traffic receipts, compared with those of the corresponding period in 1851, have had some effect upon prices, but on the whole business has been to a fair extent. The terms for time bargains are extensive one, and the rates of contango demanded for carrying over have been moderate Those upon London and North-West rose have been equal to 2½ to 7/8; London and South-Western, 2½ to 3/4; Great Western, 2½ to 10⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshires, 4½ to 6¾; Midlands, 3½ to 9/16; South-Easterns, 3½ to 11/16, and Caledonians, 4½ to 5/8 per cent, per annum. From these it seems somewhat that some of the small dealers are about to close their accounts. Annexed are the closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS—Aberdeen, 12½. Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 6¾; Caledonian and Exeter, 9¾; Caledonian, 18½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 3½; East Anglian, 4 to 4¼; Eastern Counties, 3¾, Eastern Union, B and C, 4; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 3½; Great Northern, 20¾ Ditto, Half B stock, 15 to 15½; Great Western, 54¾ to 55; Great Western, 90 to 92; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71; Ditto, Fifths, 7¾; Leeds, Northern, 18½; London and Blackwall, 7¾; London and North-Western, 121¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 40¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Manch., 2¾; Midland, 69¾; Norfolk, New £20, 4; North British, 7¾; Northern Staffordshire, 10¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19¾; South-Eastern, 20¾; South Yorkshire and River Don, 42; Vale of Neath and Brecknock, 45; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17¾; Ditto, Extensions, 12¾; York and North Midland, 23.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS—Clydesdale Junction, 6½; Hull and Selby, 112; Leeds and Bradford, 104½; Northern and Eastern, six per Cents., 72

LEASEHOLD SHARES—Caledonian, 9½; Eastern Union Scrip, 14s; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent., 111; Manchester, Sheffield, Lincolnshire, £5 5s.; Oxford, Rugby, and Banbury, 8½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 9½; York and North Midland, Purchase, 10¾

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 4¼; Great Indian Peninsula, 4 ¼; Grand Junction of France, 4; Namur and Liege, 4¼; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4½; Paris and Lyons, 10½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; Tours and Nantes, 1¼; Western of France, 7/8.

Mining Shares have been very inactive. On Thursday, Agua Frias were done at ½ to 9-16; Anglo-Californian, ⅜; Australian, ⅞, Australian Freehold, ⅜ to ½, Ave Maria, ⅜ to ⅝; British Australian Gold, ⅜; St. John del Rey, 39; Carson's Creek, ⅛; Golden Mountain, ⅜; Nouveau Monde, ⅜; Port Phillip, 1¼; and Santiago de Cuba, 10

A further advance has taken place in the value of Canada Six per Cent. Bonds, they having been done at 114¾ City Navigation Bonds have realised 97. Shares in the New Crystal Palace Company are been operated in at ¾ to ¾ prem.

Bank Shares have continued in active request, and, in some instances, rather higher rates have been paid. Australian have marked 47; Colonial, 14¾; London Joint Stock, 18¾; London and Westminster, 39¾; National Provincial of England, 42¾; National of Ireland, 19¾; Oriental Bank Corporation, 20; Provincial of Ireland, 45¾; Union of Australia, 43; and Union of London, 16¼.

Steam-boat Shares have changed hands freely. Peninsula and Oriental have produced 83; the New, 3½; Royal Mail Steam, 78; General Steam, 2¾; Screw Steam, 1¼; and Royal American and Mail, 2¾.

The various produce markets have been very active during the week, and a good business has been transacted in most articles, at very full prices. The wool sales continue to attract a large number of buyers.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, constituted chiefly of inferior parcels. The best have been sold at a further advance, and have been well supported in every instance. Fine foreign wheats have likewise realised quite as dear, but low parcels have commanded very little attention A fair business has been transacted in English and foreign flour, at late figures. As very little grain has been on sale, malt has produced extreme quotations, but Making Barley, the value of which has been small, has produced extreme quotations, but Making Barley, the value of which has been small, has produced extreme quotations, but reading and distilling sorts have made a move on. No change in malt Imports of foreign oats having been on a very extensive scale, the trade must be described heavy, at a decline of 6d per qr. Fine Irish and Scotch oats, 1s per qr. more. Beans, 1s. per qr. lower. Peas, 1s. per qr. higher. In floating cargoes of wheat we have nearly the same remarks to report, but Indian corn off 1s. Spanish has been held for more money.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 43s; ditto, white, 41s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 41s; ditto, white, 40s to 44s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 20s to 24s; Suffolk, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 45s to 56s; grinding oats, 15s to 18s; Lincoln, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire ditto, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto, white, 19s to 20s; Sligo, Limerick, and Londonderry ditto, 20s to 22s; grey peas, 32s; ditto, white, 36s to 39s; tick beans, new, 29s to 31s; ditto, old, 33s to 35s; grey beans, 30s to 31s; maple, 33s to 35s; white, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Essex, new, 32s to 35s per quarter Town mo ke, 30s to 31s; seeds, 30s to 32s; flour, 26s to 28s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 20s to 23s per 280 lb.—*Foreign*: Dantzic and Konigsberg, 40s to 42s per qr.; Pomeranian, 38s to 40s per qr.; Polish, 36s to 38s per qr.; Petersburgh, 36s to 38s per qr.; Riga, 36s to 38s per qr.; Archangel, 36s to 38s per qr.; Marianopoli, 36s to 38s per qr.; Taganrog, 36s to 38s per qr.; Egyptian, 36s to 38s per qr.; Salonica, 36s to 38s per qr.; Smyrna, 36s to 38s per qr.; Trieste, 36s to 38s per qr.; Leghorn, 36s to 38s per qr.; Genoa, 36s to 38s per qr.; Nice, 36s to 38s per qr.; Marseilles, 36s to 38s per qr.; Barcelona, 36s to 38s per qr.; Valencia, 36s to 38s per qr.; Gibraltar, 36s to 38s per qr.; Malaga, 36s to 38s per qr.; Seville, 36s to 38s per qr.; Oporto, 36s to 38s per qr.; Lisbon, 36s to 38s per qr.; Odessa

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CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

This great contest, perhaps the most extraordinary boat-race ever witnessed, came off on Monday afternoon. The result is, that, after the most gallant struggle on record, from the first to the last, over a course of nearly four miles and a half, Robert Coombes, the champion of the Thames and Tyne, the hero of nearly half a hundred desperate conflicts, the pride of the Thames, sustained a defeat; yet, so confident were Coombes' friends, that, at the moment of starting, he was backed by many at 2 to 1.

The match was for £200 a side; and the competitors Robert Coombes of Westminster, and Thomas Cole of Chelsea.

In the course of last season Coombes imparted some of his principle and practice of training to Cole, who was at that time taken under his charge to be got in condition against Robert Newell; and the pupil has proved superior to the preceptor. Cole won Dogget's coat and badge in the year 1849; but there was little else on record to recommend him. Both men had been in training since the early part of the winter; and they came to the starting-post in the most beautiful condition. Coombes, who has in his time beaten 11-stone men, is in his 43d year, and his rowing weight was 9 st. 11 lb. Cole is only twenty-five years old, and is half a stone heavier.

The distance was from Putney bridge to Mortlake, and the attendance of spectators was very great. Betting was brisk at 6 and 7 to 4 on Coombes, and in some instances at 2 to 1.

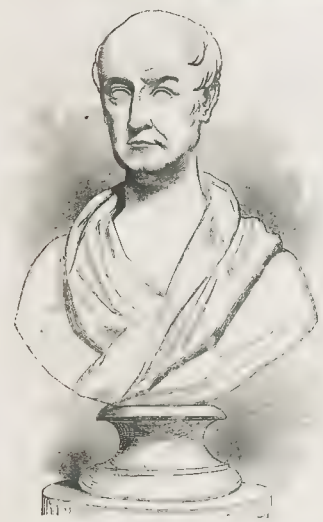
Soon after five both men rowed to their station, Cole having the choice, and taking the Middlesex side of the centre arch. Royal was umpire for Coombes, Salter for Cole, and Mr. E. Searle kindly officiated as referee. Coombes rapidly dashed his sculls in the water, and took a lead of something like a quarter of a length, which he retained for only about twenty yards: then they were scull and scull, and no two rowing men ever so ably displayed the perfection of style, while their pace was surprising. Within fifty yards of the starting-place Cole's boat began to "peer" in front; off the Messrs. Searle's it was three-quarters of a length in advance; and ere their arrival at Craven-cottages, it had drawn clear and taken the lead, and was still rowing very powerfully, closely pressed by Coombes. The speed of both was unabated, and the cheers of the partizans of either rent the air. Cole drew a trifle more in advance, but a first-rate spurt brought Coombes' boat again within a yard of his adversary's stern. Both slid through the water towards Hammersmith bridge, Surrey pier, and the dashing work of Cole put him through the bridge a clear length and a half in advance; but between this and Chiswick Eyot, Coombes forced his way within a yard or so of his opponent; but Cole, in three minutes, increased the gap to a boat's length. On nearing the railway bridge at Barnes it was again lessened by another desperate effort of Coombes; but Cole kept in advance, and won by half a clear length, doing the distance in 29 min. 12 sec.

The Portraits, which are from Daguerreotypes by Claudet, give with remarkable truth the physique and style of the men, and the contrast between the veteran and his more youthful opponent is shown with an accuracy that could not have been obtained by any other process.

NEW MASONIC PLATE FOR THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

MASONIC PLATE FOR THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

This superb Plate, consisting of cornucopia, ewers, and pillars, has just been manufactured in silver gilt by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street, for the Grand Lodge of England; together with three ivory gavels, for the use of the Grand Master and his Wardens, in the ceremony of laying foundation-stones. The ewers are for holding oil and wine, one having olives as the emblematic decoration, and the other bunches of grapes. The horn of plenty is to hold corn, and round its lip is a wreath of corn. The gavels are exceedingly large, and are made solid, from the best Siam ivory, with silver gilt plates, on which are engraved the emblems of the office of the Grand Master and his Wardens. The manufacturers are members of the craft, and past masters of the Percy Lodge No. 234. They were exhibited to the brethren at the grand festival held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London, on the 28th of last month.



BUST OF EDWARD RIDDLE, ESQ., F.R.A.S., LATE HEAD-MASTER OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. RIDDLE, F.R.A.S.

Yesterday week a number of officers of the Royal Navy, in full uniform, the gentlemen official y connected with Greenwich Hospital, and a large number of the private friends of Mr. Riddle, late Head Master of the Royal Naval School, assembled in the boys' department to present the above gentleman his Bust, as a testimony of their regard.

The boys (numbering 800), under the superintendence of Lieut. House, were marched into the dining-hall, with their colours flying. The Governor, Sir Charles Adam, having arrived, the Bust was uncovered. It was executed by Mr. Theed, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, and met with universal approbation, not only as a work of art, but as presenting most admirably the individual characteristics of Mr. Riddle. A deputation, headed by Mr. Richards, having asked permission of Sir Charles Adam, an address was then read, signed by upwards of 80 subscribers, requesting Mr. Riddle's acceptance of the Bust, as a testimonial of the esteem and regard in which he was held by his pupils, as Master of the Trinity School at Newcastle, and particularly as Head Master of Greenwich Nautical School, which his unceasing exertions have in an eminent degree contributed to raise to its present high standing.

Mr. Riddle replied in a written address, which was read to the company by his son. In this document Mr. Riddle characterised the professional skill and perseverance of his pupils by reference to the number of them who have risen to the command of ships in the merchant navy, who are and have been attached to the Arctic Expedition, and the surveying branch of the naval service; "and," added Mr. Riddle, "it is very gratifying to me to find that my labours thirty years ago have been recognised." The address then referred to the high character of the school, and concluded with an expression of Mr. Riddle's thanks to the esteemed Governor, Admiral Sir Charles Adam.

Sir Charles next addressed the assembly, and in a most feeling and eulogistic manner referred to the valuable labours of Mr. Riddle in the establishment, and his private as well as public worth. Sir Charles also called the attention of the boys to the gentlemen present, and pointed out to them that, by perseverance and good conduct, it was in their power to become equally distinguished in the service of their country. Mr. Riddle had, as he deserved, at the recommendation of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, been permitted by the Admiralty to retire on full pay, which was the utmost acknowledgment they could give of his services.

At several periods the lungs of the 800 boys proved their soundness by hearty, loud, and prolonged cheering. The Governor and John Riddle, F.R.A.S., successor to his father, standing on one side of the Bust, and the deputation on the other, the boys marched past it, two and two, out of the large dining hall.

Mr. Riddle is a native of Troughend, in the county of Northumberland, and commenced as a teacher when only a boy. In September, 1814, he was appointed Master of the Trinity House School at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and in September, 1821, Head Master of the Nautical School, Greenwich, which office he resigned in September last, and was succeeded by his son, John Riddle, F.R.A.S. In the years 1814 and 1819 Mr. Riddle, sen., obtained the prizes of the "Ladies' Diary;" he has also published several tracts, and "A Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, adapted to Practice," which is a text-book. He is noted for taking celestial observations with surprising quickness and accuracy, and was one of the council of the Astronomical Society. His devotion to his duties at Greenwich has called forth repeated acknowledgments from the Admiralty, and the highest praise is given to him in the Government Report on Schools. He would never consent to the usual plan of preparing his pupils for public examination, so that on the visits of the Admiralty they saw the school in the same manner as it was uniformly conducted.

It may interest the reader to be reminded that a detailed account of "the Greenwich Royal Hospital Schools," with several Engravings, appeared in the Illustrated London News, No. 303.

NEW TOWN-HALL, HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, OPENED ON TUESDAY LAST.

(SEE PAGE 432.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, May 29, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 562.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE SOCIALISM OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

"WOE to those rulers whose interests are not bound up with those of the people; woe when the glory of the one does not entail glory upon the other—when the maintenance of the one is the detriment of the other, and when they cannot have mutual dependance upon each others promises and oaths." Such were the words of a certain M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, published when he was an adventurer, positively needy, comparatively obscure, and superlatively reckless. We find the passage in a collection of his writings, recently translated from the French,* and select it partly from its aptness to describe the present position of the author, as well as that of the unfortunate nation which he has defrauded of its liberties, and partly as an introduction to a more detailed notice of the earlier and later writings of this remarkable personage than we have yet had an opportunity to bestow.

The constant efforts which he and his partisans have made, and are making, to represent France as being in such extreme danger from Socialist, revolutionary, and anarchical doctrines, as to require a stringent despotism to preserve society from dissolution, naturally attracts attention to his own published opinions, and the long and laboured attack on the independence of the neighbouring kingdom of Belgium, which the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of the President, has been instructed to lay before the world, and in which the social bugbear is again brought forward, point irresistibly to the same scrutiny. Whether it be to strengthen himself in France, or to maintain or plant French ascendancy abroad, it is stil Socialism that he places in the foreground, and it is ever upon this point that he claims to be the saviour of society. The article in the *Constitutionnel*, in which the claim is last advanced, is from the obsequious and slavish pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac. When we consider the sources of his inspiration, it is difficult to conceive anything more impudent than that article. Not daring to invade and annex Belgium, but desiring to influence and coerce that independent kingdom—which a certain class of French politicians, deriving their ideas from the wars and the system of the first Napoleon, would be greatly pleased to have incorporated with France—Louis Napoleon has threatened, through his obedient journal, that if the elections which are about to take place in Belgium shall be favourable to the present Belgian Ministry, and if Belgium shall not hereafter change the electoral law by means of which men are returned to the Belgian Parliament who are determined to maintain the independence of the country, the Custom-houses of France shall be closed against Belgian produce and manufactures. In other words, Louis Napoleon states that unless a Ministry be formed in Brussels which shall govern Belgium on the Napoleonic system, every means will be taken, that a war of tariffs will permit, to ruin her trade, and to force her bankrupt artisans and starving population to demand incorporation with France, as the best, if not the sole, remedy for their miseries. Not that the President—if we are to believe M. Granier de Cassagnac, a writer who has as much regard for the holiness of truth as his prompter, and no more—wishes to annex Belgium by those or by any other means, or that foreign warfare is in any way present to his mind. He would have the world believe that his objects are peaceful, and that his only mission is to destroy that great hydra of Socialism, alike the pest of France and of Belgium. "Although Belgium," according to the *Constitutionnel* and to the President, "would have an immense commercial interest in being reunited to France, the interest of France in that reunion is infinitely less." "Besides," says the *Constitutionnel*, "the Prince President, as all Europe well knows, only entertains ideas of organisation at home and peace abroad; it is not to set nations one against the other, *that he has saved them from Socialism*. His task is greater and more glorious for his ambition than any conquest could be."

This passage is the very cream of the "organised hypocrisy" that is now installed by the help of bayonets in France. What Belgium could gain by being reunited to France, unless it were an increased burden of taxation, it is not easy to see. She would certainly lose the liberties which she possesses, and would gain nothing, either commercially or politically, to recompense her in the slightest degree for the enormous sacrifice. But it suits the double purposes of the President to familiarise the Belgian mind and that of Europe with the idea of such an annexation; and it also suits his purpose to harp continually upon the one string of Socialism, to scare the timid, and to make it appear that, were it not for the strong hand with which he governs, the Socialists would possess themselves of the castles and farms, the jewels and the furniture, the bullion and the coupons, the shops and the mills, together with the wives and the daughters, of all the peaceable inhabitants; and that a worse war than a *jacquerie* would commence throughout Europe.

It is clear to us, however, as it will probably be to all the readers of the published works of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, that it Socialism have taken any deep root in France, it is he who has planted and tended the tree. If he be not a Socialist, there are no Socialists in France. His writings show him to be the high priest of the doctrine, and to have indulged in and promulgated these ideas to an extent which no other Socialist of our times has surpassed. Louis Blanc's organisation of labour, Fourrier's phalansteries, St. Simon's communities, and Cabet's Icarias, are not a whit more "Socialistic" than the ideas which have been put forth by the

* "The Political and Historical Works of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic," now first collected. Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY, 227, Strand.

SOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—"EL DORADO," IN SACRAMENTO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and President of the Republic, and largely circulated in France with all the authority of the name unhappily so dear to the ignorant and warlike peasant proprietors. In the second Volume of the work to which we have alluded we find a plan for the extinction of pauperism, drawn up by the Prince in the solitude of his dungeon at Ham. We string a few passages together, to show that Socialism, if it really exists to any extent in France, and if it is really to be destroyed by the President, will meet its death at the hands of a friend.

"Industry," he says, "devours her children, and lives only by their destruction; she is the true Saturn."

"Taxation is the best investment for the public. It is in the budget that we must seek the first support for every system which has for its object the relief of the working classes."

"Savings-banks are of no use to the most numerous class."

"The working classes possess nothing; we must make them landholders."

"They are now without organisation and without ties—without rights, and without a future; we must give them rights and a future, and raise them in their own good opinion by promoting association."

"Let the Chambers decree that all the uncultivated lands of France (amounting to upwards of 9,000,000 hectares) belong by right to the workmen's association, on paying annually to the actual proprietors what these now get for them."

"This scheme ought to be carried out by the creation of agricultural colonies, which, established throughout France, should form the basis of one vast organization, of which the poor workmen should be members without being personally proprietors."

"The necessary advances for creating these establishments must be furnished by Government."

"According to my calculations the cost would amount to nearly 300,000,000 of francs"—"which would not be a loss, but a magnificent investment."

"Multitudes without organization are nothing; when organized, they are everything."

"At this period the object of all enlightened Governments should tend by its efforts to hasten the period when men may exclaim, 'The triumph of Christianity has destroyed slavery; the triumph of the French revolution has put an end to bondage; the triumph of democratic ideas has caused the extinction of pauperism.'"

We think these passages are tolerably strong. We need quote no more, though we could select hundreds of others equally emphatic and clear, to prove that if Socialism be formidable in France, the teachings and preachings of Louis Napoleon have largely contributed to make it so.

We say nothing at present of the truth or the error of these doctrines, of the wisdom or folly, the practicability or impracticability of the schemes broached by this high authority; but we merely cite them to show that, whatever he may now be, Louis Napoleon was once a Socialist; and that if Socialism now be the raging and rampant demon that he continually represents it to be in all his recent manifestos and in those of his paid journalists, he himself stands in a relation towards it very similar to that of Frankenstein towards the monster whom he fashioned. With one more quotation from the Prince's writings—curiously apt, though written twenty years ago—we conclude. "It is not so difficult," says Louis Napoleon in his "Political Reveries"—the first of his series of pamphlets—"to acquire liberty as to preserve it; *and how are we to preserve it when those who ought to defend it are unceasing in their attacks against it? In our day it is not brute force alone which dominates—not alone treason which impairs, but a doctrinal spirit which destroys every germ of popular vitality.* It is this spirit which, little heedful of the honour of France, *has abandoned all to the dread of anarchy, which there were no grounds to apprehend.*" The words are true, and almost prophetic; but men who aspire to be Presidents and Emperors ought never to write books. Their own words stare them in the face at unwelcome seasons, and sometimes take the shape of still more unwelcome facts to push them their stools.

THE "EL DORADO," IN SACRAMENTO.

We have to thank an accredited Correspondent in Sacramento city, of date April 16th, for the strange scene engraved upon the preceding page, presenting, as it does, a fearful picture of the state of society in that place; it is, we assured, "very truthful." Our Correspondent adds:—"The El Dorado is one of the gambling saloons in the city, where thousands of dollars change hands daily. There are in this room twelve banks or gambling tables, each having from five to twenty thousand of dollars. The games played are monte, faro, roulette, and dice bearing the six first letters of the alphabet. Nearly every one has his Colt's revolver under his coat, secured by a belt. There are a pianist and violin players, who perform in the orchestra day and evening. Every colour, complexion, and country of the universe may be seen grouped together here."

We select the following from the *Sacramento Union* of April 15, 1852:—

Great excitement has been created within a few weeks past in the northern section of the State, owing to reported discoveries of rich auriferous diggings on Rogue River. Many mining camps and settlements in Shasta have been deserted, and the *forces* is scarcely less than that of the famous Gold Bluff humbug.

New and rich diggings have been discovered in the hill at the head of Rich Ravine, near Auburn, and also in various parts of Calaveras county. A rich deposit of auriferous earth and quartz has recently been discovered near Butte city, in the same county.

The Indians in Northern California are still committing depredations. The latest news from Trinity gives information of a hostile engagement, in which forty Indians were killed. It is considered exceedingly dangerous to travel the Sacramento Valley without a party of sufficient numbers to repel any attack of the Indians.

LUMPS OF GOLD.—Adams and Co. write from Sonora to the editors of the *Alta Californian* as follows:—"The finest specimen ever seen has been deposited in this office. It is solid gold, and weighs 305 oz. 13 dwts. It was dug at Sonoita, on the 24th ult., by W. L. Durham, from a hole 54 feet deep. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever yet found in California."—We have had exhibited to us a beautiful lump of pure gold taken from the placer diggings at the end of Slate Creek, near Loytown, El Dorado county. This specimen weighed 38 oz. We learn from the *Calaveras Chronicle*, that at Vallecita, in Calaveras county, a few days ago, a party of miners unearthed a lump weighing 26 lb. of nearly pure gold.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.—The following is an extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Geelong, dated January 10, 1852:—"When I got home I found all well; but as the end of the year drew on, almost all my people gave me notice that at the conclusion of their engagement they meant to leave me, and here we are now—the cook left, though I offered her £40 a year to remain, and four domestic servants are reduced to little e F——— and J. M———, who is still a child, a native black to cook, and a native boy to wait at table, &c. In the men's hut, where we used to have from eight to twelve men who attended to the dressing of the sheep's feet, and did all the other work, we are reduced to two, who get their rations and 22s. 6d. a week—22s. 6d. each. My sheep, which used to run in flocks of 1500 to 2000, are now or will be next week in four flocks of about 5000 each—one under the charge of the gardener and his wife, who both speak, by under arrangement to meet half-way; one under charge of a native black; and the other two with the former shepherds, whose times are not yet out. My late overseer, together with three men who were shearing for me in November, and three others, made a party and went to the diggings. In 17 days they took out of 16 feet square of ground 140 lb. weight of gold, value between £3000 and £4000."

Australia produces the most gold of any European state. It amounts yearly to 7500 marks, which promises a sum of 603,000 ducats. Much of this is obtained by the gipsies, by sand washing in Hungary and Siebenburgen. There are two ways in which the gold is found; one is in the deposits of sand and soil, the other in the strata of ore. The latter is the most common method of finding it in Hungary and Siebenburgen. A famous place for finding it in Hungary is near Weisskirchen, where, by the convent of Slatiska, a piece of gold was found weighing three-fourths of a mark, and worth 62 ducats.

A Government bill was, on Wednesday, printed, to alter and amend certain acts relating to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown. The object of the bill is to enable the commissioners in a number of matters to exercise a discretionary power in dealing with the property of the Crown, so as to facilitate arrangements, &c.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS

FRANCE.

Some correspondence, which originally appeared in the London papers within the last ten days, indicating resolutions which have been agreed on by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, to oppose by every means in their power, as contrary to the treaties of 1815, which settled the present territorial arrangements of Europe, any assumption by Prince Louis Napoleon of the office and functions of *hereditary* Emperor of France, although they would acknowledge the title if only taken for the lifetime of the Prince without power of transmission to his heirs, has been met by an official declaration in the *Moniteur*, to the effect no change in the present constitution of France was intended by the Prince President; and that, therefore, the correspondence referred to, being based on an erroneous assumption of facts, was not authentic, and was unworthy of credit. Various circumstances, however, show that the correspondence was correct, and that the very fact of the Prince President's finding such a strenuous opposition to his designs in so high and powerful quarters has been the cause of his abandoning those designs for the present, and thus enabling him to state now, without actual falsehood, that he has no intention at present of altering the existing institutions of France. The attitude of opposition taken up in the North has had, in a word, the effect of putting an end, without any further effort, to the schemes it was meant to menace, and Louis Napoleon has acted in the matter on the principle of "a word to the wise is sufficient."

The refusals of eminent public men to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon continue, and create much bitterness at the Elysée. Amongst the latest has been the refusal of the well-known statesman, M. Duvergier de Hauranne, who preferred resigning his post as member of the Council-General of the Seine to taking the oath. M. O. V. de Saint Bonnet, a leading member of the bar at Lyons, and a Councillor-General in the Loire; M. Reynaud-la-Gardette, ex-representative, and M. Monnier, the Mayor of Orange, Councillors-General in the Vaucluse; M. d'Alligny, Councillor-General in the Jura; and M. Perthuiser, the Mayor of Doubs, have also refused the oath.

On Monday the President gave, at the Palace of St. Cloud, a day and night *fête*, at which, besides the Ministers and some of the Senators, several foreigners of distinction were invited. Amongst the latter were the Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess Krasenska, the Marchioness Doria, Prince Odescalchi, the Marquis of Douglas, &c. At four in the afternoon the ladies of the party and a few of the gentlemen entered carriages drawn by four horses, the servants wearing green and gold liveries, and proceeded to visit the palace of Trianon. The President, the Marquis of Douglas, and the Minister of War accompanied the party on horseback. On their arrival the President acted the part of *cicerone*, explaining to his guests, even to the minutest details, the pictures and works of art collected there. It was remarked that in passing the cradle of the Comte de Paris he made no remark; but that, on the contrary, he stopped before that of the Count de Chambord, whom he called by that name, and directed the attention of those around to the wonderful workmanship of the cradle, as a perfect *chef d'œuvre* of marqueterie. The party returned to St. Cloud by seven, and dinner was soon after announced. Part of the plate used on the occasion still bears the *fleurs de lis* of the elder branch of the Bourbon family; the napkins and damask table-linen had the cipher of Louis Philippe; and various other objects were adorned with the imperial eagle—the whole giving a faithful image of the condition of the present time in France. During the dinner a military band executed overtures and symphonies. Dancing was afterwards commenced, and lasted until two in the morning, when the *fête* concluded.

The advocate of the Council of State, M. P. Fabre and M. Mathieu Bodet, charged to defend the appeal of the Princes of the Orleans family against the decrees relative to their property, have published a memoir, from which it appears that they intend to rely on four points, viz.:—1. That the Princes possess the property in virtue of the deed of the 7th of August, 1830, and that that property could not return to the State before the 9th of August. 2 That they are heirs of the King, their father, for that part of Neuilly which was purchased subsequent to 1830, and of Madame Adelaide for the part of the domain of Monceaux. 3. That they have enjoyed the property for more than twenty years on what they considered a good title and with good faith. 4. That the property has been made the subject of marriage settlements, which have created irrevocable rights for the married parties and their children; and, finally, that the ordinary judicial tribunals are the proper ones in the case.

According to the *Pays*, a sumptuary law is to be submitted to the Council of State imposing a tax on carriage and riding horses, and dogs.

Owning to the great excess of expenditure over income, the Government are disposed to suggest fresh taxes; but the Budget Committee of the Legislative Body are, it is said, opposed to any such scheme.

The *fête* of the distribution of the eagles to the garrison at Lyons took place on Monday and Tuesday and passed off with great *éclat*. General de Castellane presented the eagles.

The Court of Nantes has decided that, notwithstanding the decree concerning the press, a journal cannot be punished for the publication of false news, if it be not calculated to do injury to personal interests.

The *Vieu National* of Grenoble has received a preliminary warning.

According to the *Gazette du Midi*, the notorious Madame Lafarge, who has for some time past undergone her sentence of imprisonment in a *maison de sante* at St. Remy, has been released from prison, the remainder of her sentence having been remitted.

Letters from Algiers state that another battle had taken place in Kabylia, in which the native soldiers were defeated with great loss.

The *bagne* of Rochefort is now almost emptied. The number of convicts who demand to be sent to the penitentiary establishment at Cayenne increases every day. A number of women, also, who have been condemned to hard labour for life, have accepted the offer to be transported, which will diminish the number confined in the prisons. It is said that a number of the youngest and strongest among these are about to be sent to Cayenne.

Rear-Admiral Motard died at Houdleur on May 25, aged 81. He entered the service in 1792 as a midshipman, and was second in command on the staff of the fleet which carried out General Bonaparte's army to Egypt. He was wounded at Aboukir, and taken prisoner by the English. Being afterwards exchanged, he was in the campaigns of the Mediterranean and of St. Domingo, and continued captain of the *Semillante* for six years. On his return he was made Baron, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Colonel of the Imperial Guard. He then made the campaigns in Germany until 1812, when his wounds forced him to quit the service. He was placed on half-pay in 1814, with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 19th ult. state that in Congress nothing had been done in the matter of the proposed extended grant to the Collins' line of steamers.

In the Senate an important bill in regard to the compensation of members had been introduced. It provides that each senator and representative shall have 2000 dols. per annum, with 20 cents per mile, the distance to be computed by the "air line." Another and more important feature is a deduction of *ten dollars per day* for absence, except in cases of sickness. The salary proposed is equal to sixteen months session for each Congress, or 22 dols. per day for the short session.

A destructive fire had occurred in New York, by which Swift's extensive sugar refinery was totally destroyed. The damage was calculated at nearly 500,000 dollars.

The court sitting at Columbia, South Carolina, had refused to hear the appeal of Manuel Pereira, a British coloured sailor. He continued in gaol at Charleston, and the hearing of his case had been postponed to January, 1853. Coloured free men are by the laws of the State liable to imprisonment whilst they remain on the territory.

Mrs. Adams, the venerable relict of the late John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, died at her residence in Washington, on the 15th ult.

Kossuth was at Albany, where he was well received. The State of New England has done well for Kossuth in the way of furnishing him with "material aid," having contributed no less than 11,830 dols. in two weeks for Hungarian liberty. From New Jersey the entire amount received by contributions and from meetings was 1629 dols.

From California the latest dates are to the 16th of April; the amount of specie which had arrived thence at New York was very large. The papers give a favourable account of the mining interests and of the prospects of business in the larger cities. The interior continues to suffer from Indian depredations.

A recent arrival at San Francisco brought several gentlemen with slaves—one with twelve, another six, another seven, another five, and so on. Of course, they expect to hold them in the free state by the strong hand, as the organic law makes the bondmen free the moment their foot presses the soil of California. The Fugitive Slave Bill, which had been passing in the legislature for some time past, had passed, and would probably become law. The press generally opposed it, on the ground that its object was insidiously to introduce slavery into the State.

Late advices from the city of Mexico announce that much excitement existed there in consequence of the discovery of a grand conspiracy against the Government.

Under date Panama, May 6th, we learn that the South American Republic of New Granada had anticipated General Flores, by declaring war against Peru and all enemies of the present government of Equador. Although the movements appear so formidable as first reported, it is very probable that the effort of Flores to revolutionise Equador will lead to serious trouble among all the South American states. Should he be successful, the existing governments of Venezuela and New Granada will find it difficult to maintain their position for any length of time. Flores belongs to the Paez school of leaders. He is a native of Venezuela, and a sort of South American Yankee.

The leader of the pirates, Cambiaso, who seized the American barque *Florida*, and murdered Mr. Shaw, the owner, in the Straits of Magellan, had been executed by the Chilian authorities.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices *vid* New York this week from Havannah, dated May 12. We learn that the Cubans were apprehensive of another contemplated attack upon them by persons from the United States. The place of rendezvous for the troops was reported to be Venezuela.

The yellow fever was said to be raging with great virulence in Demerara. Among others, the crews of two or three British vessels had been swept off by this fatal disease. The crops were becoming blighted, and the cattle were dying at Antigua and St. Kitt's, in consequence of the severe drought.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the steam frigate *Gladiator*, of the Royal navy, which has come from the Cape, with the late Governor, Sir Harry Smith, Lady Smith, and suite, we have intelligence dated April 18.

Major-General Cathcart, the new Governor, had arrived at British Caffraria, and commenced operations where his predecessor had left off. But nothing can be known as to his success in the field for some time to come. His Excellency arrived at King William's Town on Good Friday, where he had a long interview with Sir Harry Smith, who left on the following morning, at three o'clock, for the place of embarkation. On the late Governor's starting, although dark, the whole of the troops in garrison voluntarily turned out to greet him, together with a large number of inhabitants. The reception given to Sir Harry Smith by the colonists on his return to Cape Town was also most gratifying to him.

According to the latest advices from the seat of war, the enemy was as active as ever. Colonel Eyre had had a desperate action with a strong body of them, in which Captain Gore, of the 43d, and Dr Davidson were killed, and several men wounded. Major Tottenham, of the 12th Lancers, had also had a smart affair with the enemy, in which he also lost some of his men, and was very hard pressed by the Kaffirs.

These accounts do not correspond with the report prevalent in Cape Town, that the result of the recent operations by Sir H. Smith, detailed in the accounts by the last mail, have had the effect of inducing the chiefs to sue for peace, and that the negotiations with them, which were continued by his successor Major-General Cathcart, were very likely to end in peace. There were strong grounds for fearing that such a result would not follow.

Recent accounts from Constantinople state that the press had been placed under certain restrictions, which would prevent any books or pamphlets from being printed, except those duly authorised by the Government.

BRITISH TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.—The Earl of Malmesbury's attention has been called by a large body of shipowners trading to Portugal to extortions practised by the Portuguese consular agents in Great Britain upon British vessels proceeding to Portuguese ports; and there is every reason to believe the evils complained of will speedily be removed.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—At the usual monthly meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday, the subject of the Lobos Islands, which has lately been attracting so much attention, was brought forward in a conspicuous manner by a speech of Mr. Fisher Hobbs, seconded by Mr. Shaw, it was resolved that a deputation from the society wait upon the Earl of Derby to represent to him the importance of taking every possible means to effect a reduction in the price of guano. This step taken by the society will add immense weight to the agitation in progress throughout all the leading agricultural associations of Scotland and England on the subject; and if it is vigorously and firmly followed up, there can hardly be a doubt that a most unjust monopoly will be wrested from the hands of the Peruvian Government. As every intelligent farmer will readily perceive, the question is one of great importance to them; and it is a significant and hopeful sign of the times to see such institutions as the Royal Agricultural Society, the Highland Society of Scotland, the Farmers' Club, and the leading agricultural societies throughout the United Kingdom, thus engaged in the attainment of practical benefits for the classes which they represent. In the absence of Earl Ducie, the president, Lord Portman, one of the trustees, took the chair at the meeting, and the requisite arrangements were made for ascertaining when Lord Prime Minister could receive the deputation, which with the co-operation of the Duke of Richmond, will no doubt be of the most influential character.

SPURIOUS FRENCH COIN.—Remarkable ingenuity has been shown in Paris recently in the adulteration of five franc pieces. The *modus operandi* of the money utterers is stated to be as follows:—One side of this coin is carefully removed by the use of a very thin fine saw; as much of the interior as possible is then cut out. The space left vacant is filled up with a composition having the same weight, and nearly the same sound or ring as silver. Then the side is carefully soldered on again, and the coin has of course the same outward appearances as before. Most of the pieces thus altered bear the effigy either of Louis XVII., Charles X., or Louis Philippe. The fraud was detected at the Bank of France. The deterioration of the coins thus altered is about seven-tenths.

DEATH OF A TIGER HUNTER.—The Bengal papers of April 12 announce the death of Captain Charles Colby, of her Majesty's 98th Regiment, and commanding the convalescent depôt at Murree, under the following distressing circumstances: On the 20th of the previous month Captain Colby went out tiger-shooting at the foot of the hills on which the Murree depôt is situate, and having come upon a large male tiger, fired at and wounded him, as he supposed mortally. The animal, however, charged the elephant, and, descending, approached the animal, which lay to all appearance dead, but which, on his coming close to it, sprang upon him and mutilated him dreadfully. He was carried home by the mahouts and servants of the shooting party, some of whom immediately started for Rawul Pindee, to give information of the occurrence, on receipt of which two medical officers at once mounted an elephant, and proceeded to the scene of the accident, which they reached early the next morning. They found Captain Colby dreadfully wounded, and judged amputation of the left arm absolutely indispensable, expressing their opinion and decision to the sufferer, who immediately consented. The operation was at once performed near the shoulder; but as great had been the loss of blood and the injuries the tiger had inflicted, that the patient quickly sank, and expired the same evening.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT LIVERPOOL.—An accident of a serious nature, both as regards its immediate results and the panic which it has created among the corn-factors frequenting the market, occurred on Tuesday, soon after 12 o'clock, in the Corn-Exchange, Brunswick-street, Liverpool. It appears that about the period referred to the room was nearly four-fifths full, in expectation of the arrival of the Protectionist candidates, Messrs Mackenzie and Turner, addressing their constituents. These gentlemen having accordingly entered the market, accompanied by several of their supporters, were in the act of canvassing, when the floor in the middle of the building suddenly gave way, and about three-fifths of the persons assembled, including Mr. Turner, were precipitated to a depth of eight or nine feet. Mr. Mackenzie, as it happened, was in a different part of the room, and thus escaped. They all, however, succeeded in scrambling their way out of the ruins unhurt. Two workmen, of the names of Edward Gouldborne and John Rogers, labourers, who had gone under the arch when it fell for the purpose of having their dinners, were, however, suffocated amid the rubbish.

According to letters from Raitea to the 9th of March announce that in all the dominions of Queen Pomare, except Raitea, there was every appearance of a revolution, especially at Huahine. The natives at that place had already declared the authority of Queen Pomare and forbidden her the island, and had chosen a King. It is further said that Queen Pomare had applied to the American, French, and English authorities at Tahiti for protection and aid, but that it was refused. They have issued letters to all foreign residents to take no part in the fast brewing affray.

Not a single person was admitted into the Ipswich Union-house last week, and the number of inmates now in the house (212) is 47 less than in the corresponding week of last year. The able-bodied paupers are happily so scarce as to be almost curiosities.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, Bart., has made a present to his tenants of all their grass and clover seeds for this year's sowing, besides 40 bushels of lime per acre.

The Killimoon estate, late the property of Colonel Stewart, has, it is said, been purchased within the last few days by the eminent firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., for 20,000 guineas.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH.—The election for the borough of Sandwich has terminated in the return of Lord Charles P. P. Clinton (Conservative), by a majority of 203 over his opponent, Captain French (Whig Radical). The vacancy was occasioned by the circumstance of the late member, Mr. C. W. Grenfell, having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

ATHLONE.—Mr. Henry C. Ibbitson, of Chester-terrace, London, has entered the lists, in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Keogh for the borough of Athlone. He is an "advocate for a revision of the taxation of the empire, so as to remove from the agricultural interest those unfair burdens unfairly imposed exclusively upon them." He would not, however, support any measure which may tend to increase the price of food to the consumer: and he is altogether antagonistic to the restrictions upon the perfect liberty of any class of men in the community.

BELFAST.—The *Belfast Whig* states that the Liberal electors have decided on calling upon Lord Castlereagh to come forward as a candidate for Belfast at the ensuing election. That journal says:—"We believe that in a short time such a requisition will be presented to him as it has seldom fallen to the lot of a Parliamentary candidate to receive. We are happy to know, too, that such an appeal from a town like Belfast will be most cheerfully engaged, soliciting the suffrages of the electors: Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, on Conservative principles, as a supporter of the present Government; Mr. J. A. Hankey, the West India merchant, on Liberal and Free trade principles; and Mr. G. H. Heathcote, as a Protectionist. Mr. Hankey has proceeded three days on his canvass, and met with great success.

BRIGHTON.—Mr. J. S. Trelawny, who recently sat for Tavistock, has been invited by a section of the Liberals to stand for the representation of this borough. He has complied with their request. Mr. Trelawny declares himself a Free-trader, in favour of the abolition of church-rates, an advocate for household suffrage, vote by ballot, financial reform, and a supporter of religious liberty in its widest acceptation.

BRISTOL.—Mr. H. Berkeley, the liberal member for Bristol, paid a visit to his constituents on Tuesday; and his intention having become known in that city, some of the working men put out a bill calling upon their co-electors to give him a hearty reception. This invitation was heartily responded to by the people. The station at which he was expected by the leading members of the Free-trade party, and the streets immediately adjacent to the terminus, and, indeed, throughout the centre of the city, were rendered almost impassable by the multitudes which crowded them. From the windows of many of the houses on the route, flags and banners, bearing suitable mottoes, were suspended, and two bands of music, provided by some of the operative voters, preceded the cavalcade through the city, playing "See the conquering hero comes." The people took the horses from his carriage, and drew him through the streets.

CARMARTHENSHIRE BOROUGHS.—A spirited contest is likely to take place for these boroughs. In opposition to the sitting member, Mr. Hughes, a requisition has been extensively signed, requesting Mr. R Davies, of the Menai bridge, to allow himself to be put in nomination for the boroughs. That gentleman on Friday waited and addressed the electors to the effect that, if returned to Parliament, he will do his part towards strengthening the cause of religious liberty, and aiding, by means of Free-trade, the social and commercial progress of the country. He also promises to advocate vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, and, as far as practicable, the general diminution of taxation.

CIRENCESTER.—A requisition is in course of signature calling on Mr. S. Bowley, the well-known temperance advocate, to come forward at the dissolution.

DUNDALK.—A third candidate is in the field for the representation of this borough: Mr. Captain Dowdy, brother to the Earl of Sefton. He declares himself independent of individual or party, opposed to the reimposition of a duty upon corn, in favour of tenant-right, and decidedly averse to the centralisation system. The friends of Captain Dowdy are confident of success.

EXETER.—Mr. Divett has met with an enthusiastic reception in Exeter during his canvas, which has best very successful. The manner in which the hon gentleman has been welcomed assures him of a triumphant majority at the ensuing struggle.

FINSBURY.—At a meeting of the electors of the Clerkenwell district, held this week at the National School-rooms, Red Lion-street, Mr. Bennett, M.P. for Wilts in the chair, it was resolved that Mr. Alderman Challis was a fit and proper person to represent the borough. A requisition to Alderman Challis is in course of signature.

GLASGOW.—Sir Harry Smith, the late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, who has just returned to this country, is spoken of as a candidate for the representation of this city on Liberal-Conservative principles.

GRENNOCK.—The Duke of Argyll has accepted the invitation that was addressed to him to come forward, at the approaching general election, as a candidate for the representation of Greenock. He opposed it will be recollected, Lord Malgund at the last election; and on this occasion it is thought his chances of success have greatly improved, as he has received a requisition to stand signed by no fewer than 473 electors. Mr. Dunlop is, like Lord Malgund, a Liberal; so that it will be said the noble Lord receive to go to the poll, in the event of the latter not that it may give the Tory candidate, Sir James Logie Elphinstone, some chance of being returned.

HAMPSHIRE (NORTHERN DIVISION).—The Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons, has issued the following address to his constituents:—"GENTLEMEN,—Reports having been circulated that I am about to retire from Parliament, and that I feel it unnecessary to offer myself as a candidate at the next general election, I feel it necessary to declare that I am no longer to delay the announcement of my intention again to seek the honour of representing you in the next Parliament I am aware that I stand in a different position from that which I occupied at the last election, having had the honour by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the people in the chair of the House of Commons. I have been withdrawn from the strife of parties, and can claim no merit in the great measures of reform and the other great political changes which have taken place of late years. But I have anxiously devoted myself to the laborious duties which have been intrusted to me; and, believing that my constituents, the landowners and farmers of the county, would not wish me thereby to be faithful discharge of those duties, I do not hesitate to ask you for a renewal of that confidence which I have enjoyed for more than 20 years, and which it has been my constant endeavour to deserve.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant, CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE."

HEREFORD.—Sir Robert Price and Mr. H. M. Clifford, the present Free-trade members for this city, have just issued addresses to their constituents, announcing the existence of a vacancy required to Parliament as their representatives at the ensuing general election, notwithstanding the efforts made in behalf of the new Conservative candidate, Captain Meyrick. Sir Robert says—"The course of Ministers will not give their cordial countenance to a Government whose adherents are Protectionists in the counties and Free-traders in the cities and boroughs; who entertain opinions calculated to create distrust amongst the trading and labouring classes, and the great masses of the people, as tending to reverse the principles of Free Trade, and to raise the price of food, while they hold out vague and illusory promises to the landowner and the agriculturist, for which relief to any substantial or permanent extent has been denied. The electors of Hereford will withhold their confidence from an Administration who do not ground their claims to support upon any defined measure of public policy, but who adopt those which they deem best calculated to keep together them in power after the event of the elections has been ascertained." Captain Meyrick has also favoured the electors with an address, intimating his determination of the poll, and his belief that he will be returned.

KERRY COUNTY.—Mr. Reuben Plant, who had been named as likely to contest this county with Mr. M. J. O'Connell, has publicly disclaimed any intention of doing so.

LAMBETH.—Mr. William Williams, the sitting member, has issued an address to his constituents, soliciting a renewal of their confidence at the forthcoming general election.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Bright, in his late address to the electors of Manchester, said:—"In the next time Mr. Loch goes to confession he will feel it upon his conscience to explain why paid the £5000 or £6000 which was expended at Falkirk." Mr. Loch has since addressed the "independent electors," and complains that Mr. Bright has charged him with expending £6000 or £6000. Mr. Loch says he did not pay more than £3300 to £3600, and this upon a requisition signed by Row, Mr. Loch polled exactly 844 votes, so that his legitimate expenses cost nearly £5 a head. To win Manchester he will require something like 6000 votes, which, at a similar rate, would cost £30,000—rather a heavy price to pay for the honour of representing the people of Manchester.

NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).—On Saturday (market-day) Sir George Grey, M.P., addressed a numerous body of the electors from the steps of the Queen's Head inn-room at the Star Inn, Alnwick. The hon. Baronet haunted the two noble Lords who opposed him (Lords Ossulston and Lovaine) with expressing no precise opinions in their addresses; consequently he could make no comments upon them. He urged the question of reform, and announced at present the benefits of Free Trade being frittered away by specious schemes for 'adjustment of burdens."

LYE.—The only candidate in the field until this week was Mr. Pomfret, the banker; now, however, a Free-trade and Liberal candidate has appeared in Mr. Alexander Mackinnon, eldest son of the M.P. for Lymington, who has expressed his intention at the poll every Liberal voter to record his vote and

SLIGO.—Mr. Sheriff Swift, of London, means to contest this county while a still a voter remains to be polled.

SOUTHWARK.—A meeting of the electors of Southwark took place on Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock, to consider of the re-election of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P. for Southwark. The chair was taken by George Trweeks Scobell, Esq., M.P. for Bath; who having introduced and called upon Sir W. Molesworth to address the meeting, Sir W. Molesworth said that his object in addressing them was to ask them again to do him the honour of returning him to Parliament. They had already done him that honour upon various occasions, and during the period he had had a seat in the House of Commons he had never swerved from his political principles. He had voted against the ballot, because he did not believe that there was any necessity for an increase of the military force; and if it was to be done it must be done by an increase of the standing army. He always supported the ballot, as being the best protection to honest men against intimidation. He would abolish small rotten boroughs, and give the representation to larger constituences; and he had always supported the abolition of the property qualification of members of Parliament. He considered that all religious sects ought to be equal, and therefore he had always voted in favour of the emancipation of the Jews. He denied the possibility of upsetting the endowment of Maynooth. With regard to the Maynooth question, and the Roman Catholic question under the consideration of the House, it appeared that Mr. Spooner wished for a committee of inquiry into the system of education pursued there. This motion of Mr. Spooner was no honest motion for inquiry. It was intended to be considered, and it would be considered by many persons, as a preliminary step to the disendowment of that institution. With respect to Lord Derby and his policy, he was a happy abstract of nothingness and nonsense, a retarding or one moment, then saying anything, and then the contrary. He was a political jockey, riding on a raised horse; a thimble-rigger, cramming the clowns, and thimble-rigging with the yes of Protection, several times since having been proposed, and satisfactorily answered by Sir W. Molesworth, a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to support him at the ensuing election, and the meeting broke up.

SURREY (EAST).—An address to the electors of this division of Surrey has recently appeared from Mr. Moreton F. E. Frewen, the unsuccessful candidate for Cork county, in which he writes that, understanding Sir Fitzroy Kelly did not intend to solicit their suffrages at the approaching general election, it was his intention, if no Protectionist gentleman connected with East Surrey should come forward in his room, to offer himself as a candidate for the high honour of being one of the representatives in Parliament. He would appear in the field on ground for Mr. Frewen's anticipation of Sir Fitzroy Kelly's contemplated retirement; indeed, Sir Fitzroy some days since issued an address to his constituents, soliciting a renewal of their confidence at the approaching election.

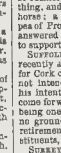
SURREY (WEST).—On Monday afternoon a numerous and very influential meeting of the electors of West Surrey was held at the Crown Inn, Chertsey, to take into consideration the propriety of bringing forward a liberal candidate to bear from Colonel B. Challoner, of Portnall, park, the Liberal and Free-trade candidate, a detailed expansion of his political opinions. The chair was taken by Captain the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, R.N.; and Colonel Challoner having severally addressed the meeting, Mr. R. W. Edgell (who contested the county in 1849) congratulated the meeting upon having obtained a candidate so peculiarly qualified to carry out their views, and proposed that they should at once take steps to promote the return of Colonel Challoner. An influential committee was then appointed, and the proceedings terminated.

WINDSOR.—Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bulkeley commenced their canvass of the electors on Wednesday. The promises which the latter has received from him to say that he shall go to the poll with a prospect of success. Mr. C. W. Grenfell, M.P., completed his canvass on the same day, and has issued an address, in which he says:—"It has afforded me the highest gratification to find, whilst offering you my personal services, that the good hand and zealous support at the late election, that I may safely rely on a renewal of your confidence when the approaching dissolution of Parliament shall again render it necessary for you to exercise your elective franchise."

YORK.—Mr. W. M. E. Milner, who had announced his intention of retiring from the representation of this city at the close of the present Parliament, has received a requisition, signed by nearly 1600 Liberal electors, inviting him to offer himself a candidate again for their suffrages when never a general election should take place. The hon. member has consented to resume his Parliamentary services, and has intimated that he should continue to uphold to the utmost extent those principles of commercial freedom under which the country has flourished since 1847, and to endeavour to gain for the people those rights to which they are justly entitled.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, BART.



SIR CHARLES FORBES, second Baronet of New and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire, was the eldest son of John Forbes, Esq., by his wife Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Henry Lannay Hunter, Esq., of Beech Hall, Berks, and the grandson of Sir Charles Forbes, an eminent Bombay merchant, the first Baronet. He was born in 1832, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the decease of his grandfather, the 20th November, 1849, and has not survived him three years. Sir Charles, the second Baronet, died unmarried on the 23d ult., at Funchal, Madeira. He is succeeded in the family title and estates by his brother

THE Hon. Forbes, Baronets of Edinglassie, are a branch of the noble house of Forbes, and are said to be the parent stock whence descend the Baronets of Pitsligo, who bear the same name.

LADY JOHNSTON.

LOUISA CAMPBELL LADY JOHNSTON, of Carnsalloch, died on the 7th instant, at the ancient seat of this family in Scotland. The lady was born in the month of October, 1774, and was the only surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, youngest son of John third Duke of Argy..., a distinguished naval officer, who was severely wounded while acting as a volunteer on board the *Bristol*, at the attack on Charleston, 28th June, 1776, commanded by the gallant Sir Peter Parker. Lord William Campbell was Governor of Nova Scotia, and was subsequently appointed in the same capacity to South Carolina, and was in that situation at the breaking out of the American war. He also distinguished himself at the attack on Fort Moultrie, where he was dangerously wounded. He returned to England, and died at Southampton on the 5th September, 1778, from the effects of a wound which he received two years previously at Charleston. His daughter Louisa, on her father's death, was adopted and entirely brought up by the late Field-Marshal Conway and his wife, the Countess of Aylesbury. Lady Johnston in early life was much noted for her beauty, talents, and other accomplishments, which she inherited from her grandmother, the celebrated Mary Belenden. In the representation of private theatricals at Richmond House, Louisa Campbell was one of the principal persons whose delightful acting captivated and charmed the fashionable world of that day. She also displayed in her accomplished taste and great powers in modelling, several of her early works being still in existence, as well as those of her cousin, the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, the representative of an old family in Dumfriesshire, who died in 1849, and who had held several high offices in the service of his country, leaving to England several thousands of pounds, to which he was fully entitled at the period of his decease. Her Ladyship has left four sons, viz. Colonel Johnston, now of Carnsalloch, who lately commanded the 6th Regiment; Patrick Francis, Deputy Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, formerly a Commissioner of Charities in England and Wales; Alexander Robert, now in the diplomatic service in China, and for some time Lieutenant-Governor of Hongkong; and Frederick Erskine, a Commander in the navy, who distinguished himself while acting against the pirates in the China seas. Lady Johnston was buried in the family mausoleum in Scotland.

A RAILWAY IN DIFFICULTIES.—A circumstance, perhaps unprecedented in railway annals, has within the last few days occurred to the Preston and Longridge Railway, the result of which has been that the line has been unavoidably closed, the locomotive power confiscated by a bailiff, and the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Railway Company have taken possession of and sold under a warrant of execution. Some years ago a company called the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Railway was formed, the last-named line commencing by a junction with the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Lancashire Line, and terminating by a junction with one of the Yorkshire railways, and securing an uninterrupted communication between Fleetwood and Leeds, Hull, &c. As the Preston and Longridge Railway lies on the same line, and is the passage from Preston towards Yorkshire, the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding formed an alliance with it, the result of which was, that a year or two ago they became tenants to the Directors, of the Preston and Longridge Company. The fortunes, however, of the Fleetwood and West Riding Company have turned out somewhat disastrous, and their line into Yorkshire has not been carried out. Some time ago various differences arose between the Preston and Longridge directors and the lessees of their line, but the exact nature of those differences has not transpired. One consequence, however, has been that the lessees have withdrawn the rent from their hands, who, a few days ago, brought matters to a close by taking forcible possession of all the rolling stock, cranes, and other working materials, as well as office furniture, ticket machines, &c., on the various stations along the line. The stock was brought to the market on Monday. Whether the line will be permanently closed remains to be seen.

The jury empanelled to inquire into the causes of the recent colliery explosion at Coppull, by which so many lives have been lost, have returned a verdict of accidental death. At an early hour on the morning of Friday week, another explosion took place in Mr. Hargreave's coal-mine, at Coppull, in consequence of a collier taking a lighted candle in his hand, which ignited his fire-damp in a working which had been closed up for some time. Two men and two boys were severely injured by the accident.

The crops throughout the various districts in the northern part of Wales are most luxuriant; the wheats especially are in a thriving condition, and the early potatoes, so far, present a very healthy appearance. The grain crops, generally, look well; and, notwithstanding the long drought and easterly winds that have been experienced, there is every likelihood of an abundant hay harvest.

A paragraph appeared lately in the newspapers, stating that Mr. (late Archdeacon) Manning's return from the Catholic Church to the Church of England was expected. Mr. Manning has given official contradiction to this statement.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Serjeant Byles applied on behalf of Sir Charles J Napier for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding the directors of the East India Company to pay over to Sir Charles Napier a sum of 20,158 rupees, or about £2000, being a sum of money alleged to have been unlawfully deducted from his pay in India under an order of the directors. In 1843 that campaign took place which resulted in the annexation of Scinde to the British dominions. Gold and silver and other property to the amount of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of rupees were then captured, which, after certain deductions, were ordered to be distributed to the officers and soldiers who were serving at the time. In 1849, when Sir Charles Napier returned again to India, he received four separate appointments; viz. Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's troops in India, Commander-in-Chief of the Company's troops; and two local appointments. On the arrival in India, no complaints existed; and extraordinary manner of the Supreme Council of India, to which likewise, by an act of Parliament, when the Commander-in-Chief was a member of the Council, no pay was attached. The first and second distributions took place in 1849, without any question. In April, 1850, an order, however, was issued by the Indian Government to the effect that "certain charges debitable to the Scinde prize money had been omitted to be debited from the distributions of, and ordering the amount to be deducted from the pay of the Commander-in-Chief and the other officers. The pay of all the officers was accordingly stopped in the following month, and a portion of it was also stopped in the month of June. Sir C. Napier thereupon addressed a protest to the Indian Government against such deductions, which resulted in the arrears for May and June being paid over. The directors, however, subsequently issued an order rejecting the claims of the final order (£1000 be objected), in consequence of which deductions were made in the pay of all the officers in October and November. On this Sir C. Napier forwarded another protest to the Government, dated on the 15th of October, 1850, in which he said, "I may fairly dispute the moral obligation, and doubt the legal obligation of refunding any portion of the prize money distributed by the Indian Government in the capacity of agents for her Majesty's gift of prize money to the army which made the capture of the Scinde prize booty." Sir C. Napier returned to England in the course of last year, and applied to the directors for the two months' pay, but his application had been refused. He stated in his affidavit that he was advised and believed that he had a legal remedy for this pay if this Court would, on this refusal by the Company, grant the application for this mandamus. The Court took time to consider their judgment.

FERGUS O'CONNOR AND THE NATIONAL LAND SCHEME.—In Vice-Chancellor Turner's Court, on Thursday, an application was made in the case of Goodchap *v.* Weaving, that the defendant and Mr. Roberts, his solicitor, should be compelled to produce certain deeds and paper writings relating to the Sing'e and property, which were deemed necessary to carrying out the reference of the inquiry before the Master for the winding-up of the affairs of the National Land Company. Mr. Bethell and Mr. Fergus O'Connor in support. The application had previously been made for the same purpose; but there being another suit in the Court involving the same question, it was arranged that the decision on the present motion should decide the question as to whether the solicitor of Mr. O'Connor, as the agent of the company, could withhold the production of the deeds in respect of a lien for costs against the company as solicitor. The Court made an order for the production of the deeds and documents, and their delivery over, subject to any lien Mr. Roberts might have and establish before the Master.

BIRCH, LATE PROPRIETOR OF THE "WORLD" NEWSPAPER.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, James Burch, the proprietor and editor of the *World* newspaper, whose name has become known, of late, in connexion with his employment by the late Lord-Lieutenant (the Earl of Clarendon), to support, in his capacity of newspaper writer, the policy of the Whig Government in 1848 and 1849, during the political disturbances in Ireland, was on Monday last sentenced by Mr. Justice Crampton to twelve months' imprisonment for a gross libel against Mrs. Sneyd French, the daughter of the eminent Queen's Counsel, Mr. Brewster. Birch pleaded guilty to the libel, admitting the utter falsehood of the calumnies which it contained, and stated that he was incited to the commission of the offence by the exasperation which the observations of Mr. Brewster had created in his mind on the occasion of a late trial arising out of Birch's connexion with Lord Clarendon.

CHANCERY REFORMS.—The Lord Chancellor's bill to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the Court of Chancery, and to abolish, has just been printed by order of the House of Lords, and will be shortly brought before the House of Commons. As amended, the bill contains sixty-two clauses, and is to come into force from and after the 1st of November next. Among the improvements to be effected by this practical measure is the discontinuance of engrossing bills on parchment, in lieu of which a printed bill is to be used. Writs of subpœna and summons are to be abolished; and, further, it is purposed to get rid of a good many technicalities in equity proceedings, and to simplify the same. A new practice is to be introduced into the Court of Chancery with respect to the examination of witnesses. Witnesses are to be examined by one of the examiners when orally examined. Affidavits may be filed, and in cases where the deponents may be orally examined in the presence of the parties to the suit. It is the will, with the bill to abolish the Masters' Offices, who, come into force at the end of the present year, and may be regarded as the Chancery reforms of the present session.

AN ATTORNEY'S BILL.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, an application was made in the case of "Quarrie and others (assignees of Parker) *v.* the Great Western Railway Company," for a rule calling on the Master to review his taxation of the plaintiffs' attorney's bill of costs. The action was originally brought by the assignees to carry on a suit Parker against the defendants' railway for overcharges made from 1844 to 1846 on parcels carried by him on their railway, for which the plaintiffs had recovered a large sum of money. In the course of the suit Parker was paid £1000 into Court before a jury, an order at Nisi Prius was made for the verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs, subject to a special case to be drawn by Mr. Rew. Mr. Rew held Lurly incidents in the case in order to ascertain the amount to be the subject of claim, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs on five, and for the defendants on one. The case then went back to Mr. Rew on a reference to settle the amount to be awarded on the issues which were found for the plaintiffs, and he awarded £3315 to the plaintiffs, and ordered the defendants to pay the costs of the reference and the costs of the cause. Upon the taxation of the attorney's bill of costs, one of the most important items in it was the cost of "notice of action," to which the defendants refused to pay their share. The cost of the notice of action was 2s 6d, and a very large sum—£1300—and the Master had struck off £1000 from that item. Mr. Rew, plaintiff's counsel, said it had cost the plaintiffs £600 to prepare the draft of the notice. It consisted of 1500 folios, which, at 4d a folio, was £765 15s., and two copies amounted, at 4d. a folio, to £511, and there was a charge for paper of £37, making altogether £1300. The Master had allowed £100 for the draft, and £175 for one copy, and £525 for paper. The notice of action is comprised in 41 folio volumes; had taken three years to prepare, and had occupied ten clerks, including the attorney himself, and every folio and a half had consumed about an hour, occupying ten clerks nearly a fortnight (A laugh.) The Chief Justice.—It seems to me to be a most scandalous abuse of the opportunity you have of multiplying costs. You might just as well give the items of a doctor's bill in the notice of action against a magistrate for imprisonment. £1300 for notice of action is a scandalous! Mr. Brown contended that the notice of action would have been insufficient without these particulars, under the company's Act. The Chief Justice and Chief Justice Cresswell as I was of opinion there ought to be no rule There was a claim made for £1300 for notice of action, from which the Master had struck off £1000, allowing £175 for engraving the draft, and £525 for paper, and £100 for the draft as cost, and £525 for paper. It seemed to him that that item was too large an allowance. He took a rule to be, that in the preparation of cause of action an attorney could not charge for consultations with counsel, and that the cost of preparing the statement of his books to prepare for the trial, and seeks to charge the defendants with the cost of that preparation, an amount which would not be allowed between the parties. The Court thought that £100 would be allowed amply sufficient. The plaintiffs then claimed for two copies of the notice of trial. The object of the second copy was to use it, necessary, as secondary evidence at the trial. He thought the Master had exercised a very wise discretion in assuming that the rough draft was sufficient for that purpose. His lordship then made overruled the other points raised, gave judgment against the application.—Rule refused.

THE female who applied at the Westminster Police Court last week, in the character of a deserted and distressed officer's wife, was on Wednesday again in attendance. From the publicity given to her previous statements by that, as well as by the other papers, many benevolent individuals have forwarded sums to the court for her relief and that of her children. The same peculiarity was the means of bringing to the court persons who were acquainted with the various events of life, and a long investigation ensued, which ended by a declaration on the part of the magistrate, that he regretted very much that he could only come to the conclusion that the applicant was altogether a person most undeserving of public sympathy. He had received some sums from benevolent persons, and one farthing which he could not consent to accept of giving; but it was a matter of consideration with him, although the amount at that moment was inadequate for anything like the purpose, whether they might not be applied to the benefit of the two poor children.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—In November last, two boys, sons of a master collier residing, disappeared from their home, in the village of Sherwood, near Nottingham, and went no one knew whither. A year ago one of the rambling youths reappeared, and, in reply to queries addressed to him, stated that he had last seen his runaway brother in Derby. To this story the neighbours were not disposed to attach credence, and one of the neighbours having dreamt that the boy had been murdered by his father, and buried in the garden, the report speedily spread through the village, and the parent was suspected of foul play. Perkins was apprehended, and the police, with a spade in the county gaol, and a searching investigation for the body of the youth was made in the garden. No body was found in the garden, and the suspected father was set at liberty. That Perkins should be apprehended and placed in prison on suspicion of murder upon so stronger evidence than the dream of an old woman appears almost incredible, but such seems to have been the case.

AN importation has taken place from Belgium of some packages of an article supposed to be an extract or compound of different materials, which has been submitted to an analysation by competent parties in the employ of the Government, and found to contain grape sugar and a bitter, somewhat resembling hop in flavour, and apparently an extract that could be used in the brewing of beer, and for which, from its character, it is probably intended

PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

ABOUT half-way between the Sydenham and Annerley stations, on the right of the railway from London to Croydon, glimpses of the picturesque chimneys of an Elizabethan mansion may be caught just peeping over an intervening screen of trees. This is Penge-place: it was rebuilt by Blore on the foundation of an ancient mansion, and is soon to be removed to afford a site for the Crystal Palace. Thus, for beauty of scenery and perfect retirement, combined with easy access from London, it is impossible to imagine a more fortunate station. The park, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and pasture-fields contain 280 acres, lying on a gentle slope, varied by round barbed spurs, on one of which, a sort of promontory, the mansion now stands. The park and pastures are adorned with clumps of ornamental timber, and surrounded by a thick belt of plantations which completely separate it from the road and from adjoining properties. One considerable part of this plantation, intersected by winding paths, is formed of magnificent hollies and other evergreens, which must afford a most delightful winter's walk. The situation, sloping down into a valley and hedged in by thick plantations, affords the most perfect solitude: not a sound, not an object within view, betrays the close vicinity of a great city. The blackbirds and thrushes sing away in harmonious rivalry, and the rabbits dashing through the brushwood and wobbling along the fields complete the idea of a remote rural district, only disturbed by the occasional thunder of a train dashing along the valley below, unseen, but marked by a following train of vapour. The village in the valley is hidden, all but the tapering white spire of the church, by the roll of the ground and intervening clumps of trees; but, rising beyond, the Surrey hills, almost covered with wood, spread out in a vast panorama, until they are bounded by the horizon.

With the exception of the belt of plantations which surrounds this future park of the million, very little has been done by art to improve and develop the beauties of what Sir Joseph Paxton has called "the most beautiful spot in the world for the Crystal Palace."

At present there is no water to complete the picture as the eye travels down the green slopes before rising to take in the delicious prospect afforded by the opposite wooded vales, dotted here and there with villas. But from the fall of the ground it will be easy to construct a small lake, or a series of basins for waterfalls. If possible, we should like to have a series of trout preserves, like those at the Wolf's Den, near Heidelberg.

It is indeed delightful to contemplate that this park, from its position, never can be intruded upon by building speculation, but can command solitude for centuries to come. When the Crystal Palace, revived with all the triumphs of taste and skill that are in contemplation, is removed to this park; when four termini of railways are close adjoining the silent highway of the Thames, and are ready to convey all classes to the garden wilderness for the cost of an omnibus fare—into the midst of flowers and rare shrubs in full bloom in winter, and fountains and shady walks in summer, away from the smoke and the din of London, where all will be framed with the view of purging and instructing by the eye and the ear, and every debasing habit and association will be excluded—a new era in the public amusements will have commenced. The day of pot-house gardens, and the pot-and-pipe selfishness of husbands, will soon pass away.

Every year the increase in the size of London and dearness of rent render it more essential that the masses should have the means of healthful recreation, fresh air, and amusement, without the temptation of intoxicating liquors, to refresh them after their toils. Already the improvements in our parks and public gardens have done much to improve the character of the working people in London. But the winter is no time for walks in the park, or excursions to Kew or Hampton Court. The Crystal Palace gets over this difficulty; and it is satisfactory to find that for all the inhabitants of the east end of London—of Greenwich and Deptford, of Vauxhall, Bermondsey, and the suburbs on the river—the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, with the railway running into it, will be nearer and cheaper than if it had been planted in Hyde Park; while a park fitted for every healthful game will be added to its other attractions.

OPENING OF THE SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

IMITATIONS of our Crystal Palace are making the tour of the world. The earliest, we learn from the Berlin Correspondent of the *Times*, is to be found in Breslau, the capital of Silesia, almost on the verge of the German language, and in the heart of the theatre of the Seven Years' War. The idea was imported from London by some of the Silesian contributors to the giant collection in Hyde Park; and it is gratifying to find that great "world-idea," as the Germans call it, so soon bearing fruit, and excellent fruit too, elsewhere.

A general resemblance has been preserved—that is, the Silesian Building consists of a long nave and a transept, a fountain where they intersect each other, side aisles, and galleries; but the last only extend the width of the transept, and the magic effect of glass everywhere is wanting. The Building is abundantly lighted, but the roof is of slate and common beams.

The Building stands on the Exercier-Platz, behind the theatre. Two long wings and a gable-roofed centre form the exterior, which has no peculiar architectural effect. The size may be guessed from the calculation minutely made, that twenty-nine buildings of the same dimensions would have stood under the roof of the London Glass Palace. Inside it does not seem even so large, and, judging by the eye, one would say the Hyde Park edifice would have shut in forty of the same size; but the above scale is the result of actual measurement. A gallery has been carried from one end of the Building to the first floor of the Stand-Haus, and seven or eight of the rooms of its *belle étage* have been appropriated to the Exhibition, so that the actual extent of the space available is about one twenty-fourth of that in Hyde Park.

The Building was opened with great ceremony on the morning of the 28th ult., when all who received cards of admission assembled at the *Zwinger*, belonging to the Merchants' Club. Everybody was in full dress. The Marshals of the day were resplendent with gilded staves and yellow and white streamers, the Silesian colours; the clergy had only one representative.

Shortly after eleven, the Marshals arranged a procession out of the mass in a prescribed order, each division wearing their cards (by particular desire) in their hatbands. First went the workmen and masters engaged on the Building, then the Secretaries, the Central Committee, the President of the Breslau Trade Union, the Presidents of the Provincial Trade Unions and Chambers of Commerce, the Chief President of Silesia, the Generals in command of the district, and the heads of the civil departments of the Government, the guests specially invited, the Magistracy, the Town Council, and the Seniors of the merchants' guild, the members of the special committees (for different branches of industry), and last the exhibitors. The line marched through a double row of Communal Guards and spectators to the Exercier-Platz, disappearing into the Building.

The President of the Central Committee, M. Geheimrath Elwanger, addressed the assembly from the edge of the circular basin, through a hum of voices and shuffling of feet that did not allow a word to be heard. The Chief President of the province, M. von Schleinitz, was more successful: he opened at once on the importance of the Exhibition, of which the number of spectators present was a proof, and the beauty of the Building, which was most creditable to all concerned in it, considering it had been constructed in less than three months. The contributions sent in from all parts of the province would speak for themselves, and show the point of culture at which the industry of Silesia had arrived. He paid a deserved compliment to those who had more especially originated the undertaking and called it into life. He then mentioned that the King and the Prince of Prussia had both promised to visit Breslau in a short time, and concluded by giving three cheers for his Majesty. The fountain, which had been stopped, was let on again, the spectators cheered stoutly, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the band struck up "Heil Dir in Sieger Kranz" (our "God Save the Queen"), and the company dispersed to ramble through the Building.

The most important divisions of the Exhibition are those allotted to the iron manufacture, the linen trade, and wool and woollen goods, the staples of the province, and the display is excellent. The specimens of ores, minerals, and fossils of the province are numerous, and well arranged. A steam-engine outside the Building is preparing for putting the different machines in motion. One of the "features" of the collection are two gigantic figures in hammered zinc of a Spanish and a German halberdier: the workman has followed the design of a good artist, and the costumes are correct. The light wares, glass, porcelain, and jewellery

SKETCH ON THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

are placed in the galleries. There is a fountain of perfumed water, in which a Breslau manufacturer threatens to equal any of the two dozen genuine and original Maria Farinas of Cologne. There are numerous specimens of photography, and some curious wood mosaics. Kalide's Bacchante," a cast of which was in the London Exhibition, has here the place of honour, by the side of the fountain. From either of the end or side galleries the view of the whole interior, with the flags of all the Silesian towns waving from the roof, the coloured goods of the stalls, and a crowd actually interested in what they are seeing, had something of the charm that made the London Exhibition so attractive. But the touch of magic is wanting that rendered the edifice of glass so different from all other covered buildings.

THE SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, AT BRESLAU, OPENED MAY 26.

The admission price from to-day is fixed at 15 groschen (1s. 6d.) for a fortnight, after which a lower scale will be adopted.

A purchase has been made on the part of the trustees of the National Gallery of London, at the sale of the late Marshal Soult's collection, of a picture by Titian, and also of a picture at another sale in Paris, for the purpose of being deposited in that national establishment. The pictures have been shipped to London and Calais, and removed with every care to the National Gallery.

Mr. J. H. Foley, A.R.A., has received a commission to execute for the Houses of Parliament a statue of Selden. The order could not have been placed in better hands than those which executed the noble figure of Hampden.

A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. says:—"M. Thiers is still here. He will shortly set out for Naples, and thence to Sicily, to be present at the *fête* of St. Rosalia. M. Thiers is occupied solely with works of arts, passing his whole time in the churches and museums. He is now visiting Italy for the seventh time, and is collecting the elements of a great work which he intends to publish under the title of 'Histoire de la Civilisation.'"

The Queen of Spain has just created a new decoration for ladies. It is to be called the Medal Cross of Queen Isabella; it is in enamelled gold, and ornamented with brilliants. On days of ceremony it will be worn suspended round the neck by a red ribbon, and on ordinary days it will be attached to the left shoulder with a small ribbon of the same colour.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces from Parma, 27th ult., that private teaching has been again allowed in the superior schools of Piacenza during the remainder of the present scholastic year. Nevertheless, a list of students to be excluded is to be sent by the Government to the authorities of the schools.

"A girl, 16 years of age, named Brisoux, residing near St. Malo," says the *Union Malouine*, "has been for six weeks plunged in a lethargic sleep, and during all that time she has neither eaten nor performed any animal function. The pulse can be distinctly felt beating. Hundreds of persons have gone to see her in this state."

On Tuesday morning the *Australian*, steam-ship, belonging to the Australian Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, left her moorings off the entrance to the East India Docks, on her "maiden" voyage for Australia. She is a fine-looking vessel, 1400 tons burthen, worked by the screw. She carries out a very valuable cargo, and upwards of £200,000 in specie, besides no less than 180 passengers, of whom 48 are first-class.

VORACITY OF THE PIKE.

VERY many instances are related of the voracity of the Pike, and the group here engraved adds a remarkable example. The two fish were taken in April last in the "crystal Colne" (the Duke of Northumberland's waters), precisely in the position here represented, and in which they have been excellently preserved, by J. Cooper, Radnor-street, St. Luke's. The Pike, it will be recollected, is one of the most voracious of fish, and, it is said, will even eat those of its own species, of which ferocity this may present the first stage. It is a strange action of Pike *v.* Pike. The two fish were swimming in the Colne, one with open jaws into which the other darted and became transfixed, and "*faucibus hæsit*," as we here see it.

PIKE, AS TAKEN IN THE COLNE.

Two remarkably fine nylghaus (male and female), three splendid African ostriches, a king vulture, and a rare and curious cat, were landed on Tuesday in the Docks, and proceeded at once to the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

The Warrington town-council have resolved to advertise for plans and specifications for a new covered market, to be erected in the market-place at a cost of £2000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 6.—Trinity Sunday.
MONDAY, 7.—Von Weber died, 1826. Old Royal Exchange opened, 1566.
TUESDAY, 8.—Thomas Faine died, 1809.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Lilly, the astronomer, died, 1681.
THURSDAY, 10.—Oxford fired at her Majesty, 1840.
FRIDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.
SATURDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A M A M A M A M A M A M A						
h m h m h m h m h m h m h m						
5 40 6 0 6 20 6 50 7 10 7 30 7 50						
8 0 8 15 8 35 9 0 9 30 10 6 10 37						
11 7 11 38 12 0 12 30 12 58 1 28 1 58						

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—PRIZE DAY.—The friends of Marlborough College are respectfully informed that the DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place on TUESDAY, the 15th of JUNE INSTANT, at the College Chapel Service at 11 A.M. M. WILKINSON, D.D.

VACANCIES in the TRAINING-SCHOOL at CHELSEA for ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.—Candidates for admission must be unmarried, not under the age of 19 nor above 35, and not below 5 feet 6 inches in height.—Further particulars may be obtained on application (in writing) to the Secretary-at-War, Whitehall, London

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 8, Soho-square (late Mesdames Hinton and Waghorn).—Mrs WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her Register of English and Foreign Governesses, Teachers, Companions, Tutors, and Professors. School property transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. Postage the only expense to principals.

HANWELL COLLEGE and PREPARATORY SCHOOL for the Examinations at SANDHURST and ADDISCOMBE.
The system at Hanwell College appears to be peculiarly fortunate. We have had to record five successes within as many months (without one failure), and we have reason to know that the young Officers are not merely crammed for the nonce, but are very carefully grounded in every branch of essential knowledge.—United Service Gazette.
Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, the Rev DE EMERTON, Hanwell, Middlesex.

GRAND HOLIDAY TOUR for BOYS.—A VISIT to the [illegible] and [illegible] SWITZERLAND, [illegible] RHINE, SWITZERLAND, MONT ANE, [illegible] GERMANY, [illegible] HOLLAND, will commence on the 21st of JUNE, under the superintendence of a GERMAN, who travels more than 4000 miles with his pupils a few years ago, and who has since travelled some 16 or 20 miles on business and for pleasure, intends to start from the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 21st of June, and from the Tavistock Hotel, London, on the 24th, with a party of TWELVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to MAKE a CONTINENTAL TOUR. He will bring the fellow-travellers home in safety (D.V.) about the 20th of July.
ROUTE: London—Dover—Ostend—Liège—Spa—Aix-la-Chapelle—Cologne—Bonn—Coblentz—Mayence—Wiesbaden—Frankfort—Heidelberg—Carlsruhe—Basle—Berne—Thun—Interlachen—Lake of Brienz—Lucerne—Lake of Zurich—Schaffhausen—Constance—Lindau—Munich—Augsburg—Ulm—Stuttgart—Heidelberg—Cologne—Antwerp—Rotterdam—Helvoetsluis—Harwich—London.
Apply immediately to the Rev M A BOX, No 725, Office of the "North British Advertiser, Edinburgh

SCARBOROUGH "QUEEN of BRITISH WATERING PLACES."—MARINE TOWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE, contiguous to the Spa, Sands, Cliff Bridge, and Pleasure Grounds. Families will find the above extensive Establishment most agreeably situated, commanding a splendid view of the Ocean, combining every comfort and convenience. Table d'Hôte at Five o'Clock. Billiard Table and Baths in the House. An Omnibus and Cabs at the Railway Station.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, MUHLBAD, BOPPARD-SUR-LE-RHINE; Proprietor, DR RHUNKEN.—This establishment, beautifully situated on the banks of the Rhine, is replete in every comfort and convenience. The morning on the afternoon of the same day, and from Mayence in three hours. The most direct communication is found with Paris, Brussels, and Cologne, by steamboat going about three hours. Terms, from £1 2s. to £3 3s. per week. For further information, apply to Dr. Rhunken, as above.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, ANNUAL MEETING of those formerly BOYS in these SCHOOLS, at the ROYAL ASYLUM, BRIXTON-HILL, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 18.
The Lord Bishop of ST ASAPH in the Chair
Testimonials of those entitled to Rewards must be forwarded one week previous, to
2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house. J. J. LEEKS, Secretary.

THE FRIEND of the CLERGY, supported by Voluntary Contributions, for allowing permanent Pensions, "not exceeding £40 per Annum," to the Widows and Orphan Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the Church of England, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their Families. Founded, 1840. The next election of Pensioners will take place on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30. Forms of application may be obtained of the Secretary.
Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Bates, 9, Bread; Messrs Hanbury, Tay, or, and Lloyd, Lombard-street, Messrs Hatchard s, Piccadilly, Messrs Nisbet and Sons, Berners-street, and at the Offices of the Institution.
Life Subscription, £10 10s; Annual Subscription, £1 1s.
STEPHEN J ALDRICH, Secretary.
Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street, May 29, 1852

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, Norfolk-street, Strand
The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue, as Agents for the Government, to grant Annuities, at her immediate, deferred, or for terms of years, of from £4 to £90
Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their attendance at the office
Prospectuses and Tables of the cost may be had upon application at the Office of the Institution, 40, Norfolk-street, or by letter, addressed to the Actuary, which will be returned the same day if even from 10 til 3
The total amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities granted through the medium of this office during the quarter ending 5th April exceeded £284,975
Saving-Bank open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday Evenings, from 7 till 9; and Tuesday Mornings, from 11 till 1
Interest payable to depositors is £3 per cent per annum.
May, 1852 WT WOOLLCOTT, Actuary.

IRISH LAND COMPANY, Incorporated by Royal Charter, March, 1850. Capital, £500,000, in 20,000 £25 Shares. No liability beyond the amount of Shares.

DIRECTORS.

George Anderton, Esq, Clerkheaton, near Bradford
W. tam Bradford, Esq, Manchester
Alexander Brogden, Esq, Edgbaston, Birmingham
William Firth, Esq, Leeds
R. ht. Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M P, London
Herbert Ingram, Esq, Boulogne, Richmansworth
W. [illegible]
W. [illegible] Esq, Wilton Po.gcon, [illegible]
Thomas Roberts, Esq, Holly Bank, Cheadle, Cheshire
Henry Rawson, Esq, Halliwell-lane, Manchester
Vincent Scully, Esq, M P, Merrion-square, Dublin
John Sadleir, Esq, M P, Albany, London
George Wilson, Esq Cheetwood Lodge, Manchester
E Watson, Esq, Cooper-street, Manchester
H W Wickham, Esq Kirklees Hall, Mirfield
John Hawkshaw, Esq, London

Solicitors—Messrs Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

BANKERS.

Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches
Smith, Payne, and Smith, London; London and County Bank, London
Yorkshire Banking Company, Leeds

This Company is incorporated by Royal Charter, granted for 31 years, and limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of capital for which he subscribes
Under the provisions of the Charter the Company is empowered to purchase land in fee, and dispose of the same at any period within 20 years from the date of the Charter
One-fifth portion of the capital of the Company will be reserved as a fund for the permanent improvements of the estates purchased
The Irish Land Company is established for the purpose of purchasing property which is daily offering for sale in large quantities in the Encumbered Estates Court; and for improving, by the expenditure of a portion of the purchase money, the property so purchased, disposing of it, on its improved condition, in such quantities as can be advantageously resold either for occupation or investment
In consequence of the large quantity of land now on sale in the Encumbered Estates Court, and the almost perfect title obtained by the purchaser, the present time is considered particularly favourable for the purchase of such property. For want of the necessary capital on the part of the present proprietors, and from various other causes a large portion of the land is in a state wanting many of the necessary conditions for its successful return.
The object of this Company is to purchase such land as drain, construct, or repair farm roads; to build farm-houses and outbuildings; and, either by arrangement with tenants or otherwise, to have the land put into the best condition necessary for its proper cultivation, and generally to make all those improvements required to give it a marketable value
Within the above are the general objects contained and by the proprietors, it is proposed that all expenditure shall be made with a view to the most ultimate return to the shareholders; and that the first operations of the Company shall be conducted with that due caution necessary to secure, out of the limited capital which can be usefully employed, a return sufficient to obtain a profitable return for the money invested. The position of land in Ireland, at the present moment, gives to a Company, with adequate capital and a large tract of land, great advantages for improvements of the character above mentioned. For, with the proper amount of capital economically applied to put the land in good condition for agricultural purposes, there is no reason why such land should not be ultimately equal in value to any other land at the same distance, and with the same facilities for its produce reaching the great agricultural markets
This Company being in a position to purchase large estates, and put them in first-rate condition, will be enabled to offer to the tenants small quantities of 20 acres and upwards at reasonable rates, and at the same time ensure a fair profit to the shareholders. There are at the present time in Ireland numbers of persons who are desirous to invest moderate sums in the purchase of land, and who have not now the opportunity which this Company will afford them. Advantages will be offered to all parties desiring to purchase estates, and especially to tenants wishing to become proprietors of their farms, by owning a portion of the purchase-money to remain upon the estate, and to be repaid by instalments extending over a moderate fixed period of time
The continued increase of problems metals and the accumulation of capital, will have a tendency to improve all property and the interest will, ultimately, be very large
The promoters of the project believe that, in a commercial point of view, this Company will secure a profitable and safe return to the capital in; and that it will, at the same time, promote social advantages to the districts in which its operations are conducted
Applications for Shares may be made to Messrs George Barnard and Co., 56, Cornhill, London, Mr Henry Rawson, Exchange Arcade, Manchester; Mr John Fildes, Manchester-street Manchester; Messrs Newman and Binkey, silver-street, Halifax; Mr Rhodes, Arbitrator, Leeds, Messrs Wilcox, Lord-street, Liverpool; Messrs Woods and Co., Liverpool; Messrs Brown and Symes, Dublin; and William Whidborn, Belvoir-street Leicester.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE IRISH LAND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thus I feel oh lged by your a lotting me [illegible] shares in the Irish Land Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay a deposit of £1 0s per share when required, and to execute a proper deed or deeds in conformity with the terms of the prospectus.

Name
Address
Reference

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, JUNE 7, will be performed (first time) a new and original Play, in Five Acts, by the author of "The Wife's Secret," entitled THE TRIAL OF LOVE, and the GRITIC, Tuesday, 8, (2nd time by special). The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Wednesday, 9, The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Thursday, 10, The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 12 The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Oxford-street. Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—For the BENEFIT of Mr and Mrs CHARLES KEAN.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 14th, will be performed a new Play, entitled the TRIAL of LOVE. Principal characters by Mr Charles Kean, Ryder, Graham, Meadows, Caldecott, Everett, Wenstnigh; Mrs Marshall, and Mrs Charles Kean. After which will be produced, for the first time, a Pheasant related in six Cantos, entitled the VAMPIRE. The principal character by Mr Charles Kean. Concluding with the Corsican Brothers. Friday, 11, The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 12 The Trial of Love, and the Corsican Brothers.

HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY, PRINCESS' CONCERT ROOMS, Oxford-street.—The greatest Musical treat in the Metropolis. Fa-t Pourri from "Lucia de Lammermoor" every Evening. Commence at half-past Eight o'Clock. Admission, 3s, 2s, and 1s.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 7th, will be given the favourite Comedie-Vaudeville of LE MARIAGE au TAMBOUR; Landers, Mons. Fleur du Pois, M. Lavasseur. In addition to the amusing Vaudeville of LE LAIT D'ANESSE; Ovide, M. Levasseur.—The Subscription Nights of the French Plays will be continued, as usual, every Monday and Friday Evenings, the German Plays on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, during the present month only.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ARRANGEMENTS.—THIS EVENING, Schiller's Play of DON CARLOS. Tuesday next, Goethe's Play of EGMONT. Thursday, Lessing's Play of MINNA VON BARNHELM. Saturday, June 12th, Der Arme Poet (the Poor Poet), by Kotzebue. Der Gerade Weg der Beste (the straight Way the Best); by Kotzebue. Hannchens Reise (Hannchens Journey); by Lebrun. Thursday, June 10 (in consequence of the enthusiastic manner in which it was received on Wednesday last), Goethe's Play of Egmont, for the last time on this occasion upon which it can be repeated. Immediately after which will be produced Emilia Galotti, by Lessing. Hannchen Frau, by Schulz; and Die Glocke (the Song of the Bell), by Schiller. By arrangements entered into with Mr Bolan, of Dublin, the Irish work-people, Grace Darling, a Translation of that Play, Frau Bahn's Standard Library, may be had separately at 1s each, with the exception of Don Carlos and Faust, which in consequence of their length, may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—Second Week of the Opera Season.—Under the sole Direction of Miss ROMER. On MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, June 7th, 9 h, and 11th, the new Romance will commence with the Opera of LINDA of CHAMOUNI, with the following powerful cast:—The Marquis of Montlery, Mr H Corri; Carlo Mr Travers; the Count, Herr Koehler; Anino o, Mr Borrani; Pierre, Mr Romer; Antonio, Mr Lyon; Linda, Miss Romer. On Tuesday, and Saturday, June 8th 10th, and 12th to commence with LIE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thaddeus, Mr Borrani; Count Arnheim Mr Borrani; Devilshoof, Mr H Corri; Florestein, Mr C Romer; Arline Miss Poole; Gipsy Queen, Miss Coveney. To conclude every evening with the grand gymnastic spectacle THE SILVER PAGE, supported by the whole strength of the dramatic company.—Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven o'clock. Boxes, 3s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Stage Manager, Mr W WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, JUNE 7th, and during the week, will be repeated the gorgeous legendary spectacle of ST GEORGE and the DRAGON; with (for the first time) a new Prologue, in which the most signal success (as proved by the press) To be followed by Batty's unrivalled Act, in the arena, introducing the most novel and pleasing scenes of equitation by male and female artists of great celebrity The whole concluding with a pop ar Afterpiece.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four daily. Stage Manager, Mr C Le Clercq

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—Great Success of the New Piece and the New Ballet. Last Week of ALADDIN.—On MONDAY, JUNE 7, and during the week, the new Extravaganza, Arlequinade and Aristocratic Drama of PUNCH à la ROMAINE; or, a Classical Education. To be followed by the extraordinary performance of the ELECTRIC MAGNETISM. After which, for positive y the last week, the popular Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. To conclude with the grand Pantomimic Ballet, introducing the most novel and pleasing scenes of equitation by male and female artists of great celebrity The whole concluding with a pop ar Afterpiece.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four daily; and of all the principal Librarians.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington, Open Da.y at 3 o'clock, commencing at 6.—The success which has attended the performances of this establishment has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The vast attendance of nobility and gentry at each performance is the best criterion of the high estimation in which the various elements are held. Mr Batty therefore respectfully announces that on MONDAY, June 7, in addition to the usual performances the ROYAL HIPPODROME PAVILLION will open for the Third Grand Concert precisely at 6 o'clock. Doors open at 5 when an opportunity will be allowed the public of witnessing the infla.ion.—Admission, Reserved Seats, 5s; First Class, 2s; Second, 1s; Third, 6d.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES.—MR JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY, JUNE 7, and THURSDAY, JUNE 10, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers. Stalls to be had only of Messrs Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street; and of Messrs Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, New Bond-street. Private boxes may be had at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC. Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved, 3s; Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Children half every day from Eleven to Four; 3d, area; 2s, gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s, area, 1s.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE will be given Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock.
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

CARTER LEE'S SKETCHES and CROWQUILL'S SCRATCHES.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, St James's.—MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7th, Mr CARTER LEE will have the honour of introducing his MUSICAL NOTEBOOK for pub ic inspection, with a PICTORIAL DISSOLUTION of Alfred Crowquill's Scratches. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Stalls, 4s; unreserved seats, 2s 6d. Programmes and tickets may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street

THE INAUGURATION of the GREAT EXHIBITION.—This beautiful PICTURE (painted by H C selos, Esq under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and his royal Highness Prince Albert, and containing nearly 100 Portraits taken from life, is NOW ON VIEW, at 4, Trafalgar-square, adjoining Morley's Hotel.—from 11 to 6 daily.—Admission, 1s each. Those persons who have preserved their season tickets will be admitted on presenting them, as at the great Exhibition.

EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS, Knap-hill Nursery, Woking. The American Plants at this Nursery are now in bloom, and will afford, during the present month of June, without doubt, the grandest display of flowers to be witnessed in this country. Knap-hill Nursery is the Windsor Station of the London and Woking, and can be reached in about forty minutes from the Waterloo terminus. At trains stop at Woking, and those conveyances may be obtained there. HORSA VARIENS conveys visitors to and from the Nursery, on the days on which the Exhibition of American plants in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. JOHN WATERER.
June 5, 1852.

THE HOLY LAND, with GRAND CHORAL MUSIC.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Kirkee Hall, from Egypt, through Arabia, to Jerusalem. In the course of the DIORAMA the Choir will sing the "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "The Jew's Wail," and a selection of Hebrew, Arab, and appropriate English Melodies.—Daily, at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—Sacred and Plaisantry.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Diorama, Illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting.—Open from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W BEVERLY, on a scale of magnificence and magnificence unknown to any Diorama in Europe. A grandeur of style and impressiveness are produced by the introduction of sacred Choral Music, in connexion with the Diorama, sung by a full Choir, under the direction of Mr J H Tully. Daily at 12, 3, and 8. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d.—GEORGE BARTLETT, Sacred and Plaisantry.

PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS.—JUST OPENED, at BURFORD'S ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedra., Churches, Monasteries, Gardens, Environs, and Picturesque Mountain Valleys. The Views of Nieuwich, with the Palaces, after a lapse of 3000 years; and of the Lake of Lucerne, are NOW ON VIEW.—Admission, in each view, or 3s 6d to the three views. Subscribers half-price. Open from ten till dusk.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Painted by Mr F Phillips, Mr Haghe and Mr Knell, from sketches taken on the spot. Descriptive Lectures delivered. The Museum is open half an hour before each exhibition. "It is not a mere Diorama but a most successful collection of the curiosities of art, trade, and game.—Colonial Magazine. "The most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century." Morning Herald.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mdme. [illegible] Mr [illegible] PROFESSOR PEPPER'S NEW [illegible] Mr [illegible] Mr [illegible] Mr

NEW PICTORIAL WORK

THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of Art, Manufactures, Practical Science, and Social Economy. The First Monthly Part, embellished with near a One Hundred beautiful Engravings, is now ready. Price Elevenpence. Also publishing in Weekly Numbers, price Twopence.—Office, 11, Bouverie-street

THE DAILY NEWS. LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER. Price Fivepence.

As a national organ, the DAILY NEWS is at the head of the Liberal Press of Great Britain; as a commercial organ, it is in the broadest sense, and all sound and practical reforms, whether political, social, or ecclesiastical.

In the extent of its General News—in the accuracy of its Law Reports—in the character of its Foreign Intelligence, and in its varied mercantile and commercial information, this Paper is unsurpassed.

It contains a more detailed list of Shipping than any other Paper—an exclusively early report of Shipping in the Indian seas by every Overland Mail—and the only daily Mining Record, with Sets of Prices, published anywhere.

It excludes from its columns all offensive advertisements.

By the last Returns of Stamps issued for the year 1850 to the leading London Newspapers, it will be seen that this Paper (the youngest by more than sixty years) had in five years beaten its three oldest competitors:—

	Established	Stamps Issued
Morning Chronicle	1770	917,547
Morning Post	1772	889,000
Morning Herald	1781	1,130,000
DAILY NEWS	1846	1,152,000

To be published on the 1st of November in the Kingdom, or at the office, 19, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

THE second Burmese war has opened with a brilliant success to the British arms. The towns of Rangoon and Martaban, with a considerable quantity of guns and ammunition, have fallen into our hands, and a blow has been struck which would have convinced any European and reasonable potentate of the formidable character of the enemy against whom he had to contend, and the expediency of coming to terms. But Eastern potentates are more hard to convince; and it is doubtful whether this success, which, unfortunately, cannot for some time be followed up, on account of the setting in of the rainy season, will produce the results that might have been anticipated, had it occurred at an earlier period, or against enemies less lofty in their ignorant self-conceit than the Burmese. The gallantry both of the naval and military forces employed in the off-hand and brilliant attacks which placed these two important towns in our power, was of the true British stamp; and if the cholera and the climate shall spare the troops to renew the attack in the more auspicious season of the year, there is no great reason to believe that the war can be a protracted one.

We wish that as much could be said of the military prospects of the nation in another portion of the vast empire that owes allegiance to the British Crown. The return of Sir Harry Smith, and the simultaneous arrival of news from the Cape of Good Hope, renew to the public interest in the sore subject of Kaffraria and the Kaffirs. As regards Sir Harry Smith himself, who was recalled by Earl Grey at a period exceedingly inopportune, and in a manner exceedingly harsh, if not unjust, he has already received at the hands of his countrymen a reception enthusiastic enough to make him amends for his sufferings at the hands of the Whig Colonial Secretary. But the state of affairs in and around the colony he has quitted is a matter of far more serious concern to the nation, whether viewed in relation to the character of Great Britain, or to the meaner but nevertheless highly important considerations involved in the expenses of the struggle.

The Kaffirs take an immensity of beating; for, though continually conquered, they remain unsubdued. But, in fact, no civilised nation can ever expect profit or honour in a war with savages. All wars are unprofitable, though all are not dishonourable; but when a great State has the misfortune to be entangled in hostilities with barbarians, whom it is cruel to subdue, and still worse to encourage in their audacity of insult and outrage, the honour and the profit of the encounter are equally worthless. To exterminate such foes as the Kaffirs, though it may be considered by some to be absolutely necessary, is too ruthless and sanguinary an operation for a Christian community either to rejoice at or to sanction. To gain small victories over them, leads to a result as vexatious as that of drawing water out of a well with a sieve, or rolling the stone of Sisyphus up the mountain; and to gain great victories is a matter, if not impossibility, of the extremest difficulty, with such an enemy, in such a country as Kaffraria. Sir Harry Smith has a sanguine belief that his successors in the government of the colony, and in the command of the troops, will have an easy task in concluding the war; but the British public, while it would only be too happy to think that his glowing anticipations are correct, have had too much experience of the "long drawn misery" of such wars, to be satisfied with hopes that have no more solid foundation than isolated victories over foes whom it is so easy to beat, but so difficult to conquer.

ANOTHER of the wonderful achievements of modern science has been happily inaugurated during the present week. Great Britain and Ireland—still unfortunately estranged in politics, as well as in religion—have been brought closer together by means of the subtle agency which, ere long, shall girdle the earth. The electric telegraph has bridged St. George's Channel, and the Celt and Saxon can send messages from London to Dublin, and *vice versâ*, in as many minutes as it formerly took hours to express their confidence in, or their fears of each other. It was a grand day for science and humanity when England and France were linked together by this marvellous agency; and the union of Great Britain and Ireland by the same means—a union not to be permanently repealed by all the power of ten thousand O'Connells and of twice as many Cardinals—is but the necessary sequence of that realised idea. The next great feat—a greater than all, but one of which the accomplishment is solely dependant upon money and patience—is to stretch the electric wires over Ireland to Galway, and from Galway across the Atlantic, until communication between London and New York shall be but the work of a forenoon, and when the sober matter-of-fact of the nineteenth century shall surpass the poetic dreams of all the bygone ages of the world.

It would be sanguine to expect that any large immediate benefit to Ireland will result from the laying down of the electric wires; but if it has taken nearly 6000 years for the intelligence of man to arrive at an end so magnificent as the instantaneous transmission of thoughts to the remotest corners of the globe which he inhabits, we may think the lifetime of a few generations of mankind but a short period for bringing the long-estranged nations and races of the earth to a better understanding with each other than has hitherto been possible. The great cause of all the disputes and wars that have desolated the world has been ignorance. Ignorance is a mountain that it is difficult to remove or to cut a way through; but high-roads, and railroads, and steam ships, and electric wires will pierce it sooner or later. Many Utopias will cease to appear utopian when nations that can converse together, shall shake hands, and learn that the interest of one is the interest of all, and that duty and interest are but two names for one fact. The miseries of Ireland will yield like other evils to the great power of self-knowledge; and the repulsion of Celt to Saxon, and of Saxon to Celt—a repulsion that often appears natural, but that is purely artificial—will be replaced by a very different feeling. One imaginary remedy for the woes of Ireland, suggested by a wit and a philosopher, was to drive it out a thousand miles into the middle of the Atlantic, and leave it to govern itself, under King Daniel or King O'Brien; but a real and a better remedy has been found, in bringing it within five minutes of London. It will take time to work the cure; and in after years the fact recorded in a simple paragraph of the daily journals of the 2d of June, 1852, will be duly acknowledged in all its efficacy and greatness.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The fourth and last Drawingroom for the present season, and a musical performance on Tuesday morning at the Palace, have been the chief features of Court life during the past week.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpenser had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by Senor Isturiz, the Spanish Minister. After the audience the Duke and Duchess paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. On the same day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party.

On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Gibbs, visited the Exhibition of the Works of Practical Art and Design, at Marlborough House.

On Thursday her Majesty held her fourth Drawingroom for the present season

The Court will leave town for Windsor Castle (for the Ascot race week) on Monday next.

The Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr have relieved the Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Mary Seymour in their duties as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Major-General Buckley has relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel Couroyeris has relieved Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Major-General Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended the Drawingroom.

His Highness Prince Vere Bolander was also present, attended by Major Drummond and three native members of his suite.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were attended by the Mistresses of the Robes, the Marchioness of Ely (in waiting), the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, the Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Desart and Lady Char otta Copley, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Maids of Honour, and the various great officers of State.

The Queen wore a train of blue silk, brocaded in silver, of English manufacture, trimmed with silver blonde and white tulle. The petticoat was of white satin, covered with white tulle, and trimmed with bows of white satin ribbon and blue and silver ribbons. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

The foreign Ministers were first introduced, and several presentations took place

The general circle were next introduced. The Lady Constance Grosvenor and Lady Williams Wynn were amongst the presentations to her Majesty on this occasion.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. After the banquet, the Countess Walewski received a se ect circle of the aristocracy at a musical *soirée*, the enjoyment of which was prolonged until an advanced hour.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening, at Norfolk House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary

On Saturday Lord Londesborough gave a *conversazione* at his mansion, on the Terrace, Piccadilly, at which a great number of the learned and scientific societies of the metropolis assembled

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has taken formal possession of the wing of St. James's Palace formerly occupied by the late King of Hanover.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, late tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Pre-twich cum-Oldham, Lancashire; the Rev. Joseph Lloyd Brereton, to West Buckland, Devon; the Rev. George Richards, to Thornbury, near Bedford; the Rev. Thomas J. Saunders, to Week St. Mary, near Stratton, Cornwall; the Rev. W. Singleton, to Worlington, Suffolk; the Rev. Bourchier Wrey Savile, to West Buckland, Devon. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Darin Brown, to Braintree, Essex; the Rev. Charles John D. Marsden, to Gargrave, Yorkshire; the Rev. Sidney J. T. Allen, B.A., to the vicarage of Leysdown, with Harty P.C., county of Kent; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and respect: The Rev. John Hancock, by the parishioners of Irthington, on his departure; the Rev. G. T. Fox, from his friends in the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Oswald &c., Durham; the Rev. J. R. Aleop, incumbent of West Houghton, near Manchester, from his communicants and parishioners, expressive of their attachment; the Rev. John A. Dolan, late curate of St. Cuthbert, Gateshead, from the congregation; the Rev. Richard Rees, Marsden, Lancashire, from his congregation; the Rev. N. G. Pilkington, late assistant curate at Christchurch, Tynemouth, upon his leaving the parish, from his parishioners.

The Bishop of Cape Town, who has recently arrived in England, has issued an appeal for aid to the Church in South Africa, and earnestly solicits contributions of all who value the spiritual privileges which they enjoy at home towards the four following objects:—1st, the division of the diocese; 2d, the future maintenance of the clergy; 3d, missions to the heathen; 4th, the foundation of a college.

EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION.—The Rev. O. E. Vidal, D.D., incumbent of Upper Dicker, Horsebridge, Sussex, was on Sunday consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel as Bishop of Sierra Leone. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted on the occasion by the Bishops of London, Chichester, and Cape Town. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from Acts xvii. 24, 26, and 27. After introducing his subject by some able remarks on the unity of the human race, and the universal responsability of man, he reviewed the various efforts which had been made for the benefit of Western Africa, in the suppression of the slave trade, and the establishment of Christian missions along the coast; the constancy of the female converts of Abbeokuta under a severe persecution, recalling the Blandinas and Perpetuas of the second century. He had himself witnessed proofs of the African's capability for moral elevation, as he had ordained no less than three persons of negro blood, presented to him for ordination by the Church Missionary Society, one of whom had written during his examination a paper on the evidences of Christianity, which would have been no discredit to any English student. He also alluded to the fact that twelve catechists would be presented upon his arrival by the Bishop of Sierra Leone for admission to the ministry of the church there, and to the wide opening for the employment of his philological talents in the translation and adaptation of the liturgy of the Church of England into the languages of Africa. He hoped that the time would come when that continent would have its own Cyprians and Augustines again; but at present the fostering care of an European Bishop and the zeal and energy of a band of English clergy were needed in order to establish Christianity in that region.

CAMBRIDGE.—The gold medal, given annually by his Royal Highness the Prince Chancellor to the resident undergraduate who shall compose in English the best ode or poem in heroic verse, has been adjudged for the present year to Mr. Fred. William Farrar, scholar of Trinity College. Subject, "The Arctic expeditions, and the hopes of recovering the lost adventurers."

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS.—The bill brought forward by Lord John Manners, to amend the law relating to metropolitan buildings, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It contains 79 clauses.

It is stated that employment in the midland counties is generally abundant; and, with the exception of some of the frame-wrought glove bands, all classes of operatives, including lace makers and frame-work knitters, are fully employed; indeed, in some departments, hands in sufficient numbers cannot be had. Domestic servants, for instance, are in great request, the local manufacturers employing the young people of both sexes at much better wages than servants usually receive. Some manufacturers are unable to extend their business for want of needlewomen of good character, and are thinking of procuring supplies from the south and west of England, if possible. Thus, again, the trade people connected with building are in great demand

A violent storm visited Caen and the adjacent villages on Saturday. Some houses at Cartigny-Lepeney, Lison, and Castelly were partially destroyed by lightning, and the crops were greatly injured by hail.

INDIA.—THE BURMESE WAR.

Full accounts (dated Bombay, May 3) of the capture of Martaban and Rangoon by the British troops, a brief announcement of which by electro telegraph appeared in our late edition of last week, have been received. It will be seen from the details, below given that success of our troops has been most complete; and, notwithstanding the excessive heat, which was more fatal than the enemy's bullets, the vigour and energy with which the attack of the British troops was conducted carried all opposition before it.

Martaban was stormed on the 8th of April, and Rangoon was taken on the 14th of the same month. The troops engaged in the affair of Martaban formed the Moulmein brigade, and consisted of a wing of her Majesty's 18th, a wing of her Majesty's 80th, a wing of the 26th Madras Native Infantry, with details of Bengal European Artillery and Madras Sappers—in all about 1400 men. The attacking party was commanded by Colonel Reignolds, C.B.; and Captain Gillespie, of the 18th, was first on the walls. Only eight men were wounded; no officer killed or wounded. Her Majesty's steamers *Proserpine*, *Rattler*, *Hermes*, and *Salamander* worked in concert with the troops, bombarded the place, and covered the landing of the troops.

The capture was a work of comparative facility, the troops, on having landed, advancing rapidly, in conjunction with the artillery, upon the works of the enemy. The whole operations lasted only some four or five hours, when the place was ours.

The *Bombay Times* says—

Unfortunately the *Hermes* grounded about 2000 yards off; but the *Rattler* and *Proserpine* brought up, the former at 313 yards from, and the latter within 50 yards of, the main wharf.

The enemy were in considerable numbers lining the mud wall which runs along the bank of the river to the large pagoda; and as soon as the steamers came opposite the wharf, each opened a sharp cannonade, which was returned with goodwill by the enemy, both with guns and musketry. The fire from all the vessels was most effective. The *Rattler* and *Proserpine*, from being so close, must have caused many casualties, and the practice from the *Salamander* and *Hermes* was admirable: even at the distance they were, every shot told. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Brooking for the noble manner in which he worked and fought his beautiful little vessel, the *Proserpine*.

When the landing-place was cleared of the enemy, the troops, which were at hand, were landed from the steamers, and most gallantly driven from every house there, following them up the hill, and from position to position, meeting with considerable opposition from their musketry, but immediately driving them from, and getting possession of their guns. The town was at the same time cleared, the first to make his escape being the Governor. The place was entirely in our possession a little after eight a.m., but the last of the troops did not return to the big pagoda, where the general had established his head-quarters, till about one P.M.

The casualties were very few. A havildar of the 26th Madras Native Infantry and a private of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish being the only two dangerously wounded, and fifteen Europeans slightly so. The loss of the enemy is not known, for they removed all their dead and wounded: but it must have been considerable, for the fire from the steamers was very sharp, and continued for some time.

After the capture of Martaban the troops re-embarked and proceeded to the Rangoon River, where, with the Madras contingent, they joined the Bengal force and proceeded up the river to Rangoon.

The operations against Rangoon were begun on Easter Sunday, the 11th, when the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending, however, to commence operations on that day; but the steamers towing the transport having taken them higher up than was intended, first came within range of the river batteries of the Burmese, which immediately opened upon them, and a reply was inevitable. A terrific cannonade was then commenced on both sides, the steamers opening their broadsides on the river face of the Burmese works on both banks of the river, and entirely demolishing them, both at Rangoon and Dalla. Her Majesty's ship *Serpent* then proceeded up to Kemmendine, upon the works at which place she opened fire; but the return was so severe, and the enemy's guns so well served, that the brig was obliged to haul off, and send down the river for aid, when two war steamers were sent up to her assistance. With these the Kemmendine batteries were silenced; and a landing having been effected, the enemy deserted the works, which were occupied by our sailors and marines from the ship, and European troops. During the cannonade and shelling on Sunday, besides the destruction of the Burmese works on the river face, the enemy suffered great loss by the explosion of their powder magazine, a shell from one of our guns falling on it and causing it to blow up with terrific force. On Monday, the 12th, the land operations commenced, the troops effecting their debarcation under the protection of the ships' guns, and all the boats of the squadron being employed in effecting the landing. Here the brunt of the work commenced, as it was necessary, soon after landing, to attack and capture a strong stockade a short distance in shore, where the enemy fought most gallantly and caused considerable loss to our force. On Tuesday, the 13th, there was a pause, which was occasioned by the unavoidable delay in landing the heavy guns from the ships, the last of which did not arrive in the camp, as we may so call the bivouac of the troops, till midnight on the 13th. On the 14th, in the morning, the entire force broke ground, and advanced towards the great pagoda stockade, throwing out skirmishers, which became also fighting well in their fashion, and knocking over many of our men. Nothing, however, could check the advance of our soldiers, seconded by a tremendous fire of artillery, and they advanced rapidly but steadily towards the pagoda stockade, taking some minor ones in their forward movement. At length, towards noon, it was resolved to make the general assault, and it was accordingly effected by all arms with the greatest spirit and intrepidity, on the north-east angle of the pagoda hill and stockade. The enemy yielded to the rush at once, gave way, and retreated at all points. They never expected that the assault would have been made at the point, and a gate was actually found open there, through which our troops rushed in and instantly occupied the place, all the fighting being concluded by two o'clock in the afternoon. All the country round fell with the pagoda.

The operations among the officers, &c. are thus summed up:

OFFICERS KILLED.—Lieutenant Doran; Ensign Armstrong. WOUNDED.—Lieutenant Donaldson, mortally; Lieutenant Chads, slightly; Captain Allan, severely; Lieutenant Williams, slightly; Lieutenant Trevor, severely; Captain Rundall, slightly (Madras); Lieutenant Ford, slightly (Madras). Her Majesty's 18th—Colonel Coote, severely. Captain Bruce, slightly; Lieutenant Elliot, slightly. Her Majesty's 80th—Lieutenant Turner, slightly. Her Majesty's 51st—Captain Blunchell, dangerously, Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, severely (Madras); Lieutenant Harries, dangerously (Madras); Ensign Hawker, slightly (Madras).

KILLED.—Officers, 2; Rank and file, 15: total, 17.

WOUNDED.—Officers, 14; Rank and file, 114; Lascars, 4: total, 132.

Besides these, in the action of the 14th, in taking the White-house stockade, Major Oakes, Madras Artillery, and Major Griffiths, Madras Infantry, both died of *coup de soleil*. The heat was so excessive that further operations on that day were suspended, Colonels Foord, Warren, and St. Maur suffering most severely from the heat.

The operations of the 14th are thus noticed in the *Bombay Times*:—

Immediately on leaving the bivouac of the previous day a sharp firing of musketry commenced on both sides, and on our reaching an opening in the rising ground all around us two stockades concentrated the fire of their guns upon us and did some slight damage. On arriving at a distance of 800 or 1000 yards from the great pagoda, four 8-inch howitzers, which had been dragged up from the rear by the seamen of the fleet, were brought to bear upon it, and continued to do so till about one o'clock, when the order was given for the storming party to advance, headed by her Majesty's gallant 18th Royal Irish. It received little molestation till it commenced the ascent of the steps leading to the great pagoda, when it was received by a discharge from two guns and from hundreds of muskets and matchlocks. The three first who ascended were Lieutenant-Colonel Coote and Lieutenant and Adjutant Doran, of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, and Captain Latter; and I regret very much to add that the first officer was severely, and Lieutenant Doran mortally, wounded. Poor fellow, he received seven wounds, and expired in half an hour, deeply and sincerely regretted by every officer and man in the regiment, and most deservedly so, for a nobler fellow and more gallant and amiable soldier never lived.

The army is now occupying quarters about the great pagoda, and evidently the enemy were totally unprepared for our attack; quantities of food just cooked, clothing, &c., were found in every direction. A return of the ordnance captured is being taken by Majors Read, of the Bengal, and Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery: the number is about 100 guns of sorts (including nine 18-pounder iron guns), and 70 or 80 wall pieces and jingalls. Thousands of balls and pieces of china were lying by the guns, most of which were found loaded and spiked, some to within six or eight inches of the muzzle, one filled with duckshot.

The place is most offensive from the number of dead bodies of men and dogs, and from the stench of the decayed fish, which the Burmese are fond of, and sickness has, I am sorry to say, commenced to a very great extent. Cholera is raging fearfully. One officer, Captain Hunt, Paymaster of her Majesty's 80th Foot, has already fallen a victim, and another is scarcely expected to recover. The soldiers of the different regiments are dying in numbers. The heat since the troops landed has been fearful

At present nothing is known of our future proceedings, but it is generally believed we remain here during the rains.

It is understood that the Governor-General of India (Lord Dalhousie) has sent the King of Ava a bill, amounting to £300,000, for the expenses

SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

THIEN, OR SACRED TEMPLE, AND ZAYAT.

ncurred up to the 31st of March, with a notice that he will be charged at the rate of £10,000 a day for the expedition till he comes to terms. The present strength of the expedition is about 6000 troops, 16 or 17 steamers (all but two armed), four or five transports, a line of battle ship, a 44-gun frigate, and a brig of war.

If operations on a larger scale are required after the rains everything will be in readiness with reference to such a contingency. The Governor-General has stopped all leave of absence, furloughs, and retirements in the armies of Bombay and Madras. The order extends to the *officers* of the Bengal army, but not to its *Sepoys*—a tacit acknowledgment that the latter are of no use for foreign service. The troops of the minor Presidencies, however, are eager to supply their place, and are sufficiently numerous to do so without inconvenience. It is mentioned *en passant*, as another melancholy instance of the small dependence that can be placed on the Bengal native troops, that in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, on the 31st of March, Lieutenant Tottenham, with the 5th troop of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, having succeeded in getting between a party of the Momunds and the hills, immediately ordered the charge, and set the example by dashing through them himself, but was only followed by the subahdar of the troop and a single trumpeter. No reason is assigned for the dastardly conduct of the whole troop, who, it is said, had an opportunity of striking a blow more severe than any the Momunds have yet felt. This instance is not, unfortunately, a singular one: it was only a few weeks previously, that a party of regular cavalry, on their way from Kohat to Peshawur, surrendered their horses and arms to a party of Affreedees without sustaining a wound or striking a blow.

From other parts of India we learn that that most troublesome district, the north-west frontier near Peshawur, is in an unsettled state, and Sir Colin Campbell had some severe skirmishing, on April 15, with a body of Momunds some 4000 or 5000 strong.

It is reported from Cabul, that the people of Kohistan have rebelled against Dhost Mohamed, and worsted a body of his troops. The Dhost's youngest son had marched against the rebels with one regiment of infantry and two of cavalry, with four guns. Gholan Hyder Khan was expected to leave Cabul about the 25th, with a strong force for the occupation of Herat.

The state of the Nizam's territories continues bad. The Government is unable to realise its revenue, and credit is at an end. The country is covered with predatory bands of Rohillas.

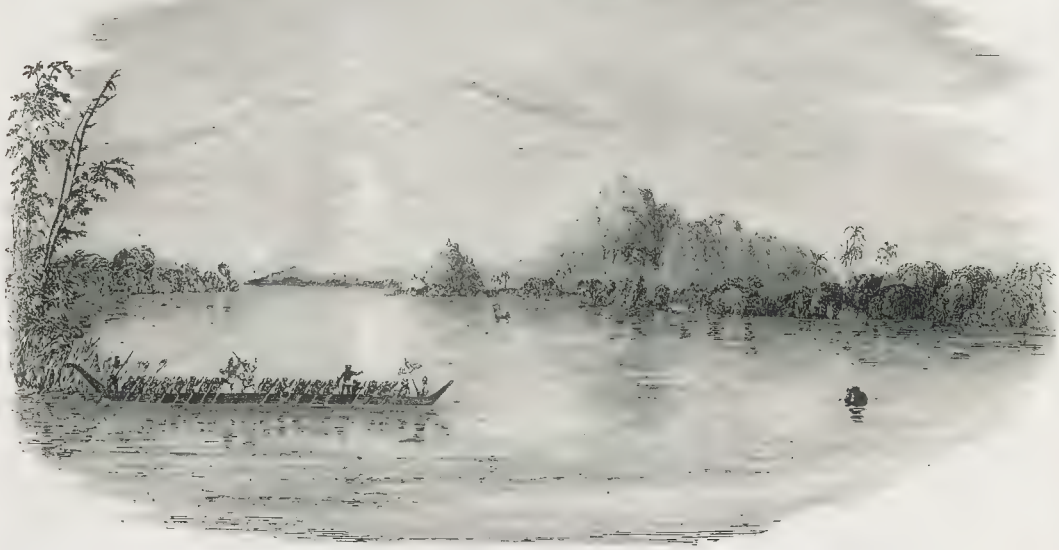
Apprehensions of further Mopla disturbances in Malabar were entertained.

The Governor-General was in Calcutta, but the circumstance of the Commanders-in-Chief of Bengal and Madras being respectively at Simla and the Neilgherry Hills at such a juncture as the present is much commented on.

We annex five Views from the seat of the war.

BURMESE TEMPLES.

First is a View of a Thien, or Temple for depositing Burmese Deities and a Zayat. The Thien is the building in the centre, with its sacred



VIEW ON THE SYNE RIVER WITH BURMESE RACE-BOAT.

SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

MOULMEIN.—MARTABAN IN THE DISTANCE.—SACRED POST.

BURMESE TEMPLE.

posts; and the Zayat is the building on the left, used principally as a place from which the priests can harangue the assembled congregation.

Upon the opposite page, also, is a Temple at Moulmein; it contains an image of their deity, Guadama: it is built of brick, faced with chunam. The pagodas are always surrounded by temples of this description. Next is a

VIEW ON THE SYNE, WITH BURMESE RACE-BOAT.

This represents some curiously picturesque rocks that rise abruptly from a plain on the banks of the river Syne, about twenty miles north of Moulmein. They are covered with shrubs and trees, and are so steep that they are nearly inaccessible; nevertheless, the Burmese priests have managed to erect a pagoda on the very summit of the highest rock, and it is said to have been built by means of religious penances inflicted upon the inhabitants—every Burman performing such penance being compelled to scale the rock with a few bricks and some mortar secured on his back. In the foreground is one of the Burmese race boats. It is supposed to have just passed its opponent; and the three figures standing up and dancing are taunting their adversaries with their want of skill and boasting that they can beat them without their rowing, or rather paddling.

MOULMEIN AND MARTABAN.

This View is taken from the steps of the principal pagoda, and shows

BURMESE SCHOOL.—MARTABAN RIVER IN THE DISTANCE.

part of Moulmein, with Martaban in the distance. In the foreground, on the left, is one of the sacred posts which are always erected in the vicinity of the temples; and on the right is the house of the chief priest at Moulmein.

BURMESE SCHOOL

In this Sketch is seen a Burmese school; and a highly amusing scene it is to see one in full operation, for, like some of our European systems, every boy vociferates in a loud voice at the same moment the word or sentence that is to be learned; and as the Burmese language possesses most strange and unaccountable sounds to European ears, the noise created is most discordant. The scholars invariably belong to the priesthood, and the lessons taught are generally few and simple, being confined to reading, spelling, and a few rules in arithmetic. Their books are made of the leaves of the palmyra tree, and are sewn together between two pieces of bamboo. In the middle distance is a hill studded with white pagodas, commanding distant and beautiful views of the [illegible] Martaban.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships assembled after the Whitsun recess, and having received a few petitions, and read the Representative Peers (Scotland) Bill a second time on the motion of Lord REDESDALE, immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met after the Whitsun recess

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

A conversation on the state of public business in the house occurred between the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Sir J. GRAHAM, in which the latter pressed on the Government the necessity of stating what measures they meant to go on with, and what to throw over this session.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated, that, for the convenience of the members from Ireland, he meant to postpone the Maynooth question from the next day (Friday) to Tuesday next. He added, that it was his intention to state, on Monday next, the views of the Government generally with regard to the conduct of public business, and he would reserve any observations he might have to make in reply to the inquiries of Sir James Graham until then. He would merely say he did not despair of being able to effectually accomplish this session all the business that was absolute y necessary. It was not his wish to deprecate the fullest discussion on the items brought forward in the Committee of Supply, but he appealed to hon. members not to press any questions which had no particular reference to the vote under consideration.

MR. MATHER.

In reply to Mr. Osborne, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would lay the papers connected with the case of Mr. Mather on the table of the House to-morrow.

SUPPLY

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BENNAL in the chair

The first vote, of £113,476 for the repairs of Royal Palaces and public buildings, &c., was agreed to, after some opposition by Mr. W. Williams, and a short discussion, in which Mr. Hamilton explained the various items of which the vote was composed.

Several other votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to, amongst which were £39 000 for secret service money; £189,123 for the maintenance of prisoners in county gaols, in philanthropic institutions, and in lunatic asylums, and for the removal of convicts; £101,041 for the transportation of convicts, and £223,387 for the convict establishments in the colonies.—Adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The second report of the Select Committee on Ventilation and Lighting of the House of Commons has been issued. The committee allude to the differences between Sir Charles Barry and Dr. Reid, and are of opinion that, as regards future management, the entire responsibility of ventilating and lighting the House and its appendages should be confided to one competent person under the direction and control of the Board of Works; and, with a view to secure proper attention to any complaints that may arise, a committee should be named, at the commencement of each session, to confer with the Board of Works upon any measure that may appear necessary to remove such complaints

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.—A Government bill has been printed to alter and amend certain acts relating to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown. The object of the bill is to enable the commissioners in a number of matters to exercise a discretionary power in dealing with the property of the Crown, so as to facilitate arrangements, &c.

LORD LANSDOWNE.—A number of the friends and admirers of Lord Lansdowne have proposed his Lordship to sit for his bust, as a testimony of respect for his public character during a long course of parliamentary and official life. The addr ss has been signed, as we hear, by above 140 persons, embrac ng various shades of political opinion.

HALIFAX SCHOOLS.—On Monday a great Sabbath-s hool demonstration took place in the Piece-hall, Ha ifax. In the area of this vast building were assembled nearly 21 000 teachers and scholars, with between 300 and 400 professional singers and musicians, erected on the east side of the hall, was occupied by 800 instrumental performers. The galleries were filled with spectators; and the whole number of persons present was 30,000. The proceedings were commenced by the singing of the first of the appointed hymns, the effect of which was very impressive. After the second hymn, refreshments were distributed. In the course of an hour the third and fourth hymns were sung, and the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND HOWTH.—The communication between England and Ireland, by means of the electric telegraph, has been accomplished The telegraph cable, which was manufactured at the gutta percha and Indiarubber manufactory of Messrs. Newall and Co., London, is of the very finest quality, and is in length, the width of the Channel between Holyhead and Howth being sixty-five miles. On Friday weak the cable having been properly coiled on board the Dublin and Liverpool Steam-Packet Company's vessel *Britannia*, the operation of sinking the telegraph commenced; after the Admiralty steamer *Prospero* having joined as pilot and tender. However, when about four miles had been performed, so great a strain fell upon the cable, that it was thought complete success, and the wire sank from sight. It was raised again in order to repair the fracture The *Britannia* was therefore obliged to return to raise the broken part, and re connect the wires On Tuesday last, however, the operation of "paying out" the cable was completed in the most successful manner, and the first message was transmitted from Howth, across the Channel, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and an answer instantaneously received. The *Britannia* and *Prospero* started their second start from Holyhead shortly after two o'clock A.M. on Tuesday morning. The *Britannia* "paying out" the cable steadily, and constantly testing, by the indicators on board and ashore, the perfection of the communicating. The voyage was unmarked by any incident of importance, and was happily free from any accident. The cable fa.l so straight, and sank so evenly, that only three miles more than the straight line across the Channel were payed out. This, in a course of sixty-five miles, is really extraordinary. A few minutes after three o'clock P.M. the vessels were sighted from Howth, and at eight o'clock P.M. the *Prospero* entered Howth Harbour, the *Britannia* lying outside, near the Island of Ireland's Eye, through the channel near which the cable was subsequently brought to shore by boat. The moment the *Britannia* had arrived at her destination, and communicated the fact to Holyhead that the Irish shore was reached, the final grand test was applied to the telegraphic cable by connecting the wire with one of the ship's loaded guns, and passing the word "Fire!" to Holyhead. The answer was the immediate discharge of the gun on board the *Britannia* The hour was then just half past eight. The wires had been performed in little more than 18 hours. Messages were now rapidly interchanged, and a salute of the *Britannia*'s guns fired from Holyhead A letter had arrived in Dublin, directed to a gentleman who had left for Holyhead by the mid-day steamer, and whose presence was immediately required in London. A message was sent to seek him out. Within half an hour he was discovered, and he responded "I am here." "You are wanted in London." "I shall start by the next train." Another hour and the cable was ashore, the connexion completed with the landwires, and the indicators at the Dublin terminus of the Drogheda Railway, in Amiens-street, were conversing with those at the terminus of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in Holyhead.

THE ESCAPE OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—The Dublin *Nation* of last Saturday says:—"The Colonial Government have offered a reward for the apprehension of Thomas Meagher. Here is an extract from the private letter of the officer of the 99th regiment:—"Hobart Town, Jan. 25.—Meagher has escaped from this place. It is not as yet known where he has gone to. He gave up his ticket of leave before he went. This is the description that was in the *Gazette*.—"From his residence, near the Dog's Head, Lake Sorrell, in the district of Campbell Town, on the 23 of January, Thomas Francis Meagher, per *Swift*, tried at Clonmel, 21st October, 1848—life.—a law student, 5 feet 9 inches, age 28, complexion fair, hair brown, eyes light blue, native place city of Waterford. Reward £2, or such lesser sum as may be determined upon by the convicting magistrate Certainly no reward is now much. I think he must have got away."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—A few days ago, a little boy about three years of age, the son of Benjamin Davies, cutler, of Carrigaan, was playing near Cardigan Mill, when by some accident he fell into the mill-stream, which at this place runs with great rapidity, and enters a subterranean passage made under the public roadway, and, after proceeding underground for about fifty yards, falls into the river Mwldan. When the child fell into the stream not the slightest hopes were entertained that he would be saved, on account of the long underground passage; but, to the amazement of every person [illegible] he reappeared in about four minutes floating some distance down [illegible] force of the mill stream having carried him rapidly through the

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening Mr. L. ARNOUX, of Stoke-upon-Trent, delivered a lecture, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, upon the ceramic manufactures. After giving a history of this manufacture, and referring to its present condition and prospects in this country, he said that nature had provided England with all the materials for carrying on the potter's art, and at present the annual produce of our potteries was estimated at two millions sterling. 185 factories, employing 60,000 persons, were engaged in the manufacture, 133 of these being congregated in North Staffordshire. 84 millions pieces were annually exported to almost all parts of the world. Of the 185 factories engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, 24 were engaged in that of soft porcelain, the greatest part of the remainder being cold in the country, as no exports did not exceed £60 000 The French had 70 manufactories of hard porcelain, and their exports of this article had doubled in the short space of five years. There were about 40 manufactories of porcelain in the Zollverein Saxony, and Austria. While, however, he bore witness to the improvement which had taken place in consequence of the Great Exhibition, he emphatically insisted upon the necessity of duly impressed attention to the application of the principles of art and design to the manufacture, in order successfully [illegible] competition with other nations in its higher branches. A vote of thanks was very cordially given to the lecturer.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday a quarterly court of the governors and subscribers to this institution, which was founded in 1788 for the reformation of juvenile offenders, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of transacting the usual business of the corporation; Mr. William Gladstone in the chair. The report, which was very satisfactory, stated that the number of boys admitted during the past year was 74, of which number there had em grated or otherwise been discharged 71; 23 boys had been received from Millbank Prison under conditional pardons, commuting their sentences of transportation; and 8 others had been received under a similar pardon from the Westminster Bridewell. The number of boys in the school at the commencement of the past year was 96, and there are at the present time 99 It is the intention of the committee to increase the number of boys from 100 to 2 0; and the average cost per head, on a scale of that number, would sink from £32 to £29 per annum. The total receipts for the past year had been £16,139 13s 10d., and after the necessary expenses had been defrayed there was left a balance in hand of £223 4s. Some routine business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—The quarterly Court of Governors of this institution was held on Wednesday; but, owing to the number present not being sufficient to constitute a court, the meeting was unconstituted. It appears from the books of the hospital, that during the past quarter 921 in-patients had been dis charged, of whom 868 had been cured, and 386 relieved; 55 of the in patients had died, and 216 were present at the quarter days. The number of out-patients on the books was 2026. It further appeared that a legacy of £919 had been bequeathed to the hospital by the late Captain Bean.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary festival of this institution, established in 1808, and incorporated in 1815, for supporting and education the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country, and of indigent Scottish parents, resident in London, was celebrated by dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday evening. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry presided, supported by about 100 friends of the charity. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to about £600, including £100 from the noble chairman, in addition to £800 formerly subscribed by him. During the evening Angus M'Kay, the Queen's piper, with the piper and juvenile band of the asylum, played a variety of national marches and other tunes with great spirit.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The eighth annual meeting of the metropolitan Sunday schools was held on Tuesday evening in the large room at Exeter-hall, when nearly 3000 children, from various schools connected with the Church of England Sunday School Institute, were present. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave. After a short prayer an appropriate collect was sung by the children, accompanied on the organ accompanying the youthful vocalists. The noble chairman then addressed the children, and the Rev. Messrs. Rogers, Noaun, and Power subsequently delivered addresses. Before the conclusion of the evening's proceedings the Sunday-school Anthem was sung with great effect. During the evening the children were regaled with a large supply of buns.

HOXTON RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday night the friends and supporters of the Hoxton Ragged Schools held a meeting in the school-room, Hammond-square Mr. Goody in the chair—for the purpose of offering thanks to Almighty God for having so far favoured the exertions of the friends of the charity that it was now out of debt. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, the Rev Mr. Symmonds, and others. A subscription was recommended for the purpose of building dormitories in connexion with the schools, so as to make them family residences.

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, HATTON-GARDEN.—On Wednesday afternoon the quarterly meeting of the friends and governors of this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the progress of the charity. The chairman (the Rev. Thomas Gregory, M.A.) said that he had been in communication with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had in the most handsome manner conferred upon the institution the distinguished honour of becoming its patron. It was stated that there were at present 731 patients upon the books.

BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. Lord Ernkine consented to preside in the absence of the Ear. of Shaftesbury. From the report it appeared that the object of the institution was "to afford permanent incomes of £60 or £80 per annum to widows and children of professional men, military and naval officers, members of the learned professions, professors of the fine arts, bankers, merchants, and others of a superior station in society; and to erect a suitable building for the reception of annuitants." It was stated that thirteen annuitants had already been admitted to the benefits of the charity. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to the aggregate sum of £1600.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Tuesday, in the Hanover-square Rooms, Lord Redesdale in the chair. Among those present were the Marquis of Westminster, Lord C. Lennox, Lord Ashley, the Vicomte de Valmer, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., &c. The report gave a favourable account of the proceedings and position of the society. The auxiliary societies continue their exertions, and one has recently been established at Salisbury, of which the Bishop was president. The committee had under consideration the necessity for extending the act (applicable only to the metropolis and its vicinity) with respect to driving dogs in carts, but had not thought it judicious at present to bring forward a measure on the subject. The receipts for the year (including the balance in hand last year) were £5,816 8s. 6d., and the expenditure, £1263 8s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand of £552 19s. 10d. The Earl of Lanesborough moved the adoption of the report; Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., seconded the resolution, with several others.

EMIGRATION.—A meeting of the inhabitants of All Saints, St. John's-wood, was held on Monday night in the school-room adjoining the church, for the purpose of adopting measures for assisting their poor neighbors to emigrate to the colonies. The chair was filled by the Rev. Mr. Maddock, the rector of the parish, who explained the object of the meeting, and impressed upon his hearers the propriety of assisting their less favoured brethren to leave the country. Resolutions in support of object of the meeting, and in favour of the formation of local committees throughout the kingdom to assist emigration, were agreed to.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The adjourned special meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the railway station, Euston-square, to take into consideration a bill to enable the Holyhead Railway Company to extend their railway to Birkenhead, to amend the acts relating to the company, and for other purposes Mr. G. C. Gyde, M.P., who was in the chair, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That the bill now proposed and read to the meeting be, and the same is, hereby approved, subject to such modifications and alterations as shall be made thereupon by the committee and counsel of this company."

REGENT'S CANAL COMPANY.—The usual half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in the above undertaking was held on Wednesday, at the company's offices, City-road Basin; the most noble the Marquis of Salisbury in the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that the directors had entered into contracts for the execution of the works required for the enlargement of the Bow Road Basin, for the jetties and other erections at the Limehouse Dock, which works are to be completed during the present year. The application for extending the Limehouse Dock had been greatly retarded, but it was now awaiting a fair for the accommodation of ships. The profits of the company in the last half-year were £19,941 19s. 2½d., together with the balance of £608 11s. 8½d., remaining on the preceding account (making an amount of £13,450 10s. 10½d.), were sufficient for a dividend of 11s. 6d. per share; but it was deemed prudent to recommend to the proprietors that the dividend be not greater than that declared in December last, namely, 10s. per share, thus leaving a surplus of £1816 10s 10½d. towards the dividend for the next half year.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ERECTION OF DWELLING SOCIETIES.—The first annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars-bridge; Mr. J. Gover in the chair. From the statements made in the course of the proceedings, it appeared that 1176 shares had been subscribed for in the first year, which now amount to 1300. The report stated that "The directors have much pleasure in reporting the business done during the first twelve months. The issue of shares since the formation of the society to April 30, 1852, has been 1176, of which the above department numerous sums have been received, varying from £5 to £700, upon which 4 per cent. per annum interest has been paid. The advances made to members upon the security of property mortgaged to the society amounted to £11,105 10s. 220 agents have been appointed in different parts of the kingdom."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The twenty-third half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the offices in Leadenhall-street, on Saturday last. Sir James Matheson, Bart., M.P., the chairman of the company, being prevented from attending the meeting, [illegible] queries of severe indisposition, Captain Samuel Thornton, R.N., was called to the chair. The report, which gave a most favourable account of the proceedings and prospects of the company, having been adopted, a dividend of 4 per cent. (free of income tax for the half-year ending the 31st of March last was declared.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the special meeting of this company was held at the office, John-street, Adelphi—Sir. T. Wilson in the chair—when some formal business having been transacted, a reward of £4 10s. was voted to three coastguard men, who, at the risk of their lives, saved three of the crew the other fifteen being drowned—of the vessel *Amy*, of London, which was wrecked a short time since in Barry's Cove, on the coast of Cork

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—On Wednesday, before the adjournment of the Parliamentary committee that is now sitting to investigate the merits of the several electric telegraph companies that are before the public, an interesting experiment was made to show the rapidity, precision, and perfection with which an express despatch now daily passes between London and York. For this purpose, at short notice, the telegraph wires communicating from the central office in the Strand with the lobby of the House of Commons were brought up the winding staircase into the committee room, and there attached to an instrument on the table. Notice was simultaneously given to some one hundred intermediate stations to keep the electric line clear for a special despatch. The committee, with the *Times* in hand, requested the telegraph worker to tell his colleagues at York, 200 miles, to send up the fourth advertisement in the fourth column of that paper, Mr. Baldock, one of the members, timing the transit. In fifteen seconds after the request was sent the advertisement was in question at York; and when read off, without an error, on the face of the instrument in the committee-room, in two minutes and a fraction, to the great gratification of all present, the manipulator stating that he had in fact been for the hurried arrangements it might have been accomplished in one minute, and at a cost but a sightly more than that paid for the advertisement in the paper.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.—The eighth annual conference of this body was held on Wednesday, at the office of the association, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. G. A. Fleming, President, in the chair From the annual report it appeared that the central committee considered the ultimate result of the attempt to establish a uniform list of prices in the Wolverhampton plate trade to be important, and, as regarded the great principle at issue, most satisfactory. The appeal, from the judgment of Mr. Justice Erle to the Court of Queen's Bench had been argued before the locality of the association, and proved that while it kept within the strict letter of its constitution it could be made a powerful means of protecting the interests of labour. In Walsall the association had aided materially in establishing a list of prices equal to those paid in Birmingham, by which a cause of great discontent and frequent disputes had been destroyed, and the men benefited to the amount of 20 per cent. on their former prices. At Stavely, Westmoreland, the central committee had succeeded by means of arbitration in amicably terminating a dispute arising out of the introduction of new machinery Subsequently, however, the principal employers in the bobbin-making trade presented a document to their workmen, which they were required to sign, and which pledged them to withdraw from the association, and, as in many similar cases, the men were forced to submit. The central committee believed, from past experience, confirmed by the recent results of the Amalgamated Engineers' strike, that the time has come for the entire abandonment of strikes and turn-outs as a means of protecting labour. At the annual meeting last year, Mr. J. S. Buncombe resigned the office of president, as he intended in future to devote himself wholly to his Parliamentary duties, and Mr. Fleming, the treasurer, was elected to the vacancy until the annual conference. By the balance sheet it appeared that the income for the year was £983 3s. 4d., expenditure, £974 3s. 4d.

METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY.—The following are the new additional provisions proposed to be inserted in the Government Water Bill:—1. First commissioner of works to appoint persons to report on the proposed new sources of supply. 2. Before taking water from new sources, notice to be given to the first commissioner, who may appoint persons to report on same. 3. First commissioner to hear and determine on report or complaint; and the order of first commissioner is to be binding, if not appealed from to Secretary of State, whose order is to be binding on the company when laid before Parliament If the order is not complied with, the company may be proceeded against, and the order is not to be affected for want of form. 4. Each company is to be bound to supply the whole district over which its powers extend. 5. Each company to deposit with the clerk of the peace of each county a copy of their scale of rates and regulations with the parish clerk of each parish within their district; and in April of each year each company is to deposit at their office, for public inspection, a copy of their assessment for the current year.

EASTERN UNION RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held, and the bill authorising the creation of a new four per cent. preference stock of £250,000, to redeem existing debts of the company, with a provision to raise a further sum of £77,000 on the same terms, was given the assent of the No. 1 preference shareholders, should the £250,000 not be sufficient to cover the claims against the company, approved.

METROPOLITAN NEW CATTLE MARKET.—The corporation of the city of London agreed a few days ago to purchase 60 acres of land in Copenhagen-fields for the new Metropolitan Cattle Market. The purchase has actually been completed, at the price named, of £300 per acre, making the total £45,000. The land is said to be more than worth the amount, apart from the special purpose for which it has been purchased.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The fanciful bronze gates in front of the British Museum are now opened to the public, and have been so since Monday last. The massive stone piers on either side by which they are supported are sufficiently massive in their interior to form a room for the gatekeepers, who are at present in the occupation of them. There are stories in them, which have furnaces to consume their own smoke. The sentinels have been removed from the spot where the former gates stood, and their boxes are placed on either side of the new gates.

KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—The band of the First Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waddell, the band-master of the regiment, commenced performing in the gardens on Kensington-gravel on four to six o'clock, a selection of quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas of our best composers, and will continue doing so every Tuesday and Friday until further notice.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—Two accidents occurred on the river on Tuesday, one of which proved fatal. John Evans, aged 60 years, a mariner, while employed in the upper part of the rigging of the *Duke of Clarence* steamboat, off St. Katherine's-dock, fell with fearful violence upon the deck; he died before he could reach the admission into St. Thomas's hospital. Frederick Shalvey, aged 13 years, an apprentice on board the *City of Hamburg* steamer, lying at Hoare's wharf, Wapping, fell from the mainyard where he was making some repairs across the central gateway a depth of about 60 feet; whereby he discovered his right arm, received a lacerated injury to the back, and fractured some of the ribs. He was likewise taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, and is progressing favourably.

METROPOLITAN BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 770 boys and 840 girls, in all 1416 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of the years 1840-51 was 1364. The deaths were males, 471; females, 443; total, 914. By the official report it appears that there is a considerable improvement in the public health, the mortality of last week being less than the calculated amount by 82. In comparing the number of deaths in the last two weeks it has been that there is a decrease in zymotic diseases from 228 in the preceding return to 205 in the present, in diseases of the respiratory organs from 134 to 115, in tubercular diseases (including phthisis) from 169 to 172, in diseases of the nervous system from 102 to 104, and in those of the digestive organs from 59 to 50. No death from cholera was registered in London since the week that ended the 14th April in the last week, which carried off victims to it, viz. a child aged three months (five days' illness), and a widow, aged 72 years, in the neighbourhood of Victoria-park (28 hours illness).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer for the week was 29.741 in. The mean temperature of the week was only 50.8 deg., which is 5.8 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week, and the greatest deficiency was about 7 degrees on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, while on Saturday the decrease amounted to 10.6 deg. The wind blew from the north through out the week.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P.—This gentleman, who has just returned to this country after his recent trip across the Atlantic, has been indulging in his accustomed practice of attending the law courts on Tuesday. In the Court of Appeal the hon. gentleman created some sensation by his abrupt appearance while Sir W. Page Wood was addressing the bench. He frequently nodded to and shook hands with his friends in the body of the court, and, after having taken his seat, Mr. O'Connor spoke to and shook hands with him. He afterwards turned to their Lordships and muttered some such expressions as "righteous judges," "good men," &c., and seemed anxious to approach closer to Lord Justice Turner. Lord Justice Knight Bruce calling out "Officer," the hon. member departed hastily from the Court. Mr. O'Connor visited the Court of Exchequer on the same day, and conducted himself towards the bench in a somewhat similar manner.

THE HOLIDAY EXCURSION TRAINS.—Liverpool was visited on Monday by a greater number of strangers than at any time for many years past, the railway companies having run the Queen's visit last October. From Manchester, Bolton, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, and all the towns and districts adjacent to those lines of industry, excursion parties by the various railways have poured into the great port, to see the sea and the ships; and the innumerable steamers plying on the Mersey, with their cheap trips to Runcorn on the one hand, and round the floating lightship on the other, have reaped a rich harvest.

The municipal council of the Seine has voted a sum of twelve millions to settle the last expenses of the expropriation or dwellings for the prolongation of Rue de Rivoli. This sum, which will come out of the loan of the fifty millions contracted by the city, will, complete, with the sum of 11,760,486 fr. already voted, the total expense of twenty-one millions at which this vast operation had been estimated, deduction being made of the re-sale of land and the proceeds of the materials. The jury have terminated its labours; all the houses situated on the line have been expropriated, and on the 16th July next the ground will be all in the hands of the workmen.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the last prices of the hectolitre of wheat in the principal markets of France, and which regulate the import and export duties on corn and flour. The highest prices quoted are that of the markets of Mulhouse and Strasbourg, 21f. 85c.; and the lowest that of Nantes, 16f. 82c. The general average for France is 17f. 51c.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—On Wednesday morning the whole of the enrol ed out-pensioners of Chelsea College, amounting to about 2,000, with their bands, under the command of Colone. Tulloch, were reviewed in Hyde Park. At eleven o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by his staff, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, entered the ground, which was kept by a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and rode a ong the line, the men presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem. His Royal Highness and the distinguished party then took up their position towards the Marble Arch, and the battalions marched by in slow and quick time. The divisions were moved into the hollow, and the manœuvres of a field day gone through with great precis.on. The firing was carried on with great rapidity, and the different charges of the battalions very well got through. At the close of the review the troops were again formed into line, and saluted his Royal Highness and staff as they left the ground. There could not have been less than 30,000 or 40,000 persons present.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT QUEENSTOWN (CORK).—An iron screw lighthouse has just been completed in the centre of the basin at Queenstown, and from its peculiar and scientific construction, there is little doubt it will stand the power of wave and wind. Singular to say, it has been built by a blind gentleman (Mr. Mitchell, of Belfast). It is to serve as a beacon, day and night, to warn vessels off the mud-bank inside the harbour's mouth.

THE FLEET AT QUEENSTOWN.—Orders have been received at Cork from the Admiralty to have additional moorings laid down for eleven men-of-war in the Channel fleet—which are to veil Queenstown Harbour during the progress of the Exhibition of Irish Manufactures and Productions, which is to be opened on the 10th instant by the Lord-Lieutenant.

SIR HARRY SMITH.—This gallant officer landed at Portsmouth on Sunday evening, about six o'clock, from the steam frigate *Gladiator*. At his hotel he was visited by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Briggs. On Monday morning he received visits from Lieutenant-General Lord F. Fitzclarence and other distinguished officers. A meeting, convened under the auspices of the Mayor, assembled at four o'clock in the Seamen house, at which a congratulatory address was presented to Sir Harry, who acknowledged the honour done to him, and explained the difficulties he had to encounter in the Kaffir war, and took a general view of the campaign in which he had been engaged, and the future prospects of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. The speech of the veteran commander was throughout most enthusiastically cheered. In the evening Sir Harry entertained a select party, consisting of the officers of the *Gladiator*, Rear-Admiral Walis, Captain Morris, &c., at the George Hotel.

The 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), dismounted, embarked at the North Wall, Dublin, on Tuesday, at eight o'clock A.M., for Herne Bay, from which they proceeded to Canterbury, where to remain until ordered to embark for India, to relieve the 3d Light Dragoons. The Carabineers will probably embark for India in about three weeks from the present time. They are to serve as light cavalry.

THE SHIPS ON THE ICE.—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Admiralty has published this week several documents lately received and bearing on this subject. Amongst them is a letter from Mr. John S. Lynch, dated from Prescott, Canada, May 11th, 1852, and addressed to the "Collector of Customs, part of Prescott, Canada," in which he states that he was the only passenger on board the brig *Renovation* in April, 1851, from Lunenburg to Quebec, and hears testimony to the truth of the statements made by the master, Edward Coward, and the chief mate, Robert Simpson, as to having seen, as already described, about the 18th or 20th April, 1851, two vessels on an iceberg in the vicinity of the coast of Newfoundland, supposed to be Sir John Franklin's missing ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*. He says:—"The reason which prevented Captain Coward attempting any communication by boat was, he did not think he was justified in risking the loss of the vessel, which, from illness, he was not able to give assistance, by commands or otherwise, and two of his best men and a grown up apprentice confined to their hammocks with dysentery. Had a boat been lowered there would not have been hands enough on board to manage the brig, and all appearance of thick, had weather coming on." The other papers communicate the testimony of Mr. Coward, the master of the *Renovation*, and of William Lambden and James Figgins, apprentices on board that vessel, all corroborative of the statement of the supposed discovery of two ships imbedded in the iceberg; but Mr. Coward says, he believed at the time, and believes still, that they were Greenlandmen abandoned. His wife has remarkable that the log-book of the *Renovation*, kept by the mate (Mr. Simpson), contains no mention whatever of the alleged facts.

Additional confirmatory evidence is also supplied by Mr. E. Lordnix, the master of a Mecklenburgh brig—the *Doctor Kuesp*—who, having sailed from Sligo with emigrants on April 3, 1851, had, on his arrival at New York, on the 6th of May, 1851, reported that he had met with, about the 20th, the banks; he had a so seen two vessels "abandoned and waterlogged." The exact date is not yet made out with sufficient accuracy, and it remains to be seen whether or not the *Doctor Kuesp* was at the time in the position to which the two vessels would have drifted when released from the iceberg upon which they were seen by the crew of the *Renovation*.

The only corrective of all this assertion of facts is a suggestion in a letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce at St John's, Newfoundland (Mr. Thomas), who asserts that it is "almost impossible that an iceberg of the magnitude and description spoken of by the crew of the *Renovation* could have passed almost from the north, and have reached the latitude of Cape Race, without having been seen by some of the numerous sailing vessels which constantly intersect the fi ld ice in the months of March and April." This, however, as we have already said, is only a suggestion.

WRECKS.—The master of the *Lady Bannerman*, of Prince Edward Island, which has been locked in the ice al. the winter off Margaree and Chaticanthe, on the American coast, while off the latter place, having observed a large ship in the offing, about 20 miles from land, proceeded with part of his crew and some persons from the shore to the wreck. After a tedious and dangerous passage over the drifting ice, they succeeded in reaching the spot, and discovered the vessel to be the *Aberdeen*, of Liverpool, about 800 tons burthen, bound to Quebec. There were no persons on board, and al the boats belonging to her were gone, leaving the party to suppose that the crew had taken to them and were safe. About five miles from where the *Aberdeen* lay they observed another vessel: she was a schooner, embedded in the ice.

AUDACIOUS BURGLARY NEAR LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, a daring burglary was committed at Lower House, West Derby, the residence of Mr. Owens. Six men effected an entrance by ropeladders, and proceeded, with their faces covered with black crape, and armed with blunderbusses and pistols, to the bedroom of Mr. Owen, whom they brutally ill-used, and having secured the other inmates, they ransacked the premises, and took away a large quantity of plate, several watches, and about £50 in money. Some idea of the audacity of the miscreants may be formed from the fact that they opened the plate and began to play upon it. It is just possible that the musical talent evinced by the performer may furnish a clue to the detection of the gang.

A SOUND SLEEPER.—An adroit burglary has been effected at Dundee Sands, whilst effectually ensuring the ruin of the house of Mr. Jonathan Benton, farmer, and besides ransacking the drawers, &c. succeeded in taking Mr. Benton's trousers from under his pillow while he was asleep, and emptying them of their contents, amounting of £45 18s. 6d. Though Mr. Benton, his wife, and child, were in the bed from under the pillow of which his trousers were taken, it seems that not one of them was disturbed. Five pounds reward has been offered for information respecting the burglars.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ACCIDENT AT HAMPTON COURT.—On Monday last one of the vans belonging to Mr Grainger, of Pentonville, drawn by two valuable horses, after discharging its passengers at Hampton Court Palace, was driven into the Thames for the purpose of washing the horses' feet, when it accidentally got into a hole, completely engs fing the van and horses. A little boy was inside at the time of the occurrence, and whether he fell over the driver, through the praiseworthy exertions of the latter, or his own steady grave, but the horses being become entangled in the harness, one of them was drowned before they could be drawn ashore.

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday in the river, near the *Fozyard* flag-ship, stationed opposite the Woolwich Dockyard, by the upsetting of a boat, in which were three persons belonging to a brig, and one of them was drowned. Fortunately for the other two, one of the Woolwich steamboats was passing at the time, and saved their lives. The boat was then towed by a schooner.

The buildings, stable, a wheat rick, two straw ricks, and a quantity of hay and fodder, were entirely consumed on Tuesday night, at Baffle's Farm, situated about two miles and a half from Portsmouth, the property of Andrew Nance, Esq. The fire broke out about ten o'clock, and it is supposed originated from some carelessness in the use of a candle in the stable. The furniture was not insured, but the farming stock, the corn, the probable loss, about £500, together with farm-buildings burnt, valued at about £800, were both insured.

A serious accident has just taken place at the Penrhyn slate quarries. The workmen having made preparations for blasting, retired to a place which they considered safe, but by the violence of the explosion a large mass of rock was thrown with great force to the spot where they had assembled. Two men were frightfully injured, and died soon afterwards. An old man had all his ribs dislocated, and several others were sustained severe injuries.

On Tuesday, Sarah Mills, aged 83 years, was accidentally killed as she was endeavouring to cross the carriage-way in the Bethna-green road. A horse and cart belonging to Mr. Bryant, of Princes-square, threw down the locked her down, and one of the wheels of the latter passed over her body. Her death was almost instantaneous. On the same day, a man in the employment of Messrs. Cubitt, the coal-merchants of the name, while sitting upon the side of a coal-waggon, near Brixton Church, lost his balance and fell under the vehicle, the hind wheel of which passed over the lower part of his head, and completely desery ed his jaw. He was immediately conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he lies without hope of recovery.

Only 20 public acts of Parliament received the Royal assent, and 34 local acts, in the present session, which commenced on the 3d of February—just four months.

The south-eastern portion of Old Verulam, the well-known site of the celebrated Verulamium of Roman Britain, has been bought by a freehold building society, and is already marked out for excavations for houses.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONNA.—A private communication shall be forwarded shortly

R D M.—The Problem in question looks diffi cult; but, as you have sent no solution, and we have some misgivings as to the integrity of the diagram, we shall be glad to receive another copy

J C W.—One of them was given in our Number for May 22

M E R and B S M. Mr Bolton's fine Problem, No 435, cannot be solved in less than the number of moves specified

R K Canada. They shall be examined

IONIDES.—In taking the Black K R Pawn in passing, White places his Pawn on Black's K Kt 5th; how can the Black King when he captures that Pawn be in check of the adverse Queen?

T M J Sedsfield.—It has many lively points, but it is not sufficiently up to the mark for publication

J S, F L, AMATEUR, M. India; C T V, Chelmsford; ARGUS, P, Hamburgh; OTHO—They are under consideration, and shall be reported on speedily

M D.—It is absolutely necessary, if you are anxious to have your communications noticed the same week, that you forward them by Tuesday

MAJOR J, St. Petersburgh.—Received with hearty thanks. The concluding article on the Bishop's exhibition shall appear as you request

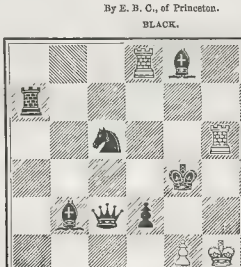
F N. Much too easy for our columns

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 435, by R D M, Observer, Philo-Chess, S—y, M P, L D, R P, Argus, Sub, are correct

PROBLEM No. 437.

By E. B. C., of Princeton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Lively specimen of the EVANS Gambit occurring in the match won by the elder PRINCE ODOUSKOFF, of MR. BIRD.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. B takes Q P	B to K 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	13. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	(a)	K to B sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	14. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 2d
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	15. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. B to Kt 3d	Kt to K sq (b)
7. Cast es	Kt to K B 3d	17. K B takes Q P	P to K t 3d
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	18. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3d
9. P takes P in passing	P takes P	19. Q R takes Kt (c)	P takes Q
10. R to K sq (ch)	Q Kt to K 2d	20. R to K B 7th (double ch)	K to his sq
11. Q to K 2d	Q P to Q 6th	21. R to K B 8th	Mate.

(a) The attack is kept up in a way to prove that Prince ODOUSKOFF combines with uncommon talents for Chess, the inestimable advantage of a well-grounded knowledge of the classic openings.

(b) Black may make a fi ht show of resistance, but the eminence force his adversary is now enabled to direct against him renders a successful defence impossible

(c) A very pretty climax to a very brilliant game

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

The following remarkable game is part of a match played in Vienna between MR. LOWENTHAL and MR. HAMPE, the strongest player of that city.

(The Q Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to K Kt 3d	K. to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3d (a)	Kt to K B 3d	12. K to Q 7th	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
3. B to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	13. K to R sq	Q B to Q Kt 2d (d)
4. B takes Kt P	P to Q B 3d	14. Kt takes K B,	Q takes Kt
5. B to Q Kt 4th	B to Q B 4th (b)	15. K to Kt 2d	Q to K 4 4th
6. Kt to K B 3d	Castles	16. P to K R 3d	P to K 6th
7. Castles	P to Q 4th	17. Q P takes P	Kt to K 8th (dble ch)
8. Kt takes K P	P takes K P		
9. Kt takes Q B P	Q to Q B 2d	18. K to R 2d	Kt to B 6th (ch)
10. Kt takes Kt	Kt to his 5th (c)	19. K to Kt 3d	Q R to Q sq

And Black resigns (e).

(a) A favourite mode of opening with Mr Hampe.

(b) This may be termed the Evans gambit en contre.

(c) The game now become of singular interest, and the after play of Mr Lowenthal will be found to deserve the highest praise

(d) A daring and fine conception.

(e) Black has no mate now more his Queen to a square where she can be won by the K, giving discovered check.

Dashing skirmish between MR. JENAY, one of the finest players in Vienna and another amateur of that city.

(French opening.)

BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. Jenay).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. Jenay).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	10. Kt to Q B 3d (a)	Kt to Kt 5th (b)
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	11. P to K R 3d	At takes K B P
3. P takes P	P takes P	12. K takes Kt	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	13. K to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3d
5. B to Q 3d	B to Q 3d	14. B to K 3d	K takes Kt (ch)
6. Castles	P to K 3d	15. P takes K (c)	Q takes K P (ch)
7. Kt to K sq (ch)	B to K 3d	16. K to Kt 2d	Q to Kt 7th (m)
8. K B to K B 5th	Castles	17. B to K B 2d (d)	R to K B sq
9. B takes B	P takes P	18. Q to her 3d	K takes K B P

And Black resigns.

(a) Black prudently abstained from taking the K's Pawn, apprehensive of White's replying with Kt to K's 5th, &c.

(b) Mr Jenay now assumes the offensive, and keeps up his attack with uncommon energy and spirit to the close

(c) He had much better have taken with his Queen, he would have gained two Rooks for her, and then, although inferior to White in position, he would have been about equal in force

(d) He would evidently have been mated on the move if he had moved his King to Queen's 3d

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 741.—From the German *Chess Magazine*.

White: K at his K Kt sq, R at K 2d, B at Q 7th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, Ps at K R 2d, K Kt 2d, and Q 4th.

Black: K at Q 5th; Ps at Q 4th, Q B 6th, and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 742.—By MR. J. BAKER.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K B sq, Bs at K B 8th and K 7th, Kt at Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at K 4th, B at K Kt 8th, Ps at Q B 5th and Q R 5th.

White to play, *and compel Black to checkmate him* in five moves.

No. 743.—By MR. W. D. TAUNTON, of Penzance.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at her 4th, Rs at K 4th and Q sq, Bs at K B 2d and 3d, Kt at Q 3rd, Ps at Q Kt 2d and Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q B 3d, Q at Q 3d, R at Q sq, Bs at K sq and K 2d, Kts at Q 4th and Q Kt 3d, P at Q Kt 4th.

White, paying first, to mate in four moves.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The amateurs of chess throughout the northern and mid.and counties will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been definitively settled for holding the annual gathering of this long established society, in October next, at Hull.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Numerous applications have been made during the week by persons of both sexes at the offices of the various Emigration Commissioners in the City, and at the Government Land and Colonial Emigration Office, Park-street, Westminster, for passages to Australia. There is a whole fleet of ships lying in the various docks of the port of London, chartered for Port Phillip, Melbourne, Geelong, Victoria, &c., which will sail in the course of the present and the ensuing month.

A piece of gold, weighing 305 ounces and 11 dwts., solid and shining, has been recently found near Sonora. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California

The Society of Arts have lately addressed a memorial to the Government on the subject of the remission of duty on foreign books, and they pray that measures may be taken for the abolition of the import duty upon books printed in foreign languages, which they say would, "without damage to her Majesty's revenue add great y to the advancement of the sciences, arts, industry, and general intelligence of the nation."

The Directors of the Antwerp Steam-packet Company gave a public entertainment last week to Captain Thomas Jackson, of the steam ship *Baron Osy*, as a mark of their respect and esteem for a gentleman who has served them for fifteen years in the service of the company, and whose urbanity and attention to the comfort of his passengers, as well as his first-rate seamanlike qualities, are well known to the travelling public between Antwerp and London. M. Maximilian Vandenberg, the managing director, presided.

The report of the committee on postage labels and stamps, just issued, states that they have examined numerous witnesses, and are of opinion that the perforating of the postage stamps would be a great convenience and advantage to the public, and that it would be for the general benefit that the machine of the patentee should be purchased for the use of the public. They recommended that a negotiation should be opened with Mr. Archer by the proper department of the Government for the purpose.

The *Growler*, steam corvette, arrived at Malta on the 19th of May, from Leghorn, bringing the two Mr. Smithsons, escaped from that city, in continuation of a severer punishment inflicted upon them by sentence of a drumhead Austrian court-martial. These young men were bread-Assistant, at the expense of the Company of Malta, to the *Ondine*, screw-steamer, which left on the 21st for Gibraltar and Liverpool, from Alexandria.

Letters from Naples announce the presence there of a formidable French fleet, composed of seven liners and a steam-frigate, bound ultimately for Palermo and Algiers

The Governor and directors of the Bank of England have caused a fountain to be constructed on a space of ground adjoining the Bank parlour, which will be in operation in the course of a few days.

While a prisoner of the name of Lewis, who was recently apprehended in Glasgow with a large amount of gold and silver watches in his possession, was being stripped for the purpose of undergoing the purifying process of a bath, it was perceived that he wore a plaster upon his breast, which he said was there on account of severe illness. On entering the bath, however, the plaster fell off, and was seen by the eyes of the astonished turnkey a treasure trove of six gold watches, which were thus concealed between the skin of the prisoner and the plaster.

A few days ago much excitement was caused amongst the inhabitants of the county of Mayo, in Ireland, by the discovery upon the sea-coast, at Barra Island, of a large quantity of silver coins. They are principally Spanish, of the two Philips; some are French, and a few belong to Holland. One of the coins was dated 1688, and bore the impress of Louis XIV. How those coins were deposited where found is matter of conjecture.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that by order of the military governor of Venice, and four political exiles, the Wallachian Prince Ghyka, and his travelling companion the Baron de Brandner, have been arrested at Venice.

A letter from Constantinople announces the death of Count Alexander Pasain, the senior dragoman of that place, aged 83, and especially attached to the English embassy, with which he had been connected for 60 years. His funeral was attended by all the other dragomans, the heads and *attachés* of the various missions, and the greatest part of the best society of Pera. Mr. S Canning was chief mourner on the occasion, and the corners of the pall were held by some of the colleagues of the deceased.

Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of "Orion" and other works of merit, is among those who are about to try their fortune in the new world of Australia

The recent numerous and extensive arrivals of valuable property from France, belonging to the sons of the late King Louis Philippe, have been followed by the large embarkment of the same description, consisting of 61 packages addressed to the ex-Queen Marie Amelie, and 44 packages addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and containing a large quantity of valuable pictures and other articles the property of the ex Royal family of France

On Saturday last a serious accident took place on the Shropshire Union Railway, at the Wellington station, about three miles beyond Wellington, in consequence of a train having been overtaken and run into by an engine without an engineer, which had escaped from its station, owing to the alleged negligence of a man who had oiled the machinery and at the fire without detaching the working gear. Two of the carriages, in which were ten passengers, were smashed. Two ladies were seriously injured, and one man had his thigh fractured

Mr. Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, the owner of Daniel O'Rourke, the winner of the Derby, is High Sheriff of the county of Durham.

Last week, a deceased member of the Sheffield Yeomanry Cavalry was interred with military honours in the parish grave-yard at Sheffield.

The *Aberdeen Journal* states that the total value of the tobacco consumed in Aberdeenshire alone has now reached the large amount of £50,000.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier arrived a few days since from Ostend at Dover, on a visit to the queen and the Duke. They were received on their arrival in town by the ex Queen of the French, the Prince de Joinville, and his Excellency Signor Istaritz (the Spanish Ambassador), they are remaining at Claremont.

A trial took place recently, in the Liverpool Court of Passage, relative to the ownership of a picture which Mr. Griffiths, the celebrated collector, of St. Anne-street, claimed as his. The verdict was given against him. After the trial it was apparent to his friends that Mr. Griffiths was deeply affected by the occasion. In two days afterwards he was dead.

In the year 1851 there were 45 deaths in the Lancashire Lunatic Asylum. The assigned causes of insanity in these cases were:—Fright, 1; predisposition, 1; physical causes, 2; grief, 2, pecuniary losses, 2; domestic unhappiness, 3; poverty and its consequences, 7; intemperance, 16; unknown, 11.

There are 900 children at present in one of the workhouses of the city of Limerick.

Miss Smith, whose presence of mind and fortitude were so conspicuous on the occasion of her escape from the infuriated ship *Amazon*, is at present staying at Dublin

A child, named Margaret Newstead, died of hydrophobia lately, at Barnby Moor, near East Retford. A strange dog passed through the village about a fortnight previously, and bit the child on the wrist as it was playing with Brown. The latter has just had the scars on his hand from the bite re-opened and cauterised

The total quantity of coals, cinders, and culm, shipped at the several ports of England, Ireland, and Scotland, coastwise, to other parts of the United Kingdom, in 1850, was 9,857,778 tons, and in 1851, 8,816,533. The quantities exported to foreign countries and to British settlements abroad, in 1850, was 3,351,886 tons, or the declared value of £1,284,224, against 3,408,543 tons of the declared value of £1,302 473, in 1851.

Among the Parliamentary papers just issued, is one respecting the late visit of the lamented Prince Albert to the Edinburgh Society. As a matter, in the event of another mission, that their supplies should be intrusted to practitioners acquainted with commercial affairs, &c.

Last night of the 46th Regiment was presented last week by a lunatic in Bedast Gaol. His brains were beaten out in a horrible manner with a piece of timber.

Colonel Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, the present Governor of Newfoundland, is selected as the successor of Sir John Harvey, deceased, as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Richard Grosvenor Butler is appointed Inspector-General of Police in Barbadoes, and Horatio Nelson Chapman is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands. Frederick Rawlins and James Walker, Esqrs., are appointed members of the Council of Barbadoes.

By a return just printed, which gives the average price of wheat, oats, and barley in eleven of the principal mercantile marine towns in Ireland, from the year 1832 to 1844 inclusive. It appears that in the first year the average price of wheat per qrs. was 18s. 10½d; of barley, 7s. 3d.; of oats, 5s. 4d. In 1840 the price of wheat per qrs. was 34s. 8d.; barley, 12s. 9½d.; oats, 8s. 8d. In the last year the prices were—wheat, 10s. 8½d.; barley, 7s. 2d.; oats, 5s. 6d. The average prices for the whole period were—wheat, 19s. 11½d.; barley, 7s. 10½d.; oats, 5s. 3½d.

Mr. Ward has been employed by the Fine Arts Commissioners to decorate the Commons corridor in the New Houses of Parliament. The subject chosen for his panel is "The Execution of the Marquis of Montrose," and the point taken is the incident of the executioner tying the Latin inscription of Montrose's actions around the neck of the "gallant Graham." Montrose was executed at Edinburgh, so that Mr. Ward will not be without picturesque scenery and architecture to vary the interest of his picture. The dress in which Montrose was executed is still preserved.

A Parliamentary return has been issued, which compares the number of passport s granted by the Foreign-office under the old system at £2 7s. 6d. each, with the number granted at 7s. 6d. Under the former system the number issued in the year 1850 5 was 1178, of which 93 were paid for, realising £2,809; under the new system, in 1851-52, 7304 were granted, of which 6502 were paid for, realising £2437. The highest number granted on one day, under the old system was 74, under the new 76

It is stated that the issue of tickets for the Cork National Exhibition commenced on the 27th ult., when crowds presented themselves to obtain them. Up to last Saturday morning there were no less than 1000 tickets disposed of. The buildings are capable of holding 4000 persons.

"SONGSTRESS," WINNER OF "THE OAKS," AT EPSOM, 1852.

"SONGSTRESS," WINNER OF THE OAKS.

SONGSTRESS," with the same jockey (Frank Butler), wearing the identical jacket and cap in which he puled through on Daniel O'Rourke, won the Oaks on Friday week in gallant style by a length, the race being run in two seconds less time than the Derby. The winner is by Irish Birdcatcher, dam Cyprian, winner of the Oaks in 1836; and it is a proof of the superiority of the sire, that his produce not only won the Derby, but on Friday were placed first, second, and third.

Songstress is a bay filly, the property of Mr. John Scott. Her only performance this year is the Oaks: she is engaged for the second year of the Third Triennial Stakes, at Ascot Heath; in the second year of the Third Triennial Produce Stakes, and the Gold Cup, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; in the Lancashire Oaks, at Liverpool; in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, at the York August meeting; in the great St. Leger and the Doncaster Stakes, at Doncaster.

This is the fourth year in succession that Frank Butler has carried off the Oaks, once or twice by fine riding; but on Friday he was incontestably upon the best mare which *started*—because as Red Hind did not get clear off till the others had got away at least a hundred yards in advance, and after all finished in a respectable position—having caught her horses before reaching the upper turn—there is no saying what might have happened if the Goodwood mare had her best chance.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT PRESTON.

THE Preston Peel Monument was inaugurated with great *éclat* on Monday last. The statue has been designed and executed by a self-taught artist, a native of the town of Preston, being his first large sculpture. It is placed upon a plain pedestal. The ceremony was attended by most of the clubs and benefit societies, and there was a larger procession than usual through the town. Arrangements were made by many trades to close their establishments for the whole of the day. Cheap trains by rail and river were also announced. The East Lancashire Railway Company made arrangements to accommodate about 6000 persons from Preston to Liverpool; 1000 scholars of the Sunday School Union, 3000 of the Church of England scholars, 1400 Catholics, and 600 from Cannon-street School, to Rufford.

BALMES' HOUSE, HOXTON.

THIS interesting specimen of olden domestic architecture, better known as Sir George Whitmore's House, situated on the west side of, and at a short distance from, Kingsland-road, near Hoxton, will very shortly be taken down; so that our readers may be glad to have their attention directed to this archæological relic of the north-eastern suburbs.

says a chronicler, "the King, with the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, Princess Mary, Elector Palatine, and Duchess of Richmond, came in coaches, which turned into Balmes' ground." Here it was that a loyal band of sturdy Cavaliers convened a meeting of the Lord Mayor and the principal citizens during those troublous times, to wait upon his Majesty at Whitehall, to offer him a guard of 10,000 men to protect his sacred person. Here, too, as sang the poet, was

> The once famed abode
> Of plump Lord Mayor and oft-praised civic cheer—
> The seat of loyal Whitmore, good old man,
> Who, for his duty to his King, preferr'd
> To pass in prison-house his lonesome hours.

In ancient records, leases, and other deeds relative to this estate, it is called Baumes and Balmes: and although it is at this time considered to be within the parish of St. John, at Hackney, it was originally part of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and so appeared in a plan taken about 1666.

Tradition says, that about the year 1660, a man was found drowned in the moat which at that time surrounded the house; the body having been brought to the churchwardens of Shoreditch parish, they refused to receive and inter it; but on application being made to the parochial authorities of Hackney, the body was received by them, and buried at the charge of the parish, and from this circumstance this house and estate was afterwards claimed as being in the parish of Hackney, and so it has remained ever since that time.

THE PRESTON PEEL MONUMENT.

BALMES' HOUSE, HOXTON.

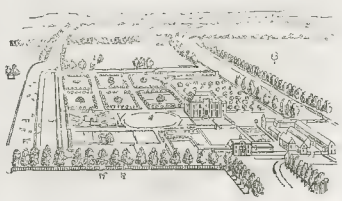
Balmes' House and Estate has been a place of note for upwards of three centuries. The house, anciently called *Baumes*, was built about 1540 by two Spanish merchants named Balm, of one of whom a portrait, dated 1543, was found in one of the rooms.

The mansion was pleasantly situated in the midst of gardens and grounds, laid out in the geometrical style of the sixteenth century; and by the accompanying View, in 1580, it had a large gate-house, and a farm adjoining. At the entrance of the principal gate formerly stood a double row of ancient elms, the garden being surrounded with a moat, which had also a large drawbridge.

The old place is associated with days of anarchy, fanaticism, and bloodshed in our history; "for here," says a well-informed correspondent of the *Times*, "it was that Charles I., with his Court, were entertained in tents in the garden by Sir George Whitmore, who occasionally resided here during his mayoralty, in 1631-32. Here it was, in the year 1641, that the same unfortunate Sovereign was greeted on his return from the north by a band of his devoted loyal subjects; "for here,"

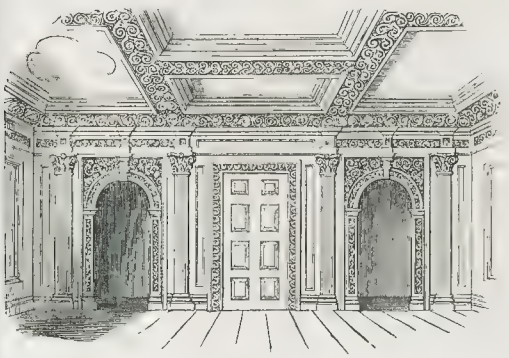
The trees which formed the avenue have long since been removed: the last was cut down in 1794, and some young trees were planted in their stead; but these also have been removed, and houses now line the road on each side all the way to the gate of Balmes' House.

The mansion is built of brick, and has two stories, with dormer windows in the high-pitched roof. The original entrance-gate was destroyed about 1794, and a modern one erected in its place. About seventy years since, the only entrance to the house was over a large drawbridge across the moat. There were two avenues leading to the house—one from the northern extremity of Hoxton, and the other by the road from Shoreditch to Kingsland and Stoke Newington; outside the wall, though within the moat, was a walk planted with fruit-trees, which were re-



BALMES' HOUSE AND ESTATE 1580.

moved about fifty years ago. The house and most were supplied with water, time immemorial, from an ancient well in Canonbury-fields, adjoining Canonbury House, Islington. The house front, as we see it in the older View, with six pair of Doric pilasters, has been considered one of our earliest specimens of brickwork and of the Italian style of architecture, introduced about the time of the Reformation.



CARVED APARTMENT IN BAUMES' HOUSE.

The principal apartments present some fine specimens of carving: we have engraved one of the rooms. There is some tapestry remaining in the house, but it has been mercilessly mutilated. After the mansion had ceased to be the abode of opulent citizens, it was converted into an asylum for insane persons. A few years since the estate was the property of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.; and the land attached to the mansion is now covered with streets and a square of houses called De Beauvoir Town.

We have omitted to mention that Baumes figures in the archery records three centuries since, and as an exercising field for the Artillery Company in 1664-70.—See Robinson's "History and Antiquities of Hackney."

MADAME JULLIENNE.

MADAME DEFRAN JULLIENNE, whose Portrait is presented by our Artist: after a drawing by Baugniet, was born at Rouen, the town which gave birth also to Poultier, the cooper-tenor, who some ten years since created no little sensation at the Grand Opera in Paris, but whose appearance here last season, at Her Majesty's Theatre, to sing in Italian his great part, *Masaniello*, was a complete failure, owing partly to a decay of his powers, but more to stage fright. Madame Jullienne was not originally destined for the stage; but her singing-master, M. Moiliot, was so struck with her magnificent voice, that he succeeded in overcoming the objections of her family to an artistic career. Her *début* took place for a charitable benefit, as *Alice*, in the first act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and as *Leonora*, in the fourth act of Donizetti's "Favorita;" and, as in the majority of cases in which amateurs appear before the stage-lights, the enthusiasm of the public determined Madame Jullienne to follow up her night's triumph by professional studies of the usual severity, and an immediate engagement for the Académie Royale de Musique was the result. In September, 1845, Madame Jullienne appeared on the boards of the Grand Opera as the successor of the celebrated Falcon, as *Rachel*, in Halévy's "Juive;" *Valentine* in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots;" and of Dorus Gras, as *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable." Her success was great—too great, in fact, as the Stoltz dynasty was at that period in full force, and Mdme Jullienne was not permitted to sing too often. At this period she was more remarkable for an immense volume of voice than for style in its management. She subsequently threw up her engagement, and went to Marseilles, where she went through the round of characters in the French *répertoire* of grand opera with such decided popularity, that the affairs of the theatre, which were in a precarious condition, became quite flourishing. From Marseilles she played in turn at the theatres of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Lille, Rouen, Lyons, Bordeaux, Frankfort, &c., everywhere being received most enthusiastically. The Stoltz-Pilet administration having ceased at the Grand Opera in Paris, MM Duponchet and Roqueplan, the new directors, offered Mdme. Jullienne an engagement; and in the seasons of 1848, 1849, and 1850, she was again *prima donna* of the Grand Opera, performing in Weber's "Der Freyschütz," Halévy's "Juive" and "Charles VI.," and in "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," &c. At the expiration of her engagement she resolved to sing in Italy, and went to Florence to take lessons of the most famed singing professors. Before she had accepted any offers made to her for the Italian theatres, she was induced to make an essay at the Royal Italian Opera. Her *début* in *Pauline* in Donizetti's "Martiri," on the 20th of April last, has been duly recorded in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were present on the occasion. Four times has this work been given, and the third and fourth acts twice the last time on Tuesday night, and no *artiste* has ever produced a more striking impression on the public than Mdme. Jullienne. The duo between her and Tamberlik in the last scene of the "Martiri," for veritable enthusiasm, has never been exceeded. On the 20th of May, Mdme. Jullienne sang for the first time in London the part of *Rachèle* in the Italian version of "La Juive," the Queen and Prince Albert honouring the representation with their presence, and remaining from the first scene to the fall of the curtain. In this magnificent opera, which, in addition to its intensely interesting libretto, contains some of the finest dramatic music ever heard, Mdme. Jullienne has permanently established her fame as a great lyric *artiste*. In all operas in which a powerful soprano is required for strong passions, Madame Jullienne is invaluable. She is never fatigued, or, at all events, she has the *ars celare artem*, for, at the conclusion of a long and trying work, her voice seems to be as fresh and as vigorous as at the opening. She is yet but young in the profession, and her coming in contact with the refined school of Italian vocalisation cannot fail to develop ultimately the liberal gifts with which she has been endowed by nature, in a still higher degree. It has been already remarked, that, since her first night of singing at the Royal Italian Opera, her method has been much improved. We have heard her in all the characters of the French Grand Opera, *Alice*, *Valentine*, &c., and in Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi"), but we understand that her *Norma* has been also highly successful in the great towns in France. With the noble voice she possesses, and with the disposition to study and improve, a brilliant future presents itself to Madame Jullienne on the Italian lyric stage.

MADAME JULLIENNE, AS "LA JUIVE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "LA JUIVE," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Beethoven's "Somnambula" was repeated on Saturday night, for the second time, followed by the condensed version of Gnecco's comic opera "La Prova d'un Opera Seria," Mdme de Lagrange appearing as *Cornlia*; Signor Calzolari, *Federico*; Signor F. Lablache, *Grillotto*; and Lablache, *Campanole*. Light comedy characters are infinitely better adapted to the capabilities of Mdme. Lagrange, than parts exacting dramatic power and passion. The capricious, touchy, and exacting *prima donna* was well acted and admirably sung: the introduced bravura was a triumph of florid vocalism, and deservedly brought down thunders of applause as she poured forth a series of notes as well as daring roulades. Lablache's duo with Mdme. Lagrange "Ah, guardate che figura," was received as usual with shouts of merriment, although it has been heard season after season for upwards of twenty years. Equally delighted was the auditory with the well-known directions of the sensitive composer to the orchestra. Lablache revels in practical jokes with the members of the band in the distribution of the parts of the scene to each player. Her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence.

On Tuesday Beethoven's immortal "Fidelio" was given for the third time; Mdlle. Cruvelli's *Leonora* being still her finest lyric assumption. "La Prova" followed the classic work.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," another character which no artist but Lablache can attempt to enact, was revived with Mdme. de Lagrange in the part of the lively widow, *Norina*; Signor Calzolari, *Ernesto*; and Signor Ferranti, *Dr. Malatesta*. Lablache was in excellent voice, and never, perhaps, played the part with more humour. "La Fête des Rosières" completed the night's programme.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani" was performed for the second time on Saturday, and Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was revived on Tuesday, with Grisi as the *Duchess*, Mario *Gennaro* her son, Ronconi the *Duke of Ferrara*, Mdlle. Segum

Maffio Orsini, Polonini *Adolfo*, Tagliafico *Gubetta* the Spaniard, and Marini *Don Apostolo Carilla*, the other parts being filled by Mei, Soldi, Zucchi, Gregorio Rommi, &c., in order to give full effect to the celebrated chorus of masques in the prologue in Venice. With the exception of the new contralto, who must be summarily dismissed with the record of her some-what failure, being vastly inferior to Da Meric, not to mention Negri and Alboni, the former representatives of *Orsini*, Donizetti's masterpiece was never more effectively executed than on this occasion. The choral and orchestral accompaniments, under Costa's able direction, were magnificently rendered; and Grisi and Mario being in their best voices, sang and acted with marvellous skill and power. Ronconi's *Duke* is one of the most subtle delineations on the stage. The intense irony with which he carries out the *Duke's* deadly purpose is quite appalling: in many respects it reminds us of Macready's *Iago*; and if Ronconi has never seen our great actor in that part, the resemblance between the two conceptions is very remarkable. Mario's voice in the Mazzolata was in a tower of strength, and contributed greatly to the electrical effect of it on the audience. The dying scene of Mario raised the enthusiasm of one of the greatest houses of the season to the highest pitch.

For the extra night, on Thursday, the popular lyric tragedy of Meyerbeer, "Les Huguenots," was represented for the fifth time.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presance. The house was filled to overflow.

ST. JAMES'S.

The German company brought over by Mr. Mitchell made their bow to an English audience in Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont," on Wednesday. The performance was preceded by a prologue, delivered by Fraulein Strehmayer; in which homage was paid to Shakspeare, whose bust, with those of Goethe and Schiller, was presented on a pedestal and crowned with laurel by the fair reciter. "Egmont" then followed, and we were soon introduced to Fraulein Stolte as *Clare*, the *burger* lass of the *Count*, and were at once impressed with her personal appearance and enjoyable elocution. Handsome and intelligent, with what we thought some crudity of manner, there was much histrionic power, which subsequent scenes served to develope in remarkable force. *Egmont* does not make his appearance until the second act, and as impersonated by Herr Emil Devrient, was noble of person, animated in feeling, and graceful in action. In him centres the interest of this historic drama, the performer was consequently capable of testing to certain alent proficient which both entertain as to what will or will not do for stage illustration. One scene in particular proved greatly effective, and, indeed, excited the enthusiasm of the audience—that between *Egmont* and *Clare*, in which the Countess affections are brought out into fiction—not to the actors but the veritable men stood before us. Among the minor parts must be distinguished that of *Ruysum*, the disabled soldier, by Herr Lumbach. It was quite equal to Lama'en. Other characters, such as *Silva* and *Jetter*, with an capable intelligence and fitness, significative of the completeness of the company and their habit of seeing together. All was in fine harmony, to which Beethoven's music not a little contributed, though some of the songs of *Clare* and *Brackenburg* were, to our regret, omitted. We consider the appearance of this *troupe* calculated to do much good to the stage, and were delighted to find that her Majesty, with Prince Albert, had condescended to grace their performances with their Royal presence. The house was crowded with a most fashionable and intelligent audience, by whom every point of importance was selected for appropriate applause. The two principal *artists* were frequently called before the curtain, and at the conclusion the plaudits were enthusiastic.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Under the direction of Miss Priscilla Horton, whose husband, Mr. T. German Reed, for many years at the head of the musical department at the Haymarket, is the director and conductor, an English opera season was commenced on Monday, with Balfe's "Somnambula." Miss Louisa Pyne being the *Amina*, Miss J. Bolden *Lisa*, Mrs. Fosbrooke *Teresa*, Mr. Harrison *Elvino*, Mr. Wallworth, the *Count* and Mr. Summers, from Manchester, *Alessio*. This cast was strong, and the opera was executed amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the well-filled house. Miss Louisa Pyne quite delighted her hearers by her unique delineation and by her exquisite vocalization. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and Auber's "Fra Diavolo" have followed the "Somnambula." In the musical burlesque of "Midas," Miss Rebecca Isaacs, one of the most pleasing of our young actresses, won the suffrages of the audience as *Apollo*. There is every prospect that the amateurs of the north-eastern quarter of the metropolis will liberally patronise this undertaking.

SURREY.

The inhabitants of the southern side of the Thames look regularly every summer for an operatic season. This year it is the popular Miss Romer, so long the star of English opera at Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres, who has undertaken the cares and responsibilities of management. Her campaign on Monday began auspiciously, appearing, as she did, in Raphino Lacy's version of "Cinderella," one of Miss Romer's favourite parts. Always popular as the *Prince*, Mr. H. Corri the pompous' *Baron*, Borrani *Dandini*, Herr Kuehler, *Alidoro* the tutor, Mr. H. Widdecomb *Pedro*, the low comedy servant, and the Misses Coveney, the crest sisters. The opera was received with the most lively demonstrations of satisfaction, and Miss Romer had a great *encor* on the versa of the National Anthem, sung at the conclusion of "Cinderella." For the holyday patrons, a new comedietta, by Mr. Halsell, entitled "The Sweep's Pass; or, the Torrent of the Ghaur-e-Ghol," was provided. As Mr. W. West is stage manager, it may be readily conjectured that the eye for the picturesque has not been in vain. The opening scene of the section of the author's drama, and that some fine groupings were presented, embodied in the chief parts by Messrs. T. Mead, A. Stirling, Brandon, H. Widdecomb, Miss Poole, and the Misses Coveney, with the customary triumph of the good over the wicked—to the honour of Surrey audiences, a never-failing subject of satisfaction: the piece will have its day. Herr Meyer Lutz is the music director, and Mrs. Weiss and Miss Poole and Mr. C. Romer are included in the engagements.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Fitzball's version of Victor Hugo's beautiful story was revived on Monday under the title of "Esmeralda, or the Hunchback of Notre Dame," the two characters included in the title being performed by Miss Howard and Mr. H. Farren. The piece was throughout respectably acted, and the situations were effective. It was followed by a new extravaganza, taken from "The Arabian Nights," and called "Ganem, or the Slave of Love"—*Ganem* being impersonated by Miss Howard, between whom and the *Caliph Haroun* (Mr. Shalders) the interest of the scene pendulates. It is from the pen of Mr. Talfourd, the author of "Atalanta," and, like all his burlesques, spark es with puns. The scenery and costumes are exceedingly splendid: and, though the piece lacks action a little, its vivacity is maintained by the fun of the dialogue, which is incessantly pleasing and, and teases the mind into constant attention. The spectacle was perfectly successful, and the house was full.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

These famous gardens opened on Monday with great *éclat*. The improvements are numerous and important. There is scarcely a point of the property upon which the taste of the proprietors, aided by considerable expenditure, has not been gracefully employed; and the new Dioramas of the "Arctic Regions" and the "Lake of Lucerne" are pauned very far above the average merit. The concert is excellent: the madrigals, sung by the boys' voices, created a sensation; and the singing of Signor Marini, a *tenore di forza* from Naples, was appreciated with enthusiasm. His voice is both powerful and sweet, and his style of the best modern school. He was encored in a song of Verdi, and in Balfe's air, "When the fair land of Poland." The new ballet, in the new theatre, "Zelita, the Maid of Calabria, is a successful specimen of the art choreographic: the music, the scenery, and the dresses are in good taste, and the dancing of Mdlle Pedro and M. Vandris, of the Académie de Musique, at Paris, is adm rable. The *corps de ballet* is numerous and well selected, and the several groupings are distinguished by their novelty and elegance. The ballet was enthusiastically applauded. Fine weather is alone wanting to secure to the director a triumphant season.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

These gardens were well attended on Monday, when the visitors were evidently delighted with the several novelties, which we have already noticed. A new ballet, entitled "Azurine; or, the Enchanted Waters," was much applauded; the dashing to the music of Bonnay's spirited mazurka, the Polka Cremorne, and the terrific feat of Mdlle. Pauline Violante, overlopping the loftiest trees of the property, with a double company of serenaders, were among the more prominent features of the evening, which closed most brilliantly.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "MONT BLANC."—On Wednesday evening, being the hundredth time of this popular entertainment, Mr. Albert Smith presented to each of the ladies occupying the stalls a bouquet of the choice flowers of the season, a graceful compliment which was highly appreciated.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro, honoured Mr. Burford's Panorama of Salzburg and Nunevah with his presence on Wednesday last. We are happy to say that his Grace looked extremely well, and highly appreciated the excellence of the pictures. Whilst having himself visited the city of Salzburg, his Grace was much interested in the various beautiful objects with which the view abounds, and which appeared to be quite familiar to him.

SCRIBE AND HALEVY'S "JUIVE."

OUR Artists have depicted one of the most striking scenes in the opera of "La Juive," at the Royal Opera. It is the interview between *Lazaro*, the Jew goldsmith (M. Gueymard), condemned to death, and *Cardinal de Brosa*, President of the Council of Constance (Herr Formes). The Cardinal, from a sympathising *Eachele*, finds the Jewish, which he cannot account for, is anxious to save her life, and proposes to the Jew, as the condition, to become a Christian. *Lazaro* not only glorins in being a martyr to his faith, but avenges his sorrows on the proud churchman, by telling him that the child, which he was supposed to have been parent with the mother, in a fire at Rome, was saved by a Jew, and that he (*Lazaro*) knows where the lost chi d can be found. The Cardinal, with bended knee, in vain implores the Jew to disclose the secret. It is only when *Rachele* is sacrificed that the Cardinal learns that he has killed his child.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The directors are rummaging their library for works "composed expressly for the Philharmonic Society"—a very praiseworthy task on their parts, for which proves, however, that the administrations of former days displayed infinitely greater zeal for art than the men in office of present times, as the "doubting one" principle has been in full force of late years. At Monday's sixth concert we had spohr's somniferous symphony in D minor, and a MS overture by Cusenbini. The former work, albeit admirably rendered, did not make the slightest impression on the auditory, whose taste and judgment, we presume, ought not to be impugned for their frigidity. If music is to be regarded as a mathematical problem, then may hearers be enchanted with Spohr's circumaxic combinations, profound peculiarities, dry details, and clever contrivances; but to learning and science the world will make up its mind a want of fancy and imagination. Even a most cultivated body of amateurs and professors will not be persuaded that mechanical monotony is creative genius. The Spontini double contrabasso obligato accompaniments to Monday's audacity at the D minor of Beethoven, which opened the second part, with the profound apathy attending the hearing of the D minor of Spohr, to comprehend rightly the wide difference in the principles of construction which are capable of evincing the difference in the principles of construction which are capable of evincing the weight of a character of no ordinary subtlety, and of investing it with artistic prominence, without exaggerating. Standing out, as he did, however, from the other performers, we were not prepared for the inferior tone he can produce any violent contrast between him and them. A company so thoroughly competent for the business divided amongst them we scarcely ever recollect witnessing; in this respect it is much superior to the French *troupe* that accompanied Rachel, and will render these performances eminently satisfactory. Peculiar as this play of "Egmont" is, exclusively political in its interest, and altogether antheatrical in its materials and structure, it proves to be much more dramatically interesting than enacted than might have been anticipated. These performances will, we doubt not, touch something both to English authors and actors, and go far to remove certain absurd prejudices which both entertain as to what will or will not do for stage illustration. One scene in particular proved greatly effective, and, indeed, excited the enthusiasm of the audience—that between *Egmont* and *Clare*, in which the Countess affections are brought out into fiction—not to the actors but the veritable men stood before us. Among the minor parts must be distinguished that of *Ruysum*, the disabled soldier, by Herr Lumbach. It was quite equal to Lama'en. Other characters, such as *Silva* and *Jetter*, with an capable intelligence and fitness, significative of the completeness of the company and their habit of seeing together. All was in fine harmony, to which Beethoven's music not a little contributed, though some of the songs of *Clare* and *Brackenburg* were, to our regret, omitted. We consider the appearance of this *troupe* calculated to do much good to the stage, and were delighted to find that her Majesty, with Prince Albert, had condescended to grace their performances with their Royal presence. The house was crowded with a most fashionable and intelligent audience, by whom every point of importance was selected for appropriate applause. The two principal *artists* were frequently called before the curtain, and at the conclusion the plaudits were enthusiastic.

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The programme included the names of Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Herr Kuhe, and the composer conducted his own work. The noble hall was filled with a numerous audience, by whom the performances was received with the greatest enthusiasm. At it will, no doubt, be performed in London before the season is over, our notice will appear in due course. —— The Cecilian society executed, at the Assembly-room of the Royal Hotel, Bancroft's Institute, "La Belle Egypte" by the Sacred Harmonic Society under Costa's direction, and the sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society ——Next Wednesday will be the sixth and last concert of the New Philharmonic Society, at which Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be repeated; the fourth meeting of the Quartet Association; the marriage of the Misses Birch; and the evening concert of Mr. Benson.——Next Friday will be a concert for the benefit of Mdlle. Clotilde de Beaky, and the annual entertainment of the Royal Society of Female Musicians.——The Liverpool Philharmonic Society, much to its honour, produced on Monday night, at the fourth subscription concert, the new oratorio of "Joseph," composed by Mr. Charles Horsley, the son of the veteran g.ee composer, and brother of the gifted painter. The principal parts were sung by Miss Birch, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Herr Formes

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Royal and aristocratic Ascot will occupy four days of the coming week, and with the best cup, or rather Emperor's Plate, entry since the famous Zingaree year, and a good general list, is sure to repay a visit. To those who love a crush we recommend Thursday; the "quiet and easy" people will find Tuesday the best. Her Majesty is expected to be present on both these days. The only race meeting besides is Beverley, which is fixed for Wednesday and Thursday.

The only regattas to come off are the Roya. Mersey Club match at Liverpool, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club match, both on Saturday.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: M.C.C. and Ground v. the Surrey Club, at Lord's. All England match, at Chichester. Tuesday: Matches at West Wickham, Harrow, and Islington. Wednesday: Match between Liverpool and Manchester, at Manchester. Thursday: All England match, at Ipswich. Friday: King's College v. Addiscombe College.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—So much time was occupied in preparing for the settling, that scarcely any business was done in future events, and we have but a short quotation to submit:—

EMPEROR'S PLATE.
3 to 1 agst Voltigeur | 4 to 1 agst Teddington

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—3 to 1 agst Bilton

DERBY
30 to 1 agst The Reiver | 40 to 1 agst Lascelles | 50 to 1 agst Brother to Chanticleer
40 to 1 —— Lord Fazenberg | 40 to 1 —— Dupe

THURSDAY.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted at the following prices:—

ASCOT STAKES
6 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn | 8 to 1 agst Allegro

EMPEROR'S PLATE.
2 to 1 agst Voltigeur | 5 to 1 agst any other

ST LEGER.
6 to 4 agst Danio. C'Honrko and Songstress

DERBY.
25 to 1 agst Cossack | 25 to 1 agst The Reiver | 40 to 1 agst Constantine (t)
25 to 1 —— Vandercbokem | 30 to 1 —— West Australian | 40 to 1 —— Elmsthorpe
30 to 1 agst Brother to Chanticleer

MANCHESTER RACES. WEDNESDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Wright's bl. f. Bird-on-the-Wing, 1. Mr. Fowler's Calot, 2.

The MERKLAM HANDICAP of 5 sovs each Mr. Hargreave's Osbaldeston, 1, Mr. J. R. Scott's Taly, 2.

The Union Cup of £200.—Mr. Greville's Frantic, 1. Mr. Austin's Miss Julia, 2.

The BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Fuley's Trousseau, 1. Mr. Worth ington's Rachstéz, 2.

The MAIDEN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Dobson's ch g by Malcolm, 1. Mr. Allardice's f by Fancy Boy, out of Pelisse, 2.

WYE RACES.—MONDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs each, and 20 added Mr Cameron's Handsome Doe, 1. Mr. Land's Thrush, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. Land's Thrush, 1. Mr. Smith's Union Jack, 2.

HURDLE STAKES of 2 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. Land's Prospect, 1. Mr. Verrall's British Consul, 2.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The extreme wetness of the day on Saturday last had the effect of thinning the attendance of the sailing match. Still there was a considerable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The *Meteor*, chartered by the club for the occasion, left London-bridge at ten in the morning with about 180 persons on board. The following splendid yachts accompanied the boat; viz. the *Avalon*, *Marziana*, *Phantom*, *Volante*, *Fleur de-lis*, *Eclipse*, *Frolic*, *Will o'-the-Wisp*, *Mersea*, *Mouse*, &c

The race was for a purse of 20 guineas for the first boat, and £5 for the second; the distance, from Erith to the Lower Hope Point and back; and one minute per ton time allowed by the larger to the smaller craft. The following had been entered:—

1	Traveller ..	10 tons	G H Jackson, Esq. .... Blue burgee
2	Julia	8 ,, ...	William Bain, Esq. .... Blue square
3	Water Witch	8 ,, ...	Lieut. Jeffard Wood .... Red and white, quartered
4	Romp	8 ,, ...	Read J Knight, Esqrs. White, with blue border
5	Vandyke	8 ,, ...	R Wallis, Esq. .... White, with red heart pierced with a blue arrow
6	Invicenta ..	12 ,, ...	Lieut. Legg, R.N. .... White, with red cross
7	Ivy	12 ,, ...	T Harvey, Jun, Esq .... White, with blue cross
8	Sea Nymph ..	10 ,, ...	C Mosier, Jun, Esq .... White, before blue
9	Cygnet	9 ,, ...	William Tuckwell, Esq. Blue, with amber border

The start took place, under the direction of Mr. Goodson, the commodore, at 19 h. 29 m. 30 s. All sailed good and the same moment, the *Julia* exhibiting most skill in setting her sails. The *Kitten* first got a clear lead, followed by the *Romp*, and in Long Reach there was about 200 yards between them, and the like distance between the *Romp* and *Britannia*: then followed the *Valentine*, *Calliope*, *Julia*, *Water Witch*, and *Traveller*. The *Julia* began to mend her position, when she unfortunately carried away her jib-boom, and the delay consequent upon this deprived her of much chances of success. At Purfleet the *Valentine* passed the little *Calliope*, and at Broadness Point the *Romp* went by the *Kitten* to the windward. No change of importance occurred to the Lower Hope, where the boats arrived in the following order:—

Romp	..	..	2 hours 19 minutes 45 seconds
Kitten	..	..	2 ,, 55 ,, 10 ,,
Britannia ..	..	..	3 ,, 0 ,, 0 ,,
Julia	..	..	3 ,, 4 ,, 50 ,,
Valentine ..	..	..	3 ,, 11 ,, 0 ,,
Water Witch	..	..	3 ,, 15 ,, 30 ,,
Traveller ..	..	..	3 ,, 31 ,, 30 ,,

It may be necessary here to remark, owing to the subsequent closeness of the mate; between the first two boats, that the *Romp* lost about a couple of minutes by preparing to round the steamer, which was at anchor, instead of the flagboat, which the *Kitten* passed on the starboard hand, and made the best use of her time to flood; and off Coal House Point, the *Kitten* reached by the *Romp* into the first place. In this position they continued to the finish, where, owing to the wind having so close, the *Romp* was unprovided with an 80p part of the *Kitten's* crew, the latter lost the race. At 5 hours 7 minutes 50 seconds the *Kitten* came up to the flag-buoy, but to the northward instead of the southward. She was consequently surprised at the mistake, and made the best use of her helm to retrace her steps and get round the right way, but had scarcely done so when the *Romp* came in on the right side, and less than two minutes' time having elapsed between the correct rounding, the *Romp* was the winner. The time was as follows:—

Kitten	..	..	5 hours 9 minutes 50 seconds
Romp (the winner)	..	..	5 ,, 11 ,, 15 ,,
Julia	..	..	5 ,, 23 ,, 0 ,,
Britannia ..	..	..	5 ,, 31 ,, 30 ,,
Valentine ..	..	..	5 ,, 33 ,, 0 ,,

Mr. Goodson presented the prizes to the two first captains, with a deserved eulogium upon the nautical skill they had displayed; and Mr. Knight, in accepting the larger prize, attributed the success to be owing to the canvas he had that day sailed under, which he subsequently declared enabled him to put his boat much nearer the wind than ever she had gone before.

Mr. Gorst, the well-known caterer upon those occasions, left the company nothing to desire as regarded the viands for the day; and the band of the Royal Artillery contributed largely to the gratification of the company on board the steamer.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES.—The annual procession of the boats through the Cambridge colleges took place on last Saturday night. The boats were up, as usual, in the Mil. Pit and returned to Kine's, where they congregated, and the racing season ended with loud and prolonged cheering. A few days before, the members of Christ's College, Cambridge, presented to the Rev. Leigh Hunt, B.A., a handsome silver cup, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard, and of the services which he has on different occasions rendered to the boat club. The cup is a large double-handed one, of an elegant form, highly ornamented with fruit and flowers, in the most approved style of chasing.

ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Mr. Deane, the honorary secretary of the metropolitan committee, has received a communication through Her Excellency the Countess of Eglinton's private secretary, the Rev. F. Gould, authorising him to affix her name, with a subscription of £5, to the list of subscribers for a ladies' cup, to be rowed for by gentlemen at the forthcoming regatta of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The Lady Mayoress and several other ladies have forwarded subscriptions. It is understood that a couple of crews from Oxford intend to contest for the prize.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB, ESSEX.—This club, which was first founded in September, 1841, by vessels from the Cork Light, and Brooke, and the Ryde, or Victoria, Club in 1845), will hold its annual regatta in and off Harwich Harbour, on Mid-summer-day, the 24th of June instant, when three cups will be sailed for by yachts of any Royal club, and a dozen cannon balls, or rowing be decided, as well as sailing matches between professional tars of all descriptions. Any yachtsman or naval officer will be admitted free to the Royal Harwich Yacht Club-house during the regatta, on application to the secretary, or a member of committee. We hear that the sailing match for the Sixty Guinea Cup promises an unusually large entry, and that, consequently, several steamers will accompany the vessels round the Cork Light, and through the Wa.-knowa "rolling-grounds." Two hundred yachtsmen will afterwards dine together at the Three Cups.

FOOT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND £50 A SIDE.—This exciting struggle for the championship took place on Monday, on the well-known pedestrian and cricket grounds adjoining Mr. Garratt's Copenhagen house between Lovett, the champion, and Jackson, the American bear. Before the starting was 6 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Lovett; at the finish of the fifth mile, 2 to 1 on Jackson; seventh mile, 10 to 1 on Jackson. The start took place at nine minutes to six o'clock. Jackson gained upon his opponent every mile, and he completed the ten miles in 91 min. 34 sec., the quickest run ten miles on record, being ahead of Lovett one third of a mi e.

CRICKET.—The great match, "All England against Surrey," commenced on Thursday morning at the Oval, Kennington. All England went in first, and, after showing some beautiful play, finished at half-past six o'clock, with eighty-six runs; Dean, Sampson, Wright, and Anderson scoring the largest number. The other side then commenced, and left off w ithout losing a wicket.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS FOR JUNE.

The following are the dates on which the foreign and colonial mails will be made up at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, during the present month (including the new postal contracts which will come into operation), and when the return packets will be due at Southampton, Plymouth, Liverpool, &c.:

For British North America, Bermuda, the United States, California, &c., on the evenings of the 1st and 15th inst. from Liverpool to New York direct; and on the mornings of the 9th and 23d inst. to direct, viâ Southampton, by United States mail packets; on the evening of the 14th inst. to New York, 17th inst. to Halifax and Boston, 18th inst. by New York, and on the evening of the 28th inst. to Boston, and Liverpool, by British mail packets. Next packet due on the 9th inst., and then weekly.

For the British and foreign colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras, Nassau, and Havannah), Venezuela, New Granada, Grey Town (San Juan de Nicaragua), Chili, Peru, and California, on the mornings of the 2d and 17th inst.; Mexico and Havannah on the morning of the 2d only, and Honduras, Nassau, &c. on the morning of the 17th inst., viâ Southampton. Next packets due on the 3d and 20th inst.

For St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, West and South Australia, Port Philip, Sydney, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Lands, on the evening of the 2d inst., and hereafter on the evening of the 2d of every alternate month, by the Australian Royal Mail Company's screw packets, viâ Plymouth.

For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, and Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the mornings of the 7th, 17th, and 28th inst., viâ Southampton—due on the 6th, 16th, and 26th inst.

For the Mediterranean, Malta, Greece, Alexandria, India, &c., by the fortnightly overland closed mails, viâ Marseilles, on the evenings of the 8th and 24th inst. Next mail due in London on the 20th inst

For Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, India, &c., on the morning of the 21st inst., viâ Southampton.

For Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and the Falkland Islands, on the morning of the 9th inst., viâ Southampton; and on the 24th inst.

For the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, Mauritius, Ceylon, India, the Island of Ascension, &c., on the evening of the 14th inst., viâ Plymouth. Next packet over due.

From France and Belgium daily (except Sundays); Hamburgh, &c., Tuesday and Friday evenings; Holland, &c., Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed that the Commissioners of Customs do authorise brandy, entered for immediate transhipment to a foreign port, to be sampled under the following conditions; viz. that duty is to be paid on the quantity when it exceeds one gallon, and that the samples are to be included in the casks or packages selected for examination by the officers of the revenue.

The *Strathaeden* arrived this week in the Thames from Sydney, whence she sailed the 1st of January, with 9137 ounces of gold, valued at about £35,000.

A seizure of upwards of 2000 lb. of smuggled tobacco, cigars, and snuff was made by the Inland Revenue officers, at Ross, a few days ago.

A number of respectable young women, chiefly servants, are preparing to emigrate to Australia. On Monday 800 persons set sail from the Mersey for Geelong, all of them having been sent out by the Government Commissioners.

A report recently presented to the town council of Liverpool gives the following statistics of public-houses and beer-houses in proportion to the population in several of the large towns of England. London (metropolitan district), 1 to 427; ditto (City), 1 to 198; Liverpool, 1 to 265; Manchester, 1 to 630; Birmingham, 1 to 39.. Thus it will be seen that there are more publichouses, in proportion to the population in Liverpool, than in any other of the large towns, except that portion of the metropolis which is included in the city of London.

"Father, it tells here about illuminated manuscripts. What were they lighted with?" The father answered, "With the light of other days, my son!"

By the arrival of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Dragon*, Capt. Gifford, accounts have been received from Lisbon of the 28th ult., which announce the death of Count das Antas, who headed the revolutionary junta of Oporto in 1847. He had been long ill, and his decease was not unexpected.

The wife of Mr. Marshall, baker and corn-factor, of Woodford, Essex, died lately of mortification occasioned by the carelessness of her having punctured her thumb with a pin and shortly afterwards washed her apron in some water in which she had put a quantity of bleaching powder.

On Monday the Custom-house officers at the Belgian frontier, having opened a large package which had been directed to Count d'O——, to contain a marble statue, found t. at it conta-ned a dead body. It was at first supposed that some crime had been committed; but it was afterwards ascertained, from the explanation of Count d'O——, that the body was that of a relation that he was having conveyed for interment to the family vault near Toulon, and that he had made a false declaration of the contents of the case in order to avoid the heavy charges which are usually made for the conveyance of the bodies of persons dying in foreign countries.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the whole of the present week there has been an extensive business has been transacted in the market for metal securities, and the near approach of the period for the shutting of the transfer-books has increased the eagerness of the buyers to invest. The result has been a further advance in the quotations for the principal portion of the list, since Friday last, but been about 2 per cent. the Three per Cents having at one time touched 100¾ for sellers. For the next Account large transactions have been entered into; and, judging from the present position of the market, the immense influx of bullion from the sales of the precious metals, and the low value of money, there appears to be every reasonable prospect of even higher prices. It must be borne in mind, however, that the 10th instant is our dividend day for the Three per Cents, and that the actual value of them, ex dv., which they will be shortly marked, is 89¾.

Notwithstanding that the exchanges show no profit upon shipments, after making allowances for freight, charges, &c., upwards of £600,000 sterling in gold has been taken for the United States, and £130,000 has come to hand from New York. From Australia about £130,000 has come in, and several parcels of gold are reported from France. A large quantity of silver has been recently purchased for India; and the steamer which left for Syria on Tuesday took out not less than 250,000 sovereigns. This is the largest export of the precious metals ever made to our Australian colonies, from whence most extraordinary accounts continue to arrive on the subject of the productiveness of the mines.

The public generally have evinced no desire to operate in the new Austrian loan; nevertheless, owing, doubtless, to the influence of the Messrs. Rothschild—the agents on this occasion—the whole of the subscription lists have been filled up, and several transactions have been officially noted at ½ premium. The holders of the scrip have the assurance that the interest will be forthcoming. The bulk of the scrip remains, and not in bank notes of questionable value. Looking to the wretched financial position of Austria, and the owness of her credit in all parts of the world, it is quite evident that the Austrian Government made larger loans to relieve the pressing necessities of the State. Notice has been issued that a large quantity of Danish Five per Cent. Stock will shortly be created, and that the whole of the present Three per Cent. Stock will be converted on the part of the Sardinian Government. The punctuality with which the dividend payments have hitherto been met, and the comparatively small foreign debt of Sardinia, make it pretty evident that the attempt will be a successful one. On the whole, the demand for foreign bonds has not been active. Mexican Stock has continued extremely heavy, but Northern and Spanish has maintained its previous value. On Thursday Account scrip was marked 10¼ Brazilian Five per Cents were done at 100¾; Ditto, new Bonds, 99¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 104; Equador, 4¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 23; Portuguese Five per Cents, 86¾ to 99¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104¾; Spanish Active Five per Cents were done at 100¾; Ditto, new Bonds, 99¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 104; Equador, 4¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 23; Portuguese Five per Cents, 86¾ to 99¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104¾; Spanish Active, 19¾; Passive, 5⅝; Spanish Three per Cents for the Account, 48 to 47⅞; Ditto, New Deferred, 21⅜; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 40¾ to 39¾; Ditto, for the Account, 40; Ditto, Deferred, 19¾ to 19⅜; and Dutch Two and-a-Half per Cents, 62¾ to 62. A few purchases have been effected in Grenada One-and-a Half per Cents, at 20⅛; Ditto, Deferred, 8¾ to 9, and Danish Five per Cents, 104¾; Dutch Four per Cents are worth 99¾.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols, Money, were done at 100⅜. They continued steady on the two following days, and the general quotations were officially marked on Tuesday as follows:—Annuities, 1860, 100⅜; Consols for immediate transfer, 100⅜; Ditto, for the Account, 100⅜; Three per Cents, Reduced, 99¾; and the New Three-and-a-Quarters, 102¾. Bank Stock was done at 209¾; India Stock, 259; Exchequer Bills, 1½ dis; Bonds, 1¼ dis; India Bonds, 90s premium. The two latter are very high figures, considering that a reduction of interest is about to take place Canada Five per Cent. Bonds have been quoted at 114¾; and City Navigation ditto, 9.

The Joint-stock Share Market has continued somewhat active, and further enhanced rates have been realised. There is no doubt whatever that many of the shares now being sold beneath their intrinsic value. National Provincial Bank of England Shares have improved £1 10s; and Oriental, £1. British North American have marked 56½; Commercial of London, 56¾; London Joint Stock, 18¾; London and Westminster, 25¾; National Provincial of England, 44; National of Ireland, 20; Oriental Bank Corporation, 37; Provincial of Ireland, 40¾; South Australian, 24¾; Union of Australia, 43; and Union of London, 46¾. Steamboat Shares have been done as to lows:—Australian Royal Mail, par; General Screw, 5½; General Steam, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental, 83; Ditto, new, 3½; and Royal Mail Steam, 78.

The Foreign Share Market on Saturday displayed much animation. The comparatively small traffic returns, compared with ... bilees, prevented buyers from coming ... operations were ... mands are £430,850. During the first six months of the present year they will have amounted to £3,996,178, against £2,838,7.9 last season. The following were the closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 13; Caledonian, 19¾; Eastern Counties, 9¾; East Lancashire, 17; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 31⅜; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 52; Great Northern, 20¾; Ditto, Half, B Stock; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 39¾; Great Western, 93; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71½; Leeds, Northern, 16; ; London and Blackwall, 8⅞; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western 122. Ditto, Fifths, 17½; Ditto, £10 Shares, 9½; London and South-Western, 91¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23¾; Midland, 67⅝; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 37; Newmarket, 1⅛; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 6½; Norfolk, 7¾; North Devon, 9¾; North Staffordshire, 11; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 5⅛; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 4⅜; Shrewsbury and Chester, 17¾, Ditto, Oswestry, 12½; South-Eastern, 23¾; Thames Haven, Dock, and Railway, 5¾; Wilts and Berks, 4¾; West Cornwall 10½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17⅛; Ditto, Extensions, 1⅜; York and North Midland, 23¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Anglian, 36¾; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 87½; Leeds and Bradford, 104½; Needles, Original, 6½; Oxford, 24¾; Royston and Hitchin, 92; Wear Valley, 30½; Wilts and Somerset (Great Western), 109¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, No. 2, 3¾; Caledonian, 6½; Eastern Counties, 1 pm; Ditto, New Six per Cents, 13¾, ex div.; Eastern Union, 1½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 5½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 15¾; Great Western, Five per Cent., 107; London and Brighton, 34 ex Cent., 150; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, 13¾; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 147½; Ditto, Preference, Four-and-a half per Cents., 8; North British, 8¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent., 134; York and North Midland, Purchase, 10¾.

FOREIGN.—Luxembourg, 3¾; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France 23¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10¾ ex div.; Paris and Lyons, 10¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 22¾; Rouen and Havre, 12; Tours and Nantes, 11¾ ex div

Gold Mining Shares have been in very moderate request On Thursday, Anna Paula were done at 1¼; Anglo-Californian, ¾; Australian Freehold, ⅛; British Australian Gold, ⅜; Cobre Copper, 3¾; Great Polgooth, 7¾; Liberty, 1⅛; Port Phillip, 1½; United Mexican, 2¼; and West Martposa, ⅛.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—Consols have ruled steady to-day, at full prices. The Three per Cents have been done at 100⅜ for the Account, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents 102¾; Exchequer Bills, 83s; India Bonds, 91s pm. Foreign bonds are tolerably firm. Brazilian, 100¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¾; Mexican, 31¾; and Spanish per Three Cents, 47¾. In Railway Shares very little doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our own last returns has been confined to 5280 quarters, principally from Essex and Kent. By land carriage the receipts of that grain fresh up to-day were very moderate, hence the aggregate show of samples was small. The attendance of both town and country makers was comparatively limited, and only a small amount of business was transacted, in wheat of lamgrowth, at Monday's prices. Very little was doing for forward delivery. Only 1600 quarters of wheat have come fresh to hand from abroad. Selected qualities were in fair demand, but all other kinds were dull, at barely late rates. Floating cargoes of wheat and beans were not lower. The show of barley was very moderate, yet the demand for all kinds was slow at barely previous quotations. We had a dull sale for malt, and oats and pulse were the turn lower. Although the supply of oats was tolerably good—12 220 quarters having arrived from abroad—holders were said to sell except at full prices. Beans, peas, and fine flour steady. The imports of the latter into the United Kingdom last week were 11 650 barrels.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 2680; barley, 70; malt, 2030; oats, 2040; flour, 22 0 Irish: barley, 150; oats, 6920. Foreign: wheat, 1600; barley, 3690; oats, 13,300; flour, 290 sacks, 1940 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 42s; ditto, white, 43s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 24s to 25s; barley, 24s to 28s; grinding ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 28s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 54s; Chevalier, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Yonghal and Cork, black, 16s to 21s; ditto, white, 18s to 22s; Sligo, Limerick, and Londonderry, 18s to 21s; grey peas, 33s to 34s; maple, 34s to 35s; white ditto, 32s to 33s; boilers, 34s to 35s. Town-made flour, 32s to 40s. Suffolk and Essex, 30s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 32s per 280 lb. *Foreign.* American flour, 18s to 22s per barrel; French, 28s to 30s per sack.

The Seed Market.—No fair business is doing in our market that late rates are almost nominal. Cakes are lower in purchase.

LINSEED, English, sowing, new ..... crushing, 44s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Bombay, 38s to 40s; Egyptian, 36s to 38s per quarter. Hempseed, small and good ..... white ditto, 38s to 40s per quarter. Rapeseed, fine new, 34l to 36l per last. Coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt. Canary, fine new, 42s to 44s per quarter. Tares, new, 4s to 5s per bushel. Trefoil, 28s to 32s per cwt. Carraway, 24s to 26s per cwt. Turnip-seed, 8s, stockless and tarkard, 7s to 7s 6d per 8lb. Coriander, 7s per cwt. Brown mustard, 9s to 10s per 8lb; white ditto, 10s to 12s per cwt.

The Average.—Imports of wheat into the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 40s 5d; barley, 27s 11d; oats, 20s 1d, rye, 32s 9d, beans, 34s 3d; peas, 37s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 8d; barley, 28s 0d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 36s 7d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 39s 6d.

Butter.—Wheat in barley, in oats, in rye, in beans, in peas, in

Provisions.—Our market continues to be well supplied with ..... and the general demand is steady, and prices are well supported. Comparatively little is doing in the Irish trade, and prices are barely supported. Since last Monday, the supply of ..... has been moderate, and the demand for all kinds of ..... has been steady, at full prices. The ..... has been moderate, and the demand for ..... has been steady, at full prices. The ..... has been moderate, and the demand for ..... has been steady, at full prices. The ..... has been moderate, and the demand for

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE GRISETTE. BY A. SOLOMON.

MR. SOLOMON has added coquettish treatment to a coquettish subject in this very bright little picture. We all know the passage from the "Sentimental Journey" to which it refers:—

In a few minutes the grisette came in with her box of ices:—"I will buy nothing, however," said I, within myself. The grisette would show me everything: I was hard to please; she would not seem to see it; she opened her little magazine, and laid all her laces one after another before me—unfolded and folded them up again one by one with the most patient sweetness. I might buy, or not; the poor creature seemed anxious to get a penny, and laid herself out to win me; and not so much in a manner which seemed artful, as in one I felt simple and caressing.

We have said the treatment is coquettish; and in this excess of coquetting the artist does injustice to the little heroine of a small every-day adventure, whom the author wishes to represent as a thoroughly artless being. "I was hard to please; she would not seem to see it." Is this verified in the face in the picture, pretty and persuasive though it be? We think not; and, if so, it is not Sterne's grisette. The coquetting of the artist is shown again in the manner in which, excluding the doctor's real presence from the picture, he shows only his reflection in the glass, where, also, the back of the grisette occupies a prominent position; and yet the hat and cane are realities. The picture, withal, is very charmingly painted, and makes a good Engraving.

SHEEP WASHING, ISLE OF SKYE. BY R. ANSDELL.

ANSDELL is making wonderful progress in the department of art which he appears to have adopted, that of wild mountain scenery, and cattle which herd therein. He has three pieces in the present exhibition—(188) "Lytham Sand Hills, Lancashire;" (284) "Cattle Fair, Isle of Skye, Glen Sligisham;" and (1096) "Sheep-washing," also in Glen Sligisham, of which last we give an Engraving. This work evinces wonderful spirit and great skill in the distribution of colouring and effect. The mountain range in the distance, the gushing stream in front, and the clear crisp cold sky over head, are given with the feeling of one familiar with such scenes; whilst the woolly coats of the sheep are rendered with an accuracy, a roundness yet softness of touch, which may challenge comparison with anything of the same class we are aware of. We need hardly add, for the Engraving tells this, that the general effect is in the highest degree healthy, animated, and pleasing, and in every way satisfactory.

"THE GRISETTE."—PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"SHEEP-WASHING, ISLE OF SKYE, GLEN SLIGISHAM."—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

WARMING AND VENTILATING THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE third report of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney on the ventilation, warming, and lighting of the new House of Commons, after describing at some length the present process of ventilation and warming, and pointing out the defects of the system, concludes with the following summary:—

1. We find, on careful consideration of all the results of our experiments, facts, and observations, that the ventilation of the libraries, corridors, and offices of the House is sufficient and satisfactory, except the committee-rooms. The ventilation is sufficient for them when used for select committees; but it is not sufficient for them when used for public committees, but moderately full.

2. That the cooling influence of the large surface of glass in the windows, in most of the rooms on the river front, will, unless insulated, produce great inconvenience by causing cold portions of air to fall from it in winter. These falling sheets, or currents of air, will occasion a disturbance of the whole atmosphere of the room itself, which may be mistaken for bad ventilation, or for draughts of air coming in from without.

3. That the steam-jet, used to assist in drawing off the vitiated air, is imperfectly fitted up, and in consequence makes a disagreeable hissing noise, which it should not do.

4. That the products of combustion from the lights in Westminster Hall, St. Stephen's Porch, St. Stephen's Hall, and Central Hall, escape into these apartments, which should be prevented.

5. That the arrangements for warming are good and satisfactory, with the exception of those parts where horizontal heating pipes are used, for reasons previously stated.

6. That we see no apparatus for cooling the air in summer. The water from the deep wells about London averages 52 deg. in summer: the simple apparatus, described in my evidence to the committee on ventilation, will sufficiently reduce the temperature of any quantity of air by means of the water from these wells in hot weather, without much trouble or expense.

In conclusion, I beg to add that these evils may be removed without much expense; but as, under the order of the House, I do not think I should suggest any alterations, I have not done so, but have confined myself to reporting the facts and conditions as I find them. I am prepared to point out to the proper authorities such alterations as I believe would remove most of the evils which I have enumerated, or to state them fully in another part, should the House desire it.

GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY.
May 19, 1852.

SALE OF THE LATE MR. PROUT'S SKETCHES.—This collection may be said to have comprised the working tools of this eminent artist; consisting of sketches made during his various tours on the Continent, ranging over more than thirty years of his artistic life. The drawings were principally in pencil, and were much distinguished by extreme accuracy and general truthfulness, having been finished with great care on the spot. The collection was sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, and produced in the total the large sum of £1788 11s. 6d.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—JUNE 5, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 563.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

THE APPROACHING GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. DISRAELI'S MANIFESTO.

THREE months ago, it was foreknown that a dissolution of Parliament would take place during the present summer. The Protectionists had, somehow or other, slipped into power; not because they were wanted or inevitable, but because it pleased the defeated Lord John Russell to recommend to the Queen a Ministry that he thought could not stand, rather than one that had a reasonable prospect of vitality. But the opponents of Free Trade having, under this memorable patronage, and by a remarkable combination of events, achieved a position to which they were not constitutionally entitled, unless they appealed, from a Parliament opposed to them, to the constituencies that might perchance prove favourable, it was generally expected that the appeal would not be delayed, and that the question, placed before the country for its final decision, would be the honest one of "Corn Laws or no Corn Laws?" "Protection or Free Trade?" But gradually this belief has worn itself out. There is to be a dissolution of Parliament, though there is in reality no great question left for the constituencies to decide. The Ministers of Protection have ceased to be Protectionists. The hot friends of a bread tax have become the cold friends of Free Trade. Lord Derby has "eaten his words," with much butter and honey and other disguise; and Mr. Disraeli has performed the same operation with the daring and nonchalance that suit his genius. In fact, the "game" of Protection is "up." Mr. Disraeli has informed the electors of Buckinghamshire, and through them the whole world, that it is "*too late*" to attempt the restoration of the Corn Laws; that "the spirit of the age tends to free intercourse," and that "*no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the age in which he lives.*" These, it will be confessed, are brave words—not the less brave because they are a severe condemnation of the honesty or the wisdom of the course pursued for the last six years by the eminent person who uses them, and by the colleagues with whom he is associated. But this being the case, and these being the sentiments of the Ministry, the country will naturally feel desirous to know upon what other questions its verdict is to be sought at the long-promised dissolution. The mere question of confidence or no confidence in the particular men who happen to be in office is not sufficient. Indeed, that particular point, were there no other, is decided against the Ministry by the Ministry itself, which stands convicted, on its own confession, of a fruitless and unwise opposition to the spirit of their age and country.

There is no disposition, as far as we can discover, in any section of politicians, or among any class of the community, to bear with undue, or indeed any, harshness or severity upon the chiefs of the Protectionist Ministry for changing their opinions. No one hunts them to death, as they would have hunted Sir Robert Peel. No one accuses them of treachery. Even the few farmers who are sincerely of opinion that it is a good thing to tax the people's bread, and that the panacea for all sublunary evils is corn at eighty or a hundred shillings a quarter, look with bewilderment rather than with anger upon the speeches and manifestos of their friends in office. If any cry reaches the public ear from that quarter, it is a cry of parental alarm, like that raised by a hen who has sat upon a duck's egg, when the alien offspring takes to the pond instead of the dunghill. All other men and parties are glad that a truth long evident and palpable to the clear intellect of the country has dawned upon the minds of its opponents; and are willing to acquit Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli of all other offence but ignorance. Such an offence is for the most part atoned for as soon as it is frankly avowed; and the Ministers have had, and will have, all the advantage due to their contrition, even although it be tardily expressed.

Mr. Disraeli, the tongue and brain, if not the head, of the Ministry, is evidently aware that Lord Derby cannot appeal to the country on merely personal grounds. Having given up the Corn Laws, and with them their sole tangible and honest claim to the position which they occupy, the Ministers have been compelled to raise one or more issues, which the constituencies may try. In

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP. THE EMPEROR'S VASE. THE QUEEN'S CUP.

THE ASCOT RACE PRIZE PLATE 1852.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[illegible] to the electors of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Disraeli has [illegible] first time informed the nation what those issues are to be. [illegible] is seven—the mystical number of old times—and a number still sacred among the rabbis and teachers of that Hebrew race of which Mr. Disraeli is so distinguished a scion. To quote the words of the Minister himself, they are—

1. Whether the country will maintain a Ministry formed on the principle of Conservative progress.

2. Whether it will terminate for ever, by just and conciliatory measures, the misconceptions which have too long prevailed between producer and consumer, and extinguish the fatal jealousy that rankles between town and country.

3 Whether our colonial empire shall be maintained and confirmed.

4. Whether the material development of Ireland shall at length be secured

5. Whether such alterations as time and circumstances may appear to justify and require in the construction of the House of Commons shall be made in that spirit of revolution which has arrested the civilisation of Europe, or in the spirit of our popular though not democratic institutions.

6. Whether the Church of England shall still remain a national Church.

7. Whether the Crown of England shall still be a Protestant Crown.

These are the seven questions that the country will have to decide. We have placed them in the order in which Mr. Disraeli has placed them, and have merely marked them for convenience of reference, We presume they have the sanction of Lord Derby and the other colleagues of the right honourable gentleman. Without wishing to throw ridicule upon the Minister or upon the Ministry, the critic who has such a string of questions may well exclaim, that—

> Although to laugh were to be scant of grace,
> Yet to be grave exceeds all powers of face.

The third, fourth, sixth, and seventh questions are so utterly gratuitous and irrelevant, as to suggest a doubt whether Mr. Disraeli has not caught the habit of solemn joking from Lord Derby, and whether a "sell" is not attempted on the credulous men of Buckinghamshire, if not on a wider circle.

> Because thou art virtuous,
> Shall there be no more cakes and ale?

Because Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli shall, some day or other, be turned out of office, shall not our colonial empire be as safe as when they sit on the high stools of Downing-street? Because Lord John, and all the Russells, Greys, and Elliotts, may come back again, is the material development of Ireland to be nothing but "a fallacy of hope?" Is there nothing real in this world but Benjamin Disraeli? Because Sir James Graham may probably replace the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in the leadership of the Commons, and because Lord John Russell, transformed into a very respectable and useful Peer, may take the place occupied by the Earl of Derby in the Lords, shall there be more reason to fear for the nationality of the Church, and for the Protestantism of the Crown, than there is under the happy auspices of the Earl of Derby? There surely needs no dissolution to decide such questions. The Ministers might almost as reasonably have enlarged their issues to three times seven, as to have included these in their mystical and mystifying programme. Why did they not ask the opinion of the country whether the Union between England and Scotland were to be maintained? whether London were still to continue the metropolis of the empire? and whether Queen Ann te as undubitably defunct as historians have represented?

The first, second, and fifth of Mr. Disraeli's propositions are of more practical importance, but they are Lord John Russell's propositions even more than they are his. The principles of Conservative progress and of acquiescence in Free Trade embodied in them, are the principles upon which the late Ministry acted, and in defiance of which no Ministry or party would ever dream of governing this country. The only difference we can see between the present Government and that which, either under the leadership of Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, or any other able and tried member of the Legislature, might be called upon to replace it, is, that while Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and their colleagues coldly acquiesce in Free Trade as a fact which it is not desirable to extend, but too late to disturb, all other statesmen would endeavour to extend its principles by giving it their hearty and uncompromising support.

The country, however, will reject all the extraneous and irrelevant issues which Mr. Disraeli says it will have to try. In due time it will choose between men who grudgingly and ineffectively support a great object of national policy which they formerly condemned, and men of greater experience and higher character, who would not only adhere to the same principle, but give it the benefit of a co-operation both enlightened and cordial.

If Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli could only blot from remembrance their own past acts and words, they might form no undistinguished and no inefficient members of such an Administration as the country requires. No one wonders at their present opinions; but most people wonder why, with such opinions, and with such a programme of policy, they consent to retain office.

THE ASCOT RACE PLATE.

NEITHER of the three Ascot prizes for the present year precisely takes the form of "vase" or "cup," although they are conventionally so termed in the race lists. They are highly artistic figure groups or impersonations from three of England's greatest poets, and have been very judiciously selected. Their forms are given upon the preceding page.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP consists of a tazza, supported by a birch or fir tree, beneath which is a group from the poem of the "Russian Fugitive," by Wordsworth, the incidents of which were originally related by Peter Henry Brere, in his entertaining "Memoirs." The point of the subject is from the following lines:—

> The faintly creature took the march,
> And toward the island fled,
> While plovers scream'd with tumult Lars
> Above his antler'd head.
> Then, as saw; and, as with fear,
> Shrank to her dwelt;
> The deer-mate deer rushed on, and near
> Their lurked covert fell.
>
> Across the marsh, the game in view,
> The hunter followed fast,
> Nor paused til, o'er the stag he blew
> A death-proclaiming blast.
> Then, resting on her upright mind,
> Came forth the maid "In me
> Behold," she said, "a stricken kind,
> Pursued by destiny!"

The pathetic subject has been beautifully designed by Mr. Alfred Brown, and admirably executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE consists of a lofty candelabrum, with a group most artistically designed and modelled by Mr. E. Cotterill, from Scott's "Thomas the Rhymer," to illustrate the following passage:—

> True Thomas lay on Huntly bank;
> A ferlie he spied wi' his e'e,
> And there he saw a lady bright, come riding down by the Eildon tree.
> Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk, her mantle o' the velvet fyne.
> At ilka tett of her horse's mane hung fifty siller bells and nine.
> True Thomas he pull'd off his cap, and louted low down to his knee.
> All hail mighty Queen of Heaven, for thy peer on earth I never did see."

The prize has been exquisitely wrought by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown.

THE QUEEN'S CUP is a group from Spenser's "Faëry Queene," and illustrates these verses:

> As the knight was pricking on the plaine,
> Ne'd in mightie armes and silver shielde,
> Wherein old dints of deepe wounds did remaine,
> The cruel markes of many a bloody fielde;
> Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sit,
> As one for knightly giusts and fierce encounters fit
>
> And on his louthly steed more white than snow;
> Yet he much whiter, but the same did hide
> Under a vele that wimpled was full low,
> As one that inly mourn'd, so was she sad;
> And by her in a line a milke-white lambe she lad.

This piece, also, has been designed and modelled by Mr. Cotterill, and wrought by Messrs. Garrard, and is a very charming group.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

Tuesday, June 8th—Ascot Heath Races, and nine acts in the drama How picturesque the *mise en scène!* The stands—the Royal—the Grand, and that, the professional rendezvous, the Stewards' shine like summer palaces; while around on every hand spreads a holiday encampment of tents, infinite in number and variety. And then, how orderly is all the festival! How prodigal of good has Providence been to the people by whom it is celebrated; fair courtesy marks their intercourse. Here are costumes rich and rare—everywhere is comely comfort and decent sufficiency. Riot there is none. How is it that well-meaning men will suffer themselves to be prejudiced against such a nationally popular tryst as a well-regulated race-course? By noon the character of the pageant began to manifest itself. The show of equipage was such as England only can exhibit. The lavish array of well-dressed rabble was "prodigious." Every minute added to this "wealth of nations;" and, as attention stood on tip-toe, watching for the cynosure of the day, ye saw that the Royal tryst of past and pleasant years was, indeed, itself again. "All was gentle and aristocratic," as, at a little after one o'clock, the glitter of the courtly cavalcade was espied in the distance. The ceremonial was precisely on the principle of its predecessors. Up the course it swept leisurely, in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of its peerless appointment. The imperial party occupied a brilliant train of carriages, characteristically led by the Master of the Buckhounds, and flanked by attendants in gorgeous attire of gold and scarlet. How majestically the matchless coursers paced!—how luxuriant their condition!—how complete their comparison! Hark to the chorus of welcome that rings forth heartamuse! The Queen salutes her friends. For an instant the relations are forgotten, and love and cordiality have changed places with reverence and—the subject. The Royal Princes, sire and son, shared and partook of this good cheer. May it be the token of a future as gracious and as full of wholesome promise!

It would seem superfluous to premise that all arrangements for such an occasion were perfect. One of its most grateful features was its unmistakeable pleasure character. Business—at least as the rule, rude and all-engrossing—was no longer the order of the day's sport "Fair women" lauded the steeds for their symmetry and silken coats; and "brave men," for the nonce, did not deal with "the colours of the riders," as substitutes for those common tintings *rouge et noir*. The bell has rung, the course is clear, and her Majesty, with the Infants of Spain at her side, has stood forward to witness the racing—four events—the Trial Stakes, won without an effort by the Duke of Richmond's Officious; the second year of the Third Triennial Produce, for three-year-olds, won similarly by Songstress, the winner of the Oaks; the third year of the Second Triennial Stakes, for four-year olds, won, in a very close race, by little Midas; and the Ascot Derby, won by Convulsion cleverly; the favourite, the unlucky and unkind Red Hind, being thrown down close to home, by a dog that ran under her feet. The great issue of the day was duly paraded. For "The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty," there appeared at the post—*post varios casus*—a field of eight. Of this lot the pride of place in the odds was accorded to Frantic—"a mad world, my masters." Of the issue, it merely remains to record that a three-year-old, little known to fame—whose owner is Baron Rothschild, and whose parents are Phlegon and Marinella—won, as the judge declared, "very cleverly by a length." At this crisis of the sports the courtly train departed from the course in the order of their coming. The weather might have been a little more propitious, but the sprinkling of the silver summer shower is, after all, far more tolerable even to the *toilette* of Ascot, than an incrustation of that which poor L. E. L. called "mud in high spirits." The Ascot Stakes, a squeeze of a handicap relish as since said, succeeded, and a strong body of horses mustered at the weight. Buckthorn, of whom we profess to know nothing, save that he was beaten in the four races that he ran last year, was the favourite; while the winner was Lucio, only out and beaten once last year. Now, they are both three-year-olds, and Buckthorn carried 15 lb. more than Lucio; but wherefore this deponent sayeth not. True, he has a notion that might be urged *pro*—but the plea must be overruled. A sweepstakes, won in a match with Elspeth by Stella, in a canter; and a couple of walks over, closed the catalogue. The afternoon waned heavily with clouds.

> The evaporation of a joyous day
> Is like the last glass of champagne without
> The foam which made its virgin bumpers gay;
> Or like a system, coupled with a doubt;

and not without some misgivings, that, in the energetic exodus towards Slough (where the quatrain was indited), the noble bard was misquoted.

Wednesday, we read in the almanack calendar for June, "Last quarter, 9 day, 15m. past 3, afternoon"—the point of chronology announced by our watch at these instant presents!

> The de—'s [that is to say, the deuce is] in the moon for mischief!

Was there ever such a day as this since the date to which Deucalion is referred? Did it ever "wet" like this, about midsummer, in Cork, or Connaught, or, in short, anywhere else, before? Imagine fourteen fat people—or stout, if you prefer the expression in a "bus," and every one of them as saturated with fluid as a sponge that has been fished up from the bottom of the sea, where it was lying since the beginning of time. Tell the conductor there's a brace too many inside, indeed! Do you mean a brace of trout? Could any terrestrial creature exist outside for five minutes without the assistance of a diving apparatus. The sports of the Circus Maximus used to be diversified with aquatic spectacles; what a pity it is an aqueous match had not been organised for the 9th of June at Ascot Heath! It is scarcely necessary to premise that the attendance was as indifferent as the weather. The amusement began with the Coronation Stakes, for which three ran, and of which the filly by Ion out of Exotic was the winner in a very severe race. Hobbie Noble having walked over for the Albany Stakes, the Royal Hunt Cup was put on the scene with a fleet of three-and-twenty. Ephesus was the favourite, and he won easily by two lengths. What a surge of mud they threw up—"*apparent rari nantes*"—here they came, swimming like good 'uns. The first year of the Fourth Ascot Triennial Stakes, for two-year-olds, induced half-a-dozen to try their hand at the dirt. It was a fine finish, the Riever first, beating Chedder on the post by a neck. Barcelona was allowed to walk off with an over for the Queen's Guineas, and the Fernhill Stakes were extinguished. They came off in a quartet, led by Vaultress, who won by a dozen lengths. A Fifty-pound Plate, handicap, was upon the list, the winner being Mr. Williams's Mara. It was a relief, the release from that amphibious entertainment

Thursday, and this is the Ascot Cup day—the *four des jours* for bravery, beauty, and all that makes the heart leap for delight. Is it such as this among the dryads that wilohm consorted with the witless weaver? Does it bloom as bright as then in the glamourised dale that fringe Victoria Water? Does the torrent fall fast and furious over the emerald meads of Swinley? London has put on the livery of November; the yellow fog is abroad, and the streets are winter thorough. Thus fared it as we set our face towards Paddington station of the Great Western, *en route* for Windsor and its adjacent revels.

The *ensemble* of the ground was all eloquent of disastrous fortunes. The show of carriages was ruefully under the lowest average even of an intermediate day; and promenade on the course, of course there was none. When the Royal *cortège* was seen sweeping up the straight mile the rain was falling fiercely, and thus it continued, with some ten minutes intermission for the Queen's departure, till the racing was over. Then the clouds broke, and the sun shone out, and the evening was lovely. The betting was very simple and fair, if not very good. It began with a Fifty Sovereigns Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, won by Ben Nevis. Then came the Visitors' Plate handicap, won in a cleverly-ridden race by Harpsichord, to which succeeded the Windsor Forest Stakes, run a match between Flury and Sally—won by the former. It was now the turn of the Emperor of Russia's Plate. This splendid prize brought nine to the post. The issue was hollow almost as a walk over. Almost as soon as they got off, Joe Miller went to the front, made his lead better every furlong he went, was never approached, and won in a canter by two lengths. The Black Doctor was second, Robbie Noble third, Little Harry fourth, Voltigeur fifth, and the Indian Warrior sixth. The other three did not pass the post. The appearance of the jockeys at scale told the economy of the race. Little Mann, who rode Joe Miller, was as clean as if he had stepped out of a bandbox; and all the others looked as if they had stepped out of a scavenger's cart. For the New Stakes—the two-year-old race of the meeting—ten went; and, after a fine race, Hybla won by a head, Prevention beating Fug Orrock by a like distance for second place. The St. James's Palace Stakes was run a match between Daniel O'Rourke and Alcorau, and won by the former very gallantly; and Gladiole having carried off the Fifty Pound Handicap Plate for all ages, the last was run out. Daniel O'Rourke met with an accident in his van on the way to the course, which cut one of his hips severely, but no serious mischief was done. Thus ended the most unpropitious Cup day in the modern annals of Ascot.

Friday, technically known as the "off day" of the meeting, stood towards it on the present occasion in the literal acceptation of expression. There was little to attract, and less to interest. Let us not spoil a sparkling spectacle by loitering for the inodorous death of its illumination Farewell, fair Ascot! The sultry influences did not smile upon thy pleasant pageantry as liberally as they might, indeed; but hath not hope its cloud, and joy its tear?

The following is a list of the running:—

TUESDAY

The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added [illegible] of Richmond's Officious (Flatman), 1. Mr. Hill's Alcorau (A. Day), 2

The second year of the THIRD TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr J. Scott's Songstress (F. Butler), 1. [illegible] Richmond's Harbinger (Flatman) 2

The third year of the SECOND TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 [illegible] each, with 100 added.—Lord Exeter's Midas (Norman), 1. Duke of Bedford's Jessie Homburg (F. Butler), 2

The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Major Martin's Convulsion (W. Abdale), 1. Lord Exeter's Lex (Norman) 2

The GOLD VASE, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.—Baron Rothschild's b g by Phlegon out of Marinella (C. Arcon) 1. Mr. Howard's Little Harry (A. Cowley), 2. Lord Exeter's Ambrose (J. Mann), 3

The ASCOT STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lord Eglinton's Lucio (Webb), 1. General Anson's Bachelier (Pateman), 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Stella (J. [illegible]), 1. Lord Eglinton's Elspeth (Marlow), 2

The WINDSOR STAKES of 50 sovs each, with a bonus of 5 sovs each.—Mr Pigot's Father Thames (A. Day) walked over; Duke of Bedford's Desert withdrew her stake.

WEDNESDAY.

CORONATION STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Oxford's b f by Ion out of Exotic (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Payne's Hirsuta (Flatman) 2

ALBANY STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Merry's Hobbie Noble (Marlow) walked over. Mr. Greville's Frantic withdrew her stake.

ROYAL HUNT CUP, a piece of plate, value 200 sovs, with 100 sovs added.—Mr. Walter's Ephesus (T. Lye), 1. Capt. Delme's Little Savage (Harding), 2.

FIRST YEAR of the FOURTH ASCOT TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 100 sovs added.—Lord J. Scott's The Rever (Whitehouse), 1. Lord Clifden's Chedder (J. Mann), 2

FERNHILL STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Howard's Vaultress (A. Cowley), 1. The Duke of Richmond's Stella (Garrey), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Mr William's Mara (Gardner), 1. Mr [illegible]'s The Insurance (Bradley), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Ben Nevis, 1. Harbinger, 2.

The VISITORS' PLATE.—Harpsichord, 1. Barcelona, 2.

The WINDSOR FOREST STAKES, of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Beaufort's Flirt, 1. Mr. Merry's Sally, 2.

The EMPEROR'S PLATE, value 500 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. Mr. Farrance's Joe Miller, 1. Mr. Saxon's Black Doctor, 2.

The NEW STAKES, of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Payne's Hybla, 1. Mr Spencer's Prevention, 2.

The ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES, of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Bowes's Daniel O'Rourke, 1. Lord Orford's Alcorau, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs, for all ages.—Lord Chesterfield's Gadiola, 1.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—OLD MASTERS.

THE collection of works by deceased masters, opened to the public on Monday last, is unusually rich in variety, and on many accounts highly interesting; and the directors, in a note preceding the catalogue, make a handsome and well-deserved acknowledgment of the liberal manner in which the proprietors have come forward to contribute to so gratifying a display. Perhaps it would be better if, as the study of art progresses, and its vo'aries increase, some attempt at selection and classification were made when preparing exhibitions of a similar kind; it being somewhat perplexing to find crowded together in two rooms of moderate dimensions works in every style historical portrait, landscape, *genre*, of every school—Italian, Spanish, Flemish, French, English; and of every period, from Fra Bartolomeo and Perugino to Wilkie and Collins. We make this observation more by way of suggestion than of complaint, and shall be glad if it lead to the formation of two or three exhibitions of old masters, instead of one, in the course of the year.

Amongst the contributors to the present collection are her Majesty, who sends three works by British artists—two of Collins, and one of Sir William Devonshire, and the Duke of Wellington, and Sutherland; the Earls of Derby, Amherst, and Albemarle; Messrs. F. Perkins, Halford, Roberts, Fuller, Maitland, &c. Amongst the gems in the rooms are two Murillos, "St. Francis at Devotion," and "St. Francis in Ecstacy" (exhibited by Mr. Perkins); "Belshazzar's Feast," by Rembrandt (exhibited by Lord Derby); "The Ripore," by Albano (exhibited by Mr. Halford); "Our Saviour Crowned with Thorns," by Morales (exhibited by Sir Woodbine Parish); "A Legendary Subject," by Velasquez (exhibited by Mr. Whatman); two Holbeins, and several Wouvermans, Cuyp, Mieris, Hobbema, &c. We will go into a more detailed notice on an early occasion.

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW, NEAR ALLAHABAD.—(See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 10.)—A superb sword has been presented by her Majesty the King of Oude to Mr. Dunlop, of the Bengal service, in acknowledgment of his gallantry and judgment in the recent capture of the outlaw Nundhoo Lodha. This weapon is a fine specimen of Eastern manufacture; the blade is from Ispahan, of a peculiar water, and valued at 1000 rupees. The medallions in the belt are embossed with the arms of the King, and all the mountings are in gold

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—It appears by a return recently printed, that in 1848 the Customs produced, deducting drawbacks and repayments (without deducting the charges of collection), £22,593,377; the Excise, £18,043,704, the stamps, £8,765,091; and the assessed taxes, £3,350,216 (omitting the property and land tax): making £47,772,449. In 1849 the several taxes amounted to £47,648,816; in 1850, £47,363,508; and in 1851, £46,775,821. In 1848 the taxes repealed or reduced amounted to £5,565,568, and £64 imposed; in 1849, £388,798 were repealed, and none imposed; in 1850, £1,310,151 were repealed, and £4300 imposed; and in 1851, £2,679,864 were repealed, and £618,180 imposed. There was an increase of £1,120,607, compared with the preceding year; in 1849 the decrease of actual produce was £123,633; in 1850, £285,308; and in 1851, £589,887. In 1848 the average price of wheat was 50s. 0d. in 1849, 44s. 2d.; in 1850, 40s. 1d.; and in 1851, 38s. 6d.

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN GERMANY.—From Berlin, the Prussian capital, under date the 5th inst., we learn that the districts of Mulhausen and Heiligenstadt have been visited by a great calamity. The bursting of a water-spout caused such a deluge that the Unstrut rose in the waters of the Unstrut and other streams, that not only is the whole harvest of the present year destroyed, but the fields are covered with stones and sand to such an extent that it will be impossible to bring them into cultivation for years to come. In one quarter of an hour the Unstrut rose 16 feet above its usual level. The loss of life is not yet known, but it is feared it is considerable. In Dingleadt 12 bodies have been found, and 19 persons are missing. In the district of Mulhausen above 20 persons are reported as having been drowned, and between 20 and 30 more are supposed to have shared the same fate. The roads are everywhere destroyed, whole herds of cattle and sheep have been lost, and bridges have been completely swept away that scarcely a stone of them remains. The full extent of the loss of life and damage to property has not yet been ascertained.

During the past week, a fine fox-hound, was chasing some cats in a barn, near Westbourne, by pulling their tails, one of them turned upon him and bit his thumb; and soon were the effects of the violent inflammation ensuing therefrom, that he died within eight hours.

A report of the House of Commons shows that the estimate of the expenses to be incurred in making the improvements under the Pimlico improvement Bill now before Parliament, is stated at £30,000

The planters of Cuba have entered into an agreement with the English house for the importation of 8000 Chinese labourers, who will be apprenticed for eight years, and receive four dollars a month each for their service.

A basket of strawberries, grown in the open air, at East Linton, was exposed for sale on Monday, in Edinburgh. They ripened five days earlier than last year

The exhibition of the works of the students of the several schools of ornamental art, recently opened at the department of practical art, at Marlborough House, has been closed to the public, having been visited by several thousands of persons. The works will be forthwith returned to the local schools, in many of which, as at Cork, Birmingham, &c., they are wanted for [illegible]. In order to complete the cases for the museum of ornamental manufactures, and prepare the rooms for study and drawing, the museum has been closed to the present. The course of Mr. Owen Jones's lectures on true and false principles of design, however is not interrupted by these arrangements

Mr. Roebuck is so seriously ill as to create no small anxiety as to the result on the part of his friends. He has, we are sorry to learn, been visited by a paralytic affection, which, at any rate for the present, entirely unfits him for attending to business of any kind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Government of Louis Napoleon has been especially active this week in manifesting its hostility to the Paris and London press. We have elsewhere recapitulated and commented upon the fact of his quarrel with the *Constitutionnel*, and its proprietor and principal writer.

With reference to the London daily papers, the blow has been aimed at them through the persons of their correspondents in Paris. The *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, and *Advertiser* are the papers menaced; and, according to the official intimations given to the representatives of these journals, the Government has resolved not to tolerate any longer what is declared to have been a system of personal attack by these newspapers on the Prince President, either in letters or leading articles; and should there be a repetition of the offences complained of, even in the shape of leaders, the correspondent of each of these papers in question was informed that he should be expelled. So far, no warnings have been addressed to the correspondents of any other London paper. The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following account of his interview on the subject with M. Latour-Dumoulin, at the Ministry of Police, whither he had been summoned on Tuesday last:—

The director of the press at the ministry of police (M Dumoulin), lately a writer in the *Bulletin de Paris*, a lithographic organ of the Elysée, is a young man of about thirty, of prepossessing appearance and address. He received your correspondent with that ease and politeness of manner which is a strong characteristic in many of the leading persons employed in the service of the present Government. He proceeded to state the motives of his present communication, which must be regarded as an official notice of the French Government, and is, therefore, of the highest importance as affecting the relations of the two countries. The French Government had observed attentively, since the 2d of December, the attitude of the English press, and regretted to perceive that many of the London newspapers were not only hostile to the present Government, but *outrageous* towards the head of the State. Now the French Government did not ask for support at the hands of any foreign newspaper, it did not wish even to deprecate opposition; but it was determined not to allow the person at the head of the State to be treated with outrage and insult, and his name to be dragged through the mire (*traîné dans la boue*). It was not only in the letters of the correspondents that this offensive manner of mentioning the person of the Prince Louis Napoleon was practised, but also in the leading articles. But in either case, for the future, the correspondent will be held responsible, inasmuch as it was only fair to suppose that he furnished the false news on which the insulting "appreciations" contained in the leading article were founded. Your correspondent was then given to understand that, if either the Paris letter of the *Daily News*, or the leading articles of that paper, contained any expressions outraging the person of the Prince President, he would be considered as the responsible person, and be forthwith expelled from France. It was found that this measure did not suffice to put an end to the practice of insulting the head of the French State in the English press, it would then become the duty of the French Government to deliberate upon what further measures would be necessary. This is the sum and substance of M. Latour-Dumoulin's communication to me this afternoon, and I presume that another correspondent of the English press, whom he has likewise seen, has received a similar warning. He adds that the Government was anxious to afford every facility to English correspondents for sending correct news; it would even have no objection to communicate at times important documents which it could not permit to be published in France. For instance, the Count de Chambord's letter, although the *Independance Belge* was seized for the publication of it, would have been published without difficulty to an English newspaper. These and other civil offers were made politely by M. Latour-Dumoulin, who appointed himself of his own accord to see with no want of civility; but his ultimatum was, that the Government could not accept the theory of the irresponsibility of correspondents."

The Château d'Eu was seized by the local functionaries on the 6th inst., in virtue of the decree of January 22. The officers of justice knocked and demanded admission, which was refused by the steward of the Duke of Nemours, who had given him peremptory orders not to open the gates. Forcible entrance was then obtained, the object of which was to prevent the sale of the furniture announced to be sold in two days by command of the Duke.

M. Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, of the College of France, has refused to take the oath.

Captain Kleber, sentenced to death by court-martial for the affair of the 13th of June, which was commuted to imprisonment for life, has received a pardon from the Prince President, and been set at liberty.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 26th ult. state, that at Washington the Senate, in committee of the whole House, had agreed to the amendment in the Deficiency Bill giving 33,000 dollars a trip to the Collins line of steamers, with the proviso that it shall be in the power of Congress at any time after the 31st of December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for any additional allowance therein provided for, upon giving six months' notice.

The arrival at New York of Mr. T. F. Meagher, one of the persons who was expatriated in 1848, in consequence of having taken part in the attempted Irish insurrection in that year, is announced.

The Kossuth excitement having daily more interesting, at the near approach of the time for holding the conventions for the nomination of candidates. Both parties were to make their choice next month. It was not expected that anything important would be done by Congress, particularly in the House of Representatives, until after the various national conventions of the several states shall have decided who are to be the candidates for the Presidency. Philadelphia had expressed itself most enthusiastically in favour of Mr. Fillmore, the present occupant of the supreme chair; but even his supporters now begin to think they have lost ground by delaying their efforts, while their opponents have been busy canvassing and "stumping" for months past. At Boston Mr Webster had addressed the people on the 24th. He was well received, and his position in the Presidential contest is characterised as highly respectable

On the 22d and 24th ult. the House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of measures for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the various federal dependencies. It was agreed that some such measure should be placed at the disposal of the inhabitants of New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and California; but some members suggested that it would be a far better plan to station a sufficient number of properly equipped dragoons in those countries, not only to keep the Indians under subjection, but also to compel the hordes of white desperadoes to obey the laws. It was also said that the Indians are not by any means the only savages who murder and plunder the natives.

From Texas we learn that robberies and murders were increasing to such a frightful extent in the neighbourhood of the Rio Grande, that Americans as well as Mexicans were flying to the interior of Mexico for protection. The numerous outlaws who left the States and took up their abode in Texas prior to her admission into the Union were said to be leagued with Mexican bandits for the purpose of plunder; hence the horrible butcheries which were so frequent.

Kossuth had gone to Niagara Falls for a few days, to recruit his health. The Governor of Boston had disbanded the Roxburgh Light Guards after refusing to turn out as a party of a military escort to the Hungarian Chief on the day of his reception in Boston. Only 1500 dollars were raised for Kossuth in Albany.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Under date May 6, we learn that the President of the Republic of New Granada had issued a message to the Executive and Legislature relative to the Flores expedition against Equador. By this message it appears that, owing to a treaty of peace, offensive and defensive published between New Granada and Equador in 1851, the one power is at all times bound to render military and pecuniary aid to the other in case of foreign invasion. To this end the President has proclaimed that there be raised in New Granada, either by loan or forcibly, the sum of 16,000,000 reals (equal to 2,000,000 dols.), and, further, that 20,000 men should be called to serve under arms to assist the sejoorning republic. The President declares his intention to oppose Flores and all countries rendering him aid, and accuses Peru of fitting out two vessels, and, moreover one, to take part in the expedition. He further states his belief that Flores is merely endeavouring to carry out his revolutionary movement of 1846, and that the object of the present revolution is to re-establish a monarchical government on the South Pacific coast under the old Spanish rule.

From Lima (Peru) we learn that the Peruvian Government had, at the latest date (April 22), issued a decree against the Flores expedition, directing the prefects of the different provinces to take all possible precautions to suppress the preparations for and to this invasion.

The recent overthrow of Rosas in Buenos Ayres, it is expected, will lead to a speedy resumption of mercantile affairs between Chili and the Buenos Ayrean provinces adjoining the frontier. Already purchases for this quarter have been made in the Valparaiso markets.

WEST INDIES.

The advices from Jamaica by the usual monthly steam communication still mention the continued ravages of the smallpox in various localities of the island at the latest date (May 15). The increased mortality arising from this loathsome disease prevailed especially among the poorer classes, who suffered to an appalling extent in consequence of their inability to procure the necessary attendance, medicines, and nourishment. In the city of Kingston there had been several fatal cases. The measles had also made their appearance, and several cases had been reported. The weather, which had hitherto been exceedingly sultry, accompanied with a great drought, seemed about to change, and a little rain had fallen, creating hopes of an improvement in the public health.

The fever was on the decrease at Demerara.

The accounts from Barbadoes are of the most satisfactory character, not alone as regards the present sugar crop of the island, but also of the prospects of that now on the ground, and to be reaped next season.

The Trinidad papers record the decease of the recently installed Roman Catholic Archbishop of that island. This prelate was greatly regretted by the Roman Catholic population throughout the colony.

From Mexico we learn that at Vera Cruz, on the 9th of May, a telegraphic despatch addressed to the British Vice-Consul was received from the capital announcing that the city was in a state of revolution; the details of the outbreak have not, however, reached us.

AUSTRALIA.

According to the latest accounts from Victoria (Port Phillip), which come down to the third week in February, matters were assuming a very unsatisfactory character there. The scarcity of water, in consequence of the prevalent drought, rendered it impossible to work with advantageous results at the Mount Alexander gold fields: and, in the absence of general success, the most serious outrages were becoming frequent. The demand for protection on the part of the well-disposed seems to have been urgent but the Government; instead of meeting it by sending a small but well-organised band of constables at any cost, are described as having irritated the people by doing nothing except suffering an impression to get abroad that they were disposed to rely upon an expected arrival of soldiers The receipts by the last escort from Mount Alexander had been 14,000 oz.

New and richer discoveries, however, had just been made, which had drawn the miners from the capital (Melbourne). The *Aberfoyle* had sailed on the 10th of February with 40,272 ounces of gold, which, at the London price of £4 per ounce, gives a value of £161,088; the *Northumberland* had also sailed for London with 2181 bales of wool, and the *Syrra* with 1749 bales.

From the New South Wales district the accounts describe a steady yield of gold, although, owing to the Turon and Ophir deposits being still flooded, it failed to show the increase which might have been anticipated. The amount brought by the escort and mail was 10,039 ounces for the week ending 14th February, and 5385 ounces for that ending 21st February, the total value being about £60,000. The largest sums obtained at present were from Braidwood, and an instance is mentioned of a single individual getting 130 ounces in one day. Sofala and Meroo were the next places in point of importance, while from the Turon and Ophir districts the contributions were altogether insignificant. The subsidence of the waters, however, was expected soon to take place, and the belief was that large results would then be reported. The price of gold had recovered, and had reached 67s. 2d. per ounce, but there was subsequently a reaction to 65s. 6d., the banks having ceased to make advances. Among the recent departures of shipping had been the *Regina*, with 10,268 ounces of gold, and the *Wandsworth*, with 20,808 ounces, the total value being about £100,000. Up to the latest date the aggregate shipped from Sydney amounted to £819,953.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

By the monthly mail screw steam-ship *Hellespont* we have intelligence to May 2, from which it would appear there is very little prospect at present of the close of the war with the Kaffirs, for we find that they had at that date raided throughout the Amatola, and had gone back to the Waterkloof, where Macomo was in command, and had been joined by a large number of Hottentot rebels. The Kaffirs showed still a spirit unsubdued in all their rencontres with our troops, and fought with as much fierceness and energy as ever. It was reported that Sir Harry Catheart, however, would soon tell powerfully upon them. He had directed that the cattle of the Kaffirs should not be captured, but destroyed. One of the most important actions of the few previous weeks had been the capture of the principal chief of the hostile chief Stock, who had been known to have sought to corrupt some of the friendly chiefs. They had been brought to King William's Town, and had been ordered to be hanged by General Cathcart, and the gallows for that purpose had been erected, and appeared to have been regarded with terror by the Kaffirs

General Cathcart had met with an accident by a fall from his horse, and had injured his head, which had disabled him for a few days. He had quickly recovered, however; and on the 28th of April was to leave King William's Town for Fort Beaufort, to attack the Kaffirs and Hottentots in the Waterkloof on the 29th, leading and directing the troops in person. As Macomo's force was very considerable, the action was expected to be a very severe one. The troops were generally healthy and in high spirits.

A correspondent at Cape Town, writing under date of May 2d, says:—"General Cathcart is proceeding with a degree of determination and energy that will very soon, I have no doubt, bring matters on the frontiers to a termination."

Mr. Montague, Secretary to the Government, has come home in the *Hydaspes*, on sick leave, and it is thought will not return to the colony. Mr Southey, Civil Commissioner of Swellendam, is to do the duty of Mr. Montague during his absence.

MEAGHER, THE EXILE OF '48.—The *New York Courier and Inquirer* gives the following account of the escape from Van Diemen's Land of Mr. Meagher, whose arrival at New York is noticed in another place: "For some years previous to February last arrangements were in progress, by which, if successful, the exiles, nine in number, were to be taken from Van Diemen's Land and brought to our shores In January the arrangements were completed, when it was found that in consequence of their residing so far apart (some ten miles), it would be impracticable to get them all off at one time, and their friends, though reluctantly, were obliged to confine their operations to effecting the release of Mr. Meagher, as his position gave him peculiar advantages. Everything being in readiness, early in February Mr. Meagher sent his 'parole of honour' to the magistrate, with the promise that he would consider himself bound by it for two hours after its delivery, and no longer. On receiving it the magistrate gave immediate orders to the constable in Bothwell (where Mr. Meagher resided) to arrest him without delay. This the constable refused to do, stating that he was himself an Irishman, and would do nothing to hinder Meagher's escape. This placed the magistrate in a position somewhat unpleasant, as there was not another officer within twenty-four miles. He, however, mounted horse, and proceeded to the nearest point, for the purpose of bringing back an officer to take charge of Mr. Meagher, who waited for his return until the time promised had expired, after which he took horse and proceeded in an opposite direction, in which course he is said to have travelled as fast as his horse could carry him, for over 100 miles, on to the point where his friends had another conveyance in waiting. After reaching Pernambuco, he is said to have been taken on board the brig *Acorn*, on the 23d of April, and by her brought to this port."

MAILS FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Mails for the Falkland Islands will hereafter be made up at this office on the morning of the 5th of every month, for conveyance, by the Brazil packet, to Monte Video, from whence they will be transmitted by a sailing packet, provided under a contract which has been entered into between her Majesty's Government and the Falkland Islands Company. Letters for the Falkland Islands will be liable to the usual colonial packet rate of 1s. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and 2s. when not exceeding an ounce, and so on; and this postage must be paid in advance, or the letters cannot be forwarded. Newspapers will be conveyed free from charge."

The Royal West India Mail Steam-Packet Company purpose making Jamaica their chief coaling depôt abroad, instead of the present one, St. Thomas; because larger quantities of coal can be stored, and greater facilities exist for coaling steamers at the former island than at the latter. The large steamers will, therefore, run between Southampton and Jamaica. This arrangement, in connexion with the branch line of steamers which the West India Company are about to put on between Jamaica, Savannah, and Chagres, will be of very considerable benefit to Jamaica.

The Cape of Good Hope and India Mail Screw Steam-Packet Company, it is stated, do not purpose that their vessels shall call at Southampton for the present.

A small property sold on Tuesday, in the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, consisting of a freehold in the county of Longford, of 240 acres, yielding a net income of £220 a year, was purchased for £3860, by Dr. M'Cann, of Parliament-street, London.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued an address to his constituents, the electors of Buckinghamshire, which appears to have been drawn up with all the care of a State document.

Mr. Disraeli begins by observing of the present aspect of affairs, that—

> The occasion is critical, and it is as well to disentangle, from the misrepresentations of ignorant or interested persons, what is really at stake
>
> In 1842, Sir Robert Peel, at the head of the Conservative party, converted a considerable and continuous deficiency in the public revenue into a surplus, by the imposition of an Income-tax, which also permitted him greatly to mitigate our tariff.
>
> These measures realised all the success which the Conservative party anticipated from them. In the course of four years £7 000,000 of Customs duties were repealed, without materially diminishing the revenue derived from that branch, and no domestic interest in the country suffered from the change
>
> The principles on which these alterations were effected were the removal of prohibitions, the reduction of duties to such a scale as admitted "fair competition" with domestic produce, and the free admission of all raw materials.
>
> I had the satisfaction of voting for these measures in company with those gentlemen who now honour the present Government with their support.
>
> Since the four years, closing with 1845, during which the Conservative party carried those wise and beneficial measures, two great changes in our commercial system have taken place—the free introduction of foreign corn and of slave-grown sugar.
>
> The first of these arrangements was not originally contemplated in the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, for he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws within a few months previously to his abrogating them. When he recommended the second, it was to meet an emergency; and he stated to Lord George Bentinck, in my hearing, that he believed that repeal would not materially affect the prices of agricultural produce.
>
> The admission of slave-grown sugar was not approved of by Sir Robert Peel.
>
> These two measures, unlike the preceding ones, have occasioned severe suffering among the producing classes which they affect. The distress of the agricultural classes has been admitted, announced, and deplored from the Throne, under the advice of a Whig Ministry; and the consequences of the alteration of the sugar duties were so disastrous to our free producing colonies, that, within the short space of the passing of the act of 1846, a Whig Ministry also found it necessary to modify their own measure.
>
> The sufferings of the agricultural and colonial classes have arisen from their being subjected to unlimited competition with foreign labour on equal terms with the rest of their fellow-subjects. Those unequal conditions result in great measure from the peculiar imposts and the vexatious regulations to which our agricultural and sugar-producing industries are subject.
>
> The same precipitation which attended the repeal of the protective duties on corn and sugar accompanied the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Even the proposers of that measure now admit that "our shipping interest, exposed to severe rivalry, is subject to burdens and restrictions which impede its prosperity."

With respect to any remedy for their grievances which the agriculturists might be led to hope for in the shape of Protection, the right hon. gentleman has taken care to be especially explicit, in stating that all expectation of a recurrence to that exploded system is utterly vain and futile; for he says that—

> The time has gone by when the injuries which the great producing interests endure can be alleviated or removed by a recurrence to the laws which, previously to 1846, protected them from such calamities. The spirit of the age bends to free intercourse, and no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the epoch in which he lives.

This very unequivocal abandonment by the Protectionist leader in the Lower House of those principles of fiscal and commercial policy with which his name and his party have been hitherto identified, is sought to be made palatable to his followers by the following:—

> But every principle of abstract justice, and every consideration of high policy, connect that the producer should be treated as fairly as the consumer, and intimate that when the native producer is thrown into unrestricted competition with foreign rivals it is the duty of the Legislature in every way to diminish, certainly not to increase, the cost of production
>
> It is the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament, as soon as it is in their power, measures which may effect this end.

One of the soundest means, among others, by which this result may be accomplished is a revision of our taxation. The times are favourable to such an undertaking; juster notions of taxation are more prevalent than heretofore; reforming ideas are stirring, which have rendered new generations ripe for reliance, and altered the complexion of the fiscal world; and the possibility of greatly relieving the burdens of the community, both by adjustment and reduction, seems to open in the future.

But nothing great can be effected by any Ministry unless they are supported by a powerful majority in Parliament.

> After referring to the measures which the present Ministry have passed during their tenure of office, the right honourable gentleman proceeds to observe, with respect to the prominent questions of the day, of a religious and educational character, that—
>
> The time of the House of Commons has been much occupied of late by a discussion whether the management of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth should be a question of legislation. Without prejudging the question, her Majesty's Ministers have felt it their duty to support such an inquiry. We have been anxious to subdue the heat of religious controversy, and to deal impartially with all her Majesty's subjects, whether in communion with the Church of England or the Church of England; but we cannot sanction an opinion now in vogue, that since the act of 1829 the Constitution of this country has ceased to be Protestant. By the act of Settlement, our form of Government is that of a Protestant Monarchy; and it is our belief that the people of this country are resolved so to maintain it, not only in form, but in spirit
>
> Various measures have been devised for the extension and improvement of the education of the people; and, among others, a measure was proposed by an intelligent community, during the present session of Parliament, to the principles of which we could not be opposed. Yet the principle in the present diversity of religious opinion which seems to be just, is that of encouraging the voluntary efforts of the several religious bodies by grants of public money in proportion to the extent of their exertions. These efforts have been made. In asserting for all this universal right, we claim for the Church, the national depository of sacred truth, that the freedom of her efforts in the cause of education should not be fettered by regulations and restrictions which are not required to afford security for a due application of the public funds.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

The first annual meeting of the association formed in accordance with the resolutions passed at the great meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on the 25th of June last year, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of Popery, took place in the same building on Saturday last. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Amongst those who were present were the Earl of Cavan, Lord Roden, Honourable and Rev. B. W. Noel, Rev. Hugh Stowell, Charles Fewen, Esq., M.P., Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Col Alexander, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir W. Verner, M.P., Rear-Admiral Harcourt, &c.

The noble chairman stated that the report of the association having been read, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Bevan, and seconded by the Earl of Roden, was unanimously agreed to: "That the report now read be received and published, and under the direction of the committee; and that, having heard with satisfaction the results of the efforts of the Protestant Alliance during the past year, this meeting pledges itself to enhance upon the blessing of God, to endeavour in every possible way to deepen and extend that spirit of union amongst Protestants which alone can enable them effectually to resist the machinations of Rome."

Mr. Thompson, a deputation from Scotland, moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting, being fully persuaded that British Christians are becoming increasingly alive to the encroachments of the Church of Rome, and that the national repugnance to the endowment of Maynooth has been strengthened by the late discussions concerning it, desires to reiterate the firm and persevering demand of the Protestants of Great Britain, that the Maynooth Endowment Act be repealed, with a due regard to existing interests—that all national encouragement and support given to Popery be discontinued—that rank and precedence be not conceded to Romish ecclesiastics—and that all conventual establishments be subjected to inspection and control by law." Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., having seconded it, it was also agreed to.

On the motion of Sir C. Eardley, Bart., the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the recent aggressions of Popery on the Continent of Europe, the persecutions suffered by foreign Protestants, and the insults offered to British subjects by the authorities of Governments under the influence of Rome, have aroused the indignation of British Protestants against Popery as an engine of tyranny and despotism, and have increased their abhorrence of it as a system of superstition and idolatry; and that this meeting, therefore, would extend, as far as possible, the sympathy and support of British Christians to those who are persecuted for the cause of the Gospel, and would use every legitimate effort to promote religious liberty all over the world."

Thanks having been voted to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

It is stated that the Right Honourable David Boyle, late Lord Justice-General, and President of the Court of Session, to whom her Majesty offered the title of Baronet on his retiring from office, has respectfully begged liberty to decline the dignity.

The total number of British ships trading between the United Kingdom and the East Indies and China, which entered inwards in 1849, was 602, with tonnage 314,833; and cleared outwards 605, with 303,400 tonnage. In 1850, entered inwards 648, with 335,252 tonnage; and cleared outwards 647, with 337,631 tonnage. In 1851, entered inwards 689, with 365,675 tonnage; and cleared outwards 680, with 358,976 tonnage.

The *Ipswich Express* says that the emigration from that town to Australia is very large, and that numbers of inhabitants are selling off their effects, preparatory to leaving the country for the "diggings."

OPENING OF WEST HARTLEPOOL NEW DOCK.

TUESDAY week, the 1st of June, was "made glorious" at West Hartlepool" by the public inauguration of the extensive New Dock at this rapidly-increasing port, near the south-eastern extremity of the county of Durham. No port in the kingdom, we believe, has advanced so rapidly as West Hartlepool; and it owes its unprecedented progress in an eminent degree to the spirit, enterprise, and perseverance of R. W. Jackson, Esq., the respected and able Chairman of the Dock and Harbour Company, and of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company. The harbour and dock accommodation at West Hartlepool now amounts to 66 acres; and such is the prospect of increased traffic to and from the port, that it is in contemplation to even make more new docks, and to effect other improvements that may make the Bay of Hartlepool a complete harbour of refuge on the north-east coast. Quoting from a public announcement before us, we may add: "a most direct and convenient line of railway communication is completed by the Leeds Northern Railway between the West Harbour and Docks and Leeds, and Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Manchester, and all the manufacturing towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire and South Lancashire making the distance to Leeds 72 miles from the West Harbour and Docks, which are situated on the open sea, and have no river navigation. Powerful steam-boats for passengers, merchandise, and cattle, in communication with Leeds, Manchester, and the manufacturing districts of England will sail weekly each way between West Hartlepool and Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Scotland."

The following is an outline of the important works already completed at West Hartlepool:—

The West Harbour has been enlarged from 13 acres to 44 acres: the first dock contains 8 acres; the second or new dock 14 acres; total, 66 acres; and capable of receiving 500 sail of ships at one time.

The lock entrance to the new second dock from the harbour is 60 feet wide, which is available for a large class o steam-vessels.

The depths of water in the West Harbour are:—Neap tides, 14 to 15 feet; spring tides, 19 to 20 feet. Ships will always be afloat in the docks with 23 feet of water if required.

The Graving Dock (leading out of the new second dock) is of the following dimensions:—Length, 320 feet; width of entrance, 60 feet; breadth of bottom, 37 feet; ditto at top, 72 feet; height from the bottom, 21 feet.

The workmanship is throughout excellent. The immense blocks of stone of which the walls are built, the ponderous iron gates, and the engineering skill displayed in the whole construction, are worthy of admiration.

The opening was fixed for the 1st of June, that being the anniversary of Earl Howe's naval victory fifty years since. It was also the day upon which the former dock was opened. The weather was a little showery, but not to the inconvenience of the vast multitude who thronged from all parts of the county to witness the imposing ceremony. Not less than 25,000 people were present, the greater portion of whom had been brought by railway. The town presented the appearance of a fair, and the people were clad in the gayest holiday attire.

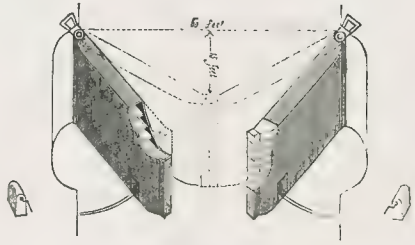
The preparations for the opening were very effective. The vessels in the older portion of the harbour and in the bay all had their colours hoisted—some, indeed, were almost covered with flags; innumerable union jacks, banners, and colours floated from different public and private edifices; and added to these were the charms of music, and, at stated intervals, the loud-mouthed voices of a number of carronades. The shops of the town were closed, and the day was kept as a complete holiday.

The Dock was formally opened at about three o'clock, when a salute of twelve cannon was fired. The procession commenced from sea, and moved in the following order through the 60 feet entrance into the new Dock.

1. The Company's Lifeboat, manned by sixteen fine looking fellows, pilots of the West Dock and Harbour. They rode gallantly through the opening, with steady stroke, amidst the almost deathless silence of the multitude, who looked upon these fine fellows as "bravest of the brave." They had rescued sixty-one of their fellow-creatures from death amidst the storms of the ocean, risking their own lives in the attempt. After rowing round the Dock, they took their station in the middle, stood up, and gave three hearty cheers, which were heartily responded to by the multitude.
2. The Company's harbour steam-boat *West Dock*, with officers of the Company.
3. The steam boat *Pilot*, with the Master and Brethren of the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
4. The ship *Vulcan*, towed by the Company's harbour steam-boat *Ranger*, entering to load for Hamburg, and having the Chairman, Directors, and friends on board.
5. The ship *Victory*, towed by the Company's harbour steam-boat *Hercules*, and entering to load for Hamburg.
6. The *Niger*, towed by the *Royal Victoria*, and entering to load for Hamburg.
7. The ship *Leo*, towed by the *Royal Albert*, and entering to load for London.
8. The ship *Remembrancer*, entering to load for Hamburg.
9. The screw steam-ship *Shamrock*, plying between West Hartlepool and Hamburg.
10. The screw steam ship *Ann*, plying between West Hartlepool and Rotterdam.
11. The ship *John and Richard*, entering to load for Cronstadt.
12. The ship *La Venus*, entering to load for France.
13. The *Atalanta*, entering with a cargo of corn from Hamburg.
14. The schooner yacht *Giana*, R.Y.S.—R. Ward Jackson, Esq.

Followed by numerous steam-boats and other vessels, with parties from Newcastle, Sunderland, Stockton, and other ports.

Immediately after the ceremony of opening, lunch was served in a commodious marquée erected for the purpose, almost immediately in front of the Dock Office. About 400 gentlemen accepted the invitation of the Directors. Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., presided on an elevated platform which ran along from end to end of the marquée—the other tables being placed in front of it, and at right angles to it. On his right sat Thomas Constable, Esq., chairman of the Leeds Northern Railway; and on his left, G. H. Chappel, Esq., director of the London and North-Western. There were among the company many eminent merchants, bankers, and manufacturers, from Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, and other places, the brethren of the Trinity-house, New-



WEST HARTLEPOOL NEW DOCK GATES.

EXTERIOR OF THE HUMMING-BIRD HOUSE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

castle, &c. The choir consisted of Messrs. Hemingway, Kaye, Martin, Barker, and Barker, jun., and after each toast they sang in a very excellent and effective manner. The wines, supplied by Mr. W. Graham, jun., of Stockton-on-Tees, were of excellent quality.

Well may it be said of Mr. Jackson and his coadjutors, "That whilst they feasted all the rich, they ne'er forgot the poor;" for after the festive proceedings which we have just recorded, nearly a thousand labouring men, excavators and others, who had been employed in the construction of the Docks, were bountifully entertained in the pavilion. Later in the evening there were a ball at the Athenæum, a display of fireworks, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

On Wednesday, the wind, which began to blow from the south on the preceding day, brought up to the Bay of Hartlepool several hundreds of vessels that had been detained in Yarmouth Roads, Burlington Bay, &c.; and the scene presented in the harbour and bay was one of animated magnificence. We believe that no less than two hundred vessels entered the Docks, where they found ample accommodation for loading and unloading their cargoes.

The New Docks have two entrances—one 60 feet wide, from the old dock; and the other 60 feet wide, from the harbour. These entrances are provided with dock-gates of a novel construction, which has been recently made the subject of a patent. The peculiarity consists in their being made entirely of wrought-iron plates, in the form of a water-tight caisson, by which the constructive principle of the Britannia Tubular Bridge is applied, and the greatest strength is secured by the smallest expenditure of materials; and the gates being at the same time made hollow and water-tight, are buoyant, and move with the greatest ease when being opened or shut. They have been executed by Messrs. Simpson, of Pimlico, from the designs of the Dock Company's engineer; and our Sketch shows them in the act of being opened, a part of one gate being represented as cut off, to show the internal construction.

MR. GOULD'S COLLECTION OF HUMMING-BIRDS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THIS celebrated collection, which added so extensively to the attractions presented by the Zoological Society to their myriad visitors during last summer, has been recently re-opened on a new site, with the manifest improvement of no extra charge being made to the public for admission to it. The liberal spirit in which this change has been effected evinces a true desire, both on the part of the Society and of Mr. Gould, to meet the increasing taste of all classes for the cultivation of natural history, and therefore deserves our warmest commendation. The career of Mr. Gould has secured for him a place in the history of zoological literature which entitles him to a place in our gallery of portraits.

Mr. John Gould was born at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, on the 14th of September, 1804. At a very early age he evinced a strong desire for the study of nature; a desire which, we presume, may be termed innate, since no favourable opportunity presented itself by which it was called forth, neither had any inclination of the kind been manifested by any of the immediate members of his family. The interval between the 14th and 20th years of his age was spent under the fostering care of the late John Townsend Alton, Esq., at the Royal gardens at Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly after this he was induced to remove to London, as a field likely to afford a wider and more successful scope for his studies.

In the early part of 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession. As this was the first collection of any extent which had been sent to this country from the great Himalayan range, most of the species comprised therein were new to science; and for this reason Mr. Gould was advised by the late Mr. Vigors to attempt the delineation and description of one hundred species, under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." This advice was followed, and the first part of a work, from the appearance of which dates the commencement of Mr. Gould's career as an ornithologist, was published on the 1st of January, 1831. The success of this work was far greater than could have been anticipated—so much so, indeed, as to induce Mr. Gould to commence another of a much more extensive and important character on the Birds of Europe, illustrated in 450 plates, forming five folio volumes. During the progress of this latter work the author's attention was directed to the South American group of Toucans, mainly from the circumstance of a living example being then in the possession of his friend Mr. Vigors. The study of this group induced him more than once to visit the principal museums of central Europe, in order to acquire the requisite information for a "monograph of the *Ramphastidæ*." This being finished, he published a similar monograph of the *Tropenidæ*. These various works having been completed, Mr. Gould, in the spring of 1838, left England for Australia, for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country, of which previously so little had been made known; the result of his visit being the acquisition of a vast amount of most interesting information which has been duly laid before the public in "The Birds of Australia," in seven folio volumes, comprising figures and descriptions of upwards of 600 species, 300 of which were either new to science or very imperfectly known. Another result of his visit is the work on the Mammals of Australia, now in progress; and which, judging from the portion we have seen, bids fair to be a fit companion to the Birds, at present the most valuable and original of Mr. Gould's varied publications.

JOHN GOULD, ESQ., F.R.S., THE ORNITHOLOGIST.—FROM A LITHOGRAPH BY MAGUIRE.

From the commencement of his career as an ornithologist, Mr. Gould's attention was especially directed to that lovely group, the *Trochilidæ*, or hummingbirds; but the late Mr. George Loddiges, of Hackney, being at that time engaged in adding to his fine collection, Mr. Gould surrendered the subject in favour of his friend, presuming that at some time or other he would be induced to favour the world with the result of his investigations: premature death having, however, prevented Mr. Loddiges from doing this, if, indeed, he ever contemplated it, Mr. Gould has been induced to resume his study of the subject, and to form the unrivalled collection now exhibiting to the public in the Gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park. The accompanying Engraving represents the interior of the elegant building erected for their reception, as it appeared in 1851: it has since been slightly altered, to afford greater facilities for the immense number of visitors who now have access to the collection. We

INTERIOR OF THE HUMMING-BIRD HOUSE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

give, also, the exterior of the building as it now appears. We must not omit to mention that Mr. Gould is now engaged in illustrating this very exquisite group, in a style commensurate with their beauty: a recently-discovered process having enabled him to represent their metal-like brilliancy, as well as their rich and varied hues, in a manner which must be seen to be duly appreciated.

That the study of natural history, particularly of ornithology, is far greater than is usually admitted, must, we think, be evident when we find that the support conceded to Mr. Gould's publications has been such as to enable him to produce, by his own unaided efforts, a series of works, of which we have only enumerated a part, unrivalled for their extent and beauty. The list of the subscribers, with a copy of which we have been favoured, comprises indeed many of the crowned heads of Europe, the greater portion of her public libraries, and an immense number of the nobility and gentry.

The Portrait is copied, by permission of G. Ransome, Esq., from the Ipswich series of portraits of living scientific men.

The building in which the humming-birds are placed, and which forms the subject of our first Illustration, adjoins the Green Walk which leads from the Tunnel towards the Egyptian House, and that division of the Society's Garden in which the stricter, the stands, the lamppost, and other Artistic animals are crowded together, in such profusion as really astonishes when we take into consideration the difficulty of obtaining them in the first instance; and of preserving them in health within so limited an area in a climate which is so thoroughly unnatural to them.

The whole state of the establishment exhibits a continuance of the vigorous spirit of improvement which has made the Society celebrated throughout Europe; and rich as their collection was before, we are happy to observe that the additions which have been made to it since the close of last season are neither few nor unimportant. There is no period of the year at which the Gardens are more delightfully verdant, nor more abundant in colour, than at the present moment, when the hawthorns have not yet faded, and the rhododendrons are in the full luxuriance of bloom.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 13.—First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.
TUESDAY, 15.—Luther excommunicated, 1520.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
THURSDAY, 17.—Wesley born, 1703. St. Alban martyred, 303.
FRIDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Cobbett died, 1835.
SATURDAY, 19.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. 11 19	A. h. m. 11 55	M. h. m. Tides	A. h. m. nova.	M. h. m. 0 23	A. h. m. 0 45	M. h. m. 1 2
A. h. m. 1 25	M. h. m. 1 43	A. h. m. 2 2	M. h. m. 2 21	A. h. m. 2 42	M. h. m. 3 2	A. h. m. 3 30

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS, ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms, At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET. FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Mr. SIMS REEVES is the honour to announce his BENEFIT for MONDAY, JUNE 14, on which occasion will be presented Bellini's celebrated Opera, SONNAMBULA. Principal characters by Mdme Caru Vaquez (her first appearance in the opera in England), Mrs Jo.n Hartard, Mrs Hughes, Mr F Bodda, and Mr Sims Reeves. To conclude with the BEGGAR'S OPERA. Principal characters by Mrs Sims Reeves, Miss Harland, and Mrs Keeley, Messrs Cooke, H Horncastle, Angle, Bcase, and Mr Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr Hoscdles (the first appearance since his return from America.—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had of Mr SIMS REEVES, 123, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park; at the Box-office; and at Mr Allcroft's Opera and Theatre Office, 15, New Bond-street, next door to Long's Hotel.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—NEVER ACTED.—For the BENEFIT of Mr BUCKSTONE, WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16th, when will be produced (for the first time) an entirely New Comic Drama, in Three Acts, entitled THE BOUNDLINGS, written by Mr Buckstone (on this occasion with the celebrated Comedy of MARRIED LIFE; and the EXTRAVAGANZA of KEELEY WORRIED BY BUCKSTONE.—Private Boxes and Tickets at the Box-office.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Management of Madame VESTRIS.—Sole Lessee, Mr CHARLES MATHEWS.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed a Dramatic Story, in Eight Acts, entitled a CHAIN OF EVENTS. Characters by Messrs Charles Mathews, Frank Matthews, Robert Roxby, Selbie, Baker, Suter, Hormansdo, Rouiere, Butler, and Rooney, Madame Vestris Miss Lucy Keene, Miss F Matthews, and Miss Julia St George. Miss Wyse, Miss Oliver, Mrs Horn Mrs Mannaman, Miss Marshdale, Miss Rilla Miss Grove, and Miss Foote. To be followed by TAKING by STORM. Characters by Messrs C Mathews, Suter, Miss Isabel Dickinson, and Miss Julia St George

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN—MONDAY, JUNE 14th, will be performed the New and Original Play in Five Acts, entitled by the Author of "The Wife's Secret," entitled THE TRIAL OF LOVE. After which will be produced (first time) a Phantasm, related in Three Dreams, entitled THE VAMPIRE. For the BENEFIT of Mr and Mrs G KEAN.—Tuesday, 15, Trial of Love, and Under Agency. Wednesday, 16, The Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Thursday, 17, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire Friday, 18, Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 19 The Trial of Love, and The Vampire.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—Under the sole direction of Miss ROMER.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 14, 15, and 16, will be performed, for the last three nights, Mozart's favourite opera of LINDA. Principal characters by Miss Romer, Miss Poole, Mr Travers, Mr Bernard, Mr H Corri, and Herr Kuhlau. On June 17th, and during the week, and on 18th, will be revived Weber's grand romantic opera of DER FREISCHUTZ, supported by Mrs Weiss, Miss Poole, Mr Travers, Mr Bernard, Mr H Corri, Mr C Romer, Herr Koehler On Tuesday, June 17th the opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL, in which Miss Poole, Mr Travers, Mr Bernard, Mr H Corri, and Mr C Romer will appear To conclude with, during the week, Planché's new spectacle of the WHITE HORSE OF PASS.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), Three Favourite Pieces. On Tuesday next will be produced HAMLET; "Hamlet," Herr Emil Devrient. Thursday, a favourite Comedy; and on Saturday next will be produced, for the first time by this company, Goethe's FAUST, supported by the entire strength of the Company. Boxes and Stalls at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 14th, will be produced the Comedie-Vaudeville of LE MARIAGE DE RAISON. Lambert M Lafont, Rose, and the Mdlle. M. Levasseur with other Favourite Artists. The Subscription Nights of the French Plays will be continued, as usual, every Monday and Friday Evening, the German Plays on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during the present month only.—Application for Boxes and Stalls to be made to Boosey and Sons, 28a, King street, St. James's; or at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Mr. SEGUIN (formerly Secretary of Her Majesty's Theatre, and for nearly 40 years connected with the administration of different Theatres in London, and the Management of the French Plays at the Old Argyll Rooms, in the year 1814), begs respectfully to announce, that, through the kindness of Mr Mitchell, and with the valuable assistance of many Artistes, a PERFORMANCE will be given at the ST JAMES'S THEATRE, for HIS BENEFIT, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16th, on which occasion will be presented (for the First Time in this Country) a German Play entitled LE GENDARME DE SEDAN (or the Brigand), fabulously successful, composed by Dr Kanzel, with the Music of Romberg; by the principal members of the German Company A French Play (by particular request) and the Ballet (for this night only), BRIGUELACHE (Le Sieur Morand, by M Lafont). A French Vaudeville (by that night only), La SŒUR de JOLIBOIS; Tresor, by M Levasseur, who has also obligingly offered to sing a New Comic Song, descriptive of the Opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." In addition to which, the eminent dancer Mdme. Madame Guy Berghan, has also obligingly to create a Pas Espagnol. Applications for Boxes and Stalls to be made to Mr SEGUIN, 33A, King-street, St James's; or at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, JUNE 14, and during the week, will be repeated the most splendid and popular Equestrian spectacle of ST GEORGE and the DRAGON; or, The Seven Knights of Christendom. To be followed by Batty's Juvenile Scenes in the Circus, displaying the highly-trained steeds and efficient troop of equestrian artists, with their wonderful equestrian performances. The whole to conclude with a laughable Afterpiece.—Box Office open from Eleven till Four daily. Stage Manager, Mr C Le Clercq

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, Kensington.—Open Daily at 5; Performance commence at 6.—Tremendous overflows to all parts of this truly Magnificent Pavilion, which forms the most attractive feature of the present day. An entirely novel and unique entertainment, forming the most attractive feature of the present day. A variety of equilibrists greet the various performances of the inimitable Company of Equestrian Artists. Much for action and talent never have been equalled. On MONDAY, JUNE 14th, the ROYAL HIPPODROME BALLOON will ascend precisely at 6 o'clock. To be followed immediately after by the various and graceful SCENES in the ARENA. Admission Reserved Seats, 3s; First Circle, 2s; Second, 1s; Third, 6d.

ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Immense success of his last wonders and has consth and entirely new programme. Every Evening, at a Quarter past Eight precisely, M and Mdme ROBIN will repeat their inimitable ENTERTAINMENT; and every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at Half-past Two. Upwards of 200 years of age Places may be secured at all the principal libraries, and at the Box office of the Pavilion, 238, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a Month) are issued at the following stations:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£8 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	6 6 0	3 15 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 15 0	4 5 0
Leamington, Derby, Leicester, Coventry, Lancaster	5 5 0	3 15 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 4 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0 0	2 15 0

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengariff, and back to the station at which the ticket was issued

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a sail in the Channel or Wicklow; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for an excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist," Hand-Book, a compiled solely for these tours

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Offices, 37, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide, 1s.—2s.

CORK EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
PICTURE EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON.

On SATURDAY next, JUNE 19, 1852, will be published
THREE LARGE SHEETS
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Containing Descriptions (with Engravings) of the Important and Interesting Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Materials, opened at Cork, on Thursday last, by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant; with Pictures of Articles Exhibited, and a full Report of the Opening Ceremonial, and the Grand Dinner to the Earl of Eglinton. Also, Portraits of the Waterloo Officers who attend the Duke of Wellington's Banquet at Apsley House; with a Variety of Illustrations of the News of the Week.

Another sheet will contain several carefully-executed Engravings of the finest Pictures in the Exhibitions now open in London.

At the same time will be published No. 6 of the ENGLISH SONGS and MELODIES, by C. MACKAY, LL.D.; the Music by Sir H. R. BISHOP, containing: "The Battle of Waterloo," "The Dream of Youth," "The Names on the Beech Tree," and "The Emigrants;" each Song beautifully Illustrated.

On this occasion the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will consist of a Number and Three Supplements, in all THREE WHOLE SHEETS, price ONE SHILLING.

Office, 198, Strand.

TRAVELLING TUTOR.—A French gentleman, married, and of great experience in the direction of young people, wishes to take charge of one or two young noblemen or gentlemen for a tour during the summer vacation. Parents would find this an opportunity for the moral and scientific improvement of their sons. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address, L. L. D, care of Mr J Deighton, bookseller, Cambridge

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, assisted by the following eminent artists:—Miss Birch, Madame Macfarren, Miss Julia Birch, M Feder, Signor Delle Sedie, M Sainton, Signori Piatti, Bottesini, Mr Hill, and Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductors: Sir William Kuhe, Mr Frank Mori, and Signor Ricciu. Tickets, 7s each (Numbered Seats); Reserved Seats, 10s 6d—to be had only at Miss Goddard's residence, 14, Clarendon Villas, Notting-hill; and the other Tickets to be had of all the principal Musicsellers.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' third performance of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 16th. Family Tickets to admit four, 21s; Reserve Tickets, 10s 6d; Single Tickets, 7s.—To be had at CRAMER'S, at CHAPPELL'S, New Bond-street, and of Mr RICHARDS, 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

HERR JOSEPH JOACHIM begs to announce that he will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, with FULL ORCHESTRA, on FRIDAY, JUNE 25th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE; when he will perform Beethoven's Grand Violin Concerto, and several new Compositions of his own, assisted by the following eminent artists:—Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Herr Reichart and Herr Von der Casen; Instrumentalists: Herr Joachim, Herr Pauer and Mdlle. Clauss. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea: Reserved Seats 1os. To be had of Herr JOACHIM, 6, Down-street, Piccadilly; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; Ewer and Co., Newgate-street; and of all the principal Musicsellers.

MESSRS. BINFIELD'S Fourth and Last RECITATION MUSICALE (Second Season) next THURSDAY, at Three, under distinguished patronage. Vocalists, Mr. William Shakspeare, Mr. Binfield; Piano, Mr. W R Binfield; Harp, Mr Henry Binfield; Concertina, Miss Margaret Binfield. Second Harp and Flute, Miss Lind & Flute. Programmes and Tickets at CRAMER'S and Co. Single Tickets, 5s; Tickets to admit Three, 10s (All reserved Seats).

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSICAL HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 14, and following Mondays, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets (to be had at the principal Musicsellers, Stalls to be had only of Messrs C OLLIVER, 41, New Bond-street; and of Messrs R OLLIVER, 19, Old Bond-street. Private boxes may be taken at the Hall

MENDELSSOHN'S SINFONIA in A MAJOR will be performed at Messrs. ALCOCK, R. S. PRATTEN, and HAUSMANN'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT on TUESDAY EVENING next, June 15th, at SEVEN, SQUARE ROOMS Vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdlle Jetty de Treffz, Herr Reichart, and Herr Staudigl. Violins: Messrs. Alcock, Pratten, and Hausmann. Mr. R. S. Pratten pianoforte, Mr Hausmann violoncello, Mr Hausmann Tickets, 7s each; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d; to be had of Messrs. Addison and Hollier, 210, Regent-street; Lonsdale, 2, Princes-street, Hanover-square; and of the principal Musicsellers.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, PATRON. FIFTH MATINEES, JUNE 15th WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quintet, B Flat (Posth). Mendelssohn; Fantasia, G Minor, Pianoforte Solo, Mozart. La Tri.te de Haydn (no Quatuor) Farnie; Duet in F, Op 5 Piano and Violoncello Beethoven; Quartet, E Flat, Op 33, Haydn. Executants: VIEUXTEMPS, his second performance this season, Pollitzer, Curry Welch, Sainton, Hill, Piatti, Lucas, Hausmann, Chipp, S.P. Pratten. Pianoforte Solos, Mr Charles Halle. Conductor, J ELLA, Director

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Dowager, Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians.—Mr. Wilcocks, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr Phillips, assisted by Miss Dolby, Miss Williams, Mr Machin, Mr Benson, and Mr Lawler, will perform Glees and Madrigals by Wilbye, Weelkes, Morley, Bennet, Horsley, Spofforth, Webbe, Callcott, Stevens, Danby, Cooke, Hayes, Paxton, Knyvett, Attwood, Crotch, Wesley, Smith, Shield, Bishop

week, the fact that the President, in defiance of justice and of law, as well as of public opinion, has effected a forcible seizure of the Château d'Eu, the property of the Orleans family. The pertinacity with which he outrages common decency as well as justice, in his onslaughts on the property of the Princes of Orleans, is a peculiar trait in the President's character. His conduct seems prompted by vindictiveness, rather than by policy; though why he should be vindictive towards a family whose father twice spared his life when he had legally forfeited it, is not explicable to ordinary minds or by ordinary reasoning.

THE case of Mr. Feargus O'Connor merits notice for public, far more than for private, consideration. To preserve society from the dangers consequent upon the personal liberty allowed to a furious madman, would seem to be a matter of police rather than of any other form of law; but, from want of the necessary authority on the part of the police, and in the absence of a friend to take the proper precautions in behalf of this lunatic, a very considerable risk has been incurred, not only by every gentleman in the House of Commons, but by the public in the streets and usual places of resort. It has long been evident that the unfortunate member for Nottingham is labouring under a dangerous lunacy, and his freaks have alternately aroused the laughter, the pity, and the indignation of those who either heard of, or were spectators and victims of them. It is, therefore, fortunate that the House of Commons has at length committed the maniac to custody before life was lost. It seems, however, to be a defect that the police should not be allowed to stand *in loco parentis* or *in loco amicorum* in such cases, at this. For two or three months this unfortunate gentleman has been at large, though notoriously and dangerously insane. Had it not been for the offended dignity of the House of Commons, it is probable that he might have so continued until some fatal catastrophe had been the result. If it be not worth the while of the friends and relatives of Mr. O'Connor (we suppose he is not destitute of both) to incur the expense of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, it is surely worth the while of society to take precautions against such perils as are consequent upon the liberty of madmen. The present incarceration of the unfortunate man is purely accidental and exceptional. If the House of Commons were dissolved to-morrow, its powers to keep him in custody would expire, and he would be again let loose, in all probability, more furious than before. We trust, however, that immediate measures will be taken, independently of the House of Commons, to prevent such a result, and that a safe asylum and proper medical care will be immediately provided for this unhappy individual. It is these that he requires, and not the "durance vile" which the Serjeant-at-Arms has afforded him.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been dispensing a regal hospitality at Windsor Castle during the past week, visiting the Ascot racecourse on Tuesday and Thursday, and on each day giving magnificent banquets in St. George's Hall to Royal and distinguished guests in the evening.

The Court arrived at Windsor Castle from Buckingham Palace on Monday. Her Majesty and the august party were escorted by a detachment of light dragoons to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, and took their departure by a special train for Windsor, where at the railway station the Queen was received by a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Court, went to Ascot races. The august party quitted the Castle at five minutes past twelve o'clock, in six open landaus and four, and two open pony carriages and four, attended by numerous equerries in waiting. The first carriage conveyed her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. In the evening her Majesty gave a grand banquet to a numerous party of distinguished guests. The following were present:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, the Duchess of Atholl, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, Monsieur and Madame Van de Weyer, the Spanish Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, &c.

On Wednesday the unfavourable weather prevented her Majesty leaving the Castle.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince, with the Court and a large party, again visited Ascot. The royal *cortège* consisted of eight carriages and four, with postilions in state scarlet liveries, and numerous outriders on horseback. The Royal party returned to the Castle at ten minutes past five o'clock. In the evening the Queen gave a grand dinner in St. George's Hall, to a circle of upwards of 50 guests. The table was decorated with vases, candelabra, ice-pails, and tureens of gold plate, and opposite the Queen's seat was placed the St. George's candelabrum. At each end of the hall were two lofty buffets, on which were displayed a magnificent selection of gold shields, salvers, cups, vases, tankards, and ornaments, the centre ornament of each buffet being a Goodwood Cup, won by Fleur de Lis (the property of his late Majesty, King William IV.) two successive years—1829 and 1830. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

The Countess of Desart has relieved the Marchioness of Ely in her duties as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent on Saturday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. In the evening, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence. Lady Penny Lord in waiting on the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Suffield and Baron Knesebeck attended the Duchess of Cambridge.

ANNOUNCING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is understood that arrangements are arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., and the amiable and accomplished Lady Mary Howard, youngest sister of the Duchess of Sutherland.

SIR JAMES MATHESON, BART.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last, under the head of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, it is stated that Sir James Matheson, M.P., was prevented from attending in consequence of severe indisposition. We are happy to learn that this is not the case, the honourable Baronet having been absent from town on electioneering business, in the north of Scotland.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Robert Jackson died a few days since. The gallant officer saw much service, and was at the landing at Egypt. By the death of this officer, Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., the senior Lord of the Admiralty, becomes Vice-Admiral and Captain Superintendent of Haslar Hospital; Sir W. E. Parry becomes Rear-Admiral; and Commander Bruce, the present Commander-in-Chief on the coast of Africa station, is now the senior Captain for promotion.

NEW GUNS FOR THE SERVICE.—Two nine-pounder guns with six-pounder bores, it is to be cast, and then rifled similar to the new rifle now in use, to see if they will fire the shots with more rapidity and certainty than those in present use.

A number of workmen at Woolwich have commenced laying the blocks under the same slip from which the *Agamemnon*, 90, was launched the 22d ult., for the purpose of immediately commencing the building another 90 gun screw steam ship of war, a sister vessel to the *Agamemnon*, and to be named the *Edgar*. The blocks are already laid down that half the entire length of her keel, and her timbers are in progress of being converted at the saw-mills.

The following is a return of the number of persons serving under the several denominations and ratings respectively of pet y officers, able seamen, ordin ry seamen, landsmen, and boys, on board her Maj sty's ships and vessels of war on the 1st day of January, 1852:—Petty officers, 4431; able seamen, 11,118; ordinary seamen, 4634; landsmen, 108; boys, 4765: total, 24,919. No bounty whatever is at present payable to seamen for entering the naval service. The bounty paid to privates of the marine corps on enlistment, 2l 3s 17s 6d. The period of enlistment in the Royal Marine corps, twelve years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, at Stationers' Hall, there was an innovation on our standing public dinner arrangements, that, we trust, may become the rule, and not the exception. Some 150 ladies and gentlemen were seated in the same board, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the admirable institution in John-street, Bedford-row, which, under the superintendence of a ladies' committee, provides education, clothing, and maintenance for 51 girls, from all parts of the United Kingdom, whether orphans or not, from eight up to the age of fourteen years; and to make that effecting scene was to be to witness the procession of these interesting children, with their mistresses, round the room, receiving the kind and benevolent regards of the company. A lady write the dinner realised the many scenes, with the children sang in unison in touching style. The appeals on behalf of the school were ably and eloquently enforced by Joan Masterman, Esq., M.P., the chairman; Sir Charles R. Wels, Bart., Sir James Duke, M.P., the Rev. Canon Dale, Mr. Booker, M.P., Mr. Masterman, jun., Mr. Christy, M.P., Mr. J. Venn, Alderman Hooper, &c. There were also present Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Alderman Carden, Sir J. Hodgkinson, Sir J. Shaw, Mr. Butterworth, Mrs. Somes, Mr. J. Somes, Mr. G. Roby (the hon. secretary, Miss Roby, the zealous lady secretary, &c. The donations and subscriptions amounted to £936 15s., amongst which were Miss Burdett Coutts, £100; the Goldsmiths' Company, 10 guineas; the Ironmongers' Company (who liberally also gave the use of their hall), 10 guineas; Mr. Booker, M.P., 20 guineas. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Hobbs, with Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Lockey and Hodges (of the English Glee and Madrigal Union), assisted by Miss Emma Phillips, a young and promising vocalist, the daughter of Mr. H. Phillips, and by Mr. T. Young the counter-tenor. The grace, Rosa's piquant madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," Mr. John Bull's version of the National Anthem, Dr. Whitfield's glee, "Bird of the wilderness," were excellently rendered. Mr. Harker's voice, as the toastmaster, was [illegible]. We shall give an Engraving of this delightful meeting next week.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this hospital, which was founded in 1835 for the cure of fistula and other diseases of that nature, was held on Monday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Thomas Burrell, M.P., presided, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, who was prevented from attending in consequence of a sudden domestic affliction. Among the company present were Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., Sir Peter Laurie, Sir Robert E. Parry, J. Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Henry Heare, Esq., Frederick Salmon, Esq., the surgeon to and founder of the hospital, &c. In order to show the benefits derivable from the institution, it is only necessary to state that in the past year 363 patients had been treated, of whom 322 were discharged cured, and that the total number received since the foundation of the hospital has been 7068. The list of subscriptions announced contained, among others, the following:—The Lord Mayor, £10 10s.; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., £10 10s.; Messrs. Hoare and Co., £21; the Auxiliary Society of Retired Patients, for the building fund of a new hospital about to be erected, £212 10s.; £212 for the general fund, £31 10s.; W. C. Jones, Esq. (second donation), £105; Matthew Uzielli, Esq. £52 10s.; F. Cazenove, Esq., £21; Mrs. Neale, £21; Sir C. Burrell, £10; G. Hogarth Foster, £31 10s., &c. The total of subscriptions received exceeds £1250.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—On Saturday last the anniversary dinner of this hospital took place at the London Tavern, the Earl of Carlisle in the chair, supported by Dr. Grossett, the warden, and the Misses Motte, J. Elerton, Esq., R. Lambert Jones, Esq.; Rev. A. Campbell, and about 200 other gentlemen. The amount of subscriptions announced was about £3300.

BEER TRADE SOCIETY'S ASYLUM.—The foundation-stone of the proposed asylum which the members of this metropolitan association are about to erect at Peckham was laid on Wednesday, by the Right Hon. Lord Monteagle, F.R.S. The ceremony was commenced and concluded by a short prayer, offered up by the Rev. J. G Stone, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham. An address was read by Mr. Bishop, which stated that the asylum was intended for aged and deserving members of the Beer Trade but one. The company afterwards repaired to a cold collation, provided by Mr. Wolff, of St. Paul's Churchyard, and the remainder of the day was devoted to a festival in honour of the occasion.

THE FRENCH REFUGEES.—On Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, a *soirée*, the proceeds of which are to be given to the refugee fund, was held at the Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham court-road. Mr. Robert Le Blonde having been called to the chair, read a letter from Viscount Goderich enclosing £10, from M. Mazzini a letter enclosing £1, also letters from Ledru Rollin, Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., explaining the causes of their absence. A few more preliminary remarks, and the address of the benefit Society at the meeting to rise their efforts for the support of the refugees now in this country. M. Louis Blanc addressed the meeting in English, and spoke in feeling terms of the sufferings endured by the French refugees, and declared that as long as they were by the difference of their language. Having expressed his gratitude for the kindness which his countrymen had experienced, M. Louis Blanc gave way to M. Lefeuil, M. Cadet, and other speakers, the proceedings terminating at a late hour.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—On Saturday last Mr. Owen Jones delivered the first of a morning course of four lectures on the leading principles in the decorative arts, in the theatre of the department, at Marlborough House. He discoursed upon the general principles which have prevailed all persect verses in the decorative arts in all [illegible] showed the close connexion which has ever existed between the arts and architecture. He next described the disordered state of the decorative arts at the present time, and the bad consequences, and he now proved the general want of knowledge of the subject on the part of the public, by contrasting the works of art with much happiness and originality of illustration, that art education was indispensable to all classes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—The eighth annual general meeting of the above institution was held on Monday, in the laboratory of the college, Oxford street; Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The report showed that the number of students at present on the books was 200. The number entered for the present session is much larger. It is proposed to erect a large lecture-hall at the college. The meeting rendered its best thanks to J. Hoffman for his services, and voted him one of the annual prizes for prosecuting his experiments to an analysis substances. The balance-sheet showed an income of £1188 1s. 2d., including £548 2s. students' fees; and the expenditure was £1077 8s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £110 0s. 1d. The debts were £403 15s. 3d. A vote of thanks having been passed to his Royal Highness Prince Albert as patron, and thanks having also been given to B. B. Cabbell, Esq., the treasurer, and to the chairman the business terminated.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The second exhibition of American flowers took place at these gardens on Saturday last. The great attraction of the day, in respect of flowers, was the collection of rhododendrons and azaleas, which, though not yet fully in bloom, presented a beautiful. The fragrance of the different flowers in bloom was delicious. Amongst the company present were the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Ashburton, Lord Dover, Lord Dowding, Lady March, Sir R. I. Murchison, Major General Bourchier, the Bishop of Chester, Lord Binney, Lady Desart, Lady Adela Norton, Lord Shelburne, &c. The exhibition held on Wednesday was, in consequence of the unfavourable weather of the day, very thinly attended. The usual number of prizes was awarded.

LIBRARIES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—Upwards of 100 of the parishioners of St. Martin's-in-the-fields met at the Vestry Hall, H. Hall, Esq., on Wednesday evening, to inaugurate the establishment of a library and reading room for their use, in the building of the Northern Schools, Castle-street, Long-acre. The rev. gentleman was supported by the Rev. Sir Henry Dowley, Vicar; Ingestre, Sir Walter James, Bart., the Rev. T. Jackson (canon of St. Paul's Cathedral), and several other clergymen and gentlemen. After the company had partaken of refreshments, the vicar delivered an appropriate address on the course of which he announced a valuable collection of books from her Royal Highness Prince Albert, a donation of £5 from the Lord Bishop of London, and Hubers expressing sympathy and countenance from the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Goderich, Lord J. Russell, &c. &c. It was proposed from the New Palace-yard of 100 feet, and the clear distance from the bridge, supposing it to be 70 feet wide, to the Speaker's house would be 120 feet. Mr. Walker mentioned that Messrs. Cubitt and Co. have offered to build a temporary bridge in one year.

VENTILATING AND LIGHTING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The second report from the select committee on the ventilation and lighting of the House of Commons contains the following suggestion:—"As regards future improvement, the entire responsibility of ventilating and lighting the House and its appendages should be confided to one competent person, under the direction and superv sion of the Board of Works, and with a view to secure proper attention to any complaints that may hereafter arise, a committee shou d be named at the commencement of each session, to confer with the Board of Works upon any measures that may appear necessary to remove such complaints."

NEW RIVER COMPANY.—The committee on the Metropolis Water Bill have passed the preamble of this bill for improving the supply of water, the expense for making the several works for which is estimated at £276,350

FIRE IN LAMBETH.—On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire, attended with the destruction of property valued at some thousand pounds, suddenly burst forth from a long range of premises situate between Bonnett-street and Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road. The principal building was occupied by Mr. Saxton, a timber merchant. In spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen the flames were not entirely extinguished until an advanced hour of the morning. The premises in which the disaster commenced were all but gutted, and a great number of those adjoining were seriously damaged.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—On Wednesday, the Parliamentary committee, of which the Right Honourable Lord Dalkeith is the chairman, declared that the president of the British Electric Telegraph Company's Bill had been proved.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—It is stated that the Lord Chancellor has appointed Richard Jebb, Esq., of Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, as chairman of the commission. This gent eman is a near relative to Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, R.E., Surveyor-general of Prisons.

FIRE AT MESSRS. CLOWES'S PRINTING-OFFICE.—On Thursday a destructive fire occurred on the extensive premises of Messrs. Clowes, the well-known printers, in Duke-street, Black riars. The flames were first discovered on the premises to the right of the entrance gateway, in Duke-street, at about ten minutes past one, and immediately after the workmen had left for dinner; and so rapid was the progress of the fire, that in less than ten minutes from the commencement the whole of the large block of buildings was enveloped in flames. On the premises destroyed was a large quantity of paper in reams, and the whole of the printed stock of the firm, comprising several extensive works ready for binding. There were also destroyed the six hydraulic presses, valued at nearly £2000. In one of the rooms was also a large assortment of type, which has been irretrievably damaged. It is impossible to estimate the loss by the conflagration, the books in sheets forming a large amount, and which it will be impossible to replace without great loss of time. We are happy to add, that by the timely aid of nine engines the fire was confined to the block of buildings in which it originated. The premises were insured in the Sun, Royal Exchange, Phœnix, and Westminster offices.

A MISERABLE HABITATION.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Cottage of Content Tavern, Lock's fields, Walworth, on the body of Sarah Byerley, aged five weeks, the child of a married woman, who, with a family of a wife and four children, had occupied as a habitation for the last five years a caravan, now standing in a cow-yard in Lock's-fields, for which he paid 1s. 6d. a week rent; their chief food being dry bread and tea, with meat occasionally upon Sundays. The deceased was found dead on Tuesday morning by the side of her mother, who had put her to bed on the previous night apparently in good health. It was stated at the inquest that the residence of the poor persons was not even fit for swine. Verdict, "Natural death." Proceedings are being taken to indict the owner of the caravan.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, June 5, were—Males, 814; females, 742: total, 1556. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 525; females, 478: total, 1003. The increase on the previous week, in which the number was only 883. A comparison of facts in the last two returns shows a increase in some epidemic complaints: namely, measles, which rose from 15 deaths in the preceding week to 23 in the last; diarrhœa, which rose from 13 to 20; typhus, in which the numbers were respectively 38 and 49; whilst scarlatina increased from 41 to 63. Pneumonia also rose from 45 to 58; whilst the mortality of bronchitis was stationary. Positive suddenness seems to be a remarkable feature in 19 to 130 cases. In the last week 40 persons died from smallpox, 32 being children, and 8 of 15 years of age and upwards. Five of the sufferers had been previously vaccinated: their ages were 6 months, and 5, 15, 30, and 35 years.

METROPOLITAN OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·687 inches. The weather was cold, the mean temperature of the week having been only 52·6 deg., which is 5·7 deg. below the average of the corresponding weeks of ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week, and the extent of this depression varied from 9 deg. on Sunday to 4 on Wednesday, and from 6 deg. on Tuesday to 2 on Saturday. The wind blew generally from the south-west and south; and the amount of rain that fell in the week was 0·16 inches.

OXFORD BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Monday the public baths and wash-houses which have recently been completed in Oxford were opened to the public, and the event was commemorated by a meeting of the committee and subscribers, within the walls of the establishment. P. Duncan, Esq., of New College, who had given about £1200 towards the carrying out of this undertaking, attended to assist at the ceremony of the opening of the establishment and was accompanied by the Vice-Principal of Saint Edmund Hall, the Rev. Richard Lynam, Mr. Alderman Hedley, Mayor, Alderman Butler, Mr. Thorp, Warburton, Brownlow, [illegible] and several other influential parties. Mr. Duncan, in the course of his address to the meeting, offered another donation of £500 towards the liquidation of a debt of £750 that was owing by the establishment.

A melancholy accident, however, occurred, to mar the satisfaction which the event of the day was calculated to diffuse amongst the inhabitants of the city. In about a quarter of an hour after those preliminary proceedings had been finished, a great crash was heard, when it was discovered that the hot water tank had fallen, and that the tall brick shaft on the walls adjoining were thrown down, presenting a desolate heap of ruins upon the very spot where, but a few minutes before, the founders and supporters of the new undertaking were congratulating themselves on the successful termination of their labours. A boy named Burchell was instantaneously killed, and the stoker, Wordsworth, was so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards. About five or six other persons who were employed about the place were more or less injured by the falling of the ruins.

An inquest on the bodies was opened on the following day, before Mr. Brunsden, the city coroner. George Williams, superintendent of the Oxford Waterworks stated his belief that the accident was occasioned by the want of water in the hot water-tank, and that steam [illegible] of cold water than the weight of the cold-water cistern above it. Assuming that to be the case, he said that the natural consequence would be to burst the hot-water plank, and that was what would, in all probability, have occurred in the present instance. The cold pipes in the hot-water cistern had been tested with 23 lb pressure last week for two hours. The inquest is not yet concluded. The parties who were injured are progressing favourably.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence was received on Tuesday of a steamboat collision having occurred, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, between the *Clyde* screw steam-ship, belonging to the Caron Company, and a coaster named the *Beehive*, on the steamer's recent trip from the Thames to Grangemouth, which resulted in the foundering of the smaller vessel and the loss of three lives.

RAILWAY COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, William Walker and John Walker, married men, residing at Brigg, were killed. In consequence of a collision that took place on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the piston-rod, disabling the engine of a ballast train which left Grimsby for Sheffield. At the end of the train was a passenger carriage, containing several persons, amongst whom were the two above named, who alone remained in the carriage after the breaking of the rod. Before the luggage train which was in front could be signalled of the danger, a collision took place, which resulted in the destruction of several of the carriages, and the loss of the two lives referred to.

FORCE OF HABIT.—A rather curious instance of the force of habit occurred on Saturday last, at the Custom-house, in the case of a gentleman of one of the workmen employed there. It appears that the men engaged in fixing up the interior of the houses have been in the habit of jumping in and out of the gallery through the front windows, assisted by ropes and pulleys; but recently, however, this favourite way of entrance and exit had been closed, having been filled with large pieces of plate glass. On Thursday (last week) the gentleman referred to, unmindful of the fact, in his [illegible] to the interior of the companions, very coolly took a spring, and cleared the window in fine style, carrying with him in his progress £15 worth of glass. On alighting, he rose by looked like a man making for a crown, and the astonished expression with which he stared at the havoc he had made by his gymnastic exploits would have formed a subject for the pencil of Wilkie.

The Egyptian Government has just concluded a new treaty with England for transit of despatches. From the 1st of July next, the English Post-office will deliver to the Egyptian Government at Alexandria despatches from Great Britain and other countries for India, by which they will be carried in the shortest time by the Egyptian Government steamers and its agents. The despatches from Suez to Alexandria will be carried in the same manner.

A few nights ago an explosion took place in a railway carriage upon the Dublin and Cork line, which, though occasioning great consternation amongst the passengers, was fortunately attended with no serious consequences. It was occasioned by the ignorant ignition of a quantity of detonating blasting powder. Mr. Bruce, a pyrotechnist, was conveying to the Cork Exhibition with a view to act play of fire-works at the opening of the building. [illegible] cautions subsequently made at a police court by one of the passengers, who resulted in Mr. Bruce being fined in the sum of £5 in consequence of his to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, some excitement was created in the Stock Exchange by the appearance of [illegible] endeavouring to permit a City detective of the name of Storey to enter the building, for the purpose of apprehending a young man of respectable connexions who had robbed his employers of considerable property. Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Storey (street) of a considerable sum of money, and who had taken refuge within the Stock Exchange. After some expostulation with the secretary, who [illegible] him that the gentleman [illegible] search; but in the meantime the offender had escaped by some other entrance.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, the amendment causing upon the directors [illegible] proprietors respecting the projected outlay of [illegible] purpose of accommodating the traffic to and from the Crystal Palace to be erected at Sydenham, was declared to be carried.

Letters from Sierra Leone, lately received by the *Helbeg out*, state that the intercourse between Gambia and that settlement was rapidly re-opening. The number of native labourers now ball for Sierra Leone in the month of the last of January was 130. Liberated Africans [illegible] to the number of 1,000 in the district of Gambia. A description of produce, which is in great demand in England, and is now grown largely in the colony, although six years ago was made was unknown.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM "THE SLOPES."

WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM "THE SLOPES."

Most of our readers have doubtless seen in the *Court Circular* (the gossip of the Court at Windsor) the pithy announcement that the "Queen and Prince Albert walked in the *Slopes*" on such and such a day, without knowing particularly in what part of the Park the Slopes are situated, or what they are like. Our Engraving shows a view in the Slopes, which are on the shelving side of the hill on which Windsor Castle is built, or more definitively on the northern side of the hill, as it is only on this side that the hill rises abruptly, being laid out in walks running in all directions, now skirting the side, and anon winding about. Here are some of the most charming "bits" of scenery it is possible to imagine concentrated in a comparatively limited spot. The trees are of the most luxuriant growth, and of every species, their branches almost sweeping the grassy sides of the hill; and in sunny corners there are little alcoves surrounded by clusters of rich flowering shrubs; whilst seats placed at points where the finest views are to be obtained, invite attention, and indicate the reason of their being in such spots. From the northern terrace the casual visitor to Windsor looks over a great part of the Slopes; in fact, the tops of the tall trees growing in the Slopes under the terrace walls are the foreground to the exquisite view obtained thence over the finely-wooded Home Park, the river to Eton College, and the wide expanse of country beyond. From the shady walks in the Slopes there are many lovely little glimpses of the country, the rich foliage of the trees serving as natural frames to the beautiful little pictures; and looking up the Slopes, the ivy-clad old walls and the tall towers of Windsor Castle are here and there to be seen amidst the foliage, and enhance the beauty of the spot with admirably picturesque effect. Such a glimpse of the Castle is the subject of our Engraving, which represents an angle tower, near the Elizabethan portion of the edifice, and the varied character of the paths is indicated by those shown in the View. The Slopes are continued, in their picturesque character, towards Frogmore, and are everywhere exquisitely laid out. They are, however, not open to the public, but are portions of the Castle demesne set apart for the exclusive use of her Majesty and the Royal family.

In olden times the Slopes were laid out in terraces, a fragment of which still remains. At the foot of the hill, three of the Protestant martyrs in the Marylan persecutions, Parsons, Festwood, and Filmer, were burnt. An engraving of this martyrdom occurs in Fox's "Martyrs," and in it the terraces are plainly indicated, though then there were no trees clothing the hill side. Within the last two or three years great improvements have been made in the scenery of the Slopes, by cutting away some of the trees, and adding to the picturesqueness of the place; and a small stream has been carried at the foot of the hill, winding in an easy though artificial water-course.

RACING SWORDS IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

In the days of our ancestors, in addition to tankards and cups given as prizes at races, there were various other inducements held out for the winner; amongst them were swords, and in the Armoury at Windsor Castle are two silver-hilted broadswords, won at some races in Scotland somewhat more than a century since. We have engraved the hilts of the swords, which are of remarkably good design and character.

OLD RACE PRIZES.—SILVER-HANDLED BROAD-SWORDS.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

In our Journal of last week we described the accomplishment of this most desirable means of communication between England and Ireland by an electric telegraph wire stretched across the Channel from Holyhead to Howth. We now give some additional details, with illustrations, of the interesting work.

Very little notice of the intentions of the projectors of this undertaking was given to the public, the Company prudently awaiting the completion of their project before they gave it publicity. At the same time it was known to some public departments and a few individuals. The Admiralty had been applied to for a steamer and an officer to assist in laying down the line; the *Prospero*, with Lieutenant Aldridge, R.N., had been ordered round to Holyhead from Pembroke; and the Company had requested Captain Beechey, R.N., to assist them by his advice and long experience in the Irish Channel, and to superintend the laying down of the wire in the proper direction.

The rope forming the submarine communication is rather less than an inch in thickness, and contains only a single copper wire for the transmission of the electric fluid: this is enclosed in a double gutta percha tube, and surrounded with twelve galvanised iron wires, which completely protect it from chafing upon the bottom. The length of line actually required was not more than fifty-nine statute miles; but the experience of the Dover and Calais operation had shown that some additional line would be necessary; and, accordingly, eighty miles of it was put on board.

The gutta percha tube had been manufactured by Mr. Samuel Statham, of the Gutta Percha Works, Wharf-road; and the wire by Mr. Newall, of the Iron Wire Manufactory at Gateshead. The weight of the wire when complete was about eighty tons, or a ton per mile.

The whole was embarked on board the *Britannia* steamer, at Whitehaven, and arrived at Holyhead early on the morning of the 29th of May last.

It was the intention to have run the line across the Channel at once, as everything conspired to favour the project: the weather was fine, the tides (of great importance) were weak, the *Prospero* and the officers had arrived, and nothing seemed wanting; but, on examining the wire, which had been hastily put on board, it was found that part was defective and would require to be cut out, and also that part of the line required to be re-coiled; it was, in fact, determined, before any attempt was made to lay it down, that every part should be thoroughly tested afresh, so

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—THE STEAMERS LAYING OUT THE LINE OFF THE SOUTH STACK LIGHTHOUSE, HOLYHEAD.

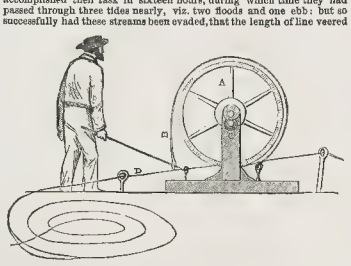
that it was Monday evening, the 31st, before everything was finally prepared. On that evening the continuity of the wire was tested by passing a shock through the whole of the line and discharging a cartridge of powder. The explosion was instantaneous, the fluid passing through the whole length of the coil of wire as it lay piled up in the hold of the vessel—a distance of 401,280 feet—in an instant.

Everything was now ready; but the delay had driven off the time to the approach of the spring tides, which run very strong in the Channel and it was doubted whether the line could be let out sufficiently fast to allow of the vessel making the passage without a great waste of line; and with such a tide, and so small a rope, it was obvious that a check, from the line getting entangled or other impediment, would have broken the cable and been fatal to the measure for that time at least. Much anxiety was in consequence felt; but, after a consultation with Captain Beechey, it was determined to proceed.

Accordingly, at two o'clock in the morning of the 1st of June the steamers started and anchored for awhile off a small bay close under Holyhead Mountain, whence the submarine line was to be connected with the line on shore: this was soon done, and at four o'clock the steamers commenced their interesting course across the Channel—the *Prospero*, with Captain Beechey and Lieutenant Aldridge on board, leading the way; and the *Britannia* following close in her track.

At the end of ten miles it had been determined to compare the distance actually gone over with the length of line that had been run out, and if the quantities were not very disproportionate to continue the route; but, if otherwise, the attempt was to be abandoned until after the springs were past. Accordingly signals were exchanged, and it was with no small degree of delight found that, in this ten miles of distance, only twelve miles of line had been expended. The next comparison was 16 miles distance to 20 miles of line; the next, 25 to 31; then 47 to 55. In this manner the comparisons were kept up, the position of the vessel being accurately determined by the measurement of angles between peaks of mountains known to the officers in the *Prospero* as points which had been determined by the Ordnance survey; the length of line veered out on board the *Britannia* being registered by a machine attached to the wheel by which it was let out, as shown in the Engraving.

The day was fine, the country on the Welch coast was still in sight, when the Wicklow hills and the land at the back of Dublin and Howth rose above the horizon, and at a little after eight o'clock in the evening the vessels reached their points of destination off Howth pier, having accomplished their task in sixteen hours, during which time they had passed through three tides nearly, viz. two floods and one ebb: but so successfully had these streams been evaded, that the length of line veered



A. Drum by which the wire was let out. | C. Indicator, o show the length of wire run off
B. Break, to regulate the motion of the wire. | D. The wire.

MODE OF LETTING OUT THE WIRE.

out was only 66 statute miles to 59½, the real distance as the crow flies. The average rate of the vessel, therefore, was four statute miles per hour; the greatest depth of water passed over was 84 fathoms.

As the vessels neared Howth, the cheers of the people on the pier welcomed their arrival; and the completion of the undertaking was confirmed by a cannon on board the *Britannia*, at Howth, being fired by means of the wire from Holyhead; and to apprise the Admiralty of the success, the following message was telegraphed across the Channel:—

Dublin.

From Messrs. Newall and Co. to the Duke of Northumberland.

The submarine telegraph is completed, with the aid of Capt. Beechey and Lieut. Aldridge. Thanks to your Grace.

Thus was accomplished this most ardently wished for communication which was but yesterday, as it were, considered of doubtful practicability And it compels us to remove from our minds much of the doubt we have hitherto entertained as to the possibility of effecting that far greater undertaking, the communication between the continents of Europe and America, which we one day hope to see completed.

From the position of the *Britannia* off Howth, the wire had to be carried on shore, and connected with the land line from Howth to Dublin for which purpose a thicker wire was used than that across the Channel. When done, and the whole line thought to be complete, and the parties were about to rest from their arduous labours on the following day, it was discovered that the continuity was by some unaccountable means destroyed, and no message could be passed either way between Dublin and Holyhead. The wire to Howth was tested, and found perfect; and on severing the part at the ship, the submarine continuity was also fortunately found perfect; so that the defective portion evidently rested between the ship and the land line, but where, was wholly uncertain; the line between the two places had therefore to be entirely taken up, and examined bit by bit. At last the defective part was discovered, and it appeared to have been occasioned by a spade being driven against the line while burying it in the trench. The labour which this little bit of carelessness, or perhaps ignorance, occasioned, is beyond description, but will be conceived when told that it took a whole day to remedy. All is now happily right, and the telegraph will be open to the public as soon as the necessary arrangements with the various lines in connexion with it can be effected.

The annexed Sketch exhibits the steamers laying out the line when off the lighthouse of the South Stack, which projects from the foot of Holyhead Mountain.

BUILDING AT CORK FOR THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MATERIALS OF IRELAND—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE CORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BEFORE our paper reaches the hands of our readers, this Exhibition will have been opened in due form by the Lord-Lieutenant, and the good citizens of the "beautiful city," as it is called *par excellence*, with many a stranger from the surrounding districts, will be crowding its hills; upwards of 4000 season tickets having been sold within four days

The Exhibition is held in the Corn Exchange, a new building. The entrance, or Northern Hall (the C rn Exchange proper), entered from the quays, is 76 feet square and 50 feet high, divided into nave and aisles, the nave rising into a species of clerestory, with elevated side lights. This fine apartment contains in var ous glass cases all the fine texture articles, damask, linens, tabinets, crochet, embroidery, &c.; and here also a tabinet and velves loom are in full operation, showing the process of weaving those articles. From this hall ...s a noble arched entrance, twenty feet wide, descending by the steps into one of the finest rooms in Europe, the Fine Arts Hall, 145 feet by 53 feet, in the centre 65 feet high; it has an arched roof in one span, with laminated timber girders, and a continuous top light in the centre, 8 feet 6 inches at each side. The extreme end is circular, where is placed a noble organ, and an orchestra to contain 200 performers—the latter temporary, to be removed after the first day's performance of the ode. The view from the Northern Hall of this beautiful room, when filled with sculpture and painting, will be beautiful. The united length of these rooms seen at one time is 221 feet, running north and south. Running east and west, adjoining the North Hall, and crossing the Fine Arts Hall, is a transept 320 feet long, by 30 feet wide; adjoining which to the south at each end are halls, each about 130 feet by 80 feet—in all six great halls for the various purposes of the Exhibition, with committee and refreshment rooms, and various offices attached, spacious courts, &c

The Exhibition Building, filled with the various objects of art and industry, now presents a brilliant *coup d'œil*. The splendid arch of the dome, with its moulded cornice, adorned with shields and banners, supported on retiring columns backed with crimson drapery, overshadows a lengthened perspective of beautiful statuary, gems of art, gushing fountains, and gorgeous fabrics, whose converging lines from floor, wall, and ceiling, meet and concentrate on a magnificent organ

At the rear of the Exhibition Building, and adjoining the southern street, are the Banquet-hall, the Reception-room, &c. The Banquet-hall, which is capable of entertaining five hundred persons, is 80 feet by 70 feet, and 40 feet high, beautifully decorated, and having nine splendid glass lustres to be lighted with gas

The vestibule, which is of a circular form, looks like a splendid eastern pavilion, adorned with rich pink and white hangings, mirrors, and furniture *en suite*. This, with the great reception-room and ante-room, form a suite of apartments. The vestibule leads into a well proportioned and spacious drawingroom, of a conical form, which is decorated with lively brilliant colours, after the Parisian mode, and "contrives a double debt to pay;" for it serves the double purpose of an ante room for the guests at the banquet, and a supper and promenade-room during the ball. The cornices are ornamented with shields, and vases of flowers, are placed in the niches. It leads by an easy approach and decorated archway into the Banquet-hall and Ball-room. The latter apartment is fitted up with decorations in the French style, of the richest description. The walls are hung with drapery of white and yellow bands, with a showy cornice of the same material. The supporting pillars bear narrow longitudinal stripes of purple and white, and midway from the ground a graceful trophy of arms, shields, and banners forms a striking ornament. The kitchen department reminds one of the olden times; the roasting grate alone is twelve feet long, with hot hearth, charcoal stoves, platform for kettles, &c.

Cork is like a bee-hive—full of life, expectation, energy, hustle, and business; a great impetus has been given to trade; human industry is awake and active.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AND THE COUNTESS OF EGLINTON.

CORK, Wednesday Evening.

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon, their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton arrived here by special train on the Great Southern and Western Railway from Dublin, accompanied by a numerous suite and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we observed Lord and Lady Bective, Colonel Campbell, private secretary to his Excellency; Captain Thesiger, aide-de-camp in waiting; Admiral Montgomery, comptroller; Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir E. Msodonnel, chairman of the company; Sir G. Hudson, Bart.; the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Dublin; Dr. Harrison and E. L. Foote, Esq., hon. secretaries of the Dublin society; Alderman Gresham, and T. N. Gresham, Esq., members of the Dublin committee; W. Dilke and H. Cole, Esq., members of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; S. C. Hall, Esq.; J. C. Deane, Esq, the hon secretary of the Dublin committee, who has exerted himself most strenously and successfully to ensure the success of the Exhibition; C. P. Roney, Esq.; O. Binger, Esq., superintendent of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, &c.

The train was driven by Mr. George Milne, the engineer-in-chief of the company, and the general arrangements were under the management of the efficient superintendent of the company, Mr. Ilberry.

A very elegant saloon carriage formed out of one of the ordinary carriages of the company, which are remarkable for their excellence and accommodation—had been prepared for the accommodation of the Lord-Lieutenant and suite, by Mr. Coslett, the superintendent of the company's carriage works at Inchicore. The interior of the carriage was elegantly fitted up with sofas, &c, the prevailing colours being blue and gold, and on the exterior were emblazoned the Royal arms and those of their Excellencies and of the company.

At the various stations along the line there were a number of people assembled; but scarcely a cheer was heard until the arrival of the Viceregal party at the Limerick Junction, where a very handsome luncheon was provided by the directors of the railway for his Excellency and suite. After a short stoppage the train proceeded on its route to Cork, where his Excellency and the Countess were received by the Earl of Bandon, Lord Bernard, the Mayor and corporation of Cork, and an escort of military. His Lordship, with the Countess and suite, having been handed to an open carriage, drawn by postilions, a procession was formed, and proceeded through the principal streets of the town, by which the party had a good opportunity of observing alike the poverty and wealth of the "beautiful city." His Lordship, the Countess, and suite then proceeded to the Cork station of the Cork and Bandon Railway, *en route* to Castle Barnard, the seat of Earl Bandon, where a grand display of fire works was to take place in the evening.

In order that two of the most refining of arts—music and poetry—should not go unrepresented in an Exhibition in which the arts form one of the main attractions, an ode to be sung at the opening, replete with harmony and poetic feeling, has been written by J. F. Waller, Esq.—better known by his writings in the *Dublin University Magazine* as "John Freke Shaipby," and set to music by Dr. Stewart, conductor of the Dublin University Choral Society. This ode will be sung by 200 voices, principally composed of members of the last-named society, and the Dublin Ancient Concert Society, who have kindly volunteered their services. Copies of the ode, elegantly bound in scarlet morocco and gold, have been forwarded from Dublin for presentation to her Majesty and Prince Albert about the time it is being executed in Cork; and elegantly-bound copies in green and gold were presented to their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess Eglinton on entering the railway carriage, and other copies in blue and gold were also presented to the other distinguished visitors. The music, which is enclosed in a beautiful emblematic border, bears the arms of Cork, and the motto, "The darkest hour is that before the dawn."

The line was through a beautiful country, and we could not fail to notice with gratification the large amount of excellent stock visible along its course.

It is a matter of deep regret that Sir Thomas Deane, Vice-chairman of the executive Committee, who has personally superintended the arrangement of the Fine Arts department, will be prevented from taking part in the ceremony of opening by a severe attack of the gout.

(NEXT week we shall illustrate in a supplementary sheet, with several Engravings, this important industrial gathering, accompanied by a full report of the proceedings.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

REPRODUCTIVE PAUPER EMPLOYMENT

The EARL of ELLESMERE presented a petition from the inhabitants of Manchester on the subject of the present system of poor relief, and praying for the Introduction of a system of productive labour for paupers. The noble Earl presented the petition out of respect to his neighbours, but did not wish it to be supposed that he was a supporter of its decisions.

Lord MONTEAGLE said that the question raised in the petition was one very popular with those who took only a one-sided view of it; but in his opinion nothing could be more injurious to the interests of the community, than the course suggested by the petitioners. His objection to their plan of converting the workhouses into a species of manufactories. It was most unjust to the honest and industrious and self-supporting labourer, whom it exposed to the most unfair competition with a set of paupers, who must at any rate be supported at the public expense. Such a system of supporting the poor in workhouses, hospitals, and asylums had depreciated the rate of wages in this metropolis to a great, and, he might even say, an unnatural extent.

After a few words from the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, the petition was laid on the table

The report on the amendments on the Burghs (Scotland) Bill was agreed to after some conversation between the Earl of MINTO and Lord REDESDALE.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA

Earl GREY took an opportunity of declaring his regret that the Government had terminated the negociations which had been going on with a Canadian legislature, respecting the formation of a railway from Halifax to Quebec, and asked whether it was the intention of Ministers to lay before their Lordships any additional correspondence on the subject?

The Earl of DERBY said that the project submitted to the Government, and the only one, he was given to understand, which the Canadian legislature would consent to, was very different from the one which had been originally proposed, and by no means so well calculated to develope the resources of British North America. He thought, therefore, that the Government would not be justified in recommending to the British Parliament to guarantee so large a sum as £3 per cent thereon, without receiving in return some corresponding advantage to the British empire. He should offer no objection to the production of all the correspondence upon this subject.

After a short conversation the matter dropped.

In reply to a question from the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of DERBY said that Ministers had no intention to change the Upper Chamber of Representatives at the Cape of Good Hope into a nominee instead of an elective assembly.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had an early sitting. The Speaker took the chair at noon.

THE STATE OF THE WEST INDIES.

On the question of the report of the Committee of Supply,

Mr. BERNAL called the attention of the Secretary for the Colonies to a subject of great importance. Personal considerations had hitherto withheld him from pressing the state of the West Indies upon her Majesty's Government, because, not being one of its supporters, he was unwilling to do anything having the appearance of a wish to put the position of those colonies had now become serious, if not to be felt considerably, to bring it under their notice, and therefore asked what steps her Majesty's Government contemplated taking in order to provide them with a proper supply of labour?

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, as no notice had been given of the question, he could only give to it a general answer. No one could be more painfully alive to the condition of those islands than he was, but he felt that that condition had been mainly brought about by the policy adopted by this country in the year 1846. Her Majesty's Ministers had stated, on coming into office, that they did not think they could introduce any measure during the present session of Parliament with reference to the West Indies. He had, however, given directions that the necessary information should be prepared without delay, in order that he might immediately devote his attention to the subject, to ascertain what relief could be afforded.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up and agreed to.

The House then again went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the morning sitting.

The House adjourned from 4 to 6 o'clock.

In the evening sitting,

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

In reply to a question from Sir H. Verney, Sir J. PAKINGTON entered into some explanations respecting the letter of Mr. Hincks, which appeared in the Times Journals on the 31st of May, and said he only showed that there was no foundation for the censure thrown upon the Colonial Office by Mr. Hincks in reference to his reception and treatment as one of a deputation from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to draw the attention of the Government to the propriety of aiding the formation of a railway in those provinces.

In reply to a question from Lord J. RUSSELL, Lord STANLEY said that a protocol had been signed by the five allied powers with respect to Neufchâtel. There could be no doubt that Prussia had certain rights to Neufchâtel under the treaty of 1814, which France had recognised.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in pursuance of his promise in reply to Sir James Graham on Thursday night, proceeded to state the views of the Government with respect to the business of the session. He referred to the letter which the statement of the right hon. Baronet had produced upon the House, and proceeded to show that nothing whatever in the letter justified that the public business was not in a most satisfactory condition. The Law Reform Bills, to which the right hon. Baronet had adverted, had, three of them, since Thursday, passed through a most important stage, and two others had passed the House altogether. There was no material opposition anticipated to the passing of those which remained, and he believed they would be easily passed without interfering with the length of the session. With respect to the colonial bills, on which the right hon. gentleman had so strongly dwelt, he had to observe that the New Zealand Bill had since Thursday gone nearly through committee, and the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill and the Irish Colonial Bill would occasion but little delay, for it consisted of only two clauses. The Bishopric of Quebec Bill also consisted of only two clauses, and was very unlikely to meet with any opposition. The Metropolitan Water Bill, also, he hoped to pass, for it had been referred to a select committee, where its provisions should be so sifted that he did not anticipate any serious opposition to it in its amended shape. The Metropolis Buildings Bill was not of so imperative a character and he would therefore move that the order of the day for the second reading should be discharged. The right hon. Baronet had said that there had to take 200 votes in supply, but since Thursday they had made such progress in committee of supply that he believed there were only 19 votes now remaining to be taken. The Navy Pay Bill and the Patent Law Bill, he also thought there would be little difficulty in passing; and it was to be remembered that the latter had already passed the other House of Parliament. There were two bills referred to by the right hon. Baronet with regard to Ireland—the Valuation of Land Bill, and the Whiteboy Acts Consolidation Bill. With respect to the first of these bills, he thought it very important, and so little likely to meet with opposition that he would proceed with it. The latter bill, however, he would not press. The Poor-law Board Continuance (Ireland) Bill, and the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, he also thought of importance; and though he heard that it was intended to offer opposition to the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, believing it to be a necessary measure, he should be prepared to meet that opposition. The bill consisted of only one clause; and with a...the zeal of its opponents, and making all due allowance for their powers of eloquence, he did not think they would be able to defeat it. Having thus shown that there was no ground for the assertion of unsatisfactory a state as Sir J. Graham had represented it to be, the right hon. gentleman concluded by stating that he did not feel himself justified in recommending the withdrawal of any of the bills referred to by the right hon. Baronet, with the exception of the two he had named.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill was discharged.

THE MILITIA BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Milit a Bill,

Mr. HUME moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months

Mr. MACKINNON seconded the amendment.

After a short discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 148; against it, 220: majority, 72.

The House again divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 148; against it, 178: majority, 30.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the omission of the 18th clause, giving power to the Government to apply the ballot.

Mr. WALPOLE opposed the motion.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For omitting the clause, 142; against it, 187: majority, 45.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved an amendment to the effect that it should not be lawful to resort, in time of peace, to the system of ballot or compulsory enlistment for the militia

The House again divided, and the numbers were For the amendment, 82; against it, 178: majority, 96.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

NAVY PAY BILL

On the motion of Mr. STAFFORD, the bill was read into committee on this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD said that by the present bill the pay of seamen of the Royal Navy was never to be more than three months in arrear, instead of six. The latter arrangement was unpopular with the seamen, and contrasted unfavourably with the practice in the merchant service. The provision for six months' arrears was passed as a precaution against desertion, and as such it was now found to be unnecessary, since the condition of the seamen of the Royal Navy had been so much improved

The clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Poor-law Board Continuance (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections (No 2) Bill was read a second time

Lord J. MANNERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue and amend the Metropolitan Sewers Act.

Sir J. TROLLOPE obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain two acts of the 12th and 13th years of the reign of her Majesty, concerning the appointment of overseers and the authority of justices of the peace to act in certain matters relating to the poor in cities and boroughs.

Adjourned at 10 minutes past 1

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Militia Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The London Necropolis Bill was read a second time.

EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS FRANCE.

The Earl of MALMESBURY moved the second reading of the Surrender of Criminals Bill, the object of which was to carry into effect the articles of a convention entered into by the Governments of England and France, for the mutual surrender of persons accused of crimes and offences (political offences excepted) for trial in the country to those crimes and offences were committed.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and other noble Lords expressed their approval of the measure, but objected to the new principle which it introduced, making the mere warrant of the foreign authorities and the proof of identity, without any proof of guilt, or even the slightest suspicion of guilt, sufficient evidence for the surrender of persons who had placed themselves under the protection of British law.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he felt there were difficulties surrounding the subject, but he would be willing in committee to make any amendment which might appear to be necessary.

Lord CRANWORTH thought the bill wrong in principle, and that no alteration could render it even tolerable

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The HOUSE met at noon.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON presented a petition from the Association for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, praying that the further prosecution of Mr Dickens's "Household Narrative" may be delayed until a committee has inquired why the Board of Inland Revenue has abandoned its unstamped monthly for prosecution, when so many weekly and fortnightly publications are allowed to contain news without a stamp.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE

The adjourned debate upon Mr Spooner's motion for "a select committee to inquire into the system of education carried on at the College of Maynooth" was resumed by

Mr. FREWEN, who supported the motion.

Mr H. HERBERT said he found he could not move the amendment of which he had given notice; but if Mr. Spooner would not adopt his suggestion for a mixed commission, that Mr Spooner must draw his own conclusion as to the fairness of the inquiry which the hon. gentleman contemplated. He opposed the motion.

Sir W. VERNER, in advocating the appointment of the committee, alluded to what he stated was a practice of priests in Ireland, viz. denouncing persons from the altar. He referred to an instance in which a gentleman was so denounced, because it was not his pleasure or convenience to contribute to the new building by the priest. He held in his hand a house on another gentleman's property. (Cries of "Name," and "Who is the writer?") He was not going to hand the writer over to the assassin—

Captain MAGAN.—If the hon and gallant member would not give the name of the writer of the letter, the only conclusion the House could come to was that it was not true. (Cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER called on the hon. member to retract that expression.

Captain MAGAN said he meant it in a Parliamentary sense. (A laugh)

Mr V SCULLY did not object to a fair inquiry, but he did object to an unfair and unusual one; and he thought such an inquiry should be moved by the hon member for North Warwickshire. A close and searching inquiry could take place through the medium of the visitors of the college. The hon. gentleman continued to argue in this sense from half-past one o'clock, at which time his speech commenced, as if speaking against time, until four o'clock, when, according to the standing order recently agreed to,

The SPEAKER called on the chair, and did so amidst peals of laughter at the pertinacity with which the hon. and learned gentleman held out speaking for so long a time

The House met again in the evening at six o'clock

THE PICTURE BY TITIAN RECENTLY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. CHARTERIS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if there was any truth in the report that a picture, said to be by Titian, which was recently purchased at Marshal Soult's sale at Marshal Soult's sale for £3600 was last year in possession of a London dealer, by whom it was shown to several of the trustees, who might then have purchased it for £1200?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was no proof that a picture in the possession of a London dealer, and said to have been purchased by Marshal Soult, was shown to the trustees of the National Gallery, and offered to them for £1200, was the picture in that gallery, undoubtedly by Titian, and which had been purchased by the National Gallery, was for sale in London recently, and was seen by a friend of his; but he was not aware that that picture had been offered to the National Gallery for £1200. But he must observe that nothing was more delusive as to the real value of a picture than the fact of its acquisition by a private individual at a particular price. He had recently seen a picture which had been sold for £2400 to a distinguished individual well known to many hon. members in that House only a few years ago for £8000. There were very few pictures of emment merit that did not find a high price in London at the very top of the scale. It was possible that the picture in question had been offered at a less sum than the trustees of the National Gallery took it at; but the country had given £2400 for it, and he believed that they had purchased a very valuable picture at a very moderate price.

THE PENDING MAYNOOTH DEBATE.

Mr. M. GIBSON wished to ask a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the employment of the time of this House, and the despatch of public business. They had had the Maynooth question before them, and, after a whole morning had been devoted to it, they were still as far from the termination of the debate as ever. He wished, therefore, to ask the right hon. gentleman, who was the trustee of the public for the proper application of the public time, whether he did not think it fit for him to use his influence with the hon. member for Warwickshire, to induce him to postpone all further proceedings to a more convenient season?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he felt his duty at present to be in unison with the statement which he had already made to the House, namely, to take care that all those measures to which the Government were bound should be passed this session, with due deference to the great consummation which they all awaited. (Laughter.) That he acknowledged was itself a difficult, though he would not say an impossible task; but he must decline, with respect to the subject of Maynooth, to undertake that which the right hon. gentleman had asked him to perform.

OYSTER FISHERIES

In answer to a question from Sir G Clerk respecting the oyster fisheries, Mr. HENLEY said he would pay every attention to the subject, and endeavour whether he could in his way to a relaxation of the law to enable parties to fish in the months of May and June without weakening the oyster, for which the law had been passed - namely, the prevention of poaching on the fisheries.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT

Mr. HORSMAN moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances of the institution of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome. The hon. gentleman reminded the House, that on a former occasion, when he had brought the subject forward, the Government had promised an inquiry, but his motion had been defeated by the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there existed an ecclesiastical tribunal of appeal, and that the House of Commons could only be appealed to in the last resort. Since then he had ascertained from the Attorney-General that there was no such tribunal of appeal, more particularly in a case in which the matters complained of had occurred abroad. Under these circumstances he felt it necessary to refer the matter once more before the House, supported as he was by additional matter with respect to what had taken place at Kissingen. After describing the circumstances of the complaints against the rev. gentleman's teaching at Frome, his alleged renunciation, his sojourn at Kissangen, and the evidence of his non-attendance at the Protestant, and his almost constant attendance at the Roman Catholic worship there, the hon. member proceeded to comment on the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells in instituting him, which, he said, resulted not from ignorance but the intention of perverting justice. The Bishop of London's letter to that prelate was read, in which he stated that when Mr. Bennett had left the living of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, completely exonerated him from blame, but made the course taken by the Bishop of Bath and Wells still more censurable. That prelate was aware of Mr. Bennett's peculiar opinions about the Bible and supremacy, and, for the satisfaction of the Protestant people of Frome, if the Bishop was satisfied with Mr. Bennett's explanation, that explanation ought to have been made public. He charged the Bishop with having instituted the Rev. Mr. Bennett in a manner calculated to defeat any objection on the part of the parishioners, or any attempt at inquiry into the grave charges against that rev. gentleman. He was of opinion that the conduct of the Bishop was contrary to law as regarded the certificate required on institution, as well as on other points of equal importance. The House would, he thought, admit that he had not shown any undue wish for a Parliamentary inquiry; for the truth was, that he only sought for such an inquiry after finding that there was no other mode of redressing the parties whose cause he advocated.

Mr. GLADSTONE addressed the House in reply to the speech of the hon. member for Cockermouth, and contended that the House of Commons was not a proper arena for the discussion of such questions as Mr. Horsman was too much in the habit of bringing before it. It had long been his opinion that the law ought to have provided some means for punishing delinquent bishops, and he would gladly consider any specific proposal with that object in view, but in this case he was prepared to assert that the Bishop of Bath and Wells was not a delinquent, and that the parishioners were perfectly satisfied with what the patron had done in reference to the appointment of the Rev. Mr Bennett. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to defend the Bishop of Bath and Wells from the charges made against him, if any could be considered, was there the slightest foundation. He called upon the House not to throw away the time cast by implication a censure upon the right rev. prelate, who deserved commendation instead of blame for his conduct in the whole transaction; at the same time he was not opposed to a strictly legal in-

quiry, either by a Government commission, or by a future committee of the House, but he never could assent to a motion so vague and so open to objection as that brought forward by Mr. Horsman.

Sir J. FARINGTON said that the unhappy dissensions by which the Church was torn were to be traced to those clergymen of the Church of England who had taken the same course as that adopted by the Rev. Mr. Bennett—a course tending to draw finer and finer the distinctions between Protestantism and the Church of Rome, and finally to lead many to become members of the latter Church. With these sentiments, he could not help feeling that it was a great misfortune that any patron should have given so important a living as that of Frome to a person in the position of the Rev. Mr. Bennett. He had, on a former occasion, said that the question, having been raised, must be dealt with, and from that opinion he was not disposed to recede. The law officers of the Crown had given their opinion that there was no legal mode by which the circumstances of the case, particularly as re-arded the occurrences at Kissingen, could be made the subject of inquiry. They ought to have been inquired into by the bishop of his diocese, but the Government had no power to compel him to institute such an inquiry. With respect to the motion before the House, he must say that he could not bring himself to believe that many hon. gentlemen would think that a committee of the House of Commons was a proper tribunal to investigate such a case. The law was defective, and ought to be altered; but he was strongly that it could never be advantageous to make the House of Commons an arena for the trial of a bishop, and he would, therefore, oppose the motion.

Mr. Wilde contended that the ecclesiastical law required alteration, [illegible] was not to be met about by making victims in matters of this kind, and hence nothing to be gained by any such inquiry. With respect to the case of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, he thought he had reason to congratulate the Government on their not having exposed himself to the [illegible] costs attending a writ of *quare impedit*.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought he rightly interpreted the feeling of the House, after the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. P. Wood, in saying that it would feel very reluctant to pass, even by implication, a censure upon the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who could pursue no other course than the one he had adopted without incurring the most serious risks. The state of the law in reference to such subjects was such as could not be much longer tolerated; and, giving any specific pledge upon the subject, he would say that the reform of the ecclesiastical law should have early attention. He hoped the hon. member for Cockermouth would not press his motion to a division.

The debate was continued by Mr. Hoyle, Mr. E. Yorke, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. E. Ellice, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Deedes, and Mr. S. Herbert.

Mr. HORSMAN hoped that Mr. Horsman would not press his motion to a division, as it would not lead to any useful result.

Mr. GOULBURN moved, as an amendment, that the inquiry should be into the state of the law respecting the institution of clerks to benefices in the Church of England.

Mr. HORSMAN repudiated the amendment.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 111; against it, 198: majority, 45.

The original motion was then agreed to.

Adjourned at half past one o'clock, thirteen hours and a half having thus elapsed from the meeting of the House at noon.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

[At the close of Mr. Horsman's speech a pause of some moments ensued. No hon. member rose to speak, and loud cries of "Divide!" ensued, when Mr. Serjeant Bayley and Sir Benjamin Hall rose together. The former having given way,

Sir B. HALL said—Mr. Speaker, I rose to order, to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the hon. gentleman (Mr. O'Connor) who sits near me. Sitting by the side of the hon. gentleman this moment, I was crying "divide," because no member rose to address the House, when the hon. member turned round upon me and struck me in the side. (Order, order.) I tell the hon. gentleman on a former occasion, that if he addressed me in the House, or subjected me to any annoyances, I should call your attention to the subject, and place myself under your protection. I now beg to do so.

The SPEAKER. The hon. member for Nottingham has been so long a member of the House, that it is not necessary for me to remind him that it is against the rules and regulations of the House for any member either to interrupt or to [illegible] with another member during the proceedings of the House. I am sorry to say that the hon member for Nottingham has of late been constantly infringing those rules and regulations. (Hear, hear.)—And the hon. gentleman on a former occasion, that if he addressed me in the House, or subjected me to any annoyances, I should call your attention to the subject, and place myself under your protection. I now beg to do so.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I make the apology to the House. I beg the pardon of the hon. gentleman for anything I said to him. (Hear, hear.) I apologise to the House. You are the best Speaker that ever sat in that chair. (Order, order.) Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat, but immediately afterwards got up, and passing along the floor, was again called to order, for interrupting Mr. Gladstone, who was speaking.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON said that the first issue of new florins would take place next week.

EPISCOPAL REVENUES.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved the second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Revenues Bill

Mr. WALPOLE said that since the bill last came before the House, her Majesty's Government had come to the determination of introducing a bill on the subject themselves; he trusted, therefore, that the noble Lord would not press his motion.

Lord EBRINGTON suggested that in any measure which might be introduced by the Government, some provision should be made in the shape of a superannuation or retiring fund for bishops who were incapacitated from discharging the functions of their office.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said a few words to the same effect.

Sir B. HALL trusted the effect of the proposed bill would be to take out of the hands of the episcopacy and of the capitular bodies the management of ecclesiastical property altogether. He hoped, also, that means would be taken to compel bishops to visit their cathedrals. In the case of the Bishop of Rochester, he believed that prelate had never made a formal visitation to his cathedral since he had had the see. He trusted that a capitular bodies would also be compelled to render an account of the expenditure of their revenues.

Mr. HORSMAN thought the great difficulty the Government would have to encounter in Church Reform would be the opposition of the episcopal body. Ecclesiastical law fearfully embarrassed those who had to look to it for remedy of its defects to the bishops, who had proved unequal to the task; and the consequence was that the state of the Church was far behind the spirit and requirements of the age.

Mr. OSWALD agreed in much that had fallen from his hon. friend; but if the House were to intrude in spiritual matters, he did not think that any good object would be attained.

Mr S HERBERT hoped that the provision in the noble Lord's (the member for Woodstock) bill would not be lost sight of, which compelled bishops to reside in their cathedral cities. Unless it was carried out, it would be encouraging that in bishops which was universally condemned in the working clergy, viz. non-residence and absenteeism. Without entering into the various extensive questions raised by the bill, he hoped the noble Lord would accede to the proposition of the Government, and withdraw it.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD was glad to be able to accede to the suggestions which had been made; and after the conversation he had had with the right hon. Home Secretary, he would consent to withdraw the bill.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

COUNTY ELECTIONS POLLS BILL

On the motion for going into committee on the County Elections Polls Bill,

Mr. PACKE moved, as an amendment, that this House do resolve itself into the committee upon that day six months. He denied that the extension of the time allowing the counties to two days was conducive to bribery and corruption. With respect to the saving of expense, which had been spoken of in support of the bill, if the time were more limited, a did not think hon. members would endeavour to take advantage voters for their own purposes.

Mr. WARBURTON said the question was more for the consideration of county members than for the Government. His own opinion was, that if the noble Lord (Lord R. Grosvenor) ever ceeded in going into committee, the bill could not be brought into operation at the ensuing election, because, by the act of William IV., certain notices must be given before any fresh poling-places could be appointed, and those notices could not be given, according to the act, before the 1st general election. He thought the noble Lord was bound to give some explanation as to the means of carrying out the measure before the House went into committee.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the noble Lord (Lord R. Grosvenor) had not convinced the Government that the bill was at all necessary. If the bill could be brought into operation in June, he would not oppose it; but he thought it right to protest against legislating in the dark, and therefore he would feel it necessary to resist the motion of the noble Lord

Mr. COBDEN thought the House ought to go into committee on this bill. All the arguments against it went upon the assumption that the English people were a set who did not care for their franchise, and were never anxious to exercise it. Every argument used against the motion had been used against the motion for confining the polling in boroughs to one day. He thought the experience of boroughs went to prove that the principle was a good one, and he hoped the House would not stultify itself by rejecting a really beneficial measure

After some observations from Sir W. B. Bridges, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. W. Miles, and Mr. Oswald,

The House divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 166; against it, 83: majority, 84.

The House then went into committee.

Mr. I. KNLEY asked if the noble Lord would assent to the introduction of a clause to postpone the period when the bill was to come into operation until fresh arrangements could be made with respect to the polling-booths, &c.

Lord R. GROSVENOR said it was his intention that the bill should come into immediate operation.

Mr. W. MILES moved an amendment to the second clause, having for its object to postpone the operation of the bill until after the 1st of January, 1853.

Lord R. GROSVENOR opposed the amendment.

The committee divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 91; against it, 134: majority, 43.

The amendment was consequently lost.

The bill then passed through committee.

The Friendly Societies Bill (No. 3) went through committee *pro formâ*, when some alterations were inserted

The Disabilities Repeal Bill was read a second time.

The remaining clauses of the County Courts Further Extension Bill passed through committee.

The Maynooth debate was fixed for Monday next —Adjourned.

COMMITTAL OF MR. F. O'CONNOR

[Whilst the House was in committee on the County Elections Polls Bill, a scene of an extraordinary character occurred, which ended in the member for Nottingham (Mr. F. O'Connor) being committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Mr. O'Connor, whose eccentricities had of late occasioned much annoyance to several hon. members, and no later than the previous day had called forth a reprimand from the Speaker, after perambulating the floor of the House some dozens of times, finally seated himself on the front Opposition bench, between Mr. B. Denison and Mr. T. Duncombe. Immediately on taking his seat, he proceeded to engage the latter hon. gentleman in an apparently humorous conversation, if such can be judged from his gestures and general demeanour; the hon. member for Finsbury (Mr. T. Duncombe) meanwhile endeavouring to restrain him within the limits of decorum. Mr. O'Connor, nevertheless, persevered in his grotesque display of disorderly behaviour, notwithstanding the general and repeated cries of "Order;" and finally, on being remonstrated with in an apparently friendly manner by Mr. Denison, Mr. O'Connor deliberately thrust his half-clenched hand into the face of that hon member

Mr. DENISON appealed to Mr. Berna. for protection; and after some conversation it was resolved to report progress, and bring the matter as a general complaint before the House.

The House accordingly resumed, and many hon. members complained of the indignities they had endured at the hands of Mr. F. O'Connor, and the question arose as to whether he could be considered as a free agent, upon which there appeared to be a considerable difference of opinion. In the meantime Mr. O'Connor quitted the House.

Mr. ANSTEY suggested that he might be sequestered from his place in Parliament.

Mr. FITZROY complained of having been grossly insulted by Mr O'Connor.

Sir D DUNDAS and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed their belief that Mr. O'Connor was sufficiently a free agent to know what he was doing wrong, and was, therefore, amenable for his conduct.

Mr. AGLIONBY was of opinion that Mr. O'Connor was not responsible for his actions.

Mr. WALLACE eventually moved that Mr. F. O'Connor be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for disorderly conduct and contempt of the House.

Sir J. PAKINGTON seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously; and Mr. O'Connor, who had in the meantime gone out of the House, was arrested in Westminster Hall, and conveyed to the prison rooms of the House.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Apprehension of Deserters from Foreign Ships Bill, and the Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Parliamentary Deeds Bill, the Public Works Bill, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill were severally passed through committee.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a second time A journal

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. HUME, in reference to the contemplated National Gallery, suggested that Kensington Palace should be devoted to that purpose.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was reason to hope, from the interest her Majesty and Prince Albert took in the subject, that ere long they would have a National Gallery every way worthy of the country. He expected that early in the next session of Parliament he would be enabled to lay a plan before the House which would meet with general approbation.

SUPPLY.

The House ultimately went into a committee of supply, when several votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to.

The House adjourned at four o'clock until six o'clock, when business was resumed.

KAFFIR WAR WITHDRAWAL OF EXTRA VOTE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in consequence of the expense of the Kaffir war being much smaller than he anticipated, in consequence of the Treasury minute that no expenditure should take place for extraordinary military establishments until the resources for ordinary military expenditure were exhausted, he had the satisfaction to inform the House that he did not feel it necessary to call for the vote of £200,000 which he thought it his duty to place before the House when he made his financial statement. (Hear, hear.)

A few more votes having been taken in supply, the House went into committee upon the New Zealand Government Bill, the consideration of the clauses of which occupied the remainder of the night, the chief point under consideration being as to the amount of compensation which the claims of the New Zealand Company, the lands of the colony entitled them to have, in case those lands were transferred upon as the bill proposed, to the sole control of the Legislature of the colony, the general impression being that 5s. per acre was a fair estimate for the claims of the company. Adjourned.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

A numerous and highly respectable deputation, consisting of colonists, London merchants, and shipowners, accompanied by some members of Parliament, had an interview on Saturday last with the Commissioners of Emigration, in Park-street, for the purpose of urging the adoption of measures with a view to satisfy the present pressing demand for agricultural and pastoral labour in the Australian colonies, and likewise to suggest means by which its application should be regulated, so as to prevent parties emigrating at the expense of colonial funds from resorting to the gold diggings, rather than applying themselves to those other important branches of productive industry, upon the maintenance of which the permanent prosperity of Australia so much depended.

Amongst the gentlemen present were Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Evelyn Denison, M.P.; Mr. Wyndham Goold, M.P.; Mr. C. De Salis, Mr. W. Walker, Major Mercer, Mr. — Nelson Smith, Mr. Learmonth, Captain Stanley Carr, Mr. C. D. Logan, &c. Mr. Evelyn Denison briefly stated the objects of the deputation, and was followed by Mr. De Salis, who explained at some length their views upon the subject of emigration.

Several other gentlemen having spoken,

Mr. Murdoch, the Chief Commissioner, having given a brief history of the gold discoveries, said that the commissioners had been able to send out in the month of December last 1900 emigrants, and that they had endeavoured since that time to keep up an equal stream; that, no other ships having been laid on, they had dispatched or chartered since the 1st of January 42 ships: that, in addition to the emigrants whom they had sent out since that date, they had at present in the offices either accepted emigrants or applications to the extent of 7000 persons, but that their great difficulty lay in procuring ships. That, in consequence of the very large unassisted emigration now in progress, there being 18 private ships in the docks in Liverpool, and 28 in London, they thought had to reach most seriously, and that, unless it fell again, the number which it refunds in the hands of the commissioners would send out would be very much reduced. That, in the hope of getting ships, the commissioners had sent home their advertisements for tenders to all the principal ports in the United Kingdom, and were endeavouring to establish a *depôt* in the colonies. In reference to the suggestion of requiring an endorsement from the emigrants not to apply for a gold license, Mr. Murdoch observed that he was afraid there would be some difficulty in carrying it out, but he would be happy to consider with the gentlemen who made it whether it was at all feasible to adopt it. With reference to the objection taken to female emigrants from the workhouses of Ireland, he read a despatch from Sir W. Denison, showing that some 400 young women drawn from those workhouses, and who had been in the course of last year, had soon found very considerable and well-conducted, and that, in consequence of their good conduct, many more had been applied for than the colony had received.

It was finally intimated by Mr Evelyn Denison, that it was the wish of the deputation that Mr. De Salis should confer with the board so as to arrange the details of the arrangements then suggested.

The Indian Collection, which attracted such general attention and so much admiration at the Great Exhibition, has been put up to auction this week at the Mart in the City. The sale commenced on Monday, and was generally well attended, the biddings being pretty brisk for the various articles of curiosity and vertu with which the collection abounded. The auctioneer is Mr. Norton, of the firm of Hoggart, Norton, and Trist. The second part of the sale will be resumed after the lapse of a few weeks.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LONDON UNION IN CHURCH MATTERS.—On Tuesday a meeting of the members of the National Society who were favourable to the resolution of the annual meeting of the National Society in 1849, claiming "full freedom to constitute schools upon such principles and models as are both sanctioned and recommended by the order and practice of the Church of England," was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The attendance was very numerous. The Rev. Cyril Page took the chair, and stated that as the meeting was only a consultative one, he had to request that members of the press would retire. The chairman stated that he felt called upon to intimate to the meeting that those who were favourable to the resolution of the annual meeting of the National Society, in 1849, were parties only invited to attend that meeting, and thus all other persons were intruders. Upon this intimation being made, the two reporters who were present immediately left the hall.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE CATECHISM.—At a numerous meeting of the committee of the National Society, held on Tuesday, a memorial from Mr. Keble was laid before the body, praying for an inquiry into the alleged instances of the violation in Church schools of the fundamental principle of the society, which provides for the universal use of the Church Catechism in the schools in connexion with it. The following resolution was passed by a majority of 13 to 5:—"That the bishops of the several dioceses be requested to ascertain, if they think fit, through the diocesan and school inspectors, or in such other way as to them may seem most expedient, what is the practice of the schools in union with the National Society within their dioceses as to teaching the Liturgy and Catechism of the Church."

FRENCH PROTESTANT LITERATURE SOCIETY.—On Wednesday night the first public meeting of this society was held in the Cadogan Institution, Sloane-street, Chelsea. Major Jervis occupied the chair. The object of the society was to provide divine worship for the numerous of French refugees and others now in London, similar to that provided by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noe, in Charles-street, Long-acre, the establishment of schools for the children of the refugees, and a refuge for the Catholic priests, from Poitou, on embracing Protestantism. The Rev. M. Emilien Frolaud, *pasteur* of the Reformed Church of Bagneres de Bigorre, gave an interesting account of the progress of Protestantism in France, and M. Daguars detailed fully the objects of the society.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A committee meeting of this society was held on Saturday last, and was attended by Mr. Luard (in the chair), Mr. Chambers, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. France, Sir J. Harrington, Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. G. H. Hubbard, Rev. H. L. Jenner, and Rev. E. Webb. Several gentlemen were elected members. Many presents were received, and various applications for advice and for pecuniary aid were considered. A grant of £5 was made towards the preservation of the Early English Abbey Church, Reculver. Conclusion that the committee were satisfied that the works would be superintended by a trustworthy architect.

THE BISHOPRIC OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—By a blue book just printed at the instance of Mr. Horsman, M.P., it appears that, independently of the income derivable from the see of Gloucester, the Bishop holds a canonry in Westminster Abbey, of the yearly value of £1800, and also enjoys the proceeds of the vicarage of Almondsbury, annexed to the see, which yields an income varying from £800 to £800 per annum. The gross income of the see in 1838 was £6,665, and the net income £5921. The net income for the eleven years from 1840 to 1850, both inclusive, has averaged £7000 per annum. The new palace of the Bishop, at Stapleton, has cost £23,627 5s. 9d.—viz. £11,729 11s. 10d. for land and expenses, and £11 897 9s 11d for house. The sources from which this expenditure has been defrayed are thus stated:—Bristol Palace fund, £7684; Carn estate sold, £3987; Hereford Great Farm, £6922, North sack, £4565; profit on Exchequer Bills, 293; Episcopal fund, £1074

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF EPISCOPAL PATRONAGE.—The *London Gazette* has published the approval of the Queen in Council to a scheme for an exchange of patronage among several (sixteen) of the Bishops. It is compulsory upon all those who were not in possession of their seats on the 24th March, 1836, and it would appear that all the others concerned, with the exception of the Bishop of Winchester, have consented to the alterations having effect henceforward. The Bishop of London has also reserved his rights for two livings. The following abstract has been made: viz. Canterbury takes 3, gives up 4; London takes 3, gives up 56; Winchester takes 1, gives up 29; Bath and Wells takes 0, gives up 12; Ely takes 0, gives up 18; Exeter takes 0, gives no 47; Gloucester and Bristol takes 11, gives up 8; Hereford takes 0, gives up 14; Lichfield takes 12, gives up 7; Lincoln takes 1, gives up 18; Norwich takes 36, gives up 0; Oxford takes 40, gives up 5; Peterborough takes 33, gives up 0; Rochester takes 14, gives up 15; Salisbury takes 3, gives up 12; Worcester takes 32, gives up 3. Total taken, 238, total given up, 238.

PRESENTATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Ireland*: The Rev. Thomas F. Ingoldsby, to Newdegate, Surrey; the Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, to Corton Denham, near Sherborne; the Rev. E. Warter, to Adlington, near Chichester, Worcestershire; the Rev. B. L. Keene, to Bentley, in Suffolk. The Rev. W. Bryans, to Tarvin, in the county of Chester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials:—The Rev. Edward Hamilton: The Rev. E. Warter, late tutor and president of St Magdale'n's College, Cambridge, from his late pupils; the Rev. A. Christopherson, from the parishioners of Lancaster, on his departure; the Rev. C. Jones, curate of Ovenavon, from the congregation, on returning; the Rev. J. Morgan, curate of Ovenavon, from the Welsh parishioners, on his departure; the Rev. W. Blood, from the Rev. Mr. Hinksman, Clifton, and also from some friends at Plymouth; the Rev. Jas. Andrews, from the villagers of Newark, near Peterborough; the Rev. T. Wolstencroft, St. Bartholomew's, Norfolk, from his friends, on his promotion; the Rev. C. Cudd, late rector of Letheringsett, Norfolk, from the parishioners; the Rev. W. Ackworth, from the inhabitants of Rothley, Leicestershire. The Rev. W. Fisher, M.A., curate of Hartlip, Kent, from his communion service, from the churchwarden, W. Bland, Esq., and Mrs. Bland, of Hartlip-place, in token of their esteem.

THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

In our Journal of April 3 we took occasion to point out the fortunate position of the Island of Lewis, in comparison with others of the Hebridean group; which is borne out by the following particulars of the capital of this more favoured spot, and the well ordered picture of its port presented in the Engraving upon the next page.

The Island of Lewis is the most northern of the Hebrides, lying in 58° north latitude. It is surrounded by the Atlantic on the south and west, and by the Pentland Firth on the north-east. It is in the county of Ross, and divided into four parishes, viz. Loch, Rig, Barvas, and Stornaway: it contains nearly 440,000 acres, from the late Ordnance survey; and has a population, according to the late census, of 19,694.

The island is intersected by many arms of the sea, and is of a very irregular figure; the coast in general is very bold and rocky, especially about the head lands, and abounds with numerous caves. The moors are abundantly stocked with game of all descriptions, with the exception of partridge and pheasant. Deer are very numerous. The rivers and lakes are plentifully supplied with salmon and trout. Numerous shooting lodges are dispersed through the island for the accommodation of sportsmen, who annually visit it as a part of Britain; and are amply repaid for the abundance of game, the fine pure air, and the bold and grand scenery.

Stornaway, the subject of the present Sketch, is the capital of the Lewis. It is built on a rock or point of land from which it derives its name: "Stronglingh" (the point of passage signifying "point of the bay" which has been converted into Stornaway. It has increased from a few scattered houses to the size and importance of a considerable town. The population of Stornaway, which amounted to 2,000 in 1831, and in 1841 to 3033, showing an increase of 2547. It contains a branch of the National Bank of Scotland, three superior inns, assembly-rooms; an Episcopalian, Established, and Free Church; gaswerks, good and convenient houses; also a patent slip, which is very useful, as a large number of vessels are annually wrecked on the coast, in which there is the island is very deficient; with the exception of a few in a sheltered glen near the castle, there are none to be met with in Lewis. Within the last few years the demesne and other parts of the country have been largely planted, and appear to thrive; but the sea air is a great enemy to all vegetation. The island was thickly wooded at one period, as numerous large trunks have been dug out of the moss at a depth of 14 feet. According to tradition, the Norwegians, to monopolise the timber trade, set the wood on fire.

There is a weekly communication between Stornaway and Glasgow by a steamvessel, established at the cost of Sir J. Matheson; the mails are conveyed across the Minch by a sloop to Poolewe.

There is a fair or market held here annually for the sale of cattle; also horses, and all agricultural exhibitions, for which prizes are distributed.

The island, with few exceptions, is the sole property of Sir James Matheson, Bart., M.P. for Rossshire, from whose benevolence the condition of a large community has been greatly improved during the late failure of the potato crop and the consequent famine. Sir James has exerted himself to the utmost in giving employment and supplying the wants of the starving population. Extensive works have been set on foot, roads made, bridges built, large tracts of moorland fenced in and drained, and substances unfit for the shelter of Christians have been taken down and new ones erected. A new system of agriculture was also introduced. Upon the whole, the face of the country and a large majority of its inhabitants have undergone a marked and improved change by this truly philanthropic measure.

THE HEBRIDES.—STORNAWAY, LEWIS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

REPORTED BURIED TREASURE NEAR POONAH.

A STRANGE interest is attached to the ruin shown in the accompanying Illustration, from a sketch by a Poonah Correspondent. It represents the remains of one of the Palaces of the once celebrated Pushwa Bajee Rao, who died a short time ago at Bhitoor, on the Jumna, the place of his exile since the period of his subjection in the year 1818.

The Palace is situated near Wannooree, a small hamlet at the south-east extremity of the military cantonment, which lies about a mile and a half to the south of the city of Poonah, in the Deccan. Within a few days of the date of our Correspondent's letter (March 12), this spot had become an object of much attraction to the camp community, in consequence of a rumour that a discovery of the large amount of five crores of rupees, a sum equivalent to five million pounds sterling, had been made among the ruins.

The report, though exaggerated, was not without some foundation; for it appears that a native, of about sixty years of age, called upon the superintendent of bazaars and police, and offered (on condition of his receiving a reward of two thousand rupees) to point out a spot where, on digging, coins of various descriptions, amounting in all to the enormous sum above stated, would be discovered.

Very little credence was, as may be imagined, given to the native's story; but the earnestness of his manner, and his request that the reward he asked should only be given him on the supposed "treasure trove" making its appearance, induced the superintendent of bazaars and police to dispatch a party of police peons, under a trustworthy naique, to take charge of the ruins until proof of the deposit of the treasure be obtained by its discovery on the spot indicated, for the effecting of which some measures have been taken; but, when our Correspondent wrote, nothing in the shape of the circulating medium of the East, or valuables of any kind, had been found.

Although it appears rather doubtful whether anything will be discovered, it is still probable that the sanguine native may have had good cause to suppose the ruins would prove another El Dorado; for, doubtless, the wily old Pushwa, like the generality of Brahmins, considered his treasures safest when secretly buried in the earth within the precincts of his favourite residence.

REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF PUSHWA BAJEE RAO, ON THE JUMNA.

FATAL BALLOON DESCENT NEAR OLDHAM.

A LAMENTABLE aëronautic accident occurred on the evening of the 2d inst., near Oldham, which was attended with loss of life. It appears that Mr. James Goulston, who, under the name of Giuseppe Lunardini, had made several balloon ascents at Cremorne and other places, was engaged to ascend at Bellevue Gardens, near Manchester. In consequence of the heavy rain, he was recommended by the proprietor of the gardens and several other persons present to defer his trip; but many of the spectators expressing an opinion that the affair was a hoax, and it was never intended that the balloon should ascend, Mr. Goulston said, that, rather than disappoint the public, he would make the ascent. He was to have taken up with him a companion, but, owing to the car and netting of the balloon absorbing so much water, this became impossible. With only two bags of ballast, Mr. Goulston slowly rose from the ground, and almost immediately passing into a dense cloud was lost to the spectators in the Gardens; and almost at the same instant there was a heavy fall of rain. The balloon took a north-easterly direction, and passed over Gorton, Fairfield, Buckley Hill, Holden Clough, then over Lees (adjoining Oldham), and passing the boundary between Lancashire and Yorkshire, it passed over Springhead, and then on to Stone Breaks, a hill running nearly N. by E., and opposite Fairbottom Valley. Saddleworth and Austerlands are situated at a very short distance to the north-east, Stone Breaks being about eight miles (as the crow flies) north-east from Bellevue Gardens.

FATAL BALLOON DESCENT NEAR OLDHAM.

The balloon was not seen after leaving the Gardens until it reached Springhead, which place and Lees it passed over at a very low altitude. A man standing at his door at Springhead saw the balloon at about half-past seven, when he perceived Mr. Goulston in the car, standing up and pulling a string he then stooped down, apparently for something at the bottom of the car. It was at that time raining heavily. The balloon had passed Springhead, when the grapnel, which was hanging out, struck one of the stone walls (which in this part of the country are used as fences to divide the fields), and the consequent jerk threw the aëronaut out of the car: he was caught by the netting, which entangled his feet, and he hung head downwards. The balloon in the meantime passed across a field, along which the grass was in many places torn up, probably by the hook of the grapnel. On coming to the next wall, the head of the unfortunate aëronaut must have dashed against it, for there were marks of blood upon the stones, a portion of the wall being also knocked down. The balloon then passed over the next wall, and blood was also seen on it; it then passed over a quarry, and was driven against the corner of a house, where the aëronaut doubtless received his fatal blow. The balloon then swung round, but was arrested by some men who had just come up, or it would probably have crossed the Mill-brook valley. The feet of the aëronaut were completely entangled in the cording by which the car was fastened: the unfortunate man gave one gasp after he was taken from the car, but no other sign of life. The balloon had scarcely lost any of its gas, and could only be restrained by one of the men making a rent in it with his knife, through which the gas escaped.

An inquest was held on the body on Friday afternoon, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SCENE (THE LAST) FROM SCHILLER'S PLAY OF "DON KARLOS," AT THE ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

To the "Egmont" of Goethe succeeded the "Don Karlos" of Schiller. The latter long and complicated drama was performed on Saturday to her Majesty and a full and fashionable audience, with an amount of applause that demonstrated the number of points contained in the dialogue and action. The celebrated speeches of the *Marquis de Posa* (Herr Emil Devrient) told with surprising effect; and the manner in which Herr Grans impersonated the impulsive Prince himself was interesting and graceful. Herr Kuhn was *Philip the Second*, and in the make-up of the character was as perfect as he had been in that of *Alva*. The persecuting Duke also appears in this tragedy, but was confided to an inferior artist. Frau Stolte was the poor suspected Spanish queen, while the princess *Eboli* was portrayed in a lively and engaging manner by Frau Flindt. The tragedy itself is all but the greatest of Schiller's productions, only indeed excelled by the "Wallenstein," which would be received with delight in England. The *Marquis de Posa* is the creation of the poet's brain—the friend of *Karlos*, who, in the progress of the piece becomes its pervading spirit, and, like a chorus, interprets the sentiment of the whole. The son, suspected with his Royal father's wife, requires, in such urgent peril, the guardianship of the sincerest and most faithful friendship; but all avails not—no, even though that friend submits to duplicity for the salvation of the Prince. The dreaded meeting with the Queen-mother takes place, and, as in the illustration with which this notice is accompanied, the King and the Grand Inquisitor surprise the apparently guilty parties at their *rendezvous*. Here the tragedy ends—the inevitable doom being foreshadowed, as is the manner on the German stage, not executed. The curtain falls on the expressive group. The applause at the conclusion was universal. Herr E. Devrient had been several times called before the curtain; at the end the summons was repeated, when the principal *artistes* engaged in the piece also appeared.

On Tuesday, another drama of Schiller's was produced—"the "Kabal und Liebe." This play has been more than once compressed for the English stage, and the story of the musician's daughter sacrificed to court intrigue is familiar to the playgoer. The present performance was one virtually *in extenso*, and it proved to be not a little remarkable. That such an action should profitably occupy four hours, could not have happened if the acting had not been excellent. In fact, we saw more of the strength of the company in this domestic tragedy than in either or both of the preceding efforts, particularly in the female department. Fraulein Schäfer as *Louise*, and Frau Flindt as *Lady Milford*, exhibited superior talent and pathos. Love, pride, despair had each appropriate expression; and the long scenes in which these passions were developed were ably supported. Of the [illegible] as, one remembers as specimen of comic talent may be recorded: we allude to Herr Schröder in *Baron von Kalb*, the Court Chamberlain. Commend us to him for the stage-fop, utterly unlike any other stage-fops whatever. The man was like a machine, turning on a pivot—a timepiece of ceremony wound up, as it were, by clock-work, well mounted and jewelled, and never out of order. Herr Kuhn as *Wurm* was servile, cunning, fiendish, revengeful, and in all his moods the thorough artist. But it was to Herr Emil Devrient that the great effects of the play were confided. The character of *Ferdinand* affords ample opportunity for passion, and the actor was evidently solicitous to show that he could well ride its whirlwind and control its storm. To Herr Bernstill, also, our commendations are due, for his excellent impersonation of *Miller*, the outraged and bereaved father. On the whole, in a theatrical point of view, this was a most interesting performance.

It should be mentioned that these entertainments are under the direction o

MADAME DE LAGRANGE AND SIGNOR LABLACHE IN THE OPERA OF "DON PASQUALE," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Dr. Kuensel, who is also the author of the prologue pronounced by Franlein Strohmayer, and which contained the graceful compliment to the national drama implied in the crowning with laurel the bust of Shakspeare. This well-intended compliment has not been responded to by our dramatic critics in the same spirit in which it was offered. It should have been recollected that it was the act of foreign actors, who in their high estimate of their own poets were yet desirous of acknowledging a higher of our own. This fellow feeling should have been accepted as an international demonstration; and so it would have been, had poets and artists been as wisely and well appreciated by the British public as by German audiences. Our political recognitions unfortunately absorb our moral and æsthetic sympathies; we have yet to learn to live in the world of art on a familiar footing.

THE THEATRES

HER MAJESTY'S

Donizetti's very vivacious opera, "Don Pasquale," was given, for the second time, last Saturday. The *Norina* of Madame de Lagrange is stiff and formal, compared with the lively delineations of the Roman widow presented formerly by Grisi, Mesdames Tadolini and Sontag; but it is sufficiently intelligent, with the new *prima donna's* ladylike deportment, to be acceptable. The singing of the music incidental to the first part, if not distinguished by expression, is very remarkable as regards execution. Vocalists who have acquired great fame in modern times, in the florid style, may be divided into two classes: the first comprehends those singers who have combined with ornamental passages of the greatest difficulty an intellectual, appropriate, and a poetic interpretation of the composer's text; in this category we should include Madame Persiani, Madame Cinti Damoreau, Madame Sontag, and our own Louisa Pyne. The second class includes those *artistes* who astonish the ear by wondrous exhibitions of vocal volubility, but who are incapable of inspiring emotion; in this category we may mention Madame Ugalde, Madame Dorus Gras, Mdlle. Anna Zerr, and Madame de Lagrange. Madame Viardot is perhaps the solitary instance of a great singer, who, since the death of her sister Malibran, has possessed the secret of shining equally in the dramatic and florid schools. The astonishing fluency and flexibility of her execution of one of Chopin's intricate pianoforte mazurkas may be fresh in the recollection of many concert-fre[illegible] Mdme. de Lagrange has achieved a similar feat by introducing, not [illegible] taste it must be confessed, a mauzrka by Schuloff, in "Don Pasquale." Her intonation is not so clear and firm as could be wished, and the use of the staccati and shake is also accompanied by abuse; but it is, all drawbacks [illegible]rved, a very surprising display of suppleness and brilliancy, although, assuredly, not an unprecedented effort, as it is absolutely necessary to state, in this age of critical exaggeration. On the irresistible comedy of Lablache a volume might be written every time he plays *Pasquale*: the *Ernesto* of Calzolari is artistically sung; but the *Malatesta* of Ferranti is a mistake in the cast; whilst Belletti and F. Lablache are in the *troupe*. Our artists have supplied a scene between *Norina* (Mdme. de Lagrange) and *Don Pasquale* (Lablache). Mdlle Fleury, as a *danseuse*, is not unknown to the *habitues* of Her Majesty's and Drury Lane Theatre. She has returned, however, so [illegible], that she is properly enrolled in the first rank of choregraphic *artistes*.

Verdi's "Ernani" was to have been repeated, for the third time, on Tuesday; but, owing to the indisposition of Mdlle. Cruvelli, the opera was changed to "Lucia," M. Tolbecque wielding the *bâton*, in the absence of Mr. Balfe. Thursday night was included in the subscription. It was intended to have revived Bellini's "Puritani," with Madame de Lagrange, Gardoni, Belletti, and Lablache; but Rossini's "Il Barbiere" was announced as the substitute. Signor Bettini, a native of Milan, who made his *début* at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1846, and at the Royal Italian Opera in July, 1847, as *Ernani*, and subsequently appeared as *Roderick Dhu*, in Rossini's "Donna del Lago," is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and will make his first appearance as *Edgardo*, in "Lucia," next week. Bettini has made an extensive tour in North and South America, and since his return has been singing in the large towns of France. His personal appearance is much in his favour, and he possesses a most powerful voice.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

Revivals continue to be the order of the day, and the season is rapidly advancing. Of the five new works promised in the prospectus, only Donizetti's "Martiri" has been produced: "Spohr's "Faust," under the direction of the composer, Weber's "Oberon," Rossini's "Count Ory," and Jullien's "Pietro il Grande," are as yet unredeemed pledges. The subscribers are anxiously inquiring for these novelties, for the general election is at hand, and the management must begin to be active. Madame Gazzaniga's *début*, it may be presumed, is postponed for this year; Madame Bosio's name is taken out of the bills; and Madame [illegible] may be looked upon as problematical, as she has not yet recovered from her interesting indisposition. In the meanwhile the works of the *répertoire* have been [illegible]. On Saturday Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was given for the third time. On Tuesday, Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," which last year was so popular that it was represented six times, and the second act three, was revived, with the former cast as regards Madame Castellan's charming delineation of the *Princess Isabella*, Stigelli's artistic *Rambaldo*, Rommi, Mei, Soldi, Rache and Polonini, in the secondary parts, and Tamberlik as *Roberto* (second only to Nourrit), but introducing Madame Jullienne for the first time as *Alice*, in place of Grisi. The former has played the interesting character of the Norman peasant girl frequently on the French Grand Opéra stage, and it has been regarded as one of her most successful assumptions. She was evidently much embarrassed on Tuesday by singing the part in a strange language, and was too ambitious in her vocal flights, particularly in the simple and beautiful melody, "Nel lasciar la Normandie," which was absurdly turned into a bravura. When the exuberances are got rid of, and the performance is toned down, the *Alice* of the French *prima donna* will tell powerfully, especially in the concerted pieces, in which her penetrating voice and immense sustaining powers have never been equalled. Herr Formès was to have been the *Bertramo*, but owing to his hoarseness, Marini, the original representative of the fiend father at this theatre, resumed the character. There are many points of excellence in the German and Italian readings of the two bassi, although nothing can be more opposite in conception and execution; but we must confess that, when Marini's intonation is not at fault, we prefer his version, and on the whole neither Formès nor Marini can be compared in subtlety and finesse with Levasseur, the French basso, who "created" *Bertramo* in 1831.

The opera was not so efficiently interpreted in the *ensemble* as it could be desired. Such a complicated and elaborate production cannot be improvised; it requires more than one rehearsal even for a revival; and the choral forces had been most imperfectly prepared. The *divertissement* drilling had been, however, excellent: rarely have the *pas* in the nun resuscitation been more beautifully grouped; and Mdlle. Robert, whose *poses* were so statuesque and picturesque, and who looked like a classic Bacchante, gave the Taglioni traditions of *Elena* the abbess, with exquisite grace.

On Thursday for the extra night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," with Grisi, Mario, Tagliafico, Mei, Soldi, Polonini, Marini, and Ronconi, and the third and fourth acts of "I Martiri," with Madame Jullienne, Stigelli, Ronconi, Marini, and [illegible] were included in the programme.

Spohr's "Faust" is in preparation; but a letter has been received from Cassel this week, from the eminent dramatic composer, stating that he had not yet received permission from the Elector of Hesse to visit this country, to fulfil his engagement with the Royal Italian Opera, to superintend the production of his opera, for which he has composed the recitatives.

PRINCESS'

On Monday, a new play by Mr. Lovell, the author of "The Wife's Secret," was produced. It is entitled "The Trial of Love." In treatment and the range of character it bears a strong resemblance to his former [illegible] a neater compression of plot and a greater rapidity of action in the present play, which made every scene a distinct success, and the whole a positive triumph. The elements of the drama are commended by their simplicity. The action takes place in 1641, in the town of Newark, while besieged by the parliamentary troops. A letter, found under the wing of a carrier pigeon, accidentally shot, and signed "Tarpeia," containing a treasonable communication to the Roundheads, causes *Sir Herbert Tyrrell* (Mr. Charles Kean) to be suspected as the writer. This gentleman had saved from danger *Isabel* (Mrs. Kean), the daughter of *Sir William Grey* (Mr. Graham), and having been wounded on the occasion, has been tended by the family as an invalid. Love, as usual in such cases, follows. But the suspicion cast upon him by *Col. Boswell* (Mr. Ryder), Lieut.-Governor of the town, disturbs the smoothness of the stream. With an implied stain upon his honour, he will not again enter the house of *Sir William*. But the *soubrette Margarettaa* (Miss Marshall) contrives to wheedle him into *Sir William's* private apartment, which is filled with astronomical apparatus, where in her wonder and admiration she knocks over a table, which opens, and turns out *Sir William's* correspondence. Among them is an epistle directed in the handwriting of the latter, signed "Tarpeia." *Sir Herbert* reads it, and becomes convinced of the guilt of *Sir William*, who thereupon entering, a scene ensues of great interest, which ends in the arrest of *Sir Herbert* with [illegible] letter upon him, thus transferring the imputation of guilt to himself; for which, accordingly, he is doomed to a military trial. These incidents occupy two acts: the third is occupied with the interview of the lovers in prison, and the miserly conduct of *Martin Shirley* (Mr. Meadows), who has betrayed both political parties, taking bribes for both. In the end it turns out that this fellow has forestalled the treasonable letters, depositing them with *Sir William*; and that *Colonel Boswell* himself is the culprit. The latter affects love for *Isabel*, and offers, at the price of her hand, to set *Sir Herbert* at liberty. This the lady alternately refuses and consents to: *Sir Herbert* likewise is torn by a variety of emotions; at length he consents to accept his freedom, and is charged with a letter by *Sir William* to *Prince Rupert*. *Isabel* and her father, however, are thrown into despair by the Colonel's announcement that the Prince will not visit Newark for three days, whereas by the following noon she must become the Colonel's wife, unless *Sir Herbert* can arrive by time with sufficient power to the contrary. He does return, though not exactly to the minute, and *Boswell* commands his soldiers to shoot him down. *Sir Herbert* pleads, in *Prince Rupert's* name, for a respite, denouncing *Boswell* as the traitor. "Grant but an hour's delay" [illegible] refused; but it is not needed, for the Prince and his train suddenly enter, and *Boswell*, of course, receives his deserts, all others being made happy. The play was exquisitely performed, Mr. and Mrs. Kean acting not only with pathos but force, and in some of the situations becoming truly great. Many a poetic passage of rare beauty had they to deliver, which "came mended from their tongue." Mr. Graham, as the father, also, supported the part with that careful and judicious elocution which, after years' practice, has placed him at length in a well-merited position. To Miss Marshall and Mr. Meadows a tribute of praise is likewise due; and the whole experiment, both in its dramatic and histrionic points of view, may be pronounced a great success, "and no mistake." The house was well attended.

LYCEUM.

A piece termed a coloured sketch, and entitled "Taking by Storm," has been produced at this theatre, apparently for the sake of variety. It is intentionally a slight affair. A *Mr. Buckhuysen Buff* (Mr. C. Mathews), a sketcher, applies at a lodging-house for apartments, but finds those advertised to be let in the occupation of a lady for six weeks to come; which lady proves to be the companion of a journey, and with whom, therefore, he is incipiently in love. He resolves, therefore, on obtaining joint possession of the lady and the lodgings, bribes her maid for the purpose, and proceeds at once to a declaration of love. He is refused, but not rebuffed; advances again to the charge, and pours in upon her a torrent of presents. These love gifts prove to be love-spells, and *Fanny Seabright* (Miss Julia St. George) feels herself compelled to yield to such overpowering attentions. The acting of both was first-rate, and, trifling as the scenes are, they are likely to prove successful.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre on Saturday last produced a *jeu d'esprit* imitated from the French, in which Mr. Keeley and Mr. Buckstone, like MM. Ravel and Grassot, appear in their own proper characters. Mr. Keeley is supposed to have left Mr. Webster's service in a huff, and is teased back to it by Mr. Buckstone, who contrives to disgust him, in his retirement, with private life. The humour kept the audience in a perpetual state of mirthful excitement.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth and last concert of the first season took place at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night. Beethoven's Grand Choral Symphony, No. 9, occupied, for the second time, the whole of the first part. In the second act there was a selection from a cantata by Dr. Wylde, "Prayer and Praise," conducted by the composer; fragments of Berlioz's lyric drama "Faust," Liszt's pianoforte "Prophête" fantasia, executed by Madame Pleyel, the unaccompanied chorus from Benedict's "Gypsy's Warning," and Weber's overture "The Ruler of the Spirits." During the past six concerts, the novelties have been the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, by Berlioz, given twice, and his instrumentation of Weber's "Invitation à la Valse;" Bortniansky's "Chant des Cherubim," Gumbert's "Liebeslied," Mr. E. Loder's operatic masque, "The Island of Calypso;" Silas's Pianoforte Concerto in D Minor; Henry Smart's scena from a MS. opera, "The Gnome of Hartzburg;" Dr. Wyld's Pianoforte Concerto in F minor; Dr. Wylde's operatic scena, "The thoughts of Leon;" and Dr. Wylde's "Prayer and Praise."

The society has not been without its mistakes, the most important one being, introducing some mediocre works, and investing with power as an occasional conductor a professor who was unable to wield the *bâton* with the authority requisite for such a responsible position. Before Costa's nomination to the sole sovereignty of the orchestra, a standing evil at the old Philharmonic Society was in having so many conductors; and how the directors of the new undertaking could fall into such a glaring error as that of permitting Dr. Wylde to direct on several occasions when in Berlioz there was a master-spirit to command—having the imaginative glow of the poet, as well as the thorough knowledge and experience of the working of large orchestras—an artist who commanded the respect of the players by his genius, is utterly inconceivable. How is it possible for an excited and inexperienced conductor to give expression to the intentions of a composer's score, if he be constantly occupied with endeavouring to catch the time, which the band may take upon itself, without reference to the spasmodic gyrations of a tremulous stick? Amongst the sins of omission were the non-execution of Mendelssohn's "Lorely," operatic gleanings of Berlioz's Requiem and of Macfarren's "Leonora" cantata: all promised novelties in the prospectus.

The three features of Wednesday's scheme were the Ninth Symphony, the scherzo in which was encored; Berlioz's gleanings from "Faust," the march Hongraise and dance of sylphs in which were redemanded; and Mdme. Pleyel's performance. The enthusiasm excited by these three items was unparalleled. The ovations bestowed on Berlioz, by band as well as by the immense auditory, went beyond the bounds of a *furore* in Italy; and never has composer and conductor more deservedly won his laurels. His "Faust," which created such a sensation when first performed at Drury-lane Theatre, at his benefit concert in 1848, was still more triumphantly received on this occasion. His genius has overcome prejudices and bigotry, and his fame is now a *fait accompli* in this country. Only Mdme. Pleyel could have produced any effect on an auditory after the "Faust;" but she was not allowed to escape after the fantasia without being recalled to play the "Tarantella," from Rossini's "Soirées Musicales."

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first appearance this season of Vieuxtemps, at the extra *matinée*, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, was naturally regarded as a great event in musical circles; as in addition to this undeniable attraction, the Emperor of Violinists was associated with Madame Pleyel, the Queen of Pianistes, in Beethoven's glorious Sonata in E, it will easily be guessed that the curiosity and excitement of the large and fashionable auditory, which included the musical celebrities of note now in the metropolis, were of no ordinary kind. Madame Pleyel and Vieuxtemps performed the same work at the Musical Union in 1846, and created a great sensation, not only by their magnificent execution, but startled some of the purists of the old school by their novel reading of many passages. The taste, delicacy, purity of tone, elegance, and grandeur of style of Vieuxtemps are still paramount, whilst the delicious and expressive touch and wondrous mechanism of Madame Pleyel were never more strikingly developed.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

The annual morning concert of the charming contralto Miss Dolby, and the clever composer and pianist Mr. Lindsay Sloper, was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, and attracted a large and fashionable auditory. On this occasion the two *bénéficiaires* had enlisted Joachim, Sivori, A. Mellon, Watson, Hill, R. Blagrove, Piatti, F. Mori, and Bottesini, as instrumentalists. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Swift, Mr. Francis, Mr. Land, and Mr. F. Bodda sang glees to the delight of the auditory, and Miss Dolby's songs were received with the greatest applause. Mr. Sloper performed, with Sivori, a well conceived MS. sonata for pianoforte and violin with much ability, and his rendering of Mendelssohn's fantasia in F sharp minor was exceedingly effective.——Mr. Jacques Blumenthal's annual *matinée musicale* took place on Monday, at the residence of the Countess of Craven, 16, Charles-street, Berkeley-square: there were twenty-six patronesses, including four duchesses, three marchionesses, four countesses, three viscountesses, and eight ladies. Mr. Blumenthal performed "Les Deux Anges" (*morceau caracteristique*); "Romarin" (Devil), *fleur emblématique*; "Les Mariniers," Scène Italienne, Mazurka, "La Pensée," Souvenir, and "Chant des Slovaques." From these titles it will be gathered that the compositions are of the extreme romantic school; but there was also a MS. trio, in which the pianist was associated with Sainton and Piatti, to prove that he could venture with artistic intelligence into classic realms. Mario was the only vocalist, but what an "only!" He sang Blumenthal's romance "Le Chemin du Paradis," and romances by Schubert, as Mario alone can sing.——Mr. John Thomas, the skilful harpist, had a morning concert, at the Queen Ann-street Rooms, last Monday, aided by Mr. A. Stone, Madame Macfarren, Misses Bassano, Lascelles, Mr. F. Bodda, Herr Staudigl, Herr Laub, Herr Jansa, Herr Pauer, Mr. Aguilar, and Miss Kate Loder.——The sister vocalists, the Misses Birch, gave a very agreeable *matinée* on Wednesday: in addition to their charming singing, the Misses Dolby and Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. Swift, Mr. Bodda, Signor Marras, Herr Kuhe, Mr. F. Mori, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Mr. R. Blagrove were included in the programme.——Mr. Benson, the excellent tenor, gave an evening concert at the Queen Anne-street Rooms on Wednesday, with the assistance of Miss Kate Loder, Mr. J. H. Griesbach (piano), Mr. Dando (violin), Mr. Lucas (violoncello), Mr. Nicholson (oboë), Mr. Maycock (clarionet), Mr. Larkin (bassoon), Mr. Keilbach (horn), the Misses Birch, the Misses Dolby and Williams, Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, and Whitehouse.——The scheme of the fourth performance of the Quartett Association, on Wednesday, comprised Cherubini's Quartett No. 3, for the first time in this country, a trio by Beethoven, and a concertante quatuor by Mozart; the executants being Mdme. Pleyel, M. Sainton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hill, and Signor Piatti.——The second concertina concert of Mr. R. Blagrove took place on Thursday morning at the Mortimer-street Rooms, aided by Messrs. G. and J. Case, Miss Isabella Goddard, Mr. J. Ward, Signor Piatti, Miss Ursula Barclay, Miss Ransford, and Mr. Lockey.——The annual concert in aid of the funds of that excellent institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, established in 1839, mainly owing to the exertions of Miss Masson, took place last night, under her Majesty's patronage, and that of the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett was the conductor, and Mr. Blagrove leader of the band. The following artistes also afforded their gratuitous aid:—Madame Clara Novello, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. Noble, Misses Louisa Pyne, Birch, Williams, Dolby, H. Taylor, Pyne, Signor F. Lablache, Herr Staudigl, Herr Joachim, Signor Regondi, Messrs. Lockey and Swift.——Mdlle. Coulon, the accomplished *pianiste*, assembled her friends and patrons at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday (Friday), for her annual morning concert; including in her programme the abilities of Sainton, Piatti, Bottesini, Briccialdi, Mdme. E. Garcia, Miss Kate Hickson, the contralto, Miss Lascelles, Signor Ciabatta; Messrs. Swift, F. Bodda, and F. Mori; Signor Biletti, and M. Jules de Glimes.——Miss Emma Busby, a *pianiste* of talent, had a *soirée musicale* last night (Friday), at the Queen Anne-street Beethoven Rooms. Dr. Bexfield, the organist and pianist, was conductor; Molique and Piatti, solo instrumentalists; and Madme. Mortier de Fontaine and Mr. Swift, the vocalists.——Herr Otto Dresel, a composer and pianist, had a *matinée* last Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The scheme was chiefly composed of his own pieces. He was aided by Joachim and Herr Hallé, Mr. Schmidt, and Jetty de Treffz.——Mdlle. Rosa Kastner, the Viennese *pianiste*, and Herr Laub, the Bohemian violinist, had a gathering of amateurs and professors, last Saturday morning, at Willis's Rooms. Mdlle. Kastner's style of playing is remarkable for its vigour. Laub distinguished himself in solos by Vieuxtemps and Paganini, proving that he possessed elegance, grandeur, and the highest amount of executive skill. Jetty de Treffz, Mdme. Schutz Oldosi, Miss Messent, Herr Reichart, and Herr Staudigl were included in the programme.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, conducted by Mr. Osborne, took place at the Hanover Rooms last Monday.——The Tyrolean singers had a morning concert at the St. James's Theatre last Monday.——The new works at the third concert of the Royal Academy of Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 5th instant, were a MS. overture by Banister; a part song, "Hail, beauteous May," by [illegible] Charlotte Rowe, both associates; a ballad, "Corn-fields," by Miss Ann Baird Spratt, a student, and sung by Miss Bertha Street; and a scherzo from a MS. Symphony by Layland, a pupil. The solo executants were Miss Eloise Gimson, a *pianiste*; and Master T. J. Watson, a violinist. The singers to whom airs were allotted included Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Trickett, Miss Blanche Young, &c.——The first exhibition of Mr. G. Le Jeune's school for singing took place last Monday, at Blagrove's Rooms, Mortimer-street.——The two English Glee and Madrigal Unions have had meetings this week, the first at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, with Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Young, H. Barnby, and Phillips; and the last on Thursday, at the St. James's Theatre, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Swift, Francis, Land, H. Buckland, and F. Bodda.——The farewell concerts of Mdme. Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) took place on the 18th, 21st, and [illegible] May, at New York; on Wednesday she arrived by the *Atlantic* [illegible] at Liverpool.——Casolani, the celebrated contrabasso, formerly of the Ro[illegible] Opera band, died at New York on the 20th ult., of consumption, in his 45th year.——The Sacred Harmonic Society performed, on Monday, at Exeter-Hall, Handel's "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Costa; the chief singers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss A. Byers, Miss Dolby, Herr Staudigl, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lawler, in place of Herr Formès, who was absent from indisposition.——At Willis's Rooms, last Monday night, in presence of a fashionable auditory, Captain Carter Lee, who was the Secretary of the National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, gave a new musical entertainment, under the title of "Carter Lee's Sketches and Alfred Crowquill's Scratches."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ANGLESEA.—The electors of Anglesea have just been addressed by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, who again offers himself as a candidate for the representation of the county in the ensuing Parliament. The hon. Baronet, who writes from Hesse Homburg, where he has been sojourning during the last few weeks, states that on his return he will give the constituency every opportunity to hear from him any explanations they may deem necessary as to his past political course, and will also state in detail his future intentions, should he again represent the county.

BRISTOL.—A numerous and influential electoral meeting was held in Bristol, on Monday evening, at the public room, Broadmead, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Free-trade candidates, the Hon. F. H. Berkeley and W. H. G. Langton, Esq. The chair was taken by H. Visger, Esq., and among the thousands present were many magistrates and members of the town council. The Hon. F. H. Berkeley, in the course of his address, said he would, if he had the power, do away with the iniquitous church-rates. He would cashier the Bishops of the Church of England—at least those Bishops who did not do their duty in the command of the clerical army, and who allowed the rites of the Roman Catholic Church to be engrafted on their Protestant worship [illegible] them have their religion in its purity, and in God's name let the Cat[illegible] enjoy their religion as they pleased. Mr. Berkeley went on to avow, amidst great cheering, his attachment to Liberal principles. Mr. Langton [illegible] addressed the meeting on the same side, and was received with the same en[illegible].

COLCHESTER.—The popular and Liberal member for this borough, Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, whose re-election is to be stoutly opposed by the supporters of Lord J. Manners and Mr. Hawkins, the new Conservative candidate, has just issued an address to his constituents soliciting a renewal of their confidence. He is a supporter of the commercial policy which has been pursued during the last ten years, and an opponent to the Maynooth grant.

CUMBERLAND (WESTERN DIVISION).—Mr. Moore, one of the partners in the house of Groucock, Copestake, and Co., of Bow-churchyard, the great lace manufacturers, has been invited by the Western Division of Cumberland to become a candidate for the representation at the next election. Mr. Moore is much respected in the division, and meetings have been held there which have been unanimous in his favour.

FINSBURY.—On Tuesday night a numerous and highly influential meeting of the electors of Finsbury was held at the Drapers' Arms, Upper Barnsbury-street, Islington—Mr. James Tidmarsh in the chair—to adopt the most energetic measures for securing the return of Mr. Thomas Wakley, M.P., at the ensuing election. A letter was read from Mr. Wakley, stating his intention to retire from Parliament, in consequence of ill health. Resolutions were, however, passed for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the honourable gentleman, with a view of obtaining his permission to be put in nomination at the ensuing election.——Mr. Henry Gardner, of the firm of Messrs. Gardner Brothers, the extensive porter brewers of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, has announced his intention of standing as a candidate for the representation of this borough at the forthcoming general election. In an address which he has put forth to the electors, he says he is totally unconnected with any party, and tenders his services as an independent representative.

HERTFORD.—This ancient borough, which is represented by Viscount Mahon (Peelite) and Hon. William Cowper (Free-trader), is to be very strongly contested at the ensuing election. It was merely rumoured that a third candidate would make his appearance, until last week, when a requisition was carried round the town, and received a great number of signatures, inviting C. J. Dimsdale, Esq., Essendon, Herts (Conservative), to offer himself as a candidate. He immediately responded to the call, as a supporter of Lord Derby's administration, but he does not pledge himself to the course he may pursue in Parliament if returned. Another candidate has appeared, viz. Thomas Chambers, Esq. (Free-trader), practising as a barrister on the Home Circuit.

HULL.—The contest in this borough is likely to be a sharp one. Mr. J. Clay, one of the present members, and Lord Goderich are at present in the field on the Liberal Free Trade interest. Mr. J. B. Moore, of Liverpool, the follower and admirer of Mr. G. F. Young, is the Derbyite candidate, supported by a powerful party.

LAMBETH.—On Tuesday night an aggregate meeting of the electors of the borough of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to hear addresses from Messrs. D'Eyncourt and Williams, their present representatives, and to determine on their claims to represent the borough in the next Parliament. Both of the hon. gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the resolution was carried by a large majority:—"That this meeting, having heard the explanations of Messrs. D'Eyncourt and Williams, records its approbation of their conduct, and expresses its determination to secure their return at the coming election."

LIVERPOOL.—The Free-trade candidates, Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, addressed a numerous and enthusiastic meeting of electors in Toxteth-park on Monday evening. Both gentlemen were remarkably well received, and Mr. Cardwell especially made a very vigorous and able speech, vindicating the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. William Overend, the Conservative candidate for this borough, on Monday afternoon addressed a meeting of some 8000 or 10,000 persons, in Paradise-square, in explanation of his political sentiments. He avows himself a sincere convert to Free Trade; he would defer any extension of the suffrage till the people were better educated, and to that end he would support and extend the present plan of Government education. To the ballot he is decidedly opposed, believing it un-English in character, and calculated to cause tenant-farmers and some other classes of voters to lead a life that would be one continual lie. Triennial Parliaments he also opposes, on the ground tha[illegible] system of shorter Parliaments has been tried in this country and proved a failure. At the conclusion a show of hands as to Mr. Overend's fitness to represent Sheffield went against him by an overwhelming majority; and a subsequent resolution declared Mr. Roebuck and Mr. George Hadfield the most eligible candidates.

SUSSEX (EAST).—A large portion of the Liberal electors of this division have brought forward a candidate in the person of Mr. John George Dodson, son of Sir John Dodson, Bart., of Seamore-place, in this county, to contest the representation at the next election. The circumstance has created much excitement in the division. Mr. Dodson issued his address on Tuesday, in which he declares himself opposed to the reimposition of a duty upon corn, and a friend to the fullest religious toleration.

Regarding her Majesty's coming visit to Scotland, the *Elgin Courant* says:—"The impression still prevails that her Majesty will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle this summer, landing perhaps at Lochinver, on the west coast, driving across the country to Dunrobin, and, after the visit, proceeding from the castle by sea to Aberdeen, and thence to Balmoral."

Lieut.-General Sir George H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., one of the most distinguished officers in the British army, has been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, in the room of Major-General C. R. Fox. Sir George Berkeley has left town to contest the borough of Devonport on behalf of the Governmen[illegible]

On Monday night a sailing vessel, called the *Countess of Durh[illegible]*, belonging to Messrs. Storer, of Bedford-street, North Shields, was bu[illegible] the water's edge, at Jarrow, about two miles up the Tyne. The fire had [illegible]nated in the cabin, it is supposed, through the carelessness of the cabin-boy.

M. Champion, better known by the name of the "Man with the *petit manteau bleu*," left Paris a few days since for Burgundy. He was taken ill at the house of a friend at Châtel-Sémois, and died in two or three days. M. Champion was in his 89th year. The Cross of Honour, which he gained by his active philanthropy, and his cloak, which was so well known to the poor, were carried to the grave on his coffin.

The rental of the city of Edinburgh, within the police bounds, [illegible] risen during the last five years more than 20 per cent. The rental now is somewhere about £450,000, more than £100,000 having been added to it within the time specified. It is understood that rents have now reached a maximum, a[illegible] that no attempt will be made to increase them further.

A farm labourer of the name of Mouserat, in the village of Camaras, department of the Aude, in France, died recently of the frightful disease hydrophobia. A short time before, while endeavouring to drive a dog away which had seized his child by the blouse, the animal flew at him and bit him in the face, causing blood to flow. On perceiving the approach of the disease he desired to have the last sacrament administered, but when he saw the oil used by the priest, he was seized with frightful convulsions. He continued to suffer dreadful agony until he died. He was perfectly conscious of his state, and more than once expressed the hope that he should not injure the people who surrounded him.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Alexander Grey is appointed a member of the Council of Government of the Mauritius. Mr W. Wade West is appointed a member of the Council at the Mauritius, in the absence of Mr Musgrove Houghton.

The annual amount of compensation allowances in public departments which remained payable on the 1st January, 1851, was £533 477 11s. 2d. The allowances granted in the year 1851 amounted to £13,387 14s., and the allowances which ceased to £16,045 6s. 7d. The superannuation allowances which remained payable on the 31st of December, 1851, amounted to £289 82. The annual amount of allowances granted in 1851 was £5,631, and the allowances which ceased were £38,046. The total compensation and superannuation allowances remaining payable on the 31st of December, 1851, amounted to £687,331 18s. 6d.

Not fewer than 15,000 persons passed through the Salford Royal Museum, in Peel Park, and admitted on one occasion, on Saturday, although the rooms in which the collection is deposited are small, and the approach is inconvenient when such a large number has to be received.

A gentleman of St. John's (N. B.) has discovered a large deposit of bituminous matter, which may be easily smployed in producing light. He has illuminated the light-house at Meager's Beach with it, at an expense of £19 per annum, which gives a superior light, and makes a saving of £7 per annum. He can also erect lights along the shore, without expensive buildings, by raising poles and placing the lights upon them.

It is said that the grouse have not for many years past been so numerous and healthy as they are this season, and that the disease amongst the red grouse in Argyleshire seems now to have entirely exhausted itself.

A Bull, or some formal document of the requisite authority, has been received in Manchester from Rome, investing the new Roman Catholic Church of St. John, Salford, with the dignity of a cathedral; and on Sunday next, Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Salford, will attend it as his episcopal church. There are only three other cathedrals in England—St. George, Southwark; St. Chad, Birmingham; and St. Barnabas, Nottingham. Very considerable decorations are to be shortly undertaken at St John's, including the gronin g of the chancel and its aisles, the erection of a marble altar and pulpit, and the filling of the window with stained glass.

At the monthly general meeting of the London Zoological Society, the report of the council stated that the number of visitors to the gardens on Whit Monday and Tuesday amounted to nearly 20,000, greatly exceeding the corresponding days in 1851 or any previous year. The most interesting births noticed in the report are a giraffe and a saucrvx antelope. The latter is the first instance of this beautiful animal having been produced in Europe

The Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Hedley, the eldest son, Mr. Joseph John Henley, as private secretary. Mr Henley was formerly in the Royal Dragoons

In consequence of the sum of £1500 being now required to complete and open the City Branch Soup Kitchen, Charles Dixon, Esq., of Stansted, has most liberally subscribed £50, a gentleman under the initials "T. G." has forwarded £50, and William Vaughan, Esq., has also added £50 to the fund.

On Saturday H. R. H. Prince Albert honored the Royal Institution by taking the chair on the occasion of Professor Faraday's lecture on carbon, when he the last of a series on the non-metallic elements. For many instants, during the progress of the lecture, the theatre was illuminated by the combustion, in oxygen gas, of a somewhat expensive form of carbon, viz. the diamond! Specimens of diamond were also displayed, which had cost their admanting holders, and were invested in coke. One diamond of the series was particularly remarkable—only one end had been coked, the other being adamantine still.

A Parliamentary paper just issued states that in 1841 there were 1200 sailors and 146 steam vessels engaged in the coal trade that entered the port of London; and in 1851 there were 296 sailing and 302 steam vessels entered as engaged in the Irish trade.

The estimate of the expenses to be incurred in making the improvements under the Fisheries Improvement Bill, now before Parliament, is stated at £30,000.

By a return to Parliament just printed it appears that £11,000 was voted as applicable to the repair and re-building of the celebrated Marble Arch. The sum expended in taking down the arch was £636 18s., and with other expenses amounted to £3684 10s. 5d., leaving £6660 1s. 8d. out of the vote as applicable to the improvement of the area in front of Buckingham Palace, in St. James's Park. There was expended under the vote £5119 1s. 3d., and a further sum of £9341 8s. 4d., making the whole sum expended £11,058 11s., leaving £601 of which there was an expenditure of £2213 18s. not submitted to Parliament. There is £50,000 still applicable to the improvement and enlargement of Buckingham Palace, arising from the sale of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

Last Monday, being Trinity Monday, the Duke of Wellington, as Master of the Trinity Corporation, paid his annual visit to the Trinity Hospital, at Deptford, accompanied by the Elder Brethren. Sir John Pelly, the Deputy-Master, who has been with the Trinity Corporation for upwards of fifty years, who has held the post of Deputy-Master since 1836, resigned, and Captain John Shepherd was elected in his stead. The party attended divine service in St. Nicholas Church, and afterwards returned to town. In the evening a banquet was given at the Trinity House, Tower hill

In the neighbourhood of Königsberg, in Prussia, a company of strollers, of both sexes, have lately been making considerable gain by delivering lectures on the deluge. The prince has now interdicted their performances, these personages under medical inspection; the result has been that one man named Hitz, has been sentenced to an imprisonment of twenty weeks. Hinz has been convicted of fraud.

At the Prussian Industrial Exhibition, Count Renard, a large proprietor of ironworks, exhibits sheet iron of such a degree of tenuity that the leaves can be used for paper. From the finest sort, the manufacturer sells 1000 square feet of what may be called leaf-iron from a cwt. of metal. A bookbinder of Breslau has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as readily as if it were paper. As yet, however, no extensive application for this form of the metal has been found; but the manager says the material must precede the use for it. Perhaps books may hereafter be printed for the tropics on these metallic leaves, and defy the destructive power of ants and white cedar or strength of forceps. We have only to invent a white ink, and the thing is done.

On Sunday afternoon a boat, in which there were four youths, was capsized off Chelsea marshes. Two of them were unfortunately drowned.

The most Rev. Dr. Cullen has been translated from the Catholic Primacy of Ireland to the metropolitan archdiocese, by a papal bull which has just arrived.

For the convenience of merchants, bankers, and traders in the City, the Board of Inland Revenue have made arrangements whereby spoilt stamps will be allowed in future at the Sea Polley office, 3, New Bank-buildings, on every Monday, between the hours of eleven and two, under the same regulations as apply to the allowance of spoilt stamps at the head office, Somerset house.

The *Tribune* (U. S. paper) of the 25th May says:—Several lumps of gold were discovered in a ravine in the village of Mineral Point (Wisconsin) on Saturday, the last inst., worth from 2 dols. to 4 dols. On the Monday following, half the town turned out to search for the "hidden treasure," and in a short time found a "find" containing gold to the amount of 4 and before noon 200 dols. worth of these precious metals were taken from the earth.

The King of Naples has given permission to Mr. Morris, Minister of the United States at the Neapolitan Court, to have a large block of lava cut from the foot of Mount Vesuvius, to be employed in the pedestal of a statue to be erected at Washington. His Majesty has also allowed him to open two tombs at Herculaneum, and to take away the contents for the National Museum of Washington. These objects are to be conveyed to America in the *Independence* frigate, of the United States, now at anchor in the Bay of Naples

The *Frankfort* (Kentucky) *Commonwealth* states that a duel took place at Georgetown on the 19th ult., when Colonel Theodore Bacon and Mr. Leonard Swenson, who was shot through the heart by his adversary, Captain Carrick. Deceased has left a wife and child to mourn his loss The cause of quarrel was a publication by Mr. Stevenson in the *Herald*, at which Captain Carrick took offence.

Two Mexicans were recently arrested at Brownsville (Texas), suspected of being connected with the ruthless bands infesting that county. They had in their possession bullet-proof coats, made of cowhide and wool, and said to be used by them while engaged in marauding expeditions These coats were composed of an inner and outer coat of hide, filled with wool, an inch and a half thick in the inner, and carefully stitched with thongs. When worn they formed a complete panopply for the body, and were impervious to a pistol shot, if not to a rifle

The seventh book of carthquakes was experienced at Apalachicola (United States) on the 11th ult.

A portion of a regularly macadamised road was discovered recently near Paramount, Virginia (United States), by the washing away of a hill by the rains. The road is about sixteen feet wide, and along the back of the river, and the stone is broken to about the size used in the formation of modern roads. In the bed of the road was found the stump of a chesnut tree, at least 150 years old, giving evidence of the existence of a population there at some remote age of the world.

The total number of British ships built in 1849 was 1462, with tonnage 249,190; in 1850, 1449, with tonnage 269,483; an increase of 37 vessels and 19,293 tons. The number of vessels registered in the year 1849 was 4015 sailing and 626 steamers, and in 1850 there were 4151—the increase was 5.90 sailing and 1403 steamers; while of foreign vessels there were 2937 sailing and 79 steamers; and last year the number was 3 sailing and 274 steam vessels.

Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Ferrier were the candidates for the vacant Professorship of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, when Mr. Ferrier was elected in favour of the former by 20 votes against 15.

There are at present before the Scotch county and borough constituencies 68 candidates, for 53 seats. Of these 30 are Whigs or radicals, and 23 protectionists or Derbyites. Of these, who are at present either altogether unopposed or opposed by candidates of their own politics, there are 24 Liberals and 20 Conservatives.

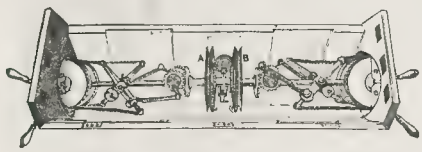
LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AGAINST THE REV. J. E. GLADSTONE.—Sir J. Dodson delivered judgment in this case, on Thursday, in the Court of Arches. It will be recollected that the offence charged against Mr. Gladstone was to the effect that he had publicly read prayers, preached, and administered the Holy Sacrament, and performed divine offices in an unconsecrated chapel, called Long-acre Chapel, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, without any license from the Bishop, his previous license having been revoked by him, and contrary to the provisions of the Act of Uniformity. The learned judge went minutely into the whole case, and concluded as follows:—"I am of opinion that the facts charged in the articles are supported by sufficient proof; and I therefore admonish Mr. Gladstone to refrain from like conduct for the future—to refrain from reading prayers, publicly preaching, and administering divine offices in the unconsecrated building called Long-acre Chapel, until he obtains a license from the Bishop; and from performing any divine offices there or elsewhere in the diocese of London and province of Canterbury. And I condemn him in the costs of this suit." Mr. Tebbs, the proctor: With all due respect to the Court, we shall appeal against the decision.—The Dean of Arches: Very well; Judge will minutely into the whole case, and concluded as follows:—"I am of opinion that the facts charged in the articles are supported by sufficient proof; and I therefore admonish Mr. Gladstone to refrain from like conduct for the future—to refrain from reading prayers, publicly preaching, and administering divine offices in the unconsecrated building called Long-acre Chapel, until he obtains a license from the Bishop; and from performing any divine offices there or elsewhere in the diocese of London and province of Canterbury. And I condemn him in the costs of this suit." Mr. Tebbs, the proctor: With all due respect to the Court, we shall appeal against the decision.—The Dean of Arches: Very well; Judge will minutely into the whole case, and concluded as follows:—"I am of opinion that the facts charged in the articles are supported by sufficient proof; and I therefore admonish Mr. Gladstone to refrain from like conduct for the future—to refrain from reading prayers, publicly preaching, and administering divine offices in the unconsecrated building called Long-acre Chapel, until he obtains a license from the Bishop, his previous license having been revoked by him, and contrary to the provisions of the Act of Uniformity. The learned judge went

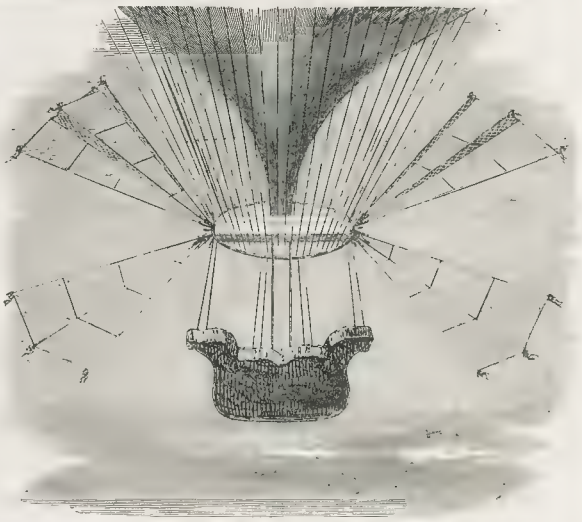
medium, or fulcrum a point which Mr. Graham states to have been hitherto neglected in all attempts of this class. Again, by turning the handles attached to the ends of the apparatus, the operator can move the fins in any direction, so as to ascend or descend, move onward or backward, without the loss of either gas or ballast

Mr. Graham states that at a certain altitude there are no currents of air to contend with; and that a balloon propelled in this calm atmosphere, with such a power, could travel at a greatly accelerated speed. No springs are required to set the power in motion, as the aëronaut works the whole with treadles.

The accompanying Diagram shows the interior of the case attached to the hoop of the balloon, in which is contained the machinery that works the fins. A and B are the wheels by which the apparatus is set in motion: a rope passing over them gives to each a separate action; and the ends of the rope being again passed through two holes immediately under the wheels, and fastened to a treadle at the bottom of the car, a different motion is thus given to the machinery at each side of the wheels, and a movement communicated to the fins similar to the treading of a horse. By means of the handles at the outer sides, the apparatus contained in the case can be turned round



at pleasure, and the position of the fins altered, thus enabling the operator to steer the balloon in any direction required. The machinery is worked standing. Mr. Graham has secured his invention by registration.



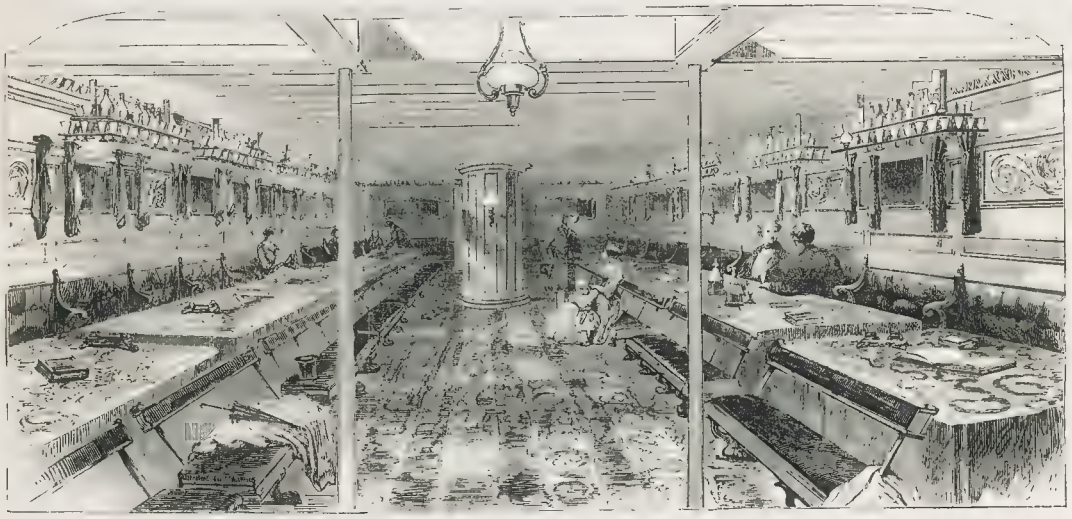
BALLOON FITTED WITH MR. GRAHAM'S STEERING APPARATUS.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE accompanying Engraving completes our illustration of the refitting of this magnificent steam-ship. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 3.)

As regards passenger accommodation, the *Great Britain* is unrivalled. The main deck, with the exception of the space necessarily left for the machinery, is devoted entirely to state-rooms—sixty-four of these in the after-part are fitted up with every care and comfort. Ladies' boudoirs are arranged on either side forward. The extreme stern is occupied by a lounging-room, from which two staircases ascend to the after-part of the main deck, the chief staircases being at the other end, close to the door of the saloon; by which means four distinct entrances are provided. Beyond a succession of state-rooms is the fore saloon. Above is the dining saloon, 50 feet by 16. In front are the capstan and stairs leading to the lower deck, where the ice-houses are arranged.

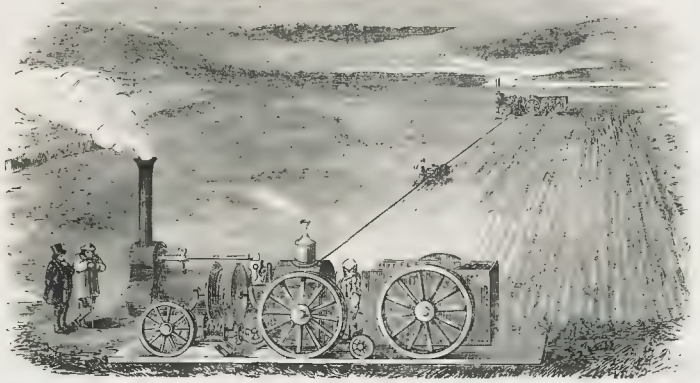
The grand saloon, 75 feet long, is on the after-part of the main deck, over the state



GRAND SALOON OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP, REFITTED.

rooms, and is tastefully decorated with paintings on glass of the armorial shields of all nations. Two ranges of tables run the whole length. Opposite the door is the pantry; and at the further end is a music-room, with an ornamental skylight, in which the deck binnacle is placed. On either side are the Captain's and chief officers' state-rooms. Behind is the smoking-room, and still further aft the wheel-house.

We have already noticed the quick passage of the *Great Britain* since her refitment.



LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY'S STEAM PLOUGH, AT GRIMSTHORPE.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

(To the Editor.)

As you have already published (p. 286, vol. XVI) a notice of the Steam Plough of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, it may be interesting to your readers to be informed of the progress which has been made in the adaptation of such a novel and difficult application of steam power. Having had the opportunity of examining the working of the Steam Plough at Grimsthorpe, I am enabled, with his Lordship's permission, to lay the result of my observations before your readers. In the early trials a portable steam-engine was applied in the centre of the field, and its motion conveyed to a capstan fixed in the ground, on which a rope was coiled. To each end of this rope ploughs were attached, which were drawn alternately towards the engine by steam power, and from the engine towards the hedge by horses. To dispense entirely with the horses, two capstans were next employed, one at each end of the field, and the ropes were endless, so that the ploughs were moved in both directions by steam power.

In the present improved arrangement two engines are employed, one at each end of the field, as represented in the Sketch, the capstans being attached to the engines. The ploughs are made double-ended, and are drawn alternately by each engine along the field, so that, whilst the rope is being wound upon the capstan of one engine, it is being unwound off the capstan of the other, and *vice versâ*. Each engine, as it is alternately idle, is moved along a temporary tramway, formed of planks laid along the side of the hedge. To prevent the rope dragging in the furrow, six small wooden frames are dropped into the furrow, and provided with rollers over which the rope runs. Two ploughs are arranged together, each turning a furrow of nine inches. With a field 180 yards long between the engines, the ploughing of each furrow is 18 inches wide occupies 2½ minutes, the ploughs moving at rather less than 2¾ miles per hour. Allowing for the time lost in shifting the plough, this gives 4 acres per day at the present slow speed, which I see no difficulty in increasing to 4 miles per hour, when the men, who are only agricultural labourers, shall have acquired greater dexterity in managing the engines and ploughs.

To produce this result there are required two men to drive engines, four to shift ploughs and engines, one to hold plough, and three boys at trucks, and 7¼ cwt. of coke. Taking the wages of men and boys at 12s. per day, and the coke at 8s., or total 20s., the cost per acre will be 5s., which is about one-half the cost of ploughing by horse-power, with the advantage of doing it in half the time. In estimating, however, the pecuniary advantages of steam-ploughing, it must be viewed in connexion with a general system of farm machinery.

To such of your readers as desire to judge for themselves of the value of this invention, I recommend a visit to Grimsthorpe, where Mr Scott, who has charge of the Steam Plough, informs me it may be seen at work on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in each week. The farm can boast of a stud of four beautiful portable engines, constructed by Mr. Goodi, of Swindon; two of which are at work, either for Lord Willoughby's own use or that of his tenants, thrashing, grinding, sawing timber and stone, making gutters and fences for the cottages, &c. The nearest stations to Grimsthorpe are Spalding, Peterborough, and Stamford.

In conclusion, I may express my conviction that all those preliminary difficulties, which, from the expense attending their removal, deter most persons from experiments of this class, have been overcome, and that the Steam Plough is now a "great fact," which may be taken up with advantage by our agricultural engineers, who have in this case no patent right to pay for. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. KELD WHITEHEAD, C.E.

Cornhill, June 4, 1852.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 564-5.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852. { PRICE ONE SHILLING. WITH THREE SUPPLEMENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT CORK.

IT was a happy idea to institute in Ireland an Exhibition of the products of Irish Industry; nor was the choice of the beautiful and hospitable city of Cork, as the scene of this industrial gathering, by any means less happy than the original idea of the promoters. Every visitor of Ireland—and it has been said with truth that in every new visitor Ireland receives a new friend—is strongly impressed with the contrast presented by the agricultural and the manufacturing districts of that long-suffering country. Where the people depend solely upon agriculture, the land is covered with roofless tenements, deserted villages, untilled fields, and a squalid, half-famished, and degraded population, who fly from it as fast as ships can be found to carry them across the Atlantic, or who remain at home, either miserable and broken-spirited, or miserable and revengeful. On the other hand, where the people depend wholly or in part upon manufactures and commerce, the mud hovel is replaced by the brick and slated cottage—decent garments are seen instead of the most pitiable of all rags, the rags of the Irish cottier—the faces of the people are bright with the proverbial good-humour and joyousness of the national character—and the appearance of the country is as cheerful and flourishing as that of any part of England or Scotland. In fact, the want of manufactures has been one of the unhappily too numerous, and perhaps the greatest of the, causes that have produced the sufferings of a land for which nature has done so much and man so little. All that Protection afforded to Irish in common with British agriculture, failed to protect or feed the people; and it was mainly the misery of that portion of the country and its agriculturists, as all the world know, which compelled the late illustrious Statesman, whose loss we yet deplore, to follow, as Mr. Disraeli is now doing, the spirit of the age, and to establish Free Trade as the only possible alleviation and remedy for their sufferings. Had it not been for trade and manufactures, the condition of Ireland, wretched as it was prior to the year 1846, would have been still worse; and had it not been for Free Trade, the state of the country, bad as it has been subsequent to that memorable epoch, would have been far more deplorable and disastrous;—a visible darkness without a ray of hope. Protected agriculture, and the scantiness or absence of manufactures, brought Ireland to the verge of ruin. Free Trade and free industry, and scope for both, will yet restore her to her right place, unless religious and political squabbles should unhappily defeat the work. We hope, however, for better things. As the Mayor of Cork aptly reminded the Viceroy, the country has indeed passed through a severe ordeal of calamity and privations; and it is impossible to read the account of the proceedings, and to reflect upon the good feeling which pervaded all classes, as well as upon the highly creditable display of objects of art and industry which the Exhibition presented, without believing that the worst has passed. Every Englishman, as well as every Irishman, will cordially join in the wish expressed on the occasion, "that the Exhibition may prove the commencement of an era of cheering contrast to the years that have gone by, and that it may be followed by the results which its promoters had in view—the more profitable development of the resources of Ireland, and the triumph of the skill and intelligence of her people."

Among the more prominent objects exhibited as proofs of the ingenuity and proficiency of Irishmen in the industrial as well as in the fine arts, were machinery, carriages, agricultural implements, furniture, carved woods, paper, porcelain, and the staple textile fabrics for which Belfast and the north of Ireland are unrivalled. In addition to these, the genius of Irishmen for sculpture was ably represented by the works of Hogan and Macdowall—familiar to all the visitors of the Crystal Palace, where they previously played no mean part in stimulating and administering to the love of the beautiful. And if Ireland made particularly manifest on this occasion a fact which none denied, that her sons are well qualified to run in the great race of competition with the skilled workmen of the world, it is more for the hopefulness of the occasion than for the greatness of the present results, that the Exhibition assumes a character of national importance.

There are two distinct and yet related branches of manufacture for which Ireland is peculiarly well fitted, and for which her soil and climate, as well as her water power, offer the most admirable facilities, that would, if properly developed, and left free to the vivifying influence of English capital, and to the energies of the population, suffice to eradicate, by no slow process, the moral and physical evils that always attend upon semi-starvation. The one is the manufacture of linen, the other is the scarcely less important manufacture of paper. The first can scarcely be said to have attained its proper growth, or to employ a quarter of the people that it might employ, were the cultivation of flax better understood by Irish farmers. The second can scarcely be said to exist at all, though, were it not for the operation of the Excise laws, that prevent the manufacture of agricultural refuse into paper, many thousands of persons of both sexes, now the tenants of the palatial workhouses, or no less palatial lunatic asylums of Ireland, might be employed as contented and well-fed labourers. But public attention has lately been strongly drawn to both of these great branches of industry, and in due course of time there is reason to believe that they will meet with favour and encouragement, not simply at the hands of capitalists and of the Government, but at those of the owners and occupiers of the soil. By degrees the estates of Ireland will fall into the possession of solvent proprietors, who will find it their interest, as well as that of their tenantry, to introduce and stimulate the cultivation of flax, for the double purposes of the linen and of the paper manufacture; in which case we may expect the south of Ireland to become as happy and flourishing as the north, and the wild and desolate west to wear a smile of prosperity which shall rival that of the now more favoured east. When the land shall be intersected with railways, as it speedily will be—when the submarine telegraph shall be daily at work in conveying the tidings of business to be done—when Galway and the ports of the west shall be the packet stations in direct and immediate communication with the western world over the Atlantic—and when the subtle agency of electricity shall bring Galway and New York within five minutes of each other, as they must and will be brought before many years shall elapse—we may expect that not even the annual emigration of hundreds of thousands of stalwart and willing men, and—what is far worse—not even the political feuds and religious animosities of ages, will prevent Ireland from assuming her true position—that of an integral part of Great Britain, her equal in worldly wealth, as well as in freedom and intelligence.

Such, at least, are the hopes that may not irrationally or oversanguinely be formed of the future condition of Ireland, when she shall finally recover from the prostration of energy with which long years of calamity have afflicted her. Of this happy consummation the signs at the present time are neither few nor feeble. The Cork Exhibition is important as being the last and most striking of these signs, but it is far from being the only one. With a little more confidence on the part of capitalists—a confidence which is fast growing—Ireland will be raised from the condition of a purely agricultural, to that of an agricultural ,manufacturing, and commercial country. She will then rise in the scale of nations, and her name will no longer be synonymous with turbulence, misgovernment, and misery.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, JUST ERECTED AT EDINBURGH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

COLOSSAL BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AT EDINBURGH.

THE citizens of Edinburgh have this year appropriately commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo by the inauguration of a splendid Statue of its illustrious hero

This great work of art, which we engrave upon the preceding page, has just been placed in front of the Register-House, Edinburgh, and forms one of the most striking objects in that romantic and beautiful city. The Statue is colossal in dimensions, measuring nearly 14 feet in height; and, together with the pedestal, which is of Aberdeen granite, rising from the ground about 25 feet. The bronze weighs nearly 12 tons. This is by far the most perfect sculptured work ever produced in Scotland, and will serve to extend and perpetuate the fame of the already eminent sculptor, Mr John Steell. It also derives additional interest from its being the first bronze statue ever cast in Scotland, and from its having been executed in the artist's own studio, under the immediate superintendence, as was the practice of the celebrated Chantrey.

Us he most other bronze statues, in this the different parts are not riveted together, but *fused*—an improvement attended by considerable labour and difficulty. The only parts of the horse which touch the pedestal are the hind feet and the tail; and, accordingly, in order to preserve the balance, great skill was required in apportioning exactly to each part its proper weight of metal. We believe the only other equestrian statue in a similar posture is that of Peter the Great, at St Petersburgh, where the difficulty is chiefly overcome by the not very appropriate introduction of a serpent, upon which the horse is trampling, and which not only strengthens the hind legs, but projects far behind, and serves as a bal nce.

The Statue represents the Duke mounted on his charger, and issuing orders i the reins lie loose on the neck of his plunging steed; in one hand he holds them and his plumed hat, and with the other points commandingly to a distant part of the field. The time of life selected by the sculptor is that in which the character and intellect of the Duke have stamped themselves in fullest vigour upon his countenance—apparently between forty-five and fifty, nearly approximating to the Duke's age in his crowning battle. His head is bare, and closely covered; and the shortness of the somewhat crisp and wavy hair dep ys the well-turned contour of the head and the bold firm features of its face. In his younger days, as Lady Hester Stanhope once said to us, the Duke possessed the charm of beauty in no common degree; but the Statue embodies more of the comfortable firmness of resolve, which so peculiarly characterised his maturity.

The steed, it will be seen, is in a rearing position, and in a state of high excitement; his dilated nostrils, expanded eye-balls, and startled mane embodying the description of the war-horse in Job. The likeness of the Duke is admirable; the draping chaste and effective; and, while the habiliments and accoutrements of a Field-Marshal are faithfully depicted, the military cloak is arranged in a manner to secure a continua..on of flowing line, and to render the bald trimness of the modern costume less observable. We beg to congratulate the artist on his success, and the metropolis of Scotland on the possession of this noble memorial of the hero of Waterloo.

The Statue was announced to be inaugurated, with grand Masonic ceremony, on the 18th (yesterday); and the event was to be celebrated by a public dinner at the Hopetoun Rooms.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADDISCOMBE MILITARY COLLEGE.—On Saturday last the chairman and a large body of the directors of the Hon. East India Company proceeded to Addiscombe, to receive the usual half-yearly report of the progress of the students. Amongst the distinguished visitors were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis of Normanby, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lord Gough, Lord Montcagle, Lord De Ros, &c, and a large number of military officers of both services. The following prizes were awarded:—First Class.—Mr. A. M Innes, in fortification, military surveying, first-class drawing, and the gold Pollock medal. Mr. H. F. Hancock, second prize in mathematics, second in fortification, military drawing, and civil drawing. Mr. E. W. Kingsley, prize in fortification, first prize for general good conduct (a splendid artillery sword). Several other prizes having been awarded, the greater part of the company adjourned to the house of the Lieutenant-Governor, where a sumptuous luncheon was provided, and the proceedings of the day terminated.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.—In a Parliamentary document recently printed there is a report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to prepare the militia estimates for the year ending the 31st of March, 1853. The estimate of the charge of the disembodied militia of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st of April, 1852, to the 31st of March, 1853, both days inclusive, is £386,715—£255,515 for Great Britain, and £1,400 for Ireland. The sum provided in 1851-52 was £403,700. The cost of raising and training 50,000 men for England and Wales in the current year is thus made up. For bounds and recruiting charges payable on enrolment and after one year's service, £50,000; for pay and exercise, £74,200; clothing for non-commissioned officers and men, £63,700; beer money, marching money, and contingencies, £3,000; for pay, allowances, and clothing of officers, £39,700 for disembodied allowances of pensioners, &c., £7,000; for pay and allowances of subaltern and other staff officers, £3,000; for pay and allowances of officers of militia; making £355,515 as the charge for England and Wales in the year end ng the 31st of March next

THE ROYAL MARINES AT WOOLWICH.—The Lords of the Admiralty have placed Captain Hewsey and Lieutenant Swain, of the Woolwich division, on permanent half-pay, owing to the events which led to the late assault and subsequent courts martial in which those officers figured as the principals.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Mr. Hume has obtained a return (not printed) relating to the number of all ranks in the army, and also the force of the Royal navy from 1st Jan. to 31st July. In 1838-39 the total of the land and sea force was 138,182 [illegible] was employed [illegible] and in 1851-52 [illegible]

ROYAL NAVY SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—[illegible] presided on Tuesday, at the School [illegible] in the chair. Of the visitors, many were [illegible] Sir John Ross, Admiral Moyne, Admiral Price, Captains Holdrook, O'Callaghan, Marrett, King, Cornwall, Jay, Boys, Wilson, &c. The President having opened the proceedings with a suitable and congratulatory address, the examiners' reports were read. From these it appeared that the state of education, seamanship, and religious, in the institution was most satisfactory. The usual number of prizes was then awarded.

The *Edinburgh*, 56, Captain Hewlett, at Portsmouth, is now taking in her powder and shells. On her trials on the 5th ult. along the measured mile she far surpassed in speed all other screw line-of-battle ships. In six runs she averaged 8½ knots; but for the first four at full steam she made an average of 9 knots. She makes 72 or 74 revolutions when either of the corresponding speeds of her class, and consequently her speed is superior by 1½ knots. Maudslay and Field are the makers of her machinery.

The *Vulcan* iron troop steam-ship, at Portsmouth, Commander Von Donop, is fitting up with coal, &c., and six months' provisions and stores, being ordered to prepare for the embarkation of four companies of the 60th Regiment for Australia: these she takes to Melbourne; the remaining two companies will be conveyed in some other ship for Port Phillip.

Letters from the Mediterranean announce the visit to Palermo of the Archduke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor, in the *Volta* frigate. Before he left the French fleet arrived, consisting of six sail of the line and four steam-frigates. They remained a week, during which the two Admirals and all the superior officers were splendidly entertained by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Earl of Shrewsbury. On leaving, they sailed for Tunis. The English fleet was expected soon.

On Saturday last the second flower-show this season of the Horticultural Society took place at their gardens, Chiswick. In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, there was but a scanty attendance of visitors on the [illegible]. The [illegible] of flowers was early in the day considerable. The [illegible] awarded as follows. For best collection of 20 stove or greenhouse [illegible] Mr. Bause, gold Banksian medal (Mr. [illegible] gold Banksian medal. For best collection of 12 stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of [illegible] gold Banksian, Mr. Gaines; silver Banksian, Mr Carson. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of six plants not exceeding 30 inches in diameter: gold Banksian, Mr. May; gold Banksian, Mr. Ingram. For exotic orchids, in collections of [illegible] Bause; gold Knowlian, Mr Franklin; gold Banksian, Mr Williams. For orchids, in collections of 12: gold Banksian, Messrs. Veitch; silver ditto, Messrs. Robinsons. Exotic orchids, in collections of 10: gold Knowlian, Mr. Carson; silver gilt, Mr. Woolley. For single specimens: gold Banksian, Mr. Smith, Orpington. For roses in pots, in collections of 12: gold Banksian, Mr. Terry; gold Banksian, Messrs. Lane. Cape heaths, in collections of 10 (entirely distinct varieties): no gold Banksian, Mr Smith; gold Banksian, Messrs. Collinson.

On the 31st ult., 37 veterans, remnants of the French army under the Empire, met at the banquet at Vico, near Mondovi (Piedmont). Their ages collectively gave a total of 6246 years, making an average of 64 years and half or nearly five months. The Cistercian monks of the place placed their cellar at the disposal of these living relics of a stirring period, and the band of the National Guard of Mondovi played at the banquet.

A Cambridge town-councillor having refused to pay a levy of sixpence a week for watering the street, twenty-four of his neighbours subscribed the amount in farthings, and made him a present of it, intimating that the subscription would be continued weekly so long as [illegible]

The British fleet [illegible] Admiral Sir Charles Rowley (who is to arrange with the Government of Portugal about the [illegible] at Madeira by command of Sir Charles Bullen), with the [illegible] to return at Easter to the Mediterranean [illegible]. It is stated, however, that Urquiza, the President of the Argentine Republic, has evinced an anxious desire to meet the wishes of the British and French Governments, and that we may reasonably hope that the waters of La Plata will soon be opened to the traffic of the world.

The Fremantle Park Estate (freehold), consisting of a domain of 149 acres of exceedingly fine land, with a splendid mansion, was on Tuesday sold by private contract to Mr. Sampson Payne, of Southampton. The estate is situated within a mile of that borough, and was for many years in the possession of the late Gen. Sir George Hewett, and is now occupied by the present Baronet. The purchase-money (including the timber) is somewhere near £20,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The "vexed question" of the confiscation of the Orleans property in conformity with the organic decree of the 22d of January last, has again been mooted in public in the form of an appeal to the Council of State against the recent decision of the Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine, declaring the competency of that tribunal to take cognizance of the legality of the organic decree of confiscation. The question has thus assumed the shape of a contest between the executive and the judicial powers of the State. The arguments were heard on Tuesday last.

The Court consisted of the Committee on Disputed Questions (*Section du Contentieux*) of the Council of State, and of ten additional Councillors of State selected by the Government from the other sections of the Council. The names of the latter are MM. Tourangin and Sum, of the section of Legislation; MM. J. Boulay and Charles Giraud, of the section of the Interior; MM. Vieillefroy and Wasse, of the section of Public Works; MM. Aboard and Villeman, of the section of War; and MM. Charlemagne and Vuitry, of the section of Finances. M. Baroche, Vice-President of the Council of State, presided. The appeal was founded on the ground that the edicts of th. Prince President during his dictatorship, having the force of law, cannot be questioned by any legal tribunals.

M. Leon Cornudet, the member of the committee appointed to report on the question, presented his report, the reading of which formed the opening of the proceedings. There are three descriptions of property involved in the sweeping provisions of the confiscation decree:—1. The property of Madame Adelaide, bequeathed by that Princess at her death to members of her family; 2. The property bought by Louis Philippe when Duke of Orleans and when King; 3. The apanage of Louis Philippe when Duke of Orleans, as Prince of the blood Royal of the realm. Should M. Cornudet has arrived at in his report is, that no question or *conflit* can be raised with regard to the competence of the ordinary tribunals touching the seizure of the first two descriptions of property; that is, that these tribunals are unquestionably competent; but that touching the apanage, such *conflit* can be raised. The question is, therefore, partly favourable to the executive power, and partly to the judicial. The dictatorial decree of 22d January is recognised as legally effective with regard to the confiscation of the apanage, but it was declared that it was not in the Senator's power to bar the jurisdiction of the tribunals affecting the other kinds of property enumerated.

M. Paul Favre, the principal advocate for the Orleans family on the occasion, addressed the court in support of his client's case, with great clearness, for upwards of three hours. He contended that the decrees of the 22d of January, 1852, were neither a law nor a political act. They could not be considered a law, for a law could not have a retroactive effect; and nothing that was done by the decrees of the 22d of January could prevent Louis Philippe from having been proprietor on the 7th of August, 1830, of the possessions comprised in the act of donation, and now confiscated by the decrees of January 22—if such were really the case. Neither could it be said, if the heirs of Louis Philippe were the real possessors of these domains on the 21st of January, that, for anything contained in the decrees of the 22d, they had ceased to be the possessors of the property on the 23d. Then it could not be said that the decrees were a political act; for the terms of the decrees themselves plainly indicated that they were not so, by saying that the Government reclaimed property which had devolved on the State, in virtue of the advent of Louis Philippe to the throne. The decrees of the 22d of January were, therefore, nothing more nor less than a claim put in by the State to the possessions of Louis Philippe when he ascended the throne; and, as such, the question was clearly a proper one to be submitted to the ordinary tribunals of justice. M. Favre then alluded to the rights of other parties over the properties in question—rights which were unquestioned, and which could not be annihilated by the decrees of the 22d of January, or by any other act of Government. He declared that if the proprietors of land and other immoveable property trembled while waiting for the decision of the Council of State on this important question, it was not because they did not consider themselves sufficiently strong, but because they considered the question

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—This annual festival in aid of the funds of the Scottish charities of the metropolis took place on Monday at Willis's Rooms, when a numerous gathering of the aristocracy was assembled. The ladies patronesses were the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Athol, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Countess of Fowis, the Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Rosebery, the Countess of Bradford, the Countess of Eglinton, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lady Carrington, Lady Strangford, Lady Clarieris, &c. Their efforts on the present occasion were most successful, and the drooping funds of some of the oldest charities in the metropolis will obtain valuable assistance from the funds realised on Monday night.

THE ROYAL GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The ninth anniversary festival of this institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, when a sumptuous dinner was provided; Clear as Dickens, Esq., in the chair, supported by H. T. Hope, M.P.; Sir John V B Johnston, Bart., M.P.; Sir William Paxton, &c. About 130 gentlemen sat down to dinner. In aid of the present Sir William Paxton furnished the pineapples, the largest weighing 5lb. Grapes were furnished from the gardens of the Marquis of Aylesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. Spencer. Sir Joseph Paxton acknowledged the toast of the evening, and, in doing so, adverted to the circumstances attending the design of the first Crystal Palace, and to the new edifice about to be erected at Sydenham, which he represented as an edifice which would be far more magnificent in its appearance. The secretary made the first report of subscriptions, among which we recognised those of the Duke of Devonshire, 20 guineas; the chairman, 5 guineas; Sir Joseph Paxton, in addition to many other subscriptions, 10 guineas; Henry T. Hope, Esq., M.P., 10 guineas, in addition to many other donations; Sir Brook Bridges, 10 guineas; Sir J V. Johnstone, 5 guineas, and 1 guinea annually; W. P. Bathe, Esq., London Tavern, 5 guineas; Westminster Brewery, 10 guineas; Robert Hanbury, Esq., 10 guineas; Sir W Jolliffe, 10 guineas; Truman, Hanbury, and Co., 10 guineas, &c.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.—The fifth annual public examination of the pupils was held on Monday, at the rooms, 20, Dean-street, Soho-square, in the absence of Mr. Alderman Salomons, the chair was filled by Mr. Reuben, the treasurer. Among the company present were—the Chief Rabbi, the Baroness de Rothschild and the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, the Misses Rothschild, Mr. Bravo, of Jamaica, &c. The school, it appeared, is a means of elucidating disease is so well known, the Council of the College have acted meritoriously in conferring this honour (the first professorship of Histology in Britain) on the author of the privileged first work upon Cellular Chemistry.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The report from the standing committee on the library of the House of Commons was printed on Wednesday last. In October, and corporate Seal of the Houses of Parliament by order of the House be annually compiled and prepared from time to time for publication

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GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a sumptuous entertainment to the prelates and a great number of the other ecclesiastics of the Church, upon their return from St. Paul's after the sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Michigan. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for upwards of 300. The Bishops of Michigan and Western New York were amongst the guests as a deputation from America.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather on June 9th, the public were on Wednesday invited to pay a sort of commutation visit to these gardens, for the purpose of inspecting the rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias, &c., which were still blooming in undiminished beauty. The assembled company was very numerous. The show was enlivened by the bands of two or three regiments; and if the flowers that are usually looked for by the lovers of nature were absent, the enjoyment of a fine afternoon and an animating scene made up for them

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this company was held at the establishment in Old Broad-street, City. Mr. E Divett, M.P., took the chair. It appears from the profit and loss account to the 31st of May, that the balance of undivided profits is £24,511 9s. 3d. In conformity with the deed of settlement and charter, the usual amount of 10 per cent (£2151) on the nett profits has been transferred to the reserve fund, which, with the interest on this former amount, will now stand at £23,151 10s. 10d. The nett profits after these deductions will be £19,360 9s. 5d., from which the court of directors recommend for the ensuing year, a dividend of six per cent per annum, and a further amount on account of profits for the year of 1½ per share. The report having been unanimously adopted, and a resolution founded thereon agreed to, the meeting was made special for increasing the capital of the bank from £200,000 to £300,000, for which the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury had been obtained. The resolution for the increase of capital passed, and the meeting adjourned.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends of the bill introduced for the establishment of Tribunals of Commerce was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of appointing a sub-committee to promote the object of the association. Mr. Montagu Gore, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the object of the meeting.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Mr. John Quekett, the accomplished microscopist, has just been appointed Professor of Histology to the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and, as it is principally to Mr. Quekett's indefatigable exertions that the museum of that establishment owes a means of elucidating disease is so well known, the Council of the College have acted meritoriously in conferring this honour (the first professorship of Histology in Britain) on the author of the privileged first work upon Cellular Chemistry.

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The South American mail brings accounts, dated May 5, from Monte Video, from which we learn that the River Plate political matters still remained undecided and unsatisfactory; the only news of importance being that Urquiza had acknowledged the independence of Paraguay, in the name of the Argentine Confederation.

From Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), under date May 15, it is stated that the yellow fever had revisited that city and was making fearful ravages. Out of a ship-load of recruits from the Azores, 270 in number, all had died of the yellow fever except 37; out of the 17 workmen who went out in the last packet to the New Gas Company, 6 are now living

At the date of the last advices from Brazil (May 15), a political change had taken place in the Brazilian Ministry. Marinus is now Minister of the Interior; Raymos, Justice; Natconcellas, Marine; Pauline, Foreign; Secundin, War, Torres, Finance.

The Danish Government has refused to acknowledge, and has pronounced null and void, all the loans, whether forced or voluntary, contracted by the provisional Governments which administered the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein since 1848, and until the restoration of the authority of the sovereignty in the Duchies. This act has produced a great sensation, as the Government of the Stadthalterschaft was recognised by the Frankfort Diet, and the bonds which it created during its provisional sway was considered at Hamburgh as legitimate as any upon the Bourse.

The dissensions in the interior of the Danish Ministry have led to the retirement of Count Reventlow-Criminil, the Minister for Holstein, and representative of the policy of conciliation.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Madrid* has been siezed by the Custom House authorities at Southampton, in consequence of a large quantity of tobacco having been found concealed on board of her.

Information has been received by the police that some expert thief had contrived to purloin a plate-chest, the property of Sr. John Pringle, containing about £1000 worth of plate, from off the roof of a cab, whilst conveying Sir John's luggage from the Waterloo railway station to 239, Maida-vale, Paddington. The plate has a crest of St. Andrew's cross, and motto, "Cornat ides."

The customary anniversary dinner of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at the Harrow School took place on Saturday last at the Thatched House. Among the company present were the Viscount Newport, Lord Hopetoun, Mr. Wodehouse, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Conolly, M.P.; Mr. M. Portal, M.P.; Viscount Hinton, and Sir Robert Peel. M.P.

A few days since, as a bull was rushing in a furious manner through the streets of Spain, in France, a soldier belonging to the 4th Carabineers stood courageously in the middle of the street to stop the animal. The moment the bull came within reach he seized it by the horns, and by a quick and vigorous movement turned it over on the ground, and held it there until it could be properly secured.

The total income on account of northern lighthouses for the year 1851 was £192 13s. The expenditure within the same period was £191 19s. 6d., leaving a surplus of £14,765 17s. 6d. From this there is to be deducted, excess of expenditure in 1850, £21,332 10s. 10d., which leaves a balance at the close of 1851 of £6606 13s. 8d

The Jubilee Committees for the Great Exhibition have reported that the total value of all the articles exhibited (exclusive of the Koh-i-noor diamond, the worth of which is altogether of a capricious description) did not exceed £12,000,000. It was supposed at the period that the value was not under £12,000,000.

Sir David Brewster has discovered and placed it beyond doubt that the diamond in the Queen's possession, and which last summer figured so prominently in the Great Exhibition, is not the genuine Koh-i-noor that belonged to the Great Mogul. It is a very fine diamond, however, and as the one which Shah Soojah surrendered to Runjeet Singh as the real "Mountain of Light."

Besides the works mentioned which were destroyed by fire last week on the premises of Messrs. Clowes, printers, in Duke-street, Blackfriars, the entire impression of a new edition of some of Mr. Murray's hand-books, and a large portion of the forthcoming edition of Dr Young's miscellaneous works, edited by the Dean of Ely, have been involved in the general destruction, together with the whole of the plates belonging to an important work which Mr. John Leitch was preparing for publication.

On Monday last a monster fish of the whale species was killed on a bank in Morecambe Bay, opposite Fel. It had been left by the tide in 3 feet 6 inches of water, and the creature was so large that a boat full of men with most difficult matter to despatch it. Ultimately the throat was cut, when it bled to death. Length of the fish 12 feet 8 inches; girth, 8 feet 4 inches. On dissection a quantity of fish, called by the fishermen "sea grass," was found, and a cannon-ball was also found, showing that an attack by firearms had some time previously been made upon it.

A paper mine was discovered last week, at Tankardstown, county of Waterford, on the estate of Mr. Barnal Osborne, which, from all appearances, exceeds anything of the kind yet witnessed in this country. The lowest eastmate of the lode is £60 per fathom, whilst, according to others, the value of the lode is double that amount.

Owing to the abundance of money, one of the principal discount houses in the City has not only signified its unwillingness to receive any fresh deposits at 1 per cent, but has declined to continue the deposits amounts at that rate even in existing cases. In one instance a sum of £50,000 was thus refused.

The directors of the London Joint-stock Bank having taken into consideration the long-continued depression in the value of money, have determined to discontinue the allowance of interest on the monthly minimum balances of its customers from and after the 30th inst.

Through the exertions of Lord A. Loftus, her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Baden, the Grand Duke has pardoned Mr. Lassan, a British subject, who was condemned to two months' imprisonment for publicly defaming the Grand Ducal authority

The advices from Sydney by the *Vimiera*, with the announcement that (including £55,000, which she has herself brought) a total of £304,000 worth of gold was exported from that port alone in the first month of March, was produced a strong impression, the actual evidence afforded by such shipments being far more powerful than any written details

On Saturday last notice was issued at the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, that the admission of the public to view the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be resumed. Tickets of admission may be had gratis, on application at Colnaghi and Son's, Charing-cross; Moon, Gracechurch-street; and of all the principal printsellers.

A return just printed shows that there was a decrease of £57,418 in the expenditure of the poor in the half-year ending Lady-day in the present year, when compared with the half-year in the preceding year. In the last year given the total expenditure was £1,649 647.

R. Jebb, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, is appointed chair man of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, in the room of Edmund Lawes, Esq., deceased.

The Earl of Rosse, the President of the Royal Society, gave his fourth and last *conversazione* this season on last Saturday evening, at his Lord-ship's residence, in Connaught-place. On the occasion the noble president was honoured by a numerous and distinguished circle of his literary and scientific friends.

The noble mansion, known as Ailsa House, in Whitehall-gardens, has been purchased by the committee of the National Club, and the members will occupy it very shortly.

Mr. Hugh Fleming, secretary to the Manchester Commercial Association, has received a consignment of six bales of cotton, per *Bolaig Crone* (Laing master), from Dominica, one of the most eastern islands of the West Indies, being samples of new plantations started there in consequence of the failure of the American crop, so sensibly felt last year. The cotton is of a good colour, long staple, and well suited to the wants of the trade in this district.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. This line of the company across the Channel, which is to establish a connexion between the Home-office in London and the Castle on Dublin (ed Portpatrick and Donaghadee), is expected to be laid down at about mid-summer.

By a return just issued it appears that the value of wrought iron and copper, and of machinery exported to the foreign West India Islands, to Brazil, and to the foreign West Indies and Brazil jointly, in 1851, was £185,711.

As Mr. George Thompson, the extensive iron and coal-master near Wrexham, was riding a few days ago across the Minera branch of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, a train came up, and the buffers of the engine struck the pony, which, with his rider, was thrown to a considerable distance. Mr. Thompson was so seriously injured that he never recovered consciousness, but died in about six hours. He was in his 73rd year.

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in Two Swan-yard, Bishopsgate, on the premises of M. Lenaburg, wood and ivory turner. The engines speedily arrived, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained, the fire was extinguished by two o'clock, but not before a serious amount of damage was done, the roof and upper floors being entirely consumed. The owner was insured

The *Daily News* says, that the mode adopted by the present Government for making places or rather vacancies for their friends, in various public offices, has been this:—They have raised the superannuation allowance—giving the whole income after a certain number of years, whereas before only three-fourths was given—with a view of at once inducing all who can claim superannuation to retire

The total quantity of cheese imported into the several ports of Great Britain in the year ended the 5th of January, 1852, was 3,338,981 cwt. Of the quantity, 54,395 cwt. were from the United States. The total quantity of foreign European cheese exported from the United Kingdom in the same period was only 4094 cwt. The return does not state the amounts of cheese the manufactured about £750, besides £100 in donations; making a tota. of £850,

EXPOSITION OF THE SOCIETY OF HORTICULTURE, IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES, AT PARIS.

EXPOSITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PARIS.

PARIS has its Société d'Horticulture, the objects of which are nearly the same as those of our own Horticultural Society. The Parisian Society aim at improved garden culture, especially of vegetable substances for food and employment in the arts, fruit-trees, &c. The society grant prizes, distribute medals, exhibit plants, shrubs, flowers, &c.; and publish monthly a journal on gardening, entitled "Annales de la Société d'Horticulture. The accompanying Illustration represents the Society's Exhibition opened in the Champs Elysées on Friday, the 11th inst. The shrubs and flowers are very tastefully arranged, and the intersecting walks judiciously laid out: in the centre is a fountain of classic design, from which rises a female figure; and sculpture is placed elsewhere in the conservatories, which are provided with elegant candelabra, lanterns, &c., for night exhibitions.

French horticulture has advanced much of late years. Some dozen years since it was truly observed, "In France, gardening has never been in a very flourishing condition: it is true that great quantities of vegetables are raised for the market, that the fruits of France are justly celebrated for their excellence, and the flower-markets of Paris are well supplied; it is also true that numerous excellent works on gardening have been written in France; but for the quality of their fruit the French are chiefly indebted to their climate, for the abundant supply of their vegetable market to their peculiar cookery, and for the excellence of their written works rather to the ingenuity of a few clever men than to the general habits of the community."

The handsome Exhibition Building before us is evidence of this advancement of horticulture in France, and its successful ministration to the delights of the capital.

LOSS OF H.M.S. "BIRKENHEAD."

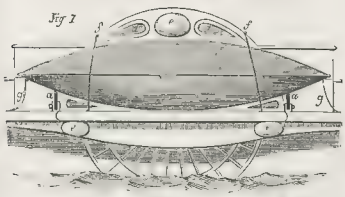
THIS lamentable catastrophe, which occurred on February 26, has already been illustrated in our Journal; but the present Engraving possesses additional interest and accuracy from its being drawn from the instructions and under the eye of one of the survivors of the wreck who reached the shore by swimming. It shows the situation of the vessel on Danger Point, immediately before she went down, at two o'clock in the morning. By the falling of the funnel upon the deck at that moment, many of the soldiers on board were killed; blue lights were also burnt as signals of distress, by means of which were discerned the objects here represented; and the Engraver has succeeded in correctly imparting the peculiar effect of the Artist's drawing. It is, indeed a melancholy picture of destruction.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SHIP "BIRKENHEAD" ON DANGER POINT, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LIEUT. McKILLOP'S PLAN FOR STOWING LIFE-BOATS.

THE annexed Diagrams represent a simple and novel plan (exhibited lately at the Earl of Rosse's *soirée*) of stowing life-boats on the outsides of paddle-boxes, and thereby ensuring a more certain and expeditious mode of lowering the boat towards the water than can be effected in the old system of carrying boats over the wheels of paddle steamers.

Lieut. McKollop (the inventor) has had the gratification of receiving a letter of thanks from the Admiralty for his suggestions, and numerous approvals from seamen and others qualified to judge of the merits of a plan which he has given to the numerous steam-packet companies, for the benefit of the public.



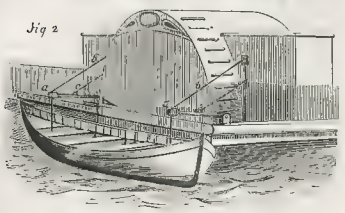


Fig 1. Life-boat stowed for sea
Fig. 2. Life-boat canted out ready for lowering or hitting go
a a. Levers working in a shoulder through which the falls reeve
b, Falls by which the boat is lowered or hoisted
c c, Chains for supporting the levers when the boat is canted out from the b x
d d, Air and water-scapes
e e, Fenders, or rubbing pieces
f f, Chain grips, for ex.ra security
g, Boat rope

FIG. 1.—BOAT LOWERING. FIG. 2.—BOAT READY FOR LOWERING.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.

IN our Journal of last week we described the celebration of the Jubilee of the above excellent Charity, by a dinner in Stationers' Hall, which we now engrave.

The origin and progress of this School is one of the most interesting narratives of "the Charities of London." A few pious ladies, deploring the neglected state of the female children in their own neighbourhood in the City, and anxious to have them instructed in religious and useful knowledge, resolved to unite their efforts for this purpose, and each engaged to contribute quarterly a small sum towards the payment of a school-mistress, on the understanding that she was to provide a suitable place in which to teach the children sent to her. Every lady contributing had the right of presenting a child, and was required to certify the same to be a proper object for charity. Thirty ladies each sent a girl for instruction; and thus, on the 9th of June, 1702, was opened the Ladies' Charity School.

As the School became known beyond its immediate neighbourhood, other ladies residing in the City of London joined its supporters; and girls were admitted from distances until fifty-one completed the number received.

Sir Humphrey Mackworth was one of the earliest gentlemen subscribers: he was one of five who originated the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Ladies' Charity School did not, however, receive assistance from that Society, which was very active in forming and aiding the establishment of parochial schools about this period. Mrs. Melmoth, the wife of another of the Society's early founders, took an active part in the management of the affairs of this School.

So early as the year 1749, the charity obtained the patronage and support of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of Oxford advocated its cause in 1753; and the Rev. W. Romaine, in the following year, preached on its behalf in the Church of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill, in which parish the School was founded, and remained for a period of 145 years. The School-house is now No. 30, John-street, Bedford-row.

The original design, when subscriptions were first solicited, was to give education and clothing; but it soon appeared that the improvement of the children, notwithstanding great care taken in their education, was far below the hopes and expectations of those who had promoted the undertaking; and the cause of this was traced, in great measure, to the ignorance and negligence of their parents. The subscribers then resolved, on the 16th of April, 1755, to take into the school-house four of the eldest girls; and from time to time, as the funds would permit, to provide for the admission of all the children; and, with this additional benefit of the provision of a home for the children, the sphere of the School's influence was greatly enlarged.

The minute-books of the proceedings of the School have been regularly kept from its commencement, and they contain singular entries. In 1763, the neighbourhood of the school-house was the scene of the now historical imposture the "Cock-lane Ghost," and in the minutes of that date is an entry stating that the ladies of the committee censured the schoolmistress for her credulity, and "desired her to keep her belief in the article to herself."

Mrs. Thrale took an active interest for many years in the School, contributing two guineas a year to its funds; and Dr. Johnson, writing to her, says, "Whatever reasons you "have for frugality, it is not worth while to save a guinea a year by withdrawing it from a public charity."

Dr. Johnson was a warm friend and admirer of the School, and continued a subscription of two guineas a year till his decease; he also obtained a sermon on its behalf from Dr. Shipley, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The School afforded Johnson the hint for his story of "Betty Broom," in the "Idler." Mrs. Anna Williams, who resided for so many years with him, also took great interest in the little Institution. Writing to a friend, Johnson says, that her death (which took place in 1783) "has now made my house a solitude: she left her little substance to a charity-school." This was the Ladies' Charity School: her property realised £257 14s.; her own portrait, and two engravings of the great lexicographer, are kept at the school-house, as grateful memorials.

The first Royal Patroness of the School was her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. Her kindness and condescension in noticing and speaking to each child as she passed before her is still remembered.

Her Majesty the Queen, when Princess Victoria, and her august mother, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, consented to become patrons; and the School remains, which as a ladies' charity school it should do, under the patronage of the highest lady in the land.

The celebration of the 150th anniversary of the School contributed nearly £1000 to the funds; and thus the same spirit which actuated "a few pious ladies" to found the School in the year 1702, has influenced and directed their descendants, in this Jubilee year, 1852; so that from this period may be dated an extension of its utility, and a greater prospect of its permanence.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL JUBILEE DINNER IN STATIONERS' HALL.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE *ballet-divertissement* produced on the 24th ult., for the *rentrée* of Mdlle. Carolina Rosati, has been performed nearly every night since its first representation. Rosati has a pretty *pas de fascination* with her lordly lover, in which she coquettes with and teases the sexagenarian lord of the manor with infinite piquancy and grace; her grand *pas* with M. Mattia is marked by some daring and graceful steps. The rustic beauty awards her hand to the peasant beau, and is crowned Queen of the Fête des Rosiers. M. Gosselin, the inventor of the ballet, has employed the capabilities of Rosa, Esper, Lamoureux, and Allegrini very advantageously; and Nadaud's appropriately choregraphic music adds to the success of the ballet.

SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF THE "FETE DES ROSIERES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 20.—2nd Sun after Trinity. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
MONDAY, 21.—Income Tax imposed, 1842.
TUESDAY, 22.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Longest day. Length of day 16h. 22m.
THURSDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.
FRIDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324
SATURDAY, 26.—London Docks commenced, 18 . George IV. died, 1830

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1852.

Morning	1	2	3	4	5	6
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	9 30	10 15	11 0	11 45	0 30	1 15
Evening	9 50	10 35	11 20	0 5	0 50	1 35

Morning	7	8	9	10	11	12
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
	2 0	2 45	3 30	4 15	5 0	5 45
Evening	2 20	3 5	3 50	4 35	5 20	6 5

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS, at CHARLESWARD'S, and FIT TO CATERERS Moderate Terms. At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND STREET. THEATRICAL PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre in London.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN. MONDAY, June 21, will be performed (by desire) Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and THE VAMPIRE. Tuesday, 22, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire. Wednesday, 23, The Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Thursday, 24, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire. Friday, 25, The Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 26, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire

GRANDE REPRESENTATION EXTRAORDINAIRE ROUFFE et COMIQUE, THEATRE FRANCAIS, King-street, St. James's, an RENEFICE de Mr LEVASSEUR MEUREIN, June 23, 1852, Représentation, L'AMOUR dans les GRENIERS. Parodie Burlesque, LUCIA di LAMMERMOOR, par Lovassor. Petite pièce Nouvelle, LE SALON A-PROPOS, jouée par Mlle LEVASSEUR et Fauvre. Un Très Grand Intérieur, Scènes Bouffe, par tous les Artistes du Théâtre.—Application de Fauteuils et Stalls to be made to M. Levasseur, 25a, King-street, St. James's; or at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, Le MARIAGE at TAMBOUR, in which M Lafont and M Levasseur will perform, with other attractive Entertainments. Wednesday next, M Levasseur's BENEFIT. Friday next, June 25th (by desire), La Dernière Croque in. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces that the Engagement of the German Company is limited to the present month of June. This EVENING, SATURDAY JUNE 19 (Doors open at Half-past Seven) for the first and only time, Leading's Play of EMILIA GALOTTI. The character of Count Appiani, by Herr Ems. Devrient. Goethe's Posthumous Play of FAUST will positively produced on Tuesday Evening next, being the LAST NIGHT but FOUR of the engagement of the German Company. Boxes 3s. 6d; 2s; Amphitheatre, 3s. Private Boxes, 31s. 6d, and Stalls to be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street; at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock; and at the Principal Libraries and Music Publishers.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, JUNE 21, 23, and 25, the performances will commence with Balfe's popular Opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL. Duke D'Aquil a, Mr H Corri; Don Sylvio, Mr Travers; Count Arnheim, Mr Bennett; Thekla, Miss Romer; Arline, Miss Wyndham; Gipsy Queen, Miss Poole. To conclude with, on Monday and Friday, FIRST Representation of the SPECTRE PASS On Wednesday, to terminate with an entirely New and Original Burlesque Drama, written expressly for the Theatre by F Fitzball, Esq entitled LUCIE MAY, or, the Last Appeal. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.—Stage Manager, Mr W WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr W BATTY.—The most Success ful and Popular Theatre in London —On MONDAY, JUNE 21, and every Evening during the Week, will be produced, at 7, to the grand Spectacle of ST GEORGE and the DRAGON; or, The Seven Knights of Christendom; produced with unrivalled effects. To be followed by Batty's grand Scenes of the Circle, embodying the largest Equestrian Company in Europe, supported by forty Artistic unrivalled females. The whole concluding with a laughable Farce —Box-office open from 11 in the morning.—Stage Manager, Mr G Oliver.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington.—Open Daily. The entertainments consisting of the most novel and exciting Feats ever witnessed.—On MONDAY June 21st, and During the Week, Wednesday excepted the cast engaged of the Company having to perform at the Princess's Theatre, will give rise to a grand Ukrage of Performances, embracing all the Talent of this stupendous Establishment, also introducing Highly trained Horses, Ponies, Cows, Dogs, Elephant, Camels, Car driving, Roman Carriages, Spanish and Pastimes of the Amienta, &c. The whole producing in the utmost style of magnificence.—Admission, Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class, 2s; Second Class, 1s; Third, 6d. Doors open each day at Five, Performance commencing precisely at Six. On THURSDAY JUNE 24 there will be a grand BALLOON ASCENT

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.—SUCCESS of Nodel—Every Evening at SEVEN, and on MONDAY, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons at THREE, the Performance will commence with the Grand Pantomime of ROMEO and JULIET. After which a succession of short Pieces, in which the Wonderful Illusions of the Nine Tenants To be followed by the Renowned Tiny Ballet Troupe, in their Unrivalled Performance with a pantomime fiver basement, called IL NANO MISTERIOSO del VILLAGIO. Commence at Seven. A Morning Performance on Wednesday next, at Three o'Clock. Doors open half an hour before each performance Box-office open daily, from 11 till 5

ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Immense success of his last wonders and his fourth and on lenty new programme.—Every Evening, at a Quarter past Eight precisely, Mr and Madame ROBIN will repeat their inimitable ENTERTAINMENT, and every Wednesday at a Morning Performance at Half-past Three o'Clock (Children and Schools half-price. Places may be secured at all the principal Libraries, and at the Box office of the Theatre, 328, Strand, opposite the Haymarket.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES EVERY EVENING, from Eight to Twelve. Admis on 5s; 3 quarters, 2l 1s. Splendid Ball room, with the arrangements complete. Medica. Direc or, Mr J Bradley, of the Royal Italian Opera. Conductor, Mr Caldwell, assisted by the full band of the Grenadier Guards, accompanied with the full band of the Ball-room to enter with grace and ease. Private Lessons to take part in this fashionable amusement, in Six Private Lessons for 21 1s Dress-circle, Soho

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The NEW Moving Dioramas, illustrating the WELSH MOUNTAIN CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, will be now exhibiting, daily, afternoon at Three, evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation

HINDOSTAN,—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. Painted by Mr P Phillips Mr Hayles, and Mr Knell, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lloard's own and other original draw ings The Museum is open half an hour before each exhibition. "It is not a mere Diorama but a vast historical picture of India—a triumph of art, taste, and genius."—Morning Herald. "The most extraordinary exhibition that has appeared in the present century."—Morning Herald.

BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W BEVERLY Daily at 12 3, and 8 Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d. A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its opening, April, 1850, apart from the merits of its scenic and grandeur of its Pictures, by introducing Sacred Vocal Music, including "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Jews Hymn of Waiting, &c., which has added much to its effects. It is needful for intending visitors to be in the house at ST GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde Park corner

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens: including the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt), Ecyptian Rhinoceros, Giraffe, young Lemurs, young Kangaroos, Bonetebo, Canna, Zebras, Lions Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Camobas, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are now admitted to Gardens. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform in the Gardens of the Society, on Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

FETE CHAMPETRE, by the kind permission of Sir THOMAS MARYON WILSON, Bart, at CHARLTON HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, in AID of the FUNDS of the ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.
PATRON Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN
PATRONESS—H R H the Duchess of Kent.

LADY PATRONESSES OF THE FETE

H R H the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE	H R H the Duchess of GLOUCESTER.
The Duchess of Bedford	The Viscountess Newport
The Countess of Hamilton	The Viscountess Maidon
The Duchess of Gordon	The Viscountess Newport
The Marchioness of Londonderry	The Lady Caroline Legge
The Marchioness of Abergavenny	The Lady Mary Legge
The Marchioness of Ailesbury	The Lady Ann Legge
The Marchioness of Ormonde	The Lady Margaret Walpole
The Countess of Chesterfield	The Lady Wilmot
The Countess of Chesterfield	The Hon Mrs Arthur Legge
The Countess of Yarborough	The Hon Mrs Henry Legge
The Countess of Darnley	The Hon Misses Townshend
The Countess of Desart	The Hon Mrs Thomas
The Countess of St Germans	Mrs Arthur Drummond
The Countess of Glengall	Hon Mrs Spring Rice
The Countess of Glengall	Lady Knatchbull
The Viscountess Sydney	Lady Trevelyan
The Viscountess Palmerston	Lady Plumer
	Lady Lister Kaye
	Lady Hoop
	Lady Ambrose
	Lady Dalyell
	Lady Adam
	Lady Bowman
	Lady Rose
	Lady Whitmore
	Lady Hart
	Mrs Sergeant Adams
	Mrs [illegible]
	Mrs Colonel Long
	Mrs Admiral Stewart
	Mrs Trail.

The principal lodge gates will be opened at Twelve o'clock.
The Fête will commence at one o'clock precisely, with the following Programme. Parpetuana, has been kindly granted by the Commanding Officer Royal Artillery Band, the Royal Marine Band, and the Brass Band of the Royal Sappers and Miners. By the kind assistance of the Misses Gilbert and Mr Gilbert, the Comic Performances will be a most beautiful Pantomimical Exhibition. The committee have upon this occasion engaged the services of Mr Bailey, of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, and of the Hippodrome, Kensington, who, since his last appearance there, has collected together a troupe of extreme interest, consisting of Mr Bailey and a Company of Artistes selected from the principal continental Theatres, to perform the Scena and Pantomime of the Ascension, in all those various and startling scenes and exciting events of the Circle. Curriculum, for which the Horses were so well trained to carry this out to the fullest extent, arrangements have been made with the celebrated Madame Franconi, from the Hippodrome, Paris The whole of Mr Bailey's numerous Suite of trained Horses, Fairy Ponies, Spanish Camels, Ostriches, &c. will be introduced from time to time in a variety of New Scenes and Novel Feats never be witnessed in England, and for this purpose the Hippodrome at Kensington will be close on the day. These performances will commence at Two o'clock, and terminate at Eight o'clock, with an interval of an hour from Four to Five o'clock. For the detail of the particulars see and the various other amusements, see large programme.
Price of Tickets on or before Saturday, 19th of June: Ladies' Tickets, 5s; Child's Ticket, 2s 6d; Family Tick s 21s (to admit six). After that day: Single Ticket, 6s; Child's Ticket, 3s; Family Ticket, 25s To be had of the Committee of Management; also of every respectable Stationer and Library in London, Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Charlton, Blackheath, and their vicinity.
Greenwich, June, 1852.

CHARLES J CANTAIN, Secretary.

MADAME PLEYEL'S SECOND GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists, Mdme Tacconi Tasca, and Mr Swift. Violin, M Vieuxtemps and Signor Sivori Viola, M Ury. Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Madame Pleyel will perform Mendelssohn's Quartett in C Minor, with M Vieuxtemps, M Ury, and Signor Piatti; Beethoven's Grand Sonata in F, with Signor Sivori; and a Fantasia on Prophète, and a Sonatina from the Works of modern Composers Conductor, Mr Frank Mori. Reserved Seats, 10s each; Tickets, 15s each. May be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and at CRAMER, BEALE, and CO S, Regent-street, and R W Olivier, 19 Old Bond-street.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOM, HANOVER-SQUARE, assisted by the following eminent artists:—Miss Birch, Madame Macfarren, Miss Kate Hickson, and Madame Anne Bishop; Signor Belletti (from the Theatres Royal, Dresden), M Sainton, Signor Piatti, and Professor Sloman. Conductors, Mr W H Durrel and Herr Anschutz. Tickets (if reserved seats, 10s 6d; to be had at the principal Music Warehouses, and of Miss J Goddard, 38, Seymour-street, Portman-square, Regent-street.

HERR JOSEPH JOACHIM begs to announce that he will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, with FULL ORCHESTRA, on FRIDAY, JUNE 25th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, when he will perform Beethoven's Grand Violin Concerto, and several new Compositions of his own, assisted by the following eminent artists:—Vocalists, Miss Dolby, Herr Reichardt, and Herr Von der Hoven Instrumentalists: Violin, Herr Joachim; Pianoforte, Herr Pauer, and Mdlle Cecile Tieschs; Half-a-dozen Reserved Seats, 10s. To be had of Herr JOACHIM, 6, Dowes-street, Picadilly, Cramer and Co, Regent-street; Ewer and Co, Newgate-street; and of a the principal Mu sellers

MR. W. T. BEST will give a Performance of ORGAN MUSIC at the ORGAN CONCERT ROOMS, 191, St Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, upon the Great Organ built by Messrs HOSKINGS (late Gray and Davison), Wednesday next, on WEDNESDAY Morning, JUNE 23. A limited number of Tickets will be issued, upon application to Messrs CRAMER, Regent-street, or the Hall and Two following days To commence at Half-past Three o Clock precisely

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC-HALL Store-street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 21, and following Mondays, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal musicsellers Stalls to be had only of Messrs C OLLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street; and of Messrs B GLLY.ER, 19, Old Bond-street, where a Plan of the Stalls may be seen.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, Illustrated by Mr W BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock—Stalls, 5s; 3d reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Ha.. every day from Eleven to Four), 3s; Admission, 2s; Children: Stalls, 3s; Area, 1s.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o Clock EGYPTIAN HALL, P.CADILLY.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—The EIGHTH MATINEE, TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 22.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Trio, C minor, Viola, Vn a, and Violoncello, Thalberg 79 Piano Mdlle —Beethoven Sonata, Piano and Violoncello, Dus... Lucrezia Borgia, Piano Solo, Benedict Fantasia Executante Vieuxtemps, Ury, Willis, Sainton, Piatti, and Mr Charles Hallé Tickets, 10s 6d each, to be had at Cramer and Co.
J ELLA, Director
Sub-Scription Concerts. Next Tuesday, 29, Vieuxtemps, Bottesini, Hallé, and Miss Dolby Programmes &c

ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The English Glee and Madrigal Union will give the LAST CONCERT of the Series on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 22nd inst. Programmes will be ready in a few days The Concert will commence at Three o'clock and terminate at Five o'clock. Subscription Stalls (numbered), 7s; Boxes, 4s; 2s, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s 6d. Tickets and Programmes at the Office of the Theatre, St James's-street, S.

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—Under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen.—Mrs Endersohn, Miss M W Hume, Mr Lockey, Mr Hobbs, and Mr Henry Phillips beg to inform the nobility, subscribers, and the public, that in consequence of their unavoidable absence from London during the festival at Oxford, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant, the Concert announced for the 21st is unavoidably postponed The next Concert will take place on THURSDAY, the 24th inst, therefore is given on MONDAY, the 28th of JUNE, and MONDAY, the 5th of JULY. To commence at Three o'Clock.—HENRY PHILLIPS, Hon Secretary, 35, Hart-street Bloomsbury-square.

CHORAL FUND ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT, EXETER-HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1852. HAYDN'S "CREATION" Conducting with Second Part, and a miscellaneous selection will be given; commencing at Eight o Clock.—The following celebrated artistes have already promised their valuable gratuitous assistance:—Madame Clara Novello Miss P Horton Miss Parkinson, Mrs T Dixon, Mrs Temple, Miss Dolby. Herr Reichart, Mr Lockey, Mr Swift, Mr. Leffler, Mr H Phillips, and Herr Pischek. Mr Godfrey, Mr Lindsay, and Mr Land Leader, Mr J Willy, Master Dando, Messrs. M Sainton, Bottesini. Conductors Sir H R Bishop and Mr Frank Mori. Leaders Mr Blagrove and Mr Willy. Organist, Mr Hill. The Band will be complete in the 19s 6d Reserved, 7s, 5s, 3s, 2s. To be had at Kaster-Hall, Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, Mr Austin, Secretary, Mr Surman, Vocalist-bridge-road, where Programmes may be had gratuitously Received

OXFORD COMMEMORATION MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1852. On TUESDAY, JUNE, the 22d, will be performed, in the Theatre, a Selection from 5 oclock a Sacred Oratorio of ST. PAUL, &c, to commence at Two o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets, 10s 6d each. Children under 12 years of age, half-price. On WEDNESDAY, the 23d, to commence at Four o'clock in the afternoon. Programme. Vocalists Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Mr Phillips, Mr Hobbs, and Herr Reichardt. Violin, Herr Straus; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Double Bass, Mr Howell. Conductor, Herr Staudigl. Leader, Mr Willy. Organist, Dr Hayne. Instrumental Performers—Herr Joseph Joachim, violin; and Signor Rotissini, contrabasso. The Band will be complete in the Choir department, and the performers in the choruses are selected from the Sacred Harmonic Societies, London, &c. Conductor, Mr Stephen Kemp. Tickets, 10s 6d each. Mr Mote, Oxon. BALLS will be given in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY Evening, June 21st, and on TUESDAY Evening, June 22d, commencing at Nine o'clock precisely. Tickets, 7s each. Train to Oxford on Tuesday, June 22, at 11 0 A M and 5.30 P M, and from Oxford for Paddington at 9.0 P M, also on Wednesday, June 23d, from Paddington at 7 0, 9 0, and 11 0 A M, and from Oxford at 9.0, 7 0, and 10 0 P M

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Mr. G. W. STONE will give his last Series of Experiments (previous to his return to America), at the WESTERN INSTITUTE, 47, Leicester-square, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21st, to be continued every evening during the week. Doors open at Eight o clock, commence at Half-past Eight. Admission, Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lectures by J H PEPPER, Esq, on the alleged Acceleration of the Hour Alo, and on the Prevention of Fire by the Surgery HOUGHTON'S and DUFRIES'S NEW Steam Polytechnic GAN Fifth Exhibition on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Half-past Three and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings at Nine. DISSOLVING VIEWS, Illustrative of the Melodies of Different Nations Daily at Four o clock. Lecture on Popular Music, by George Buckland, Esq, every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Lecture by Mr Crape on the Britannia Tubular Bridge Lecture on Voltaic Electricity. Dissolving Views, Microscopic &c—Admission, to Schools and Children under ten years of age half-price

TOURS IN IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a Month) are issued at the following stations:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
London (Euston Station)	£6 10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle, Oxford	6 6 0	5 0 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 15 0	4 15 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 5 0	4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0 0	4 0 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 4 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 0 0	3 5 0

They enable the bo ders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin. Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Gengariff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wick.w; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustra ed Irish Tourists Hand-Book" compiled lately for these tours.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 93, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide, page 123.

SCARBOROUGH, "QUEEN of BRITISH WATERING-PLACES."—To those who contemplate visiting this far-famed shrine of health and longevity—which possesses unrivalled facilities of access, being but 5 hours 40 minutes to the Town, for the use of Visitors) will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps, addressed to Mr. SHARPIN, Crown Hotel, or Mr. THEAKSTONE, "Gazette" Office, Scarborough.

BADEN-BADEN.—Season of 1852.—The hot springs of Baden-Baden have for centuries been classed among the most efficacious and frequented in Europe The town, situate in the centre of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in a fertile valley, is surrounded with romantic forests, and replete with interesting and beautiful ruins Roads, opened through all parts of the forests, present, at every step, views the most picturesque. The pure air of the locality, even in the midst of a severe winter, and intermittent fevers, hypochondria, and hysterical affections are cured with wonderful rapidity. The vapour of the hot springs, and numerous emanations of the pine forests, are an admirable specific for consumption. The temperature of the springs is 34 degrees of Réaumur. The comforts of the hotels, and of the lowest St egrees. Dis Trinkhalle (a vast oatil ashion) where they drink the waters Dis Ludwigsbad, Dis Conversation Saal, Dis Theatre, and Dis Casino are the principal minera. wasses of Europe. Those of Baden-Baden are very agreeable to the palate. A pp ied externally they conquer rheumatic and gouty affections. Baden-Baden enjoys serious fa.. ous agreeable spring or great richness The bathing establishment connected with the Trinkhalle, is replete with every requirement of the most fastidious. The cold (or douche) bath has been greatly enlarged. A gondolera has been brought from Switzerland with a load of 80 goats, which feed on the hill close to the source in extract. The experience of many years and a series of well established cures, have caused Baden-Baden to be considered the highest resource. A Russian vapour-bath has been erected by the Government over the principal springs, and the natural distillation from which is 35 degrees. The comforts of the hotels, the cheapness of living, the elegance and variety of its amusement, have ea ablished Baden-Baden as the first bath of Europe or the world. The magnificent saloons of the Goats de Conversation was opened on the 10th of May, and a costly ball, fête, and concerts have organ An unrivalled orchestra performs in the great in oon and on ter promenade the compositions of the most illustrious masters and those unchen ing wa tzes which the German musicians play so well. The season will end on the 31st of October, and during the last month the chase will unite the brilliant society as in former years. of which the ma ves do not unworthy From London to Baden-Baden the journey is made without fatigue, and at a moderate expense, via Belgium and the banks of the Rhine. From Paris to Baden-Baden the journey is made in 30 hours which will be reduced to 16 or 18 from the 15th of August next. A railroad unites Baden-Baden with al parts of Germany and Switzerland

SHORTLY, W. S. WOODIN'S CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK.
Just ready at all the Libraries.
THE SQUANDERS of CASTLE SQUANDER:
A NEW NOVEL
By WILLIAM CARLETON, Esq.,
Author of the
"Black Prophet," "Tracts and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," &c.
2 Vols., Crown 8vo Illustrated.
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NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to WILLIAM and HODGE, 13, Snow-lane, London.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Cata ogue Sixpence.
GEORGE PHIPP, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS The Fifth Annual EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN at their GALLERY 53, Pall Mall, near St James' Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE AMATEUR EXHIBITION, consisting of upwards of Three Hundred ORIGINAL WORKS, entirely by AMATEUR ARTISTS, is now OPEN DAILY, at Mr. DAVID DUNCAN'S Gallery, No 121, PALL-MALL, opposite the Opera-House Colonnade.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d.

QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND, for the Relief of the Orphan Daughters of Officers in the Royal Navy and Marines Under the Especial Patronage of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN
H R H The DUCHESS of KENT
H R H The DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER
H R H The DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE
A GRAND PANCY BAZAAR will be held on Behalf of the above Society, at the ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 29th and 30th JUNE, 1852. Country Stores of Work, Autographs, &c, will be thankfully received by Lady Acland and by Lady Boreo, Royal Hospital, Greenwich; Lady Bremer Cambridge Villas, Mrs Walpole Brown, 15, Hanover-square Chelsea; Mrs Llerney, Greenwich; Mrs Thompson, 7, Bedford-square; and by Mr T Ryley, Somerset House.
By order,
June 4, 1852. ALLEN STONEHAM, Secretary.

CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL: Founded 1573.—Head Master—R K Humphreys LL D, an hor of the "Lyra Hellenica." "Lyra Latina," &c. and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Salisbury Hebrew School Exhibitioner
Second Master—H M Jeffery, Esq, B A, of St Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, 6th Wrangler of 1850, Classical Honorary Medallist, and Members' Prizeman, and Tyrwhitt Divinity Scholar of 1852
Third Master Mr James Scott, B A late Scholar and Head Master of the Rothesay Academy.
There is also a numerous Assistant staff of visiting Masters in all departments, and a resident Drill-sergeant and matron
The number of boarders is limited to thirty, and none are received who cannot produce satisfactory certificates as to conduct.
All the arrangements are on the most approved modern system, and combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a public school, the boarders having with the day pupils only in the school-room.
There are two Classical Scholarships, in connexion with this School, at Colleges in Oxford, without restriction as to birth-place
The Midsummer Vacation will commence on the 31st of June, and terminate on the 9th of August
June 8, 1852. E H RUMPHREYS, LL D, Head Master,
P S.—The Head-Master can be seen at 12, Norfolk-square, Brighton, from 24th of JUNE to 6th of JULY.

EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR SENDING IN PLANS, &c.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.—To ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, and BUILDERS.—The Board of Management are desirous to receive DESIGNS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES for a NEW BUILDING, to be erected on a piece of ground adjoining the North-Western Railway, near the Pancras Station, in the county of Middlesex From the designs sent in, three will be selected, for each of which the following premiums will be awarded viz. for the most approved plan, the sum of £100; for the next best, the sum of £20 10s, and for the third best, the sum of £10
The plans erected to become the property of the Institution, and no payment or allowance, except the premiums above stated, will be made in respect of the selected or any other plan or plans, specifications, or estimates, or for any outlay, expense, or charges or any kind in relation hereto Competitors must not consider themselves bound to act upon or adopt any one of the plans submitted If the person whose plan may be selected shall be employed as the architect to superintend the erection of the proposed building, no premium will be paid in addition in respect of his plans. &c
The names of persons who claim a fixed sum (free of expense) at the offices of the Institution, on or before Saturday, the 14th August next, will be entered in a list, which will be produced for approval by a sealed letter, by which each set has may be identified with his plan.
A lithographed plan of the ground, with printed conditions, as to the nature and extent of the accommodation required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned
By order of the Board.
8, Cheapside, May 27, 1852. ALFRED LINCH SAUL, Sec.

HIGH SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD: founded in the Sixteenth Century Under the Patronage of
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ROCHESTER, Visitor.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of LONDON.
Head Master—The Rev. GODFREY DUGMAN, Associate of King's College, London, and Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Nobee Jackson, B A., Scholar or Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Mr. Edwin Massey, Trinity College, Dublin.
Monsieur Gaschet
Also Assistant Masters for each of the following subjects:—German, Drawing, Music, and Drilling
The Festival, in 1850, of this ancient Grammar School having been attended with so much success, a separate course of instruction has now been laid down for those pupils whose parents or guardians wish them to devote their attention to other than classical studies.
The new course will commence on the 1st of July.
CLASSICAL DIVISION—Religious and moral instruction in conformity with the Church of England. Dictation, writing, English, and French language, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, history, and geography Hebrew is taught, without any extra charge, to such pupils as the Bishop and Clergy may desire. A class is made for learning German
PRACTICAL DIVISION.—Religious instruction as above. French and English literature, mathematics, practical land surveying, the measurement of timber, &c., arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, history, geography, and linear and geometrical drawing
In addition to the regular course of instruction in French, conversations, classes in that language exist since a year
Terms for boarders including tuition, £40 and £50 per annum.
New pupils will be admitted at the half term, from the 21st to the 26th of June.
F. W. RHODES, M A, Vicar.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Illustrated Souvenir or Window.—Reports of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—Gossess at the Beautiful.—Memoir of Equimocalia. Storms.
MUSIC.—"The Wooing Season."

With the present Number are published a MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT and TWO HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENTS. THREE SHEETS, price ONE SHILLING.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

THE Parliamentary debates during the present session, and more especially during that period which has elapsed since the installation of the Derby Ministry, have been singularly devoid of interest; and now that the existence of the Parliament approaches to its close, that little interest grows gradually less. The subject of the Militia, which proved the downfall of one Ministry, merely proved to the other an occasion for useless talk, and has finally reached the Upper House, amid a very general apathy. The Maynooth debates have been even more wearisome, and infinitely more unprofitable. They have consumed much time, excited some exasperation, placed many influential persons in positions from which they would gladly have escaped, and blown into something like a flame the embers of a religious animosity which it would have been good policy to have allowed to expire. But the Parliament is *blasé* and indifferent. It has done its duties and is sealed; and, with the exception of an occasional chuckle of delight when Mr. Disraeli, or any other *enfant* Protecuonist, admus designs for the indefinitely that Free Trade is in accordance with "the spirit of the age," it comports itself with the easy carelessness which is natural to public bodies whose powers approach their termination. Not even a laboured attack upon the policy and no-policy of the present Ministry, by the head of the Ministry which it replaced, could excite much interest in that moribund assembly. Lord John Russell, who as chief of her Majesty's Opposition manifests a vigour that might have retained him in power had he been so inclined, except at the commencement of the session, was favoured with two strong points on which to attack the present Ministry—the singularly unhappy management of Foreign Affairs by the Earl of Malmesbury, and the glaring abandonment by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli of those principles of commercial policy which placed them in the position they occupy. But, either from his Lordship's injudicious mixture of both of these subjects in one attack, or from the disinclination of the House to listen to debates that

could have no other result than the expenditure of a certain quantity of time and breath, the really excellent speech of the ex-Prime Minister produced no effect. We believe, however, that the House generally is delighted to get rid of such familiar topics as the public debt, and the sinking fund, and to turn to the case of Mr. Masher, and the subsequent negotiations with the Tuscan Government, will very seriously damage the character of the Ministry. It has often been alleged as a reproach against the people of this country, that they neither sufficiently understand nor take a proper interest in the affairs of the continent of Europe; but it never has been alleged against them with such truth, that they were not jui tly sensitive of the national dignity and honour. If is scarcely possible for any English gentleman, whatever his party opinions may be, to read the diplomatic and other correspondence connected with the Mather case, to avoid coming to the conclusion that Lord Derby has been peculiarly unfortunate in his choice of a Foreign Secretary. Not only a want of dexterity, but a want of conduct in introducing his extraordinary bill for the extradition of foreign offenders be more likely to increase the public respect the liberality of our legislation. Under such circumstances, in which the Administration might have made itself strong in the public estimation, without doing violence to its own recorded opinions, and without damaging itself among any section of its own supporters, it was that of Foreign Affairs. The most ordinary tact and attention, to say nothing of the higher principles which should guide the conduct of statesmen in the intercourse between nations, would have saved the Earl of Malmesbury from the mistakes which he has committed. And the flagrant character of his Foreign Secretary While the result would be beneficial, the contrast between the two Administrations would be edifying. Lord John Russell sacrificed his Foreign Secretary because he was too clever; the very opposite cause would justify our present Premier for taking a similar step.

UNDER the operation of the great system of commercial and fiscal reform, of which Adam Smith was the first great exponent, and the two lamented statesmen, Huskisson and Peel, the last great instruments, it has been the good fortune of successive Governments in this country to reduce the burdens of taxation. Year after year oppressive imposts have been abolished or modified, without ultimate loss to the revenue; and year after year the prospect of the removal of still existing burdens, like the evanescence upon paper, soap, &c., has become more encouraging. The main task reserved for British statesmen is that of reducing taxation, and the problem to be solved is how to free the industry of the nation in the most effectual manner, without impoverishing the State in its corporate capacity. Difficult as the task may be, it is not a hopeless one, as all recent experience shows; and our present Chancellor of the Exchequer has a noble object of ambition "looming in the future," to make him cling to office, not for its honours or its patronage, but for its glory. Very different, however, is the case with our nearest neighbour—a country protected against the trade of the world by its hostile tariff, and against the supposed evil designs of its neighbours, and of its own people, by its immense standing army. The Government of France has just refused to reduce by one-thirteenth that formidable body of 400,000 men. It will not disband 30,000 soldiers, which it cannot afford to keep, but it has resolved to impose upon the property, income, and industry of the people taxes which more fortunate England is busily engaged in removing, with the consent of her best statesmen, to remove. There certainly can be no other objection to taxes upon horses, dogs, carriages, and alcohol than that which applies to taxation in general. In all civilised countries there must be taxes, and those upon luxuries are as little obnoxious as any taxes can be. But the French Government will, no doubt, protected against the supposed evil designs of its neighbours, and of its own people, by its immense standing army. The Government of France has just refused to reduce by one-thirteenth that formidable body of 400,000 men. It will not disband 30,000 soldiers, which it cannot afford to keep, but it has resolved to impose upon the property, income, and industry of the people taxes which more fortunate England is busily engaged in removing, with the consent of her best statesmen, to remove. There certainly can be no other objection to taxes upon horses, dogs, carriages, and alcohol than that which applies to taxation in general. In all civilised countries there must be taxes, and those upon luxuries are as little obnoxious as any taxes can be. But the French Government will, no doubt, cause the English paper-manufacturers to bestir themselves, and cause the English paper-trade to flourish, as soon as the French are about to relinquish it. With English paper free, and French paper taxed, not by us but by themselves, the French manufacturers will soon see the ruin of a line branch of industry. Surely it would have been much better for Louis Napoleon to have done without the soldiers!

THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—This leviathan screw-steamer is about to be transferred to the "Eagle line" of Australian packets, belonging to her present owners, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., of Liverpool. She is announced to leave that port for Melbourne, Port Philip, on the 31st of August next. She will carry three classes of passengers—upper saloon, 70 guineas; fore saloon 40 guineas; second cabin, 30 guineas. The *Great Britain* will have accommodation for about 1000 passengers.

ENGLISH DEBTORS IN FRANCE.—The English debtors now in the prison of Clichy have addressed a petition to the President with a view to obtain a reversal of the application of the law of Fredric, relative to the *contrainte par corps*, more in accordance with the Code Napoleon. Absolutely all of Englishmen to a sudden arrest, without process or judgment, and to a subsequent imprisonment for debt, altogether averted by their French fellow-prisoners. The petitioners also call attention to the Code Napoleon, which declares that all foreigners are amenable to and debtors of the law courts touching the *contrainte par corps*. The Code Napoleon declares explicitly, that in matters of debt foreigners shall be treated as Frenchmen are treated in the countries to which the foreigners respectively belong.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.—On Thursday a meeting of this company was held at the new offices in Gracechurch-street—F. T. Mackreth, Esq., in the chair—when it was resolved to raise a preference stock of £48,000, at 5½ per cent. in perpetuity, to meet the liabilities of the company, and £80,000, at 4 per cent., as a first preferential stock, to liquidate the debenture debt. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Winckworth referred to the statement of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, of his Lordship's desire to promote the extension of railways in Ireland, and expressed his full conviction of the sincerity of his Lordship's views on the subject.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—It appears, by the report of the National Vaccine Establishment, presented to Parliament, that, in the course of the year 1851, 218,643 charges of lymph have been supplied by the National Board, being an ex. ess of 29,262 beyond those of 1850. The cases reported to the board as having undergone vaccination were 131,595, besides 11,584 vaccinated by their stationary vaccinators in London. The board express their regret that the public have still a disinclination, generally speaking, to avail themselves of vaccination, and again assert that the restriction of the protective power of vaccination to any age or to any term of years, is an hypothesis contradicted by experience, and wholly unsupported by analogy.

THE Geographical Society of Paris has awarded two large silver medals to the Rev. Dr. Krapf and Mr. Rebmann, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, for the discovery of a snow mountain in Eastern Africa, about south of the line, named Mount Kilimandjaro. Dr. Krapf also discovered a number of other mountains, and another range about two degrees northward, where he has given the name of Mount Kenia, which discovery of another mountain still loftier—Mount Kenia, which appears to be the Mount Arangos of Hoking, otherwise named the Mountain of the Moon.

We understand that the Government have taken means to prevent by our naval power any efforts that may be attempted by American adventurers against the Virgin Islands.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Windsor at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon for London, travelling for the first time by the Great Western Railway. The Royal carriages were in attendance at the Nine Elms station. The Queen and the Prince, with the rest of the Royal party, having entered them, drove over Vauxhall-bridge to Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty alighted at ten minutes to two o'clock.

Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier and her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Orleans visited her Majesty on Monday at Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort visited the Princess' Theatre.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. At the Council a proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting Roman Catholic processions. The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Sergeant Walpole had an audience of her Majesty. Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., was presented to the Queen, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Cambridge Asylum at Newmarton.

On Wednesday, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at the council for the management of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy Office, Somerset-house, during the morning. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, &c.

On Thursday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert was present at the brigade field day of two battalions of the Guards in Hyde Park. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose gave a splendid entertainment on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Belgrave-square, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. A distinguished circle of the aristocracy were present to meet their Royal Highnesses.

The Earl of Derby has issued invitations for two grand dinner parties, respectively on the 19th and 26th instant.

The infant son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Verulam was christened on Tuesday at St. George's Church, in the presence of a select family circle. The Marquis of Abercorn, the Countess Craven, and Viscount Feltham stone were the sponsors to the young Viscount Grimston, who received the names of "James Walter."

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a magnificent entertainment on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Regent's-park, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Monday evening, at their mansion in Belgrave-square. After the banquet the noble Viscountess received a brilliant circle of the nobility and corps *diplomatique*.

Mrs. Disraeli has issued cards for an assembly, on Wednesday next, at Grosvenor-gate.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Newark, eldest son of the Earl Manvers, with the Lady Georgiana Jane Elizabeth Fanny de Gogny, daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Gogny, took place on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both noble families.—The Hon. and Rev. Aubrey Richard Spring Rice, fourth son of Lord Monteagle, was also married on Tuesday, at the same church, to Anna Maria Jane, daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Theological Prize essays for the present year have been thus adjudged: *Ellerton Essay*: "The Effects of the Captivity on the Jewish People." Daniel Trinder, Student in Civil Law.—*Mrs. Dengie's* "The Beneficiaries of Had before God only by the Merits of our Lord Jesus Christ." Rev. James Leycester Balfour, B.A., Queen's College.—"The Duties of Christianity incumbent on Individuals as Members of a Private Family." Rev. Mr. E. Espin, Fellow of Lincoln.

In a convocation, holden on Tuesday afternoon, it was unanimously agreed gratefully to accept Mrs. Fielding's liberal offer of the rare and valuable herbarium and choice collection of dried plants collected by her late husband, on the conditions proposed; and that the sum of £2000, being a portion of the monies lately transferred by the delegates of the press for the general account of the University as set apart for a fund for maintaining and adding to the "Fielding Herbarium;" and that a further sum, not exceeding £1250, be taken from the same monies for providing a suitable building in the Botanic Garden for the reception of this collection.

His Grace the Chancellor of the University of Oxford has been pleased to nominate and appoint, under his letters-patent, Rundell Palmer, Esq., M.A., some time Fellow of Magdalen College, and one of her Majesty's Counsel, to be Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford, vice Estcourt, by the death of the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, M.A., late Student of Christ Church.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Ash-Dunmow*—The Rev. Before to be vicar. The Rev. [illegible] to the rectory of Ashdon, in the county of Essex, and Rectory of Stisted, in the county of Essex.—*Bishop's Lydeard*—The Rev. M. Aylesh to Wolton with Weston-in-Gordano; the Rev. John Edward Bassett, to Spetisbury with Charlton Marshall; the Rev. Richard Edward Bassett, to North Thoresby; the Rev. William John Deane, to South Thoresby; the Rev. Edward Hanbury Frere, to Hurlston; the Rev. C. Lennerton, to St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight; the Rev. H. C. Leaver, to Fenstelwood; the Rev. Owen Lestrell Maxwell, to Church Knowle, Dorset; the Rev. William Pyhe, to Seeke-Dennis; the Rev. F. C. H. Phillips, to Lasterney, near Penrhyn, Wales; the Rev. R. Swann, to Lovely Wheat; the Rev. J. Dennis Watts, to Manby, near Louth. *Vicarages*—The Rev. F. J. Carter, to Kingston; the Rev. [illegible] to St. Mary's, Lincoln; the Rev. [illegible] to Sproughton, Suffolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. C. Hiscins, from the Beddington Sunday-school teachers and district visitors.—The Rev. H. Owen, senior curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham, from the congregation; the Rev. Mr. Baling, headmaster of Wye College, from his pupils; the Rev. S. Arnott, from his parishioners; the Rev. S. S. Gower, from his congregation; the Rev. J. R. Errington, vicar of Ashburn, from his congregation; the Rev. M. Mant, from the inhabitants of Chard, on his giving up the curacy; the Rev. B. R. Mainprise, from his friends, on his promotion; the Rev. T. H. Phillips, of Pontnewynydd, on his promotion; the Rev. W. J. Crenton, incumbent of Draycott, from the children and teachers of the Sunday and week-day schools.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—On Saturday last, the address to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, from the clergy and deanery of Gloucester, agreed to at the Archidiaconal or Gloucester's visitation, was presented to his Lordship at the palace, Gloucester, with the signatures of forty-one clergy of the deanery attached to it. The Bishop received the deputation with [illegible] and two addresses were presented to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, GRAVESEND.—The church erected on the site at the western entrance of the town, the gift of the Earl of Darnley, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester a few days ago. The sermon was preached by the Archdeacon of Rochester, and the collection at the offertory, for the building fund, amounted to £78. The church contains 827 sittings, 327 of which are free. Its total cost is £3400, towards which the Church Building Commissioners granted £300, and the Church Building Society £280. The Rev. John Joynes, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been appointed incumbent of the church.

NEW CHURCHES.—The charges and expenses paid by the Commissioners for executing the Acts of Parliament for promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes from the 25th of March, 1851, to the 25th of March, 1852, amounted to £4,837 15s. 7d.

On Trinity Sunday the Rev. J. R. Errington, vicar of Ashbourn, in the county of Nottingham, was presented by the congregation, at daily prayer in the parish church, with a lectern and a handsome folio Bible, handsomely bound in purple morocco. The lectern is from a design in the sixth part of the "Instruments Ecclesiastic," and in every respect harmonises with the early style of architecture of the chancel in which it is erected. It is intended for use at the early daily service.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A quantity of jewellery, of the value of £700, which had been stolen from the shop of Mr. Howard, jeweller, of Market-street, [illegible], on the morning of the 18th of May, was discovered on Monday [illegible] the chief constables of police, buried in the ground near [illegible], though, about four years from that town.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—At a late hour on Saturday night last, Mr. Bell, an aged gentleman residing at Bridland of Perth, having walked upon the Scottish Midland Railway near Perth, was run down in the dark by a luggage train, and instantaneously killed. His head was completely cut off, and his limbs were scattered in different directions.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BEDFORD.—An "open-air meeting" was held at Bedford on Monday night on the Market Hill, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Anstey, the popular candidate, who has nearly concluded a most successful canvass. The address was well received.

BELFAST.—A deputation from the friends of Lord Castlereagh have proceeded to London to wait on Lord Castlereagh, with a requisition, signed by 800 electors, requesting him to accept the candidature for the borough.

BODMIN.—Dr. Mitchell, a gentleman who has long resided in Bodmin, has been solicited, and has consented, to come forward. There are now, therefore, six candidates still in the field for this borough.

DOMFRIESHIRE.—Mr. Hunter has retired from the contest for this county, and the field is clear for the sitting members.

EDINBURGH.—There is little doubt that Mr. Macaulay will be returned, whoever may be the other man. At a meeting of the Edinburgh Liberal registration committee was held on Monday, when the proposal to bring him forward without requiring from him a canvass or even an electoral address was unanimously adopted.

ENSBURY.—Mr. Wakley has resigned all pretensions to the future representation of Finsbury, on the ground of ill-health and pressure of parliamentary engagements. He is opposed by a great body of electors to submit Mr. Macaulay to stand as a candidate at the approaching election. It was the general feeling of the meeting that Messrs. Duncan and Sidney Smith, as well as Mr. Macaulay, deserve to stand, Mr. Charles Dickens is spoken of as a gentleman deserving of the consideration of the electors

HARWICH.—Captain Warburton, R.A., at present in command of the Artillery at Leamington, has been waited upon by some of the electors, acquainting him with a resolution passed at a meeting held at the King's Head Inn, on Thursday week, inviting him to come forward as a candidate for the representation of their borough. He has accepted their invitation, and has commenced in active canvass upon Liberal principles

HERTFORD.—There are four candidates in the field. Lord Valentia, who was late [illegible] for the borough, is in the interest of the Marquis of Salisbury, has [illegible] by voting in defiance of his pledges. Mr. Hargreaves has withdrawn his support from the noble Lord, and brought forward Mr. Charles Dimsdale as his representative, who has been canvassing the county on Protectionist principles. [illegible] Mr. Dimsdale's address to the Hertford Mercury and Mr. Thomas Chambers. The former has issued an address which has satisfied the Liberal party that he will be a strenuous supporter of progressive measures of reform and retrenchment. Mr. Thomas Chambers, who is well known and popular in the town, has declared his intention to oppose all return to protective duties and to advocate an extension of the franchise and other measures of reform and retrenchment.

HULL.—Two Conservative candidates, Mr. J. Bramley Moore and the Hon. Charles Leanox Butler are now fair y in the field. The opposing candidates are Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich.

MALTON.—Mr. J. E. Denison is again likely to represent this borough, but Mr. Childers retires to make way for a scion of the house of Wentworth.

NEW ROSS.—The contest between Sir Thomas Redington, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Garvin Duffy bids fair to be an exciting one in the borough of New Ross On Sunday last, when Sir Thomas reappeared there to resume his canvass, their arose such a mob riot from Mr. Duffy's party, that the police and military were called out to quell it.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Mr. GLADSTONE.—The following letter from Mr. Gladstone, M.P., addressed to the Rev. Mr. Greswell, of Oxford, has been published:—"6, Carlton-gardens, June 11, 1852. My dear Mr. Greswell,—I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention to two statements which have been recently put into circulation on the authority of a highly respectable Baronet—statements which, if left to be [illegible] without contradiction in the manner, would have caused but little notice. The first of these statements is this:—'That Mr. Gladstone's views on their relations to Church and State have, since 1847, undergone a change little anticipated by his Oxford supporters, many of his best friends regretfully admit.' The second is 'That the abolishment of the Church connexion with the State is necessarily involved in the legitimate development of the principles he now advocates.' I likewise thank you for not having called upon me to notice one or more unworthy insinuations current on the same authority, and contained in a document of somewhat later date. With regard to the two propositions above cited, and to your intention upon them, I have to observe, that no attempt is made to sustain them by any reference to what I have spoken, written, or done, that no one of these 'best friends' is known to me or to any friend whom I have been able to consult, that the principles of which I am now the advocate are the very same that I avowed, and for the avowal of which I was not sparingly assailed, in 1847; that I am aware of no incompatibility between the principle of full religious freedom and the maintenance of the national Church in connexion with the State, to both of which I am now, as ever, cordially attached; that, in regard to the last of these objects, it is the change in my convictions which is imputed to me has occurred. I should not ask or look for it to the author or this circular to announce it to the world; and that, whether the question be or be not an open one for others, it can, in my judgment, be no open question nor one easy to answer for conscientious men in the University of Oxford. In short, I disown and repudiate both these allegations emphatically, and in all their parts I remain, my dear Mr. Greswell, most sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE. Rev. R. Greswell."

READING.—The new candidates for the contest has created here, in the person of Mr. Augustus Newton, 58, Carzon-street, Mayfair, and formerly of Stud ey, near Ripon. He declares in favour of Free Trade in its fullest extent, household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and "thorough reform" in general.

SURREY (EAST).—Mr. Antrobus, jun., who sat as an out-and-out Protectionist for the county from 1841 to 1847, when he sat Mr. C. Rumble resigned the field to Messrs Locke King and Alcock without a contest, is about to contest the seat on Free-trade principles.

The Earl of Winchilsea has intended to start Lord Maidstone (the son of the Earl of Winchilsea, and the rejected of Newark) for the representation of Westminster.

LUNACY AMONGST THE MARRIED AND SINGLE.—It has been ascertained, that, amongst 411 male patients admitted into the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, there were 170 married, 208 single, 29 widowed, and 8 not ascertained. Amongst 606 female patients admitted, 260 were married, 385 single, 109 widowed, and 12 not ascertained. These facts may be taken in addition to the many existing proofs of the tendency of "single blessedness" to foster insanity, especially among the female sex.

Lord Eglinton, in reply to an address from the Town Council of Maryborough, [illegible] Mr Sharman Crawford, [illegible] of her Majesty, said, in the name of her Majesty, [illegible] the deepest regret, but, at the same time, unwilling to [illegible] to the propriety of this course his Excellency is pursuing, that he feels himself constrained to refuse the prayer of your petition in favour of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other State prisoners, and to state that, under existing circumstances, the Lord-Lieutenant cannot recommend them to her Majesty's favourable consideration."

The ex Queen Marie Amelie has caused to be presented to Mr. E. T. Way, of Dover, by the hand of Genera. Dumas, a diamond pin, as a testimony of her gratitude for the kindness shown by the people of that place to herself and family during their residence there. Mr. Way has received [illegible] from General Dumas, [illegible] of the Queen, [illegible] the pin [illegible] Mr. Way's family [illegible] Mr. Way [illegible] Mr. Way [illegible] Mr. Way

THE HEROES OF WATERLOO.—FROM THE PICTURE BY J. P. KNIGHT, R.A.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN."—PAINTED BY MURILLO.—PURCHASED FOR THE LOUVRE FOR 586,000 FRANCS (ABOUT £23,400), AT THE SALE OF THE SOULT GALLERY.

THE MURILLOS FROM THE SOULT GALLERY.

THE sale of the Soult Gallery, which took place in the last week of May, at Paris, and occupied three days, forms an important epoch in the history of art, and a singular and not very creditable episode in that of the Peninsular War. Soult and Sebastiani, by the fortune of war, became the two rapacious plunderers of art in Spain: Grenada, with its Alonzo Canos, falling to the lot of Sebastiani; and Seville, with its Murillos, and Morales, and Zurburans to that of Soult. Plunderers we say, for as plunder simply were these glorious works viewed by the conquerors, who, with catalogue in one hand and sword in the other, removed them from walls for which they had been painted, and which the artists vainly flattered themselves they should adorn for ever. How much their new possessors valued them, except in regard to "what they would fetch," may be judged from the fact that by neither of them were their collections designed to descend as heirlooms to their respective families, but were jobbed about for sale upon every favourable opportunity which presented itself. Sebastiani, in 1814, the period of the "Restoration," offered the entire of his pickings -seventy-three pictures—to the Prince Regent of Great Britain, for £10,000; which very reasonable sum being refused by our Government, he afterwards got rid of them in detail in the course of his lifetime. That Soult retained his gallery till his death, was only because he did not find a purchaser who would come up to his price. Mr. Buchanan, in his "Memoirs of Painting" (8vo., 1824), states that "The Marechal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, knowing that the author of these pages had formerly made several most valuable acquisitions of works of art in Spain and Italy, and latterly had purchased the collection of M. de Talleyrand, in France, communicated to his in April last, that he felt disposed to part with his pictures as an entire collection, if the same could be disposed of in that manner." Mr. Buchanan adds, that he represented to the Marshal the difficulty of disposing of an entire collection in that way, but stated the probability of eight celebrated Murillos being purchased for England, if the Marshal would fix a separate value upon them. This, after much difficulty, the Marshal did in a note, which also set a price upon three other capital pictures in the collection; and with this note "Mr. Buchanan immediately returned to England, for the express purpose of communicating the same to his Majesty's Ministers, and impressing on them the importance of such an acquisition, these magnificent pictures being already known to every connoisseur as the *chefs-d'œuvre* of that great master." What the price demanded for these invaluable works was, Mr. Buchanan does not state, and properly so, we think, as the offer was at the time of his writing under deliberation—if, indeed, it was ever deliberated upon at all. There can be little doubt that the sum was much below what they have since been sold for, and below what they were worth; for works of the highest class, as models for study, are priceless in a national collection of pictures. That the offer was not entertained was the more remarkable and the more reprehensible, as it came at a time when we had just rejected the opportunity of acquiring four of the finest Raffaels in the world—four which had formerly belonged to our Charles I., and the re-obtaining of which would in a peculiar degree have been interesting and creditable to the artistic feeling of the country. Such is the miserable parsimony of a tasteless Government in all that concerns the intellectual progress and enjoyment of the people. Or, still more indefensibly, shall we impute it to a selfish feeling on the part of those who constitute government, that, while they do not grudge large prices for pictures for the exclusive adornment of their saloons, they cannot admit of a parity of interests and tastes with the *profanum vulgus* in matters of this kind.

RESIDENCE OF MURILLO.

Of the eight Murillos specially referred to by Mr. Buchanan, the following account, in his words, will be read with interest:—

1. "Le Paralitique—Christ Healing the Lame in the Temple."—This picture consists of five figures of the size of life, and is composed in a grand and noble manner. The principal character is full of dignity and expression; and in point of sublimity of conception, is equal to the best works of Ludovico Caracci, while in colouring it surpasses anything of the Bolognese school. The middle space of the temple, and the distance, contain many figures about the proportions of those generally introduced in the compositions of Nicholas Poussin, and they possess all the fine drawing of that master. Various groups of figures are distributed with great taste and judgment, and with the most correct perspective, throughout the picture. The keeping and harmony of the whole composition are perfect, and it has always been esteemed by the best connoisseurs as one of the most important works in historical painting.

2. "The Prodigal Son Received by his Father."—This is one of the richest compositions of the master. It consists of nine figures of the natural size, painted with a power and brilliancy of colouring only to be found in the works of Murillo, who has united in this picture the splendour of the Flemish with the solidity and correctness of design of the Italian schools. The figures are full of character, and each sustains his part. This picture is also a most important work of the master

3. "Abraham Receiving the Angels."—The composition of this picture is of great beauty. It represents Abraham, who kneels, with extended arms, to receive the three angels who come to visit him. He is attired in the Eastern costume, his head elegantly dressed with a white turban, and the whole figure, which is most graceful and full of pathos, is certainly one of the finest and most expressive characters which exists in the whole art of painting. The figures are of the natural size, and the picture itself is clear and brilliant.

4. "The Angel relieving St. Peter from Prison." This picture affords a fine example of the extent to which clair-obscure can be carried. It is a piece of

ll umination founded on the principles of Correggio, and rivalling the magical effects of colour adopted by Rembrandt. Besides the two principal figures, some others are seen asleep in the deep shades of the background, which, however, serve as accessories to the composition.

Regarding these four capital works, a variety of opinions exist as to their relative merit, some giving the preference to "Our Saviour in the Temple," as being the more important subject; others to "The Prodigal Son," as being the fuller composition, and for its very rich and exquisite colouring; while the beautiful figure of Abraham, in the third picture, secures the sufferings of many admirers. It may, however, with great truth be said of them generally, that no one can appreciate sufficiently the talents of this master without having seen his works of this superlative class.

"The Virgin surrounded by Angels"—called "La Vierge de la Conception." This picture, for its great beauty and extreme brilliancy, has been generally considered as the *chef d'œuvre* of Murillo. The Virgin is clothed in white, with a blue drapery thrown over the left shoulder, and is surrounded by groups of angels in the most playful and beautiful attitudes, painted with a wonderful clearness and transparency; the painting shows the master had evidently had in contemplation to rival the best works of Correggio. The dimensions are 8½ feet high by 6 feet broad, French measure

"The Virgin and Child in Glory, surrounded by Angels"—This picture is of the same fine quality as the preceding, and the groups of boys are most beautiful. It possesses great brilliancy, and has a rich and powerful effect. The upper part of the Virgin, with the Child, was cut out of the picture while in Spain, and the space filled up with a copy of that part of the picture. The size is 9½ feet high by 6½ wide.

"The Nativity of the Virgin," formerly in the Cathedral of Seville.—This picture has always possessed a very high reputation. It is composed of many figures, and is painted on the principles and in the manner of Correggio's works. A broad mass of light is thrown across the picture, and produces a rich and brilliant effect: the shadows are very transparent, and are principally in demi-tint. The figures in this picture are of the size of small life. Its dimensions are 11 feet in length, by 6½ feet high, the top being of an oblong form.

"St Isidore," a character represented in adoration.—This picture has a powerful effect, and is painted in his best manner. It is said to be the portrait of an Archbishop of Toledo. The size is 6½ feet high by 4½ wide.

We now come to the sale—the pounds, shillings, and pence—noting by the way the fact stated by Mr. Buchanan, that, at the time of the treaty for the purchase of the works above referred to, an English gentleman made an offer of 400,000*l.* for the four first-named in the above list—an offer which was not accepted

The grand prize of the sale was the picture styled "The Conception of the Virgin," No. 57 in the catalogue, and No. 5 in the above list; and which was purchased for the Louvre for 586,000 francs, or about £23,400—the largest sum, perhaps, ever given for a single picture. That it fetched the enormous price is not surprising, when we find that the heads of three Governments—those of France, Spain, and Russia—and one English Marquis competed for it. In this work we think it may fairly be said that Murillo rivalled Correggio himself, whose peculiarities are thus spoken of by Webb, in the "Beauties of Painting," in which, without exaggeration, he applied to the work before us:—

> The clearness and transparency of his colouring are inimitable, and stop at it as exact medium in which lies the purity and perfection of taste. Thus he reached in delineating the forms of angels retiring and melting in surrounding ether; they seem the inhabitants of heaven, crayoned in splendour, pellucid in glory: their clear and animated tints breath a divinity; they float in air like the forms of a passing cloud; they drop from the skies like rain, through an April sun.

But, after all, with all respect for the compilers of catalogues, we may venture to ask why this picture is called the "Conception of the Virgin" (except from the fact that the subject was so favourite a one with the artist), and whether it might not with more propriety be described as the "Assumption of the Virgin?"

Of the other Murillos, the principal fetched the following prices:—"The Ravages of the Plague," 20,000 fr.; "The Miracle of St. Diego," 7,600 fr.; "The Flight into Egypt," 21,000 fr.; "The Nativity of the Virgin," 80,000 fr.; "The Repentance of St Peter," 5500 fr.; "Christ on the Cross," 2100 fr.; "St. Peter in Prison," 151,000 fr.; "Jesus and John—Children," 51,750 fr.; the last two being purchased for the Emperor of Russia.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The following document, printed by order of the House, June 14, is the paper which has formed the subject of a conversation in Parliament lately:—

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 12th day of June, 1852.—By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.—

Whereas by a Minute of this Committee, dated the 10th day of August, 1839, certain regulations were made respecting the payments of Church of England schools, according to portions of the Parliamentary clauses, as settled in pursuance of the minute of the Committee of Council on Education, dated 28th June, 1839, and of the subsequent minutes of agreement between the Committee of Council and the committee of the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales:

Resolved, that it shall be optional with the promoters of such schools, in applying for aid from the Parliamentary grant towards the cost of the buildings, to adopt the following paragraphs in the Clauses A, B, C, and D, either as they stand at present, or with all or any of the alterations shown in the margin. And in case any difference shall arise between the minister and curate and the committee of management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the proposal to be made in the school, not being the Sunday-school, or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same, or any regulation connected therewith, or the expulsion of any boy, the use of which may be objected to on religious grounds, or the dismissal of any teacher from the school on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion, the minister or curate, or any member of the said committee, may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before the Bishop of the diocese within which the school shall be situated, a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the said committee or minister or curate, if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively; and the Bishop may inquire concerning, and determine the matter in difference; and his decision of the Bishop in writing under his hand thereon, when laid before the said committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect. And in case any difference, other than and except such difference as last described, shall arise in the committee of management, the majority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the committee) may make request in writing to the Lord President of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council for the time being, and to the Bishop of the diocese wherein the said school shall be situated, and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the inspectors of schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference, and the said bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of the said diocese to be another arbitrator in the said matter. And if the said arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall not be either one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, being a lay member of the Church of England, as another arbitrator. And in case they shall not forthwith select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next following their first meeting, the archbishop of the province within which the said school shall be situate and the said Lord-President may jointly appoint such third arbitrator. And the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall, inquire concerning the last-mentioned matter in difference, and the award in writing, under the hands of the said arbitrators, or of any two of them, when laid before the said committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect. And it is hereby ordered that if the said bishop or the said inspector, upon any such reference as aforesaid, shall direct or award that any master, mistress, or teacher in the said school shall be dismissed, such direction or award, when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said master, mistress, or teacher personally, or by the same being left at his or her place of abode, or at the school aforesaid, addressed to such master, mistress, or teacher, as the case may require, shall operate as a dismissal of the said master, mistress, or teacher, so as to prevent him or her thenceforth from having any interest in his or her office, or in the said school or premises, under or by virtue of this deed, and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thereforth any right or interest under this deed, by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment.

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* Except on other moral or religious grounds

† Provided that it shall be lawful for the minister or curate as aforesaid to exclude such boy or to suspend such teacher pending such reference as aforesaid to the bishop.

BRUCE CASTLE SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM.—The annual distribution of prizes to the Bruce Castle School took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a large assemblage of visitors; Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, presided on the occasion. The prizes were awarded for general good conduct, diligence, and perseverance, and consisted, which were delivered to the boys by his Excellency, who accompanied each presentation with a few appropriate remarks, calculated to impress the spirit of diligence, punctuality, and steadiness.

The *Morning Herald* says:—"We have heard that the present competition between Birmingham and Wolverhampton and Birmingham and Shrewsbury occasions a loss of something between £15,000 and £20,000 per annum to the London and North-Western Company. This loss is comparatively nothing to that sustained by the Shrewsbury Companies, whose gross weekly receipts are, we hear, some £2400, is absolute ruin."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[JUNE 19, 1852.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MAYNOOTH.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA gave notice that next session he should move for a select committee of inquiry into the moral and religious principles of the system of education at the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.

Lord BEAUMONT moved the suspension of the standing order No. 185, in the case of the Great Western Railway, the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, and the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway (Amalgamation) Bill. The question to be decided by the House was, whether there should be only one means of communication between London and the Mersey—between London and Ireland. Whether all the traffic between these points should be confined to the one single means of communication in use at present, and so a monopoly in their respect be created in the possessors. The House, by sanctioning that principle, would act contrary to former decisions, creating the Birmingham and Shrewsbury and the Shrewsbury and Chester Railways. The Shrewsbury and Chester Railway had, after long competition, been obliged by the conduct of the North-Western Railway, to seek the alliance of the Great Western Railway; and a bill to that effect was accordingly before the House. If this bill passed, there would be two complete lines to the Mersey and Ireland. The bill had been unanimously adopted by the House of Commons, but it was stopped in the House of Lords by the operation of the "Wharncliffe" standing order, which rendered it requisite for all amalgamation bills to have the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders before they could pass the Standing Orders Committee; and the object of his motion was, that the rule of the House in this respect should be dispensed with.

A discussion of considerable length took place, which ended ultimately in the motion being negatived without a division.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The subject of the management clauses of the Committee of Privy Council of education was again referred to by the Marquis of Lansdowne, which led to some explanations from the Earl of Derby, who expressed his desire that the merits of the whole case as to the recent minute, which gives certain advantages to Church of England schools that they did not possess before, should be discussed.

EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS (FRANCE).

The Earl of MALMESBURY, on the part of her Majesty's Government, withdrew the Surrender of Criminals (Convention) Bill.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

On the motion for committing the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill,

The Earl of DERBY objected that the bill allowed an investigation into alleged corrupt practices in any borough to be instituted on a vote of the House of Commons, instead of by an address to the Crown, concurred in by the House of Lords. He also intimated that he should move amendments exempting counties and universities, and limiting into consecutive elections to cases where the bribery was practised continuously, and excepting those where a pure election intervened. He should also oppose that provision which placed treating on the same footing with bribery.

In committee, the noble Lord's first amendment, requiring the assent of the House of Lords to the issuing of any commission of inquiry, was carried, after discussion, by 78 to 34 votes.

Another division was taken against the provision which classes bribery and treating together, and Lord Stanley's amendment was carried by 68 to 35 votes.

Some other bills on the paper were forwarded a stage.

Adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Lord MANDEVILLE took the oaths and his seat for the county of Huntingdon.

ENNISKILLEN ELECTION

The SECRETARY AT WAR read a letter of explanation from General Thomas in reference to the charge brought against him of employing his influence as the military officer in command to coerce the vote of a pensioner at the late Enniskillen election, in which canvassing the men on behalf of Mr. Whitneide was admitted, but the alleged intimidation was denied. He (the gallant Secretary) considered General Thomas had acted with imprudence, but that he had not been guilty of military intimidation.

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.

The Ramsgate Harbour Bill was further considered. On the question of fixing a day for the third reading,

Mr. HUDSON complained of the grievances endured by the shipping interest from the exaction of tolls from vessels passing Ramsgate, and moved that the bill be read a third time that three months.

After some discussion the House divided, when the bill was lost by 120 to 28.

SUPPLY.—RAJAH BROOKE.

The rest of the day up to four o'clock was occupied with the consideration of the remaining items of the miscellaneous estimates in Committee of Supply, including the grant for the pay and equipment of the new militia force.

The Labuan vote gave rise to some discussion on the subject of a dispute between Sir J. Brooke and the Eastern Archipelago Company, consequent on impediments thrown in the way of the company by the Rajah.

Secretary Sir J. FAKINGTON intimated that legal proceedings were pending on the subject.

Mr. S. HERBERT quoted from public documents distinct charges of improper interference on the part of the Rajah.

Mr. F SCOTT animadverted on the anomalous position of Rajah Brooke—as a foreign rajah, a British consul, a foreign proprietor, and the governor of a British colony, all at the same time.

In the evening sitting,

MR. FERGUS O'CONNOR.

Mr. J. BERK presented a petition from the sister of Mr. Fergus O'Connor, praying that the unfortunate gentleman, an honourable case of mind, be liberated from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and transferred to a lunatic asylum.

On the motion of Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, a committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the truth of the allegations in the petition, and report thereon to the House.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. J. A. SMITH asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to advise the issuing this year of the Queen's Letter in aid of the National Society, and, if so, at what period of the year such letter would be issued?

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said the issue of the Queen's Letter depended on an application being made to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury. No such application had been made. He would not anticipate the minute of council for the alteration of the management clauses should be laid on the table forthwith.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET

In reply to a question from Mr. G. C. Lewis, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that 70 acres of land near Copenhagen fields had been purchased by the Corporation of London, for the formation of a metropolitan cattle market, and negotiations were going on for the purchase of more.

The order of the day having been moved for the report of supply to be brought up,

A conversation took place between Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Horsman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Solicitor-General, relative to the constitution of Mr. Horsman's proposed committee on the institution of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome.

THE COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Mr. MONSELL rose to put the questions to the secretary of the Treasury under this late Government (Mr. C. Lewis). On Friday last he had asked the Secretary of State why the annual grant for the repairs of the College of Maynooth had been left out of the estimates for this year; and the answer he received was, that the late Government did not think the College for that purpose; and, secondly, whether the late Government gave any direction for the omission of the annual grant to that college before they went out of office

Mr. G. C. LEWIS replied that the late Government had no intention of omitting a grant for the repairs of the buildings of Maynooth College from the estimates, and that, had they continued in office, such a vote would have been proposed.

Mr. HENLEY intimated a probability of the introduction of a bill next year to prevent the evasion of the Joint-Stock Act.

MR. MATHER.—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, in pursuance of notice, to call the attention of the House to the case of Mr. Mather, and generally to the present state of public affairs. He recapitulated the circumstances of Mr. Mather's case, dating the circumstances of the outrage, and the state of the negotiations when the present Government came into office—the conflicting accounts of Mr. Mather, supported by Florentine witnesses and the Austrian authorities; and, after referring to the vacillating conduct of Lord Malmesbury, who, in writing to Florence, described the outrage as a wanton and unprovoked assault, and in his despatch to Vienna called it a mere accidental occurrence, commented on the injury to the national character which must result from making questions involving the national honour matters of mere pecuniary consideration. The only individual who appeared to have behaved well was Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Scarlett, who, having received specific instructions, was told that he had taken a course as much opposed to his instructions as to sound reason. He entered his protest against a course of action which he felt must degrade the Government of England in the eyes of Europe; but, adopting Lord Derby's language in reference to the late Government and the affairs of Greece, he would impress on foreign nations the fact that the Foreign Office was not England. Turning to the conduct of the Government at home, he adverted to the studious concealment of their policy, the contradictory views expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons and the Prime Minister at the Mansion-house, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Solicitor-General, who appealed to their constituents on Protection principles, and those of their number who put forward the "big loaf." He reminded the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the landlord party, who talked of compensation, that the Corn Laws were not imposed for the good of the landed interest, but for the national advantage; and when the national advantage was shown to be the other way, there was no ground for continuing them or granting compensation. He complained that Ministers had occasioned unnecessary differences by raising expectations of interference with the existing systems of national education in England and Ireland—with the Maynooth endowment, and other subjects. By having no settled opinion, but promising to re-open every question, they were offering a premium to agitation; but it would be for the country to decide whether they could place confidence in a Government which had no principles of its own.

Lord STANLEY defended the conduct of Lord Malmesbury in the Mather case, and explained that the word "accidental" in that noble Lord's despatch was meant to imply that the attack had nothing in it of a national character, though undoubtedly it was most unprovoked and brutal in its nature. He entered into considerable explanation to show that the claim for compensation only was made against the Tuscan Government, and not against Austria. If the demand had been made upon Austria, it would have been a recognition of the Austrian occupation of Tuscany, which England never had yet done, and one far to increase the power of despotic government in Europe. He denied there was anything of principle in the question of compensation—it was a mere matter of personal injury, involving no national insult, and, so considered, Mr. Mather's first demand of £6000 was unreasonable; and the reason Mr. Scarlett's acts had been disavowed was not because he had taken a smaller sum, but because he had disclaimed the principle of the responsibility of Tuscany.

Mr. B. DENMAN regretted that Lord J. Russell had mixed up the case with the general imbecility of the present Government. The convention under which the Austrian troops occupied Tuscany exempted them from the control of the Tuscan authorities, and to make them amenable only to the Austrian Minister at War, and it was the peddling, huxtering spirit with which Lord Malmesbury had applied to the Tuscan Government that the unsatisfactory result was owing. No contrition had been expressed by Austria, and so far from the officer who committed the outrage having been punished, he had received the congratulations of the Austrian army, and he and Lord Malmesbury were regularly toasted at their mess. The outrage on the petty officer at Leghorn had never been satisfactorily explained; and, with Lord Malmesbury at the head of the Foreign-office, *Cave Romanos* sum was but an empty boast. He thought a vote of censure was due to Lord Malmesbury, for having disgraced this country in the eyes of continental Europe.

The Marquis of GRANBY referred to a number of statistics to prove the depression of the agricultural and the shipping interest under Free Trade. He also endeavoured to show, by deducting the decrease of production from the increase of imports, that the consumption of wheat had fallen off by 400,000 quarters in a year. If Protection were not restored, the peculiar burdens pressing upon agriculture must be lessened.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that all discussion on the subject of Protection was a mere waste of time, for the principle was dead, and its requiem would be sounded at the next election. With respect to the case of Mr. Mather, he had read the papers with anything but satisfaction, and could wish, for the honour of the country, that they were for ever buried in oblivion. In a case of this kind the first step should have been to ascertain the facts, then the guilty parties, after which the Queen's Advocate should have been consulted—a course which appeared to have been taken. An outrage had been committed in a most cowardly manner upon a British subject, and he thought, as responsibility was the companion of power, the Austrian Government should have been applied to in the first instance, and the Tuscan Government, which should not be made the scape-goat of Austria, which was the real offender. He was very much interested in the independence of Tuscany, and it behoved the Government to look to the state to which a great number of the Italian states were reduced. The system of government in the Roman and Neapolitan states was so tyrannical, so violent, and in every respect so odious, as to make the Government of those states a nuisance to Europe. He had to remind the Government that the Austrian troops were to be withdrawn from Tuscany, and the French troops from Rome, in the month of May. That month, however, had elapsed, but these troops had not been withdrawn; and the Government should earnestly direct its attention to the subject, with a view to the preservation of the balance of power in Europe.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, when Lord John Russell attempted to contrast his own Foreign Secretary with the Foreign Secretary of the present Government, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) must be allowed his own opinion, although the noble Lord the member for Tiverton was a much higher authority upon matters like this than the noble Lord the member for the City of London. He complimented Lord Palmerston for the tone and temper in which he had spoken, and then proceeded to contend that there was no inconsistency in the expressions made use of in reference to this outrage by Lord Malmesbury in his dispatches. For his own part, he believed Austria would have been very glad if she could have applied to her for redress, for it would at once have been an acknowledgment of her supremacy in Tuscany. That the fairest portion of Europe should be subjected to foreign tyranny must be, of course, painful to every one, and it must be the common wish of all that it might ere long be restored to a more fitting position. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to reply to the other charges made by Lord John Russell against the Government, and closed an animated speech amidst very general cheering.

Lord D. STUART charged the Foreign Office with having pandered to Austria at the expense of this country and Mr. Mather.

The discussion was terminated by the motion for reporting the supply votes being affirmed.

At two o'clock in the morning an attempt was made to bring on the adjourned debate on the Maynooth grant, which was met by a determined stand by the Irish members; and, in consequence, a further adjournment took place.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

The Scotch Burghs Bill was read a third time, and several amendments proposed by Earl Minto were agreed to without discussion.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of the Militia Bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the second reading of the bill, which, under the circumstances of the times, he thought a necessary measure for the protection of the country.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in supporting the bill, said the force which would be raised by its means would not certainly be the first instance he all that was desired, for undisciplined troops could not be raised to expectations formed of them from their numerical force. What was required at present in this country, however, was an efficient peace establishment for internal defence, so as to have the disciplined troops to meet any emergency which might arise. He recommended the House to adopt the measure in this view, and the ultimate result would be that they would have a large force as an addition to our regular army.

Earl GREY opposed the bill, which expressed his belief that the measure would prove a failure, upon account of the hardships it involved, whilst it would interfere with recruiting for the regular service.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH was glad that there was a necessity for the measure, and explained some expressions which he had used upon a former occasion that had been the subject of considerable misapprehension.

The bill was then read a second time.

On the motion of Lord COLCHESTER, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Kennington-common, &c., Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Schools Sites Acts Extension Bill was also read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Earl DESART, the Scotch Mile for Flax (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

A select committee was nominated on Baron de Bode's petition.

The Earl of HARDWICKE, on presenting a petition from C. S. Mayes, Elman and other eminent agriculturists of Sussex, respecting the assessment of the Property-tax, said that a clause had been introduced into the Property-tax Bill last session permitting farmers assessed under schedule B to come before the Commissioners and prove their actual profit. It now appeared that this right of appeal was limited to farmers who had taken their farms from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and did not extend to those who had taken their farms from Midsummer to Midsummer. The intention of Parliament was that, so far as related to the latter class of farmers, defeated, and the petitioners appealed for a remedy. He hoped his noble friend at the head of the Government would make inquiries on the subject, and would see whether the Lords of the Treasury had not the power to interfere and order the right of appeal to be further extended.

Lord BERNERS supported the prayer of the petition.

The Duke of RICHMOND said that was the first time that he had heard of the injury done to the gentlemen alluded to by his noble friend by that which must clearly be a technical error in the act. He would undertake to make the earnest inquiry, and see whether there would be in his power to afford any relief without the necessity of an application to Parliament.

After a few words from the Duke of ARGYLE, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned at ten minutes past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a mud-day sitting, the Speaker taking the chair at one o'clock.

THE MAYNOOTH DEBATE.

Mr. ANSTEY wished to ask the member for North Warwickshire when he intended to resume the debate on the Maynooth grant, which had by mutual consent been adjourned over the previous night.

Mr. SPOONER intimated that the debate had not been adjourned on the previous day with its consent at first, he having voted against the adjournment; but, as he understood, it was the intention as a division was to be made (cries—Oh!)—and as evincing clearly the opinion of the House, and, therefore, he did not intend to take any further steps in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ANSTEY supposed the hon. member meant to move that the order be discharged.

Mr. SPOONER could say nothing about that.

The SPEAKER intimated that the orders did not remain on the order book.

Mr. ANSTEY said the House would understand that the hon. member for North Warwickshire abandoned the whole concern. (A laugh.)

Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. Magan, Captain Scobell, Colonel Thompson, and other honourable members protested against any such

interpretation as that made by Mr. Spooner being placed on the motion for the adjournment of the House and the resulting division.

Mr. MUNTZ defended the course taken by Mr. Spooner, and called on the opponents of the motion, if they were not afraid of inquiry, to assist in bringing on a division.

Mr. KEOGH defended the Irish members from the charge of insincerity in desiring the continuance of this debate. The fact was, that the insincerity was on the side of the Government, and he would, with the permission of the hon. gent., show this to be the case. The Government had sent candidates to Ireland, and in many instances had supplied those candidates with money or with letters of introduction. He could mention, for instance, that the Secretary for Ireland had assisted one of the candidates in this way, and the House might form some opinion of the sincerity of the Government when he told them that their candidates pledged themselves, at public meetings, to support the continuance of the Maynooth grant, and vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. A noble Lord, a member of this House, had been sent over to contest Dungarvon, and in his address he distinctly stated that he was favourable to the Maynooth grant, and opposed to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Now, he wished to ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Ireland whether he had not furnished the candidate with letters of introduction—money he did not want? Again, the county of Waterford was being contested by Mr Hutchinson, who was supported by all the influence of the Government, and in his first address he stated that he was in favour of the Maynooth grant, and ready to vote for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. This address he issued in the morning, but he afterwards saw a clergyman of the Established Church, and an address came out in the afternoon without the passage to which he referred. (Hear, hear.) The fact was, the document was a mass of insincerity, and the session of 1853 would prove as unsatisfactory to their misguided supporters as the session of 1852.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was quite willing to answer the present question of the hon. and learned member. The speech which they had just heard from the hon. and learned member was only another illustration of the deadly hostility which he entertained to all Governments; but with regard to the accusations which it contained, he begged to state that he entirely denied them. (Hear, hear.) He had never supplied any candidates with either letters or money, while his official duties would not at all permit the time to write their addresses. (Hear, hear.) As for the noble Lord who was a candidate for Dungarvon, he had not the honour of his acquaintance, neither had he ever spoken to him; but, nevertheless, he must be permitted to state that he could see no inconsistency in a gentleman being a supporter of Lord Derby's Government, and yet not prepared to withstand the Maynooth grant or vote in favour of the continuance of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he should have voted for the motion of the hon member for North Warwickshire, and he would take that opportunity of publicly announcing that he was not prepared, without further inquiry, to vote for a repeal of the Maynooth grant.

Mr. R. OSBORNE thought the conduct of Ministers in reference to this question could only be described as an organised hypocrisy. If the House had any regard to its own character, it would discharge the order.

Mr. BERESFORD thought the House had heard more than enough of the Maynooth question for the present session. The best course they could take was to dismiss it, and proceed to the business that remained to be done.

Mr. BOUVERIE resumed the Government: that they had only themselves to blame for the frequent renewal of the discussion.

After some further discussion the question was allowed to drop.

On the motion of Mr. BERESFORD, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill was brought in

CRIME AND OUTRAGE BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved for leave to bring in a bill for a continuance of the Crime and Outrage Act. He considered the simple fact that the number of agrarian outrages in Ireland had increased the simple fact since 1847, when the act first passed, up to last year, as a sufficient and sufficient justification for his motion. He proposed to continue the act to the 31st December next.

Mr. LAWLESS declared his intention to avail himself of all the forms of the House for the purpose of defeating the measure.

After some discussion, in which Mr. F. Scully, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Anstey took part,

Mr. KEOGH said, he had formerly supported this measure; but the circumstances of Ireland had become so altered, that he was guilty of no inconsistency in now voting against it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought there was no inconsistency in the course pursued by the hon and learned gent eman, if he considered the circumstances of Ireland to be so changed as no longer to call for such a measure as the one before the House. As to the remedial measures, the present Government had had no opportunity as yet of bringing them forward, and with respect to the present act, they found it expiring that persons were awaiting their trial for offences against it—and it therefore became necessary to prevent the hon. and persons must be discharged. They only proposed to continue the act until the 31st December, in order to give an opportunity of considering it in the next session of Parliament.

The House divided and the numbers were—For leave to bring in the bill, 140; against it, 19: majority, 121.

The bill was then brought in and read a first time.

The House then adjourned from five until seven o'clock.

At the evening sitting,

BRITISH SUBJECTS EXPELLED FROM THE AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS,

Mr. ANSTEY rose to move the following resolution:—"That this House, recognising the undoubted title of the Queen's subjects resident in foreign countries to the continual protection of her Majesty, in respect of their liberty, property, and other personal rights, and considering that, in the case of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward, arbitrarily expelled from the Austrian dominions in the month of January last, with their wives and children, under circumstances involving great sacrifice of property and other hardships to the sufferers, these rights were violated, and that no redress has been hitherto obtained for the violation, is of opinion that the case is one calling for prompt and earnest measures on the part of her Majesty's Government." The hon. member having detailed the circumstances of the expulsion of the missionaries from Pesth and Lemberg, and the personal suffering and hardship thereby occasioned to themselves and their families, contended that the case had been utterly neglected by the Foreign Secretary and the Earl of Westmoreland, our Ambassador at Vienna, and that the Government were bound to apply to it the same principles on which they had acted in the case of Mr. Finlay, at Athens. The hon member was proceeding with his remarks when a "count-out" took place on the motion of an hon member.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

THE "COUNT-OUT."

Mr. ANSTEY complained of the "count-out" of the previous evening, stating to be a fact that there were members sworn on special service to say that the house had been grossly violated in that neighbourhood. He was resolved, however, that the provisions of the law should be enforced.

THE LOST STEAM-SHIP "PRESIDENT."

Mr. H. BERKELEY said that a wreck had been cast upon the coast of Banff, which was by many people supposed to be that of the *President* steam-ship; and he wished to know from the Secretary to the Admiralty if any steps had been taken to ascertain the fact?

Mr. STAFFORD said that a person had been sent down by the Admiralty, and he had taken the soundings of the wreck, which had been subsequently sent to the principal shipbuilders in the kingdom. Reports had been received from some of them, but others had not as yet been answered. There was reason to believe, however, that the wreck was not that of the *President*.

THE PROCLAMATION AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.

Mr. KEOGH drew attention to the proclamation which appeared in the *Gazette* of the previous evening, against the appearance of Roman Catholic priests in their sacerdotal robes; and asked if it was intended to insert this proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette*, so as to give the same publicity to it in Ireland as in England. He also wished to ask if it was their intention to direct the Attorney-General for Ireland to prosecute the priests in that country for doing that which they had been allowed to do by every Government since 1829, without any interference?

Mr. WALPOLE said, that two months ago the Government heard of a procession in Ireland in which a Roman Catholic bishop took part, and they sent a friendly intimation to the bishop, pointing out to him the statute of the 3rd and 4th of George IV., and expressing a hope that he had so acted without any intention of violating the law, otherwise it would be the duty of the Government to put it in force. Since then he had not heard of any repetition of the offence in Ireland, and, therefore it was not the intention of the Government to give a special warning by publishing the declaration in the *Dublin Gazette*, unless a similar occurrence should take place. He had, he added, not, as Mr. Keogh assumed, last dormant; but it had come to the knowledge of the Government that Roman Catholics in this country were going to renew those processions and pilgrimages, which had been discontinued for many years, by marching from village to village with banners and emblems of their faith, in honour of the Virgin Mary; and the procession had taken place, wh on moved for four miles along the high-road, consisting of 100 persons, with banners, emblems, crucifixes, and ... He could not question in saying that such a procession must give ... annoyance to others of her Majesty's subjects; and the Government the ... right to prevent such a violation of the law, in which instance danger actually ... sisted of a breach of the peace. If the law in this respect were not to be observed. Its violation must ... surely bring down punishment on those who, after this warning, wilfully infringe it.

The County Rates Bill passed through committee.

The adjourned debate on the Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Bill was resumed by Mr. ADDERLEY, who said the bill, which had already passed the House of Lords, had for its object the division of the diocese of New Zealand into two dioceses, Bishop Selwyn finding that the increasing population of the colony rendered it impossible for one prelate to perform efficiently its episcopal duties.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked if the bill would entail any expense on the public?

Mr. ADDERLEY.—Not one farthing.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the bill, thinking a new Bishop was indispensable in New Zealand. Before that could be done, the resignation of Bishop Selwyn must be made in conformity with his patent. He had resigned a portion of his patent with a view to his becoming the Bishop of Christchurch; but this being deemed insufficient by the law officers of the Crown, the present bill became necessary to legalise that resignation

Mr. HEYWOOD moved as an amendment, the adjournment of the debate.

After a few observations from Mr. ANSTEY, Sir J. PAKINGTON, and Mr. HUME, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the adjournment, 31; against it, 110: majority, 79

Mr. HUME then said he would divide the House on the principles of the bill.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading of the bill, 111; against it, 34: majority, 77.

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Vestries Bill, the object of which was to enable the four joint parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. George, Bloomsbury; and St. Margaret, and St. John, Westminster, to adopt Hobhouse's Act.

The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Walpole; and supported by Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Hume.

On a division, the second reading was negatived by a majority of 86 to 26.

MR F. O'CONNOR.

The committee appointed to consider the case of Mr. F. O'Connor reported that the medical testimony taken established the unsoundness of that gentleman's mind; and the House, according to the wish of his sister, agreed to his discharge, with a view to his being confined in Dr. Tooke's private asylum at Chiswick.

Mr. ANSTEY moved the committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill (No. 2).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the bill, which he said could never have got to its present stage had attention been called to it.

On a division, the bill was negatived by a majority of 65 to 16.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills, viz.—Stamp Duties (Ireland) Continuance. Turnpike Roads (Ireland), Proclamation for Assembling Parliament, Laws of Wills Amendment, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Apprehension of Deserters from Foreign Ships, Law of Evidence (Scotland), Public Works, Kensington Common, &c., Improvement; Belfast Custom House. Sixty other bills, of a local and private nature, also received the Royal assent.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Fortescue.

CASE OF MR. MATHER.

Lord BEAUMONT gave notice that he would, on Monday next, call their Lordships' attention to the correspondence that has already taken place in reference to the outrage committed upon Mr. Mather in Florence.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (CRIMINAL JURISDICTION) BILL.

Lord WODEHOUSE moved the second reading of this bill, which was strongly supported by Lord CAMPBELL.

The Bishops of SALISBURY and OXFORD severally opposed the measure, the former right rev. Prelate moving that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord CRANWORTH said that the Bishop of Oxford appeared to think that these courts ought to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction over laymen a principle to which he (Lord Cranworth) declared his decided opposition. He hoped that the noble Lord would persevere with his bill.

Their Lordships ultimately divided, when the bill was lost by a majority of 30 to 45

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill passed through committee.

The Trustees Act Extension Bill was read a second time.

The Lunacies Bill, the second reading of which was proposed by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, was ultimately withdrawn, at the suggestion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, who said, that, though he agreed in the principle of the measure, he thought that the subject was too important to pass without further consideration, and, inasmuch as the next session was not far distant, it would be better to postpone the bill until then, when they would have much more time to render it effectual for the carrying out its objects.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The House then went into committee upon this bill, the clauses of which, after some discussion, were agreed to.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, and the Scotch Mills for Flax (Ireland) Bill, were severally passed through committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY BILL.

After some opposition from Mr. HOWARTH and Lord EBRINGTON, this bill went into committee; but up to four o'clock, when the House adjourned, only the first clause was agreed to.

NEW SOUTH WALES

In the evening sitting,

Lord NAAS presented a petition from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, complaining of the illiberal nature of the Constitution recently conferred upon that colony.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH having moved that the petition should be printed upon the minutes of the House,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complained that the petition contained expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, to whom it alluded as being simply the trustee of her own dominions. (Hear, hear.)

After a brief discussion, the motion was agreed to.

INCOME TAX.—TENANT FARMERS.

In reply to Mr. FREWEN,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER read a circular which had been issued by the Board of Inland Revenue, to the effect that relief under the Income-tax would be afforded to tenant farmers, upon satisfactory evidence being given that the profits arising from their occupation did not amount to the sum assessed under schedule B.

THE WINE DUTIES.

In reply to Mr. Mullings, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had no intention to reduce the wine duties.

SURVEY OF THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND.

In reply to Mr H. Herbert, Mr. STAFFORD said that the survey of the West Coast of Ireland would extend to the Bay of Galway and the mouth of the Shannon.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY BILL

The House then again went into committee upon this Bill

After some discussion, the several clauses of the bill were agreed to.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS BILL.

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that the object of it was to repeal altogether the act of 1850, and to enact, in its room, that the Secretary of State should have power to close any burial-grounds calculated to be prejudicial to the public health; and that power should be given to parochial authorities to replace such closed burial-grounds by other cemeteries out of the metropolitan districts. It further gave power to the Government to have a cemetery of its own, to be conducted by such parishes as might find themselves without any accommodation upon the closing of the burial-ground.

After some opposition from Lord Ebrington, the bill was read a second time.

The Metropolitan Sewers Bill, the Grand Junes (Metropolitan) District Bill, and the Bishopric of Quebec Bill were severally passed through committee.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill were severally read a second time.

The New Zealand Government Bill was read a third time and passed.

The other bills on the paper were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

MR. F. O'CONNOR, M.P.—On Tuesday the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the petition of Miss O'Connor, praying that Mr. Feargus O'Connor may be liberated and confided to the care of his sister, met at four o'clock in committee room No. 12. Present, Mr. Walpole, chairman; Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. J. O'Connell, the O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. J. Bell, and others. Dr. Tweedie and Dr. Lawrence, who have been in daily attendance on the unfortunate gentleman since his confinement, were examined on the subject-matter of the petition. Miss O'Connor having been also examined, was permitted to have an interview with her unfortunate brother, in the presence of Captain Gossell, the assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Bell, Dr. Tweedie, and two of the messengers. No remarkable change has taken place in Mr. O'Connor, either for better or worse, during the last few days. Dr. Connolly, of Hanwell Asylum, visited him on Tuesday, and was understood to be of opinion that Mr. O'Connor's insanity is only symptomatic or incipient and that, with attention, and in a short time, he may be restored to a state of mental convalescence. On Wednesday afternoon the gentleman was discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and removed to Dr. Tooke's lunatic asylum, at Chiswick, in the care of in-pector Backeridge and a party of the A division of police

From Hong Kong (China), under date April 24, accounts have been received which notice the arrival there of the Italian chief who had headed the late insurrection at Rome, Garibaldi, from Calao, in command of the Peruvian vessel *Carmen*. The vessel subsequently proceeded to Amoy with her cargo of guano

On Tuesday night a melancholy accident occurred off Rotherhithe to two women and a child, who, by the sinking of a stone-barge, were drowned in the cabin before any assistance could be rendered to them. The barge belonged to Shropshire, and was waiting for the tide.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J V, Bristol—It may be got at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* King Williamstreet, Strand

J M and others.—We repeat, that Mr. Bolton's Problem, No. 435, cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves

A G—If Black move as you suggest, the mate is obvious enough by 2. Q to Kt 5th (ch); 4. Q to R 1st (ch), &c

C S., Rotherham.—You will see by our solution of Problem No 435 that yours is wrong

E W Cambridge, W L, Ryde, and others. Problem No 437 cannot be solved as you suggest

G C, O-d Change.—In such a case if the player has no other piece to move, and cannot move his King without putting him in check, he is stalemated, and the game is drawn

WHITE. Clonakilty.—Since could not legally play the King to the square indicated, because he would place him in check of the adverse Knight. The after moves must, therefore, be retracted. The Black King played out of check, and the game resumed from the point

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 435 by C T, Andrew, H M of Cork, Simon, L S D, Reuben are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 436 by O E J, of Wolsingham, Margate Sam, Phiz-Judy, An Admirer, Arnous, M P, Wittington, Slow as, C J D, R V G B, and Dorcas, are correct

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 437, by C F, Royal Artillery; F J, of Clifton; R N, of Ashford; Mons. Jack of Shrewsbury, and O P I are correct

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA by R K of Ashford, R V, Phiz Judy, Sim, P, R E, L S D, Margate, Which church, Dereven, Stevens, R V, R S, of Ashford, Jack of Shrewsbury, and G B, are correct. All others are wrong

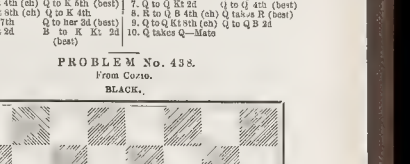
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 435.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 6th (ch)	Q to K 4th	6. Q takes B	Q to Q R 4th
2. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Q to K 4th (best)	7. Q to Q Kt 2d	Q to Q 4th (best)
3. Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)	Q to K 4th	8. Q to B 4th (ch)	Q takes R (best)
4. R to Q B 7th	Q to her 3d (best)	9. Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)	Q to Q B 2d
5. Q to Q Kt 2d	B to K Kt 2d (best)	10. Q takes Q—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 438.

From CORIO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to move, and win the game.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUTENANT LIVERTON DONALDSON.

THE expedition against the Burmese Empire has opened brilliantly, yet sadly. Sixteen officers, gallant and promising, have, according to the returns, been killed or wounded. Among these the fate of the Lieut. Donaldson, of the Bengal Engineers, presents a melancholy interest. This courageous young officer was the second son of Professor Donaldson, of University College, and had passed through Addiscombe College with considerable credit and distinction. On leaving that establishment, where he carried off many prizes, and was third man of his term, he received his appointment to the Engineers in March, 1851, he left for the Madras Presidency; and, upon his own application, he was transferred to Bengal. The misunderstanding with the Court of Ava then assuming a warlike appearance, he earnestly applied to be appointed on the expedition; and, as a reward for an able summary, which he drew up for the Government, of the papers left by the former expedition, he received orders to act under the command of Major Fraser. On the 12th of April the troops disembarked, and the artillery were brought to play upon the White Horse Picket. The brave Fraser seized a ladder, surmounted all obstacles, and was the first within the formidable stockade. His gallant companions, Lieuts. Donaldson and Trevor, eagerly seconded and followed him in the assault. The result to them was awfully rapid. Donaldson fell, mortally shot in the body; Trevor dropped too, severely wounded. They were both carried to the hospital. The occasional application of chloroform greatly relieved the pain of the sufferers. Lieut. Donaldson in a few hours breathed his last. He was aged twenty two at the time. His death is a loss to the Company's service, and to the people in their territory to whom his virtuous energies and varied talents might have been profitably devoted. The only consolation in this regret is the fine example—a good omen to our warlike proceedings—that Donaldson has presented of that union of refined and useful intellect with daring and cultivated courage which now so prominently and continually characterise the British officer.

MR. SCROPE DAVIES.

THE members of that band of choice spirits who were wont to share the festive moments of George IV. when Regent, in Carlton House, are fast dropping away. Lords Allan and Alvanley, Sydney Smith, Walter Scott, Beau Brummell, George Hanger, and Brummell we fancy, have sunk into their graves, one by one Death has recently carried off another of the Regent's boon companions, the gay and witty Scrope Davies; he died in Paris. Mr. Scrope Davies was a gown boy at Eton, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, in fact he was a senior fellow of the college at the time of his decease. He was the intimate friend of Byron, who tells a story in "Beppo" about his asking Mr. Davies how Brummell was getting on, and how they met Brummell at the door of White's Club. Mr. Davies wore a somewhat showy waistcoat of an obtrusive pattern, and Brummell chilled him for venturing to appear in such a garment. Scrope asked tremblingly what he was to do? "Go down into the country, my dear Scrope, and I hope it will *blow over*." Mr. Davies will be regretted by many admiring friends, although a declining state of health and advancing age had withered his wit, and prevented him from going much into society for some time past.

LIEUTENANT DORAN.

THIS was another heroic victim in the cause of honour and the service of his country at the attack upon Rangoon. Lieutenant Robert Doran was the second son of John Doran, Esq., Major in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, by his wife Georgiana, only daughter of Robert Hughes, Esq., of Ely House. Mr. Robert Doran, in addition to his Lieutenancy, filled the important post of Adjutant in the 18th Regiment, in which his father served with distinction for upwards of thirty years. Lieut. Doran was only five days united to his wife, a daughter of the late Thomas Bracken, Esq., of Beaumont Hall, Suffolk, and of Calcutta, when war summoned him to the post of duty. He was killed at the storming of the fortified pagoda at Rangoon, during the attack of the 14th of April. The despatches announcing the fall of Rangoon and his death arrived at Calcutta together. He fell at the head of his men, cheering them on to the attack: his own daring spirit leading him to seek to be the first to plant his country's colours on the enemy's walls. He was pierced by seven bullets, and died after lingering for an hour. The night before his death this gallant young officer had written in pencil, under a waggon, a note to his wife, stating that he had just prayed to God to be spared for her sake.

GENERAL MAISTER.

GENERAL MAISTER, Colonel of the 86th Regiment, entered the army in 1796, and, in rising through the different grades to the high rank he last held, saw much arduous service. He was under the late Duke of York in Holland, in the Walcheren expedition, where he received several serious wounds, and where, during that unfortunate venture, he suffered severely from the low fever which broke out amongst our troops, and proved fatally disastrous to numbers of them. Maister afterwards acted gallantly in the Peninsular campaigns, where he was also wounded. He was subsequently entrusted by her Majesty's Government with the command of the forces stationed in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in which post he gave the fullest satisfaction to the Government, and made himself universally and deservedly liked and respected. This distinguished General died suddenly on the 18th ult., when on a visit at Wells. His remains were interred in the Minster, at Ripon, Yorkshire, where they were attended to their earthly resting-place by a numerous body of friends, all deeply deploring his loss. He was at the time of his decease in his 70th year.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, BUCKLAND, KENT.

THIS picturesque structure, which has undergone a complete restoration, is romantically situated in a valley near Dover, and well known to the numerous visitors to that favourite watering-place. The architecture is of the early English period, and affords the rare example of a lancet triplet at the west end. The plan of the edifice consists of a nave and chancel, both with north and south aisles, and a small vestry. A new bell gable has been erected on the evident ancient site, to replace an unsightly wooden box, containing the bells, but with no outlet for their sound. The new roof has been ceiled between the rafters, leaving the principal timbers exposed. Low benches have been substituted for high modern pews; the interesting piscina, aumbry, and sedilia, carefully restored; and the floors not occupied by the benches laid with buff and red tiles interspersed with black to form a pattern. The whole cost of the restoration did not exceed £1000, of which sum £600 was raised by rate, £80 granted by the Incorporated Society, and the remainder made up by subscriptions and the proceeds of a fancy fair held in the gardens of the parsonage-house. A lady residing in the neighbourhood has promised a stained glass window for the large window at the east end of the chancel, as a gift.

The parsonage-house, which was in a very dilapidated condition, has been likewise restored and enlarged.

The works were entrusted to the care of Mr. F. H. Wilson, architect.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, AT BUCKLAND, NEAR DOVER.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHURCH AT GLASGOW.

ONE of the most striking architectural reforms of the day is the rejection by Dissenters of rigid and ungainly designs for their places of worship an instance of which has lately presented itself in the erection of a new "Independent Church" for the congregation hitherto assembling in St. Mary's Hall, Glasgow.

This new Church is of the Early Decorated style of Gothic architecture, and is built throughout, interior as well as exterior, of polished Kenmuir stone. The edifice is about 80 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 55 feet high. The entrance is beneath a massive tower 20 feet square, to be surmounted by a spire 220 feet high, which, when completed (as shown in the Illustration), will present a very imposing appearance, and be greatly ornamental to the city of Glasgow. Attached to the Church is a large hall for week-day services, and a residence for the attendant. The interior fittings are of oak. The pulpit, beautiful in design and execution, is of Caen stone, supported by marble shafts, and further enriched by the same material, and at the angles are double canopies, elaborately wrought, beneath which are figures of the four Evangelists.

In a small transept is an excellent organ built by Messrs. Bevington, of Soho. There is no gallery, but the seats accommodate about 700. The architect is Mr. Emmett, of Hatton-garden, to whose taste and judgment in sacred architecture Congregationalism is largely indebted.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, MUNSTER-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE Church of Mary Magdalene, recently completed from the design of R. C. Carpenter, Esq., and of which our Engraving furnishes a correct view of the interior, is remarkably well planned, and in very many points extremely novel and effective. As yet, however, the design is not fully carried out, the tower and spire and the north aisles of the nave and chancel not being erected. The west front, in Munster-street, shows but the two gables of the nave and the south aisle, with their tracery windows; but the east end, in Laxton-place, is extremely ornate in detail. The chancel window, the chief feature in this point, is an unusually noble one of seven lights, with a large traceried wheel in the head. Over the lower roof of the vestry, which is placed at the south-east of the chancel, is seen a fine window of five lights, forming the east end of the south chancel aisle. A reticulated window of four lights on the south side of the sanctuary, or eastern end of the chancel, is also seen in the south perspective of the east elevation; and the buttresses of this part of the Church being somewhat elaborate, together with carved tablets representing the symbols of the Evangelist, which are inserted in the wall under the east window, combine to produce a very rich architectural effect.

The interior of the Church, from its great size and admirable proportions, is very striking. There are five arches on each side of the nave, between the nave and aisles, each supported by four clustered columns; but there is no clerestory, a very unusual feature. The nave is 72 feet long by 26 feet wide, and is 54 feet in height to the ridge of its open-timbered roof. It is paved with small red tiles; and the seats, which are moveable, are exceedingly commodious, and are free and unappropriated for ever. The south aisle, which continues eastward of the chancel arch, is 96 feet long by 21 feet 9 inches wide and 49 feet 6 inches high: in this aisle is placed the organ, which, resting on massive stone corbels, is remarkable in its good design and originality of treatment. The organ was built by Messrs. Gray and Davison. The chancel, which is 38 feet 10 inches long, is several feet above the level of the nave, low stone walls guarding its western end. The chancel arch is very lofty. The eastern window is extremely fine, and, being filled with stained glass of the richest character, is particularly striking. In the centre, the wheel is filled with a representation of our Saviour in the act of benediction; and in the radii are figures of angels. The seven lights beneath have in them the figures of the crucified Saviour, the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. James, Mary Magdalene, St. Peter, and St. Thomas. This stained glass is by Hardman. The roof of the chancel is arched, and painted a light blue, powdered with stars. On the walls of the chancel is a very elaborate and beautifully carved arcade of small arches resting on polished shafts of St. Ann's marble; and over the altar, which is covered with a plain frontal and superfrontal of red fringed with gold, is a dossel fringed with a diaper pattern in gold, and upon which, in gold of a different tint, is introduced a florated cross.

In the archway leading into the chancel aisle is a screen of open wrought iron-work, painted a bright blue, the ornamental details being enriched with gold. We should observe that these decorations of the chancel were executed by Mr. J. G. Crace, and are most beautiful and appropriate.

The stalls for the clergy and choir are of oak. The Church is lighted with gas in clusters of lights issuing from very handsome standards of brass.

The font is richly carved; its stem is surrounded by eight shafts of polished marble. It is raised on a dais of encaustic tiles, and has a pyramidal cover.

This Church, though built on a site purchased and contributed by the congregation of Christ's Church, St. Pancras, was erected at the entire cost of one founder, the Rev. E. Stewart, who is the incumbent.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHURCH, GLASGOW.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, MUNSTER-STREET, REGENT'S PARK.

THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, FOUNDED AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, ON TUESDAY LAST.

CLOISTER OF ST. MARY BOTHAW.

The remains of the church of St. Mary Bothaw, the cloister whereof is shown in the accompanying Engraving were laid open by the workmen engaged upon the foundations for the new houses in Cannon-street, nearly opposite London Stone. Besides the above, a small vaulted building was discovered, composed of very massive and well-laid masonry. The cloister is constructed of strong ribs much depressed, and a chalk roof. The height from the present level is about eight feet, but the floor is encumbered by a quantity of accumulated soil. Light is admitted by a shaft on either side, near one of which is the upper part of a pointed

RECENTLY DISCOVERED CLOISTER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY BOTHAW, CANNON-STREET.

doorway. Near these remains is the small burial-ground of St. Mary Bothaw, bounded by a fragment of the south wall of the old church, with a window bricked up, and part of a panelled tomb, containing shields, the bearings of which are totally erased, built into the wall. St. Mary Bothaw was one of the churches destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and not rebuilt, being annexed to St. Swithin's parish. The situation of this church, near the river bank at Dowgate, is considered by Stow to have suggested the addition of Bothaw or boat-haw, to distinguish it from the numerous churches dedicated to St. Mary, it being presumed to have been erected near a yard where boat building was carried on. "Within this church, and the small cloystrie adjoyning, divers noblemen and persons of worship have been buried, as appeareth by armes in the windowes, the defaced tombes, and print of plates torne up and carried away. There remaine onely of John West, Esquire, buried in the year 1408; Thomas Huytley, Esquire, 1532, but his monument is defaced since; Lancelot Bathurst, &c. Here lyeth the body of Lancelot Bathhurst, citizen, grocer, and chosen alderman of this honourable citie; who deceased the 27th day of September, 1594, &c. But the most memorable monument of all other there was that of Sir Henry Fitzalwine, draper, the first Lord Maior of London that ever was, and continued (by several elections) in the Maioralitie above 24 yeares. His dwelling-house remaineth yet in the parish, divided now into two or three houses. His monument can be proved to be in that church, as his armes in the glasse windowes and Grave-stones doe sufficiently shew. Besides those houses were his gift to the drapers, and they pay a quit-rent, which things are sufficient to testifie that he was not buried in the Priorie of the holy Trinitie within Aldgate (now called the Duke's Place), as formerly hath beene avowched by Mr. Stowe; but that there his body resteth, in undoubted hope of a joyfull resurrection. Such as make any doubt hereof, may be further satisfied in the Drapers' Hall." So says the editor of Stow, 1633; but it may be remarked that he errs in assigning the title of Lord Mayor to the first chief magistrate of the city.

The church of St. Mary Bothaw appears to have been of considerable antiquity, certain lands and houses specified as lying on the north side of it having been granted in the year 1167, by Wibut, the prior, and the convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, to one Ernis and his heirs for ever, in consideration of an annual payment of ten shillings in money, a towel of the value of eight-pence, two pitchers at six pieces of money, and a salt-cellar at four, which were to be delivered to the prior's steward for the use of his house. The patronage of this rectory, which is one of the peculiars of the see of Canterbury, was retained by the convent of Christ Church until the Suppression, when it came to the Dean and Chapter of that see, in whom it has ever since remained, and they present alternately with the Salters' Company.

The strength of the remains above mentioned will probably entitle them to be used as cellarage for the new buildings, in which case they will be cleared out; but, should this not be the case, a very little labour would suffice for their further investigation, when it is possible that monumental remains, &c. might be found of interest sufficient to justify the research.

THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.

The foundation-stone of the Asylum at Kingston, intended for the reception of soldiers' widows, was laid on Tuesday by his Royal Highness Prince Albert—an event of considerable interest to the military profession, and which was honoured by the presence of numerous ladies and gentlemen. Archways adorned with laurel, and displays of flags, distinguished the line of approach. The Coldstream band also was on the ground, and with their animating music added to the gaiety of the scene. At four o'clock his Royal Highness arrived, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, the clergy, the Bishop of Winchester; General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., the chairman of the Committee; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell; the Committee and officers; who preceded his Royal Highness to the spot. Immediately on reaching the ground the Royal standard was hoisted, and the band played "God save the Queen;" after which the children sang the 46th Psalm, and the Bishop of Winchester offered up the appointed prayer.

Sir Howard Douglas then addressed his Royal Highness, observing that no one could doubt that the inspirations in which the idea of the Asylum originated would now be realised. It was a monument, he added, to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge; and was considered by a meeting of gentlemen well acquainted with his virtues and his benevolence, the most appropriate that could be founded in his honour. The fund then collected had been appropriately converted to this purpose. The site of the Asylum had been granted by the present Duke, and the amount to be expended in building had been collected within about £200, the subscriptions now exceeding £3500. Objections, Sir Howard stated, had been taken to the institution on the score of its encouraging matrimonial connexions among the army; but provision, he said, was already made for their accommodation in barracks; and this he considered a sufficient answer, particularly when we reflect that the institution was calculated to have a moral effect, and to raise the moral position of the soldier. The Duchess of Cambridge had subscribed towards the object the sum of £100; and her daughter, the Princess Mary, another sum of the like amount. Sir Howard concluded with requesting his Royal Highness Prince Albert to lay the stone.

His Royal Highness having graciously replied to this address, proceeded to deposit in an aperture in the stone a glass vase, containing a scroll commemorative of the object for which the Asylum was erected, and some coins; after which the trowel was presented to the Prince, who, having adjusted the mortar, the stone was lowered to its place, and the level and bevil were correctly applied, whereupon his Royal Highness completed the work by giving the three usual blows with the mallet. Three cheers were then given by the children, who also sang the 100th psalm.

Mr. Henry Pownall then addressed his Royal Highness on the part of the Committee, complimenting him on his habitual disposition to do good, and alluding to the blessings which soldiers' widows would invoke upon him, adding gratitude to their loyalty. The Bishop then pronounced a blessing, and the Mayor and Corporation having approached his Royal Highness with a dutiful address, the Prince replied:—

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely for the hearty and flattering welcome which I have received from you. It has given me the greatest pleasure to accept your invitation on the present occasion, and to testify my sympathy with the objects sought to be attained by this institution, my respect and affection for the memory of him whose name it is to bear, and my cordial concurrence in the hope that the results may be such as would have been most pleasing to the genuine kindness and benevolence of his disposition.

This speech was received with loud cheers. The National Anthem was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

The portion of the Asylum founded on Tuesday will be 200 feet in length and will contain 40 inmates; the entire edifice to accommodate 160. The materials are red and white brick, with stone dressings; the style, Elizabethan. Each inmate will have a separate dwelling, with other conveniences. The architect has taken care to preserve the beautiful cedars in front of the centre of the site. A fountain is also there, which, being in a dilapidated condition, will be repaired. The site is in Norbiton Park, the property H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Thos. Allom is the architect, and Messrs. Lock and Nesham are the contractors.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

King's College Hospital was established in the year 1839, with the twofold object of affording practical instruction to the medical students of King's College, under their own professors, and of ministering to the necessities of the sick poor of a large and destitute population in the very heart of London. These important objects have been hitherto accomplished by the temporary occupation of the workhouse formerly belonging to St. Clement's parish. The accommodation thus afforded has long been altogether inadequate; and the first stone of a new and more commodious structure has just been laid. The portion of the building to be first erected consists of the

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, CAREY-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, FOUNDED ON THURSDAY LAST.

south front and east wing, comprising the out-patient department, the operating theatre and chapel, the dispensary and laboratory, and wards for about 90 patients. The building, which, from the fine signs of Thomas Bellamy, Esq., will be eminently light and airy, and well provided with every convenience. The principal stories will be 15 feet high: the remainder, including the basement, 14 feet. The wards are to be very spacious for the number of beds, which will in no case exceed 12 to a ward. The least cubic space for patients will be 1800 feet; the greatest, 2500. The arrangements for practical teaching are to be on the same liberal scale. Besides the large theatre already mentioned, which is to accommodate 300 pupils, there will be a second theatre of smaller size; a museum, which is completed, but will contain a large and convenient waiting-rooms for the students. The style of the building is the same throughout, every *façade* having been equally studied. The entrance, the entrance-hall the great staircase, the theatre, and the chapel are all likely to be very effective. The building will receive air and light from two open courts. The ventilation will be by opposite windows and open fire-places, without artificial aid, which, with such ample space, may well be dispensed with. Unusual pains have been taken to secure in every part of the building a free movement of air, and a liberal supply of light. The new Hospital, it is hoped, will not prove unworthy of this age of modern dwellings and buildings of all kinds, and will certainly be a valuable addition to our public structures devoted to purposes of benevolence.

On Thursday the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone of the new building took place under a spacious marquee 120 feet by 80, erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The seats in the marquee were all covered with crimson cloth, the *ensemble* forming a magnificent amphitheatre, the greater portion of which was filled with display-dressed ladies. By half-past one in the 21 Coldstream Guards, led by Mr. G Cooke, performed various airs prior to the commencement of the proceedings, and added much to the gaiety of the scene. In the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere from indisposition, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and amongst the company present we observed the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir T. Baddeley, Bart., W. Cotton, Esq., and the Rev. W. W. Ellis, rector of St. Clement Danes; the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.; the Rev. J. Davar, chaplain of the Hospital; J. J. Pocock, Esq (who gave £500 to the Hospital); the Rev. Archdeacon Hodson, Master of the Temple; F. G. Sambrooke, Esq.; Major Moore, E Wigram, Esq.

On the Archbishop of Canterbury reaching the ground, the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung by the children of the adjoining St. Clement Danes, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, who conducted the musical arrangements. Dr. Jelf then read an address from the committee to the Archbishop, on the nature and object of the day's proceedings, and setting forth the constitution of the charity. The Bishop of London next advanced near the stone, and read a devotional service appointed for the occasion. The stone was then raised, and a brass plate, containing the following inscription, inserted therein: "The first stone of this building, designed by Thomas Bellamy, Esq., for the president, vice-presidents, and governors of King's College Hospital, was laid on this spot, immediately adjoining the site of the temporary building used as an hospital since 1839, by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, visitor of King's College, London, on Thursday, June 17, 1852, being the 13th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, patron of the Hospital. 'Blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy.'"

The usual ceremony consequent having been gone through,

The Archbishop said: "This foundation-stone is plaid in faith and hope to the glory of God and desire for our zeal." Amen."

The civil dren of the schools then sang the first three verses of the 43d Psalm, and the Bishop of London read three prayers invoking the blessing of God on the undertaking; after which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London briefly addressed the assembly

The Bishop of London, as chairman of the council, observed that in this Hospital there was a combination of sound knowledge of every kind with that which was best of all—the knowledge of the precepts of their holy religion. The motto of the Hospital was "wisdy and holly p" and, from the high character of the professors attached to the Hospital, he had no doubt the principles contained in that motto would be fairly maintained.

The right rev. Prelate then prono unced the blessing, and the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem, admirably sung by the children.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—CHUBB *v.* SALOMONS, M.P.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday this case came on for trial before the Lord Chief Baron and a common jury. It was an action of debt for £500, the sum which by means three penalties of £500 each, under the 1st George 1, c. 13, for having voted in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Greenwich, without having first taken the necessary oaths. The 13th section of that act provides that no action shall been brought against the defendant by a solicitor's clerk of the name of Miller to recover one penalty, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. In the present action was alleged by the plaintiff's counsel that the form of the was collusive. On the part of the defendant, however, this allegation was denied in the strongest terms. Mr. John A. Smith, M P., and Lord Marcus Hill, M.P., were severally called as witnesses in support of the plaintiff's case; but, having pleaded their privilege as members of Parliament, the Court decided that they could not compel them to give evidence against their wishes. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, gave it as his opinion that on y one penalty could be recovered under the present record. He said he did not consider that the entries in the journals of the House, put in by the plaintiff's counsel, could be received as evidence; neither did he think that the proof of the defendant having been in the House of Commons, and having voted, was sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict; the jury thought the plaintiff had proved the facts of the case, then he was entitled to their verdict; but, if not, they ought to find for the defendant. The jury, after about five minutes' deliberation, returned a verd ct for the defendant. The trial occupied the Court two days.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES *v.* BEALE AND OTHERS.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Saturday last, an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff for an injunction restraining the Union Bank of London, its ag nts and officers, and one of the defendants, Mr. John Chapman, the public officer of the bank, from paying to another of the defendants, Mr T. F. Beale, the music seller, of Regent-street, any part of the moneys of Miss Hayes (about £3000) in the possession of the Un on Bank. The motion sought also to restrain Mr. Beale from carrying on further proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court in London against Miss Hayes, or against the Union Bank, and also to restrain Mr. Beale from further prosecuting an action brought by him against Miss Hayes in the Superior Court of New York, in America, and from bringing any other action against Miss Hayes or any other person. The agreement between her and Mr. Beale, dated the 30th of April, 1851. The proceedings arose out of an agreement entered into between Miss Hayes and Mr. Beale in Nov., 1850, whereby she gave to him a month's benefit at Her Majesty's in the United States during the following year (1851); and the transfer of Beale's original contract with the lady to Mr. John Henry Wardwell, of New York Vice Chancellor Sir T. Parker decided that another friend of Beale's, whom the plaintiff was a purely legal demand. He was *grand jane* entitled to pursue all the remedies that resulted from that demand, partic larly as the plaintiff had shown no sufficient grounds to the contrary, and he therefore declined to make the order prayed for

BETTING-HOUSES.—At the Mansion House police office, on Monday, Sir Peter Laurie said he had received a great number of communications upon the sterling evil of betting-houses, to which the active interposition of the magistrates of the metropolis was so urgently called. He read one as an illustration of the essence of the whole series. It was as follows:—"276, Regent street, June 10, 1852. Sir Peter Laurie,—I am glad to see from the newspapers that you have taken that frightful evil, betting-houses, in hand. Unless something is done speedily for our protection, all those who, like myself, employ young men in their business (who of necessity must be entrusted with large sums of money) will be inevitably ruined by the robberies to which these young men must have recourse, to pay their losses at the e dens of infamy. As a proof that I have been seriously harmed by betting-houses, I have in my pocket a memorandum of tickets, &c. (one of which you will perceive is for £72 12s 6d.), that I took from the box of my apprentice, who acknowledged it to be his; and I now find that one of my errand-boys, fourteen years of age, is so addicted to the same vice, and of course is also on the high-road to ruin. I remain, sir, yours most respectfully, JOHN SIMPSON." . . . . . The tickets inclosed particularised the horses betted upon, and the money staked, and told ont the strongest inducements to those who have any way of getting money together for the purpose of making their fortunes. Amongst the cards were found some bearing invitations for ladies to visit the betting-rooms. . . . . Sir Peter said he could be successful, place it to your own liberality. Commissions executed to any amount. Money had out with the best men. Charge 10 per cent. on the winnings—free if the horse does not win. If you wish to back a horse from William Chifney's list, no percentage is charged." "'Tip' for all races run any week, 2s. 6d." "Subscription list.—One guinea upon all information upon steeple-chases and flat races up to Epsom Oaks, 1852." In all the tickets it was stated that the bets were payable the day after the race.

Mr. John George Phillimore, Q.C., has been elected by the Council of Legal Education, representing all the Inns of Court, to the chair of Constitutional Law and Legal History founded by the four Inns of Court

William Henry Willes, Esq., has been appointed by the Inns of Court lecturer on the branches of the common law which are not included in constitutional law, the law of real property and conveyancing, devises and bequests.

The Glasgow, Leeds, and other northern newspapers complain that the battle-ge-horse nuisance has reached their respective localities.

THE PROGRESS OF LOCOMOTION.—It is understood that a contract has been entered into by the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company with Messrs. Fairburn, of Manchester, for the construction of a number of "express train" engines, which have been designed by the company's locomotive engineer for the attainment of high speed. It is fully expected that these engines, which Messrs Fairburn have undertaken to complete in four months, will run from Euston-square to Birmingham, a distance of 113 miles, with loaded trains, in two hours.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the seventh concert, last Monday night, the symphonies were Mozart's, in G minor, and Beethoven's, in D, No. 2: the overtures were Weber's "Oberon" and Rossini's "William Tell." It would be a "three-to-d to" to enter into details of the magnificent execution of these fine works under Costa's superintendence. The minuet and trio of Mozart's work, which is scarcely inferior to the "Jupiter" one, was rapturously encored. Herr Pauer's classic, intelligent, and forcible reading of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, and Mr. Cooper's correct and vigorous rendering of Spohr's violin concerto, also in G, must be emphatically commended as first rate dep sys of mind and mechanism. The vocal gleanings were by the falsity attendant upon carrying a Welsh rarebit meeting, anything but unexceptionable. Despite of Madame Castellan, Gardoni (whose engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre expired on Saturday), and Herr Formbs, the unaccompanied trio from Meyerbeer's "Robert" was dismally sung; Madame Castellan was out of voice in Spontini's air from "Cortez;" and Formes was more than usually coarse and boisterous in Weber's air. The best displays, by Madame Caste lan and Gardoni, were the very clever and dramatic duo from Costa's opera, "Don Carlos," and the "Favorita" romance, sung by Gardoni.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday Mr. G. A. Osborne, the pianist and composer, gave his annual *matinée*, at the Hanover-square Rooms. His new sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, in which he was associated with Piatti, was greatly and deservedly applauded. As in all Mr. Osborne's chamber compositions, while he preserves the classic forms, there is a delightful flow of melody. The interpretation left nothing to be desired. With Sivori he performed his duo for piano and violin, the part for the latter composed by De Beriot; and some elegant single pieces, "L'Esperance," "La Rêverie," and "Evening Dew," executed. Mr. Osborne's reputation as a writer and executant. Miss Louisa Pyne was to have been the vocalist, but it is with the deepest regret we announce she was struck with paralysis on the morning of this concert, over which a cloud was thrown by the distressing intelligence. Miss Messent replaced Miss Pyne at a short notice, and sang very nice y scena, "The Lord of the Castle," by Osborne.—At the fifth meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, the vamping-up of Venicamps of Tartini's "Sonata del Diavolo" created a marked sensation, especially in the final movement in two-four time, in which the sustained shakes seemed other to frame conditions call from the player the most powerful and most marvellously-experienced violin st. Tartini, who died in 1770, declared that he founded this sonata on a dream, in which he heard it *Diavolo* play the violin in masterly style. When he awoke he attempted to write down what he regarded it as far inferior to the demoni c performance. Herr Pauer cleverly played Mozart's Fantasia in C minor, Op. 11, and Mendelssohn's Prelude Fugue, in Op. 35 i and, with Bazzini, Beethoven's Trio in B flat, Op. 97, which was rendered with Mendelssohn's Quintet in B flat, Op. 87, finely rendered by Vieuxtemps, Pollitzer, Ourry, Webb, and Piatti. M. Sczeeley, the pianist, presented his second *matinée* on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the operation of Blagrove, Bottesini, Paque (violoncel o), Maffei (cornet-à-piston), Messrs. Hi l and Ley; Mdlle Hermann and Miss I. Rosenhagen.—Messrs. Mellon, R S Pratten, and Hausmann (members of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra) gave a morning concert on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms Mr Mellon, as leader of the ballet, and as musical director of the Haymarket and Adelphi Theatres, is well-known. On the present occasion his Ms Overture in A minor, the *encore* for which he so modestly declined, places his reputation as a compo ser in no ordinary light; it is beautifully conceived and full of vigorous writing. As a conductor, Mr. Mellon takes high ground: he directed the symphony in A, of Mendelssohn, with poetic and artistic intelligence; his beat is clear and decided; and he has the invaluable qualities of coolness and anticipation. Mr. R S. Pratten's tone and execution in his own flute *concertanch*, in which there were some pretty ideas nicely scored, and Mr. Hausmann's clever playing of his own andante, and rondo, were highly appreciated by the auditory. Mr. Edward Bache, a young and untried composer, a native of Birmingham, made a very favorable impression on the first movement of a new pianoforte concerto, although he was very nervous in its performance, he seems to be thinking for himself in his themes and treatment thereof a new path for himself in these days of imitation and plagiarism Sivori, Mrs. Sims Reeves (in place of Miss Louisa Pyne), Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, and Staudigl assisted in this very interesting programme.—Mr. Dodda gave a *matinée* on Wednesday at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.—Mr. Brinley Richards' third performance of classical and modern pianoforte music took place on Wednesday night at the Hanover Rooms, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable audience. He played his own clever pieces "The Vision," "La Preciosa," and "A Moonlight Serenade," besides works by Beethoven, Chopin, Heller, F. Hiller, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Macfarren. Miss Dolby was encored for her ballad singing of "Mi Lardar' charming me ody, "The Blind Girl's Address to a Rose." Mdlle Jetty de Treffz was called upon to repeat an air by Mendelssohn. A posthumous pianoforte duo, by the late Mrs. Anderson, aided by Sig. Arditi, Frœhn, Jaell, Mr. Goddard and Mr. B. Richards Mdme. Macfarren, the Misses Birch, Mr Swift, Sainton, Piatti, and Bottesini assisted in the programme.—Mr. Maguire, who also played, aided by Sig. Arditi, Frœhn, Jaell, Mr. Goddard Schimen instrumentalists; and Mdme E. Garcia, Mdme. Macfarren, Misses Ley and Hi l, Mr. Wrighton, M. Hdor, and Signor Ca cagno, vocalists, had a *matinée* on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.—Mdlle de Lozano, the accomplished Spanish singer, gave her annual morning concert on Wednesday at Wilde's Rooms, with the assistance of Miss Herman, Mdme. Garcia, M. Demmuck, Signor Pilotti, Herr Kithe, and Herr Standigl.—Among the many fêtes that took place, Signor Antonio Rovedino met his friends and patrons, for whom the programme provided thirty pieces, including the names of Mdme. Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Herr Formes, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hobbs, Mrs. Reeves, Benson, Lawler, and Herr Standigl. Mdlle. Clauss, Messrs. T. Wright, F. Mori, and Richardson, Piatti, and Bottesini.—Mdme Verdavainne, the gifted *pianiste*, aided by Mr. Kuhe as accompanyist, M. Prumier, Mr. Ap Thomas, Mr. C. Severn (contrabasso), Mr. Aylward (violoncello), Mr. R Blagrove (viola), and Messrs. H Blagrove and Clementi (violins), and by Mdme. Clara Novello, Mdme. Lemaire, Miss Lascelles and Cecilia Barclay, and Mr. F. Bodda, gave a morning concert, on Thursday, at the Hanover square Rooms. A concert by Bertini, a quintett by Onslow, and Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, were included in the scheme.—Mrs Arthur Stone, the vocalist, had a *matinée* on Thursday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the aid of the Misses Birch, Miss Bassano, Mdme Falcon-Bockholtz, Messrs. Thorpe, Reed, and Weiss, Charles Standigl, Herr Pauer, Messrs. G. Case and J. Thomas.—Miss Bunfield Williams, a clever *pianiste*, had a morning concert yesterday, at the Hanover-square Rooms: the programme also specified the names of Sainton, Mr. John Thomas, Miss Emily Bassano, a concertinaist, M. Tourrasi, Mdme. E. Garcia, Mdme. Lemaire, the Misses Mascal, Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, and Miss Mary Watson, with M F ton and Mr. S. Saanan as accompanyists.—Herr Molique, the violinist-composer and violinist, resumed his highly-interesting concerts of ch mber-music, last night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms: he assisted in the cluded a Ms Sonata in E minor, played by himself and Hallé, and his own quartuor in B flat major, Op. 42, with Mellon, Hill, and Piatti; Spohr's duetto for two violins in D major, Op. 67, with Hallé, and Carl Crompulli's Scratches, are now in better working trim; and as the gallant Captain acquires experience, he will term his "Notes," no doubt, to better account; his flute playing was admirable, and the pianoforte and violin touches of his quivre present him in the light of an accomplished amateur.—The interesting monthly performances of the School of Indigent Blind took place on Wednesday A concert in aid of Miss Hindmarsh, a clever pianiste, who has been disabled from following her profession, owing to an accident to her hand, was given at Highbury Barn, on Tuesday, when the following *artistes* kindly afforded their services:—Madame E. Seguin, Miss Messent, Rebecca Isaac, Lowe, Weiss, Brougham, Hayes, Constable, Rafter, Crichton, Mrs. A. Newton; Messrs. Rafter, Tedder, Frazer, Weiss, Drayton, F. Chatterton, Demmuck, Richardson, Harper, and S. Sa anan (conductor).—On Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall, there was an interesting performances of choral music, by members of Mr. Hullah's first upper singing school, including works by C. Tye (1540), J. Weldon (1710), J. S. Bach (1790), Wilbye, Sir John Stevenson, &c. Opera was given by the living composers the c ever Miss Macirone, Mr. Henry Leslie, the accomplished amateur; M. Charles Gounod, the rising French composer; W. Dyce, and Oliver Yorke.—On Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, the new "Union," Miss Louisa Pyne was replaced by Miss Eliza Birch, the other singers being Miss Dolby, Messrs. Swift, Francis, Land, and Bodda, who sang glees and madrigals by Greene, Gow, Horsley, Pearsall, Webbe, Knyvett, Beale, and Morley.—The Beethoven Quartett Society had its sixth and last meeting of the ninth season at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Wednesday night. The scheme comprised Beethoven's Quartett No. 3 in A, Op 18, and Mendelssohn's No 3 in D, Op. 44, executed by Vieuxtemps Pollitzer, Hill, and Rousselot; S. Bach's *Ciaccona*, No. 2, played by Vieuxtemps and Beethoven's sonata in A flat, Op. 110, performed by Mdlle. Nissen, a *pianiste* of repute from Paris.—Messrs. Bunfield presented the fourth and last of their series of "Recitations Musicales," on Thursday morning, at Willis's Rooms, including in the programme many of their own compositions and arrangements. Mr. W. R. Binfield and Mr Augustus are pianists; Mr. H. Binfield and Miss Louisa play the harp; Miss Margaret performs on the concertina, and Mr. Will am Binfield is a vocalist.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—There will be four meetings this year—the first will be the Oxford Commemoration Festival, under the direction of Sir H R. Bishop, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th instant, at which Madame Clara Novello, Mdlle. Cruvelli, Miss Messent, Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Standi..and Mr. ...ohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips (of the English Glee and Madrigal Union) are engaged. The second gather ng will be at Birmingham, under Costa's direction, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September The third festival will be that of the three choirs at Hereford, under the direction of the organist of the Cathedral (Mr. Townshend Smith), on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of September. The concluding congress will be the Norwich and Norfolk Festival, under the pitonage of Jules Benedict, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of September. Two new oratorios (Dr. Bexfie d's "Israel Restored," and Mr. Pearsall's "Jerusalem") will be produced at Norwich, and Mendelssohn's "Lorely" at Birmingham.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Bellini's "Sonnambula," owing to the indisposition of Signor Calzolari, was substituted, on Saturday night, for "Ernani," but on Tuesday Verdi's masterpiece was given for the third time, the brigand hero being depicted by Signor Belletti in a first-appearance at this establishment. He has a tall commanding figure, and a very powerful chest voice, but as an actor lacks intelligence, and as a singer has little taste and less refinement Belletti was taken prematurely from Italy to sing at the Grand Opera in Paris; and his translatia..tic travels have certainly not improved his style. Tenors, however, of the class to which Belletti belongs, even if that class be not the first, are of use, if not of much value in a theatre, and as the Italian Opera is very strong at present, a lasting powers is exacted. In the concerted pieces of "Ernani," requiring immense physical exertion, he successfully vied with Mdlle Cruvelli's *Ernani*. The latter appeared in it for the first time in the second act, in which each singer has a different subject, the energetic *prima donna*, Bettini, and Belletti, who sings so admirably the part of *Gomez de Silva*, were earnestly applauded. In the third act, the finale of which is also splendidly rendered; the imposing *largo* in E minor, with Cruvelli's thrilling tones, of the third act, and the concluding trio, won the accustomed plaudits. Thursday was included in the Coronation, and Donizetti's touching sequel was announced for the third time, with Mdlle de Lagrange, Calzolari, Ferranti, and Lablache. Last night was devoted to the annual benefit of Signor Puzzi, a notice of whose varied programme will appear in our next impression.

The arrival of Signor de Bassini, the great famed barytone of Italy, who has been lately delighting the Viennese amateurs with his acting and singing, will be looked for with much interest: his name is underlined in the bills. Rossini's "Otello" is in active preparation for Cruvelli's early essay of the gentle *Desdemona*; and the opera of "Candida," by the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, brother of Prince Albert, a work which has been performed with great success in Germany and Belgium, will also ere long be produced for Rosati, by Mr. Geo Gawrges, is in active rehearsal. As Count Rosi, the husband of Sontag, who is still enchanting the amateurs in Munich, has been in town, the arrival of the Teutonic prima may soon be anticipated. Notwithstanding the positive assertions that Mdme. Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), who was present at the meeting of the Musical Union, at Willis's Rooms, has declined all engagements for the present season, there are some parties expressed that she will appear for a few nights on the boards of her Majesty's Theatre, to renew former triumphs.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani" was repeated for the third time on Saturday night. On Tuesday the first act of "Norma" was given, Grisi being glorious as usua.; and this was succeeded by the revival of Donizetti's *melodramma giocoso*, "L'Elisir d'Amore," since the period of his production of the rival libretto, by Signor Paul Romani, at Mitchell's Opera Buffa, at the Lyceum, in 1837, when Ronconi's brother, S. Ronconi, was the *Belcore*; Signor Caltone a charming tenor, now no more, the *Nemorino*; Signor Bellini, *Dulcamara*, and Signora Giannone, *Adina*, the "Elisir" has maintained its position in the *répertoire*; but the weakest cast ever heard in London was that of Tuesday; it had not been for Ronconi's great doctor, the performance must have proved a total failure. Mdme. Bosio, as *Adina*, ought never to have been presented in that part as the successor of Viardot and Mdme. Castellan, Adrian was to substitute for Mario, and Bartolini was truly a most sto id representative of *Belcore* after the vivacious Tamburini, Mdme Bosio has a pure Italian style of singing, but there is no *timbre* in her voice, the execution, though by no means of accomplishment too limited to be successful. Galvani will require much re-schooling before he can be presented as a tenor in a theatre in which there are Mario and Lamberick: and Bartolini, with a superb voice and considerable flexibility that he can scarcely do the simplest scale. Ronconi was the life and soul of the opera, a struggled arduously to make his associates act up to him; but it was vain, and the "Elisir," perhaps for the first time, with the finest orchestra and chorus in the world, and with Costa as the accompanyists, went off on the whole very flatly, affording additional evidence of the care and judgment required in the engagement of new *artistes* in establishments at which the musical public have become habituated to lyric ability and grauds of the highest order

For the extra night, on Thursday, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and the three last fourth acts of "I Martiri," were the entertainments. Spa.'s first air in preparation with Mdme. Castellan, Lamberick, Ronconi, and Formès in the cast; and it is stated that Julien's new opera, "Pietro il Grande," will speedily follow.

DRURY-LANE.

The announcement that Madame Clara Novello would appear at this theatre on Monday evening, as *Amina*, in the English version of the "Somnambula," the Times hints that Mrs. Sims Reeves's performance was to have been given, attracted a very full audience; additional interest being created by the return of Benedict after his transatlantic trip with Jenny Lind, and after circumstances of domestic affliction that entitled him to the sympathies of all under the deepest sympathy. A small but efficient band, with Tolbecque as leader, and a select chorus from the Royal Italian Opera, had been engaged, and Benedict's entrance as conductor was hailed with much cheering. The reception of Madame Clara Novello was of the most flattering kind, but the applause warmed into a fervor before the opera was terminated. Her acting was simple, natural, graceful, touching, and essentially delicate and sensitive. There were no spasmodic efforts to render Amina a tragic heroine, and the singer was screaming exercises to distort the melodies of the composer into ear-splitting bravuras. Madame Clara Novello employed the noble soprano organ with which nature has gifted her, and which is one of the best voices in the world, to interpret the composer's pleasing melodies with truly sympathetic sentiment and feeling. The audience heard, in fact, a voice, and not an instrument, and wherever the text was embellished, thoroughly artistic was the appropriate way in the embroidery. This truly musician-like mode of treating the music of *Amina* made its way irresistibly to the hearts of the delighted hearers; and never did the *rondo finale* excite greater rapture, and produce a more genuine and spontaneous demand for its repetition, followed by a special ovation at the fall of the curtain. If national opera had any chance of revival, what a treasure would English art have in Madame Novello as the *prima donna*! We presume that one of the Italian establishments in London will eventually carry off the prize, if the possession of one of the most exquisitely toned voices be considered as an essentia. quality for a leading vocalist.

The "Somnambula" was followed by Gay's "Beggar's Opera," in which Mrs. Sims Reeves appeared as *Polly*, and Mr. Sims Reeves as *Captain Macheath*.

LYCEUM.

A new farce, entitled "Very Suspicious," was produced here on Saturday last. The turning-point of the play is a will, precluding a widow from having a second husband. The lady, however, marries secretly a Colonel Stanley (Mr. Belton); but the parties interested in the reversion pay them an uninvited visit, in order to ascertain the state of the case They pronounce it very suspicious and, at length, by the mutual complicating among in one another's presence, claims to have obtained the desired proof. At this juncture a second will is found whilst, revokes the Lacsi clause in the first; consequently, the Colonel and his lady have the ultimate triumph. The piece is by Mr. Dalgrave Simpson, and was moderately successful.

PRINCE'S.

On Monday, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr and Mrs. Charles Kean, a new piece by Mr. Bourcicault was produced, under the title of "The Vampire," in which the author himself enacted the part of the protagonist hero. This semi-Oriental superstition, since Byron and Dr. Polidori's use of it, has been several times manufactured into a stage; but, in all cases, the manufacture has been too apparent. In fact, it was never very prevalent, and always wanting in beauty and ideality to affect the general imagination. It is, indeed, an unclean and unpleasant one, begot on a Scandinavian mist, and has nothing whatever to please in it. Unlike "The Corsican Brothers," the success of which appears to have excited the present attempt, it wants purpose and meaning. That piece interested us by its nationality, its sentiment, though that of revenge, and the idea of sympathy which formed its basis. "The Vampire" has none of these elements, and much ingenuity has been thrown away on a subject barren of interest, and, in the hands of Mr. Bourcicault, unintelligible.

Mr Bourcicault has located the superstition in Wales, and given it an existence of 300 years, to each century devoting an act. The first act introduces to us the hero, Wardale Sevenoke *Vampire*, in which he dashes off a second death, being shot as he is leaving the chamber where he had deprived his victim of her life; but he obtains a promise that his body shall be laid on a mountain top on the light of the rising sun, which being done he revives to a new life of a hundred years This scene is beautifully managed, and might have gone on as spectacle to save the drama. In the second act a new story is laid out for the descendants of the same family, another poor girl surrendering "the cup of life" to the unburied and wandering corpse. Here

e new victim has a vision, in which she beholds the *Vampire's* former victims walk from their portrait-frames. In the third act the *Vampire* lopts the costume and manner of a "serious friend" and mesmerist; and we turally expected some scientific solution of the horrible mystery, in the style [illegible], but none such came. A scene here played by [illegible] ar-ey, who discovers, from the contents of an old dead-box, the identity of the vampire. was really good, and promised to bring down the curtain on a well-[illegible] sposed audience. But fate had otherwise decreed. The catastrophe is the [illegible] struction of the *Vampire*. The two ghosts of the ill-fated maidens of the preceding scenes rise in their shrouds and the tower falls, burying the *Vampire* in [illegible] s ruins. Such is the plan, rather than the plot of the piece, which, in the [illegible] stalls, mistakes reputation for accumulation. Mr. Bourdicault's acting was very satisfactory, and we shall be glad to see him in some character more pleasing as well as intelligible, and affording larger scope for the display of legitimate acting. A part like this, at best, is but a monotone, but the art which he now aspires has a Cheapside and "Surrey" which will never command an "state" nor "age within," because, like love, it is "infinite." But such wing variety implies a poetic drama, not that of the mechanist and scene-[illegible]aister.

ST JAMES'S

On Thursday the German company ventured a comparison with our best English actors, by performing the tragedy of "Hamlet, according to Schlegel's version. It is in this translation into the German that Hamlet, and the [illegible] which *Hamlet* enters, while the *King* is praying in his closet, and neglects to pay him, because he would, while thus engaged, be despatched to heaven, is omitted. Herr Emil Devrient played with more effect than usual, but in [illegible] is general styles greatly reminded us of Mr. Charles Kemble. Elevated action distinguished many of the scenes, and al. were acted with grace and power.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone's benefit came off on Tuesday, when a very great buffo artist sported a new comedy in five acts, called "The Found-ings," the product of his own pen; the principal characters being filled by himself and Mrs. Keeley. The piece was received with roars of laughter, and has since been successfully repeated, but we are compelled to defer the plot.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

By a better understanding amongst the managers, the three Hampshire meetings take place this week; Goodwood on Tuesday, Ascot Heath Club appropriately Wednesday; Stockbridge, over the same course, the following day, and each with greatly improved lists; and Winchester, Friday. Those are the only meetings of any note, for Newcastle and Doncaster are over on Tuesday and the following days, and, unless Stilton should spoil the field, will show plenty of good and interesting sport. The only meetings besides those we have referred to will be Carlisland, on Monday and two following days; and Hampton, on Friday.

The aquatic register contains the following regatta fixtures:—Chelsea and Pulham, on Monday; Royal Harwich Club, on Thursday; and Henley, on Friday and Saturday.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: North *v.* South, at Lord's; an All England match, at Godalming; and match at West Wickham. Tuesday: Union Club *v.* Hampstead, at Kennington Oval; Kent *v.* Sussex, at Brighton; the Thirty-Year Kent, at Sevenoaks. Thursday: M. C. B. *v.* Rugby, at Lord's; Nottingham *v.* Surrey, at the Oval; Lansdowne *v.* Purton, at Bath.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A very small amount of business was transacted, at the undermentioned prices:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.	
3 to 1 agst Shilton	7 to 1 agst Chanticleer, 7 to 1 agst Bird-on-the-wing, 8 to 1 agst Mischief, 10 to 1 agst Wanderer
3 to 1 agst Red Lion	100 to 8 agst Champion, 33 to 1 agst Termagant, 16 to 1 agst Bonny Jane
ST LEGER.	
3 to 1 agst Songstress	14 to 1 agst Stockwell, 15 to 1 agst Longbow

HAMPTON RACES.

A considerable advance in the character of the stakes, a partial abandonment of heats—so long the staple of the sports in this region—the support of gentlemen who have hitherto looked upon Hampton as almost out of the pale of legitimate racing, and two entries over knowry, were the results of an improved management, and warranted the losses of the course in looking for a full and reliable meeting. On Wednesday the company was equal to the numerical average of the first day; but there was an unmistakeable falling off in rank and fashion. The sport was good.

WEDNESDAY

STAND PLATE of 40 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Rushton's Spot (Simpson), 1. Mr. Ball's Merry Pea. (W. Abdale), 2.

STRAWBERRY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 50 added. Mr. T. Parr's Selina (Wakefield), 1. Mr. Winen's Proudfoot (T. Sherwood) [illegible]

A PLATE of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—[illegible]ughurst's Mr. Merrylegs (Hunt), 1. Mr. Cox's Merlin (T. Cuthbert), 2.

CORINTHIAN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 35 added.—C. [illegible] Bowes, Lonsdale (Owner), 1. Mr. Elwes' Vesta (Owner), [illegible]

THURSDAY.

THE RICHMOND HANDICAP.—Presto, 1. Firebolt, 2.

THE WINDSOR CHALLENGE PLATE.—Katty Darling, 1. Flounce, 2.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE.—Butterfly, 1. Saltire, 2.

THE VISITORS' PLATE of 50 sovs.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Merlin, 2

THE WOOTTON HANDICAP. Merryman, [illegible]. Newport, 2.

ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.—This club held their first match for the season on Saturday [illegible]. The race was for two o-gant pces of valuable plate, for yachts above 35 tons and under 80 tons. Time was to be allowed for difference of tonnage. The start took place a little before the hour o'clock; and the signal-gun being fired from the steamer, a fine display of nautical skill was effected by the very active manner in which the sails were hoisted, and the yachts rounded head to the wind. The *Enchantress, Aquila*, and *Vision* were under sail and backed to the Liverpool side of the river, and were closely followed by the *Sealark, Surprise, Fidget*, and *Countance*, of the second class yachts. The *Bacchante* became the winner by some minutes, though the time allowed was welcomed by a hearty cheer from the steamer. The handsome massive silver cup was presented, in an appropriate speech from Commodore Littledale, to Mr. B. Heywood Jones, Esq., the office of vice-commodore having ended when returned thanks to the company assembled on the quarter-deck of the steamer. The second cup prize was a massive silver salver, and was presented to Mr. Laufer, owner of the winning boat *Enchantress*. The *Aquila*, and *Vision* were under sail and backed to the Liverpool side of the river, and were closely followed by the *Sealark, Surprise, Fidget*, and *Countance*, of the second class yachts. The *Bacchante* became the winner by some minutes, though the time allowed was welcomed by a hearty cheer from the steamer. The handsome massive silver cup was presented, in an appropriate speech from Commodore Littledale, to Mr. B. Heywood Jones, Esq., the office of vice-commodore having ended when returned thanks to the company assembled on the quarter-deck of the steamer. The second cup prize was a massive silver salver, and was presented to Mr. Laufer, owner of the winning boat *Enchantress*. A [illegible] of September, 1713." Sword 2, "Huntly Castle, second Thursday of S[illegible]ber, 1727.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS—ROYAL PROCLAMATION.—The following proclamation appeared in last Tuesday night's *Gazette*:—"A PROCLAMATION, BY THE QUEEN. VICTORIA R. Whereas by the Act of Parliament passed in the 10th year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted, that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, shall exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses, or burying-grounds thereunto belonging, and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that, whilst we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom, we are determined to prevent and repress a commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw on themselves the punishment attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty-two, and in the fifteenth year of our reign. God save the Queen."

From a Parliamentary paper, it appears that during the session, and to Saturday last, there were 136 public bills brought before Parliament, which [illegible] passed or in the course of passing through the House of Lords. Of the Government, 42 were introduced by the present Government now in progress, and 11 the late Government now in progress. There were 31 bills brought forward by private members of both Houses, and 22 had been rejected or withdrawn, leaving in the total 126.

In reference to the moors of Scotland, it is stated that at no corre[illegible]nding period for the last ten years past have the grouse been so numerous and healthy as they are at present. Throughout the different quarters of the [illegible]ity, the young broods average from nine to fourteen, and many of them are [illegible] of a very large size, which is certainly the case in the averages of [illegible]. There is a spring of [illegible] throughout the [illegible]. The [illegible] generally beneficent to the other kinds of game, and in particular to the young [illegible], which are strong and abundant.

PRESERVED MEATS FOR THE NAVY.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the contracts, and the mode of making them, for the supply of meat provisions for the use of her Majesty's navy, from the year 1845 to 1851, inclusive; and into the rejection of preserved meats; and into the causes which have led to the receiving into the Government stores, and to the issuing for the use of her Majesty's ships on foreign service, certain preserved meats, which have proved to be unfit for human food; and into the means by which an occurrence so prejudicial to the public service may most effectually be prevented, have, pursuant to the order of the House, examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following recommendations:—

Your committee, then, is of opinion, after giving the subject their best consideration, that preserved meats should be manufactured for naval purposes in the Government yards, or wherever Government shall select as the best locality for their establishment, as "the means whereby occurrences so prejudicial to the public service may be materially, if not altogether avoided, are, it is presented, in time to come." At the same time, the committee do not wish to press the execution of their recommendation too hastily upon the Admiralty; nor [illegible] would they be understood so to commit themselves as to insist upon a rigid adherence to it, since occasions may arise when a relaxation of such system may be not only expedient, but conducive to the public service. As regards the contracts for preserved meats, the general rule should be that they shall be obtained by public competition, but that the Admiralty should not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

With respect to the salted provisions supplied to the seamen of her Majesty's fleet, nothing can be more satisfactory than the evidence on this point brought under the consideration of [illegible] Your committee have [illegible] [illegible] the West Indies, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] again to occur.

Your committee cannot bring their labours to a close without some expression of satisfaction, that the country has been the means of bringing prominently before the House the care which has been bestowed by successive Boards of Administrations upon the victualling of the navy. For not only have the alterations made from time to time been the means of promoting the health, and materially adding to the comforts of her Majesty's seamen, but the public have been effected, and these benefits enlarged, without additional cost to the country.

The world-renowned Jenny Lind (Madame Otto Goldschmidt), and the celebrated Johanna Wagner, were both present on Tuesday night, at the St. James's Theatre to witness the German performances.

The police of Amsterdam have received notice that a Spaniard has recently left Paris for London, the bearer of a considerable quantity of forged public stock, which he intended to throw upon the money market.

Letters from Munich of the 8th state that Professor Liebig has at length yielded to the inducements held out to him by the Bavarian Government, and has left Giessen and taken a chair at the University of Munich. He is to commence his labours there with the winter session

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

A notice having been issued by one of the joint-stock banks to the effect that on and after the 30th instant all interest will cease upon balances in the books of the institution, much discussion on the subject has been the result out of doors, and the prevailing impression is, that ere long the whole of those banking houses which is there have given their customers the advantage of interest will be compelled to adopt the same course. There is in no way surprised at this state of things, seeing that there are, at this moment, immense amounts of capital lying idle, and for which there are no profitable channels open for investment. Should the change be generally effected, we may fairly anticipate an increased demand for Consols, and, with it, higher rates

During the present week the market for the national securities has continued very steady; but, as the Transfer-books of the Three per Cents are now closed for the dividends, the actual amount of money transacted has not been large. On Monday the Three per Cent. Consols, with dividends for money, were done at 100¾; they marked the same figures on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday they were 99¾ for the opening. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 100⅜; and the New Three-and-Quarter per Cents, 102⅜ to 103. Bank Stock was 212½ to 213½. Long Annuities, 6⅛. India Bonds, £1100, were done at 86s.; and under £1000, 80s. premium. On the 8th inst. the Exchequer Bonds continued steady. On Monday, Exchequer Bills were 73s. ; on Thursday, Small Bills sold at 74s.; and June, 68s. premium.

In the Discount Market, first-class acceptances are steadily done at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. At the former rate the Bank will continue to make advances upon stock during the closing of the transfer-books. Large sums of money have been refused by the discount houses at the above rate.

We have again to report an immense influx of the precious metals.—£29,000 have arrived from the Brazils, £120,000 from New York, £380,000 from Australia, and £50,000 from Spain; although the latter is only a small remittance, owing to £21,000, from other quarters; whilst we understand that at least half a million sterling is still on passage. When we consider that at least four-fifths of the above is in gold, we may form some idea of the immense drain the Bank of England may be exhausted upon. Should the harvest in this country prove a favourable one, there is every reasonable prospect of the supply of gold exceeding £5,000,000 sterling during the present year. Should such not have been large, but about 30,000 sovereigns have been forwarded to Australia in return for bullion. The exchanges are still favourable, gold being 0.01 per cent. dearer here than in Paris. The exchanges on the United States are in favour on New York; hence, it is evident that a large and steady business is doing abroad in British manufactured goods.

The extraordinary accounts from Australia and California in references to the produce of the mines have imparted great activity to our shipping interest, and a rise of from £3 to £5 per head for passage to Sydney is now generally demanded and paid.

The exchange at Vienna having fallen 2 per cent., has given a stimulus to the New Five per Cent. Austrian Scrip, which advanced on Thursday to 82 premium. Most other foreign securities have sold to a fair extent, and previous quotations [illegible] ve been supported. On Thursday Buenos Ayres Six per Cents were marked 78 to 77; Grenada Deferred, 10, Mexican Three per Cents, 25¾; Peruvian Six per Cents, 104; to 105; Portuguese Four per Cents Converted, 60¾, 61; to 65, Portugues Four per Cents, 38, Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104; Spanish Three per Cents, 49 to 48, Spanish New Deferred, [illegible] Austrian Five per Cents, [illegible] Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible] Dutch Four per Cents, [illegible] Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible] Equador Bonds, [illegible] Mexican Three per Cents, [illegible] Venezuela Three per Cents, [illegible] Chilian Six per Cents, [illegible] Columbian Six per Cents, [illegible] Costa Rica Six per Cents, [illegible] Ecuador Deferred, [illegible] Guatemala Deferred, [illegible] Peruvian Three per Cents, [illegible] Portuguese Five per Cents, [illegible] Sardinian Five per Cents, [illegible] Sardinian Three per Cents, [illegible] Swedish Four per Cents, [illegible] Swiss Four per Cents, [illegible] Turkish Six per Cents, [illegible] Venezuela Deferred, [illegible] Chilian Three per Cents, [illegible] Equador Three per Cents, [illegible] Mexican Five per Cents, [illegible] Neapolitan Five per Cents, [illegible] Peruvian Four per Cents, [illegible] Russian Five per Cents, [illegible] Spanish Deferred, [illegible] Spanish Passive, [illegible] Spanish Three per Cents Annuities, [illegible] Swedish Three per Cents, [illegible] Swiss Three per Cents, [illegible] Turkish Four per Cents, [illegible] Turkish Scrip, [illegible] Venezuela Four per Cents, [illegible] Venezuela Five per Cents, [illegible] Belgian Five per Cents, [illegible] Belgian Three per Cents, [illegible] Brazilian Five per Cents, [illegible] Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, [illegible] Chilian Six per Cents, [illegible] Columbian Six per Cents, [illegible] Costa Rica Six per Cents, [illegible] Ecuador Deferred, [illegible] Ecuador Three per Cents, [illegible] Grenada Deferred, [illegible] Guatemala Deferred, [illegible] Mexican Five per Cents, [illegible] Mexican Three per Cents, [illegible] Neapolitan Five per Cents, [illegible] Peruvian Four per Cents, [illegible] Peruvian Six per Cents, [illegible] Portuguese Four per Cents, [illegible] Portuguese Five per Cents, [illegible] Russian Five per Cents, [illegible] Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, [illegible] Spanish Deferred, [illegible] Spanish Passive, [illegible] Spanish Three per Cents Annuities, [illegible] Swedish Three per Cents, [illegible] Swiss Three per Cents, [illegible] Swiss Four per Cents, [illegible] Turkish Four per Cents, [illegible] Turkish Six

NEW MUSIC, &c.

E. SILAS.—The following WORKS of this eminent Composer are NOW READY for the PIANOFORTE:—Amaranthe—Deux Pensées Fugitives—Capricess, Nos 1 and 2 Nocturne—Andante [illegible] in D minor, performed [illegible] the New Philharmonic Society.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co, 201, Regent-street.

THE TREE of the DESERT. SONG, written and composed by LOUISA and HANNAH BINFIELD. This song was suggested by an interesting passage in Layard's "Nineveh," and will be found as refreshing to the lovers of sweet music as the tree described was to the weary travellers. Price 2s, post free.—J WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

TIS NOT FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS.—In answer to numerous inquiries, it is respectfully announced that this popular SONG, written by CARPENTER, composed by SPORLE, may now be had of all Musicsellers, or free by post for 2s of the publisher, J WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside. It is, both in words and music, a composition of striking originality.

Just published.

WHY not be HAPPY NOW?—(New Song)—COCKS and CO, New Burlington-street.—May be had through any Musicseller; and will be sent free (on receipt of 24 stamps) by Miss BARRAS, Musicseller, Rotherham.

FARMER'S NEW PIANOFORTE TUTOR, full music size, 33 pages, stitched cover, large notes, arranged differently to instruction books generally, merely giving the rudiments in a simple form. This tutor has been suggested by much experience, and will be found a very practical book. Price 4s. J WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside. Postage free.

THE OLD CHIMNEY CORNER. By J. M. JOLLY. This beautiful composition might tempt the very "Cricket on the Hearth" to mingle his chirp with its home-inspiring strains. The joys of the fireside and domestic circle are vividly pourtrayed in the expressive words and music of this exquisite song. Sent post-free for 2s.—J WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside.

ROSE of my HEART.—WALTER MAYNARD'S last BALLAD, exquisitely Illustrated by BRANDARD, price 2s.

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NEW POLKA.—The "SURPRISE."—Just published, for the Pianoforte, and may be had of all Musicsellers, price 1s 6d. Sent post free, by forwarding 18 penny stamps to Mr SPRAGUE, publisher, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

THE QUEEN'S BALL.—M. D'ALBERT'S last set of Waltzes, "The Queen of Roses," [illegible] and the newest Quadrille, [illegible] price 3s, first performed by [illegible] band at her Majesty's State Ball, and [illegible] admired [illegible] is a most effective Quadrille on Italian airs; the set of Waltzes, one of M d'Albert's best original Sets, both are beautifully illustrated in colours.—CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

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NEW SONGS, all in a cheerful style.—"My Dream": there are several [illegible] in this song which have been much applauded when sung in public. "A Muse is as good as a Muse," a very lively song [illegible] and Music by [illegible]. "Live with a Happy Heart," Poetry by F W N Bayly. "Keep the heart light as you can," Poetry by C Swain, Music by [illegible]. "I feel I love [illegible] best," Poetry by F W N Bayly. "Home and friends [illegible]," Poetry by C Swain, Music by [illegible]. Price 2s each, postage free.

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12 Teaspoons	1 7 0	12 Teaspoons	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 18 0	4 Sauce Ladles	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 16 6	2 Gravy Spoons	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	4 Salt Spoons	0 15 0
1 Fish Knife	0 18 0	1 Fish Knife	1 4 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 5 0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 9 0
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Mourning Silks of every description
Patterns sent free (by post) to any part.
Address W W SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

INDIA SHAWLS.—WANTED to PURCHASE, India Shawls, Delhi Scarfs, Gold Embroidered and China Shawls; or Parties desirous of exchanging such articles for Household Linen, Silks, or Shawls, will find themselves liberally treated. Apply at HOWES and HART'S India Warehouse, 60, Fleet-street, where all descriptions of India, French, Paisley, and Barège Shawls are at present on sale, at the lowest cash prices.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—SELLING OFF.—Aspasian Robes and Flounced Muslins. New goods for the approaching season. The stock of an eminent manufacturer of very choice Muslins purchased at a discount of 50 per cent (half price) price 2s 11½d the robe, in all the new colours, and warranted fast. Patterns sent free. Selling off at the Foreign and British Muslin Warehouse. HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, Oxford-street.

UNRIVALLED DISPLAY of new SPRING and SUMMER SILKS, French and German Printed Muslins, Organdies, Swiss Cambrics, Plain and Printed Barèges, Balzarines, &c, &c, &c, at Messrs BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-road. All new goods, and at nearly half the price of any former season. Elegant and useful striped, checked, and Glacé Silks, in every diversity of style, at 15s 6d to 23s 6d the full dress.

NEW CHAMELEON SILKS (Wide Width), 2s 3½d. per yard, worth 3s 9d. Beautiful Brocade, Damask, and the Rainbow Silks from 25s 6d to 3½ guineas the robe, Black Silks, Satinettes, Watered and Brocaded Ducapes, Ottomans, Dress Satins, &c. &c., at unprecedented low prices; elegant French Printed Muslins and Organdies (fast colours), from 4s 6d the full dress, Plain and Printed Balzarines and French Barèges in great variety, from 6¾d per yard. The most chaste and elaborate designs ever introduced, 8s 11d to 15s 6d the full dress.

*** For the convenience of ladies in the country, patterns forwarded as usual post-free.

Observe Messrs BEECH and BERRALL'S celebrated Silk and Fancy Warehouses are numbers 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

ESTABLISHED in 1778.

CAPPER, SON, and Co, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY.
Linendrapers to the Queen.
CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
[illegible]
for Ladies and Infants
BASSINETTES and BASKETS,
Bridal Trousseaux, Baby Linen, and General Equipments of Under-clothing for Home, India, and the Colonies.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID.
The prices are economical, the material and workmanship excellent.
All parcels Carriage Free within the limit of the London Delivery Company.
Parcels of £3 sent free of Railway Carriage throughout the kingdom.

A FEW of the NOVELTIES or IMPROVEMENTS in Gentlemen's Dress, invented and chiefly secured by Registration or Patent, during the current Season, by Messrs NICOLL, REGENT-STREET, and CORNHILL, LONDON.

1st. A LIFE-PRESERVING YACHTING JACKET, suggested by the loss of the "Birkenhead" steamer; in this Coat a Swimming Belt is permanently fixed and concealed within its lining.

2d. A CLOAK CANE.—This is a Waterproof Cloak concealed within a hollow Bamboo Walking Stick.

3d. A DRESSING DRESS, an Eastern suggestion, which instantaneously clothes the wearer, and is recommended for use at the Bath, for Invalids, and for Medical men.

4th. A RIDING HABIT, which, by a very simple addition, offers to Ladies an opportunity to make a varied and graceful change in the appearance of that garment.

5th. A TOGA or CAPE, which has a double use or purpose, as it can be worn either side out.

6th. An invention to secure Robes to the shoulders, and give additional comfort to the wearers of CLERICAL, LEGAL, or MUNICIPAL ROBES.

7th. A COATEE, or JACKET, and various Garments for Youths at Colleges or Schools.

8th. A Method for the Supply of LIVERIES, by which a die is cut for the crest or arms gratuitously.

9th. Further improvements and increased value in the ONE and TWO GUINEA PALETOTS, the GUINEA TROUSERS, and HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOATS.

10th. Drawings, Designs, and Samples, together with Arms and Accoutrements, adapted for Officers of the Navy or Army, Yeomanry, Cavalry or Militia, as also Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Messrs NICOLL'S SHOW and WAREROOMS in Regent-street are in that large block of houses extending from No. 114 to No. 120 inclusive. The City Depot is at 22, Cornhill.

As Agents are established in every principal town in the United Kingdom, they are too numerous to detail in an ordinary advertisement.

At Calcutta, Messrs D Wilson and Co represent Messrs Nicoll; at Madras, E F Shaw; at Bombay, J Philips and Co; at the Cape, J Bruce and Co; at Jamaica, J Francis and Co; at Montreal, Canada, G Cowell.

PATRONISED by H.R.H. the late Duke of KENT.—The celebrated Systems of WRITING invented by Mr CARSTAIRS, and now taught in all their perfection, enabling those who require it, to obtain a command and freedom seldom, if ever equalled.—Prospectuses of Terms, &c, may be had at the Establishment, 81, Lombard-street, City.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, appartenant à la BONNE COMPAGNIE PARISIENNE, prend une maison dans un des endroits les plus jolis et proche de Paris. Elle reçoit DES DAMES ANGLAISES en PENSION. On est assuré de trouver chez elle tout le comfortable de chez soi et un intérieur agréable. En outre, si des jeunes filles désirent de l'Instruction, cette dame, par son grand talent sur le Piano et son education si distinguée, est très capable. Un célèbre Médecin Anglais veut bien accorder ses soins assidus aux personnes délicates.—S'addresser par lettres à Paris, chez Madame CALLEE BORY DE ST VINCENT, 36, Rue d'Astorg, Faubourg St Honoré.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, Fishing Tackle Maker, 191, Strand, invites Anglers to inspect his vast Stock of SALMON and TROUT RODS, and all other gear for the sure capture of river fish. Catalogues forwarded by post gratis.

TO ANGLERS.—An Exhibition Prize Medal for Fishing Tackle, Archery Weapons, and Accoutrements was awarded by the Jurors of the Great Exhibition of 1851 to ANIGE and ALDRED, for the whole of the above-mentioned goods, exhibited by them in Class 29, No 180. Anige and Aldred (who do not advertise their business) have thought it necessary to insert the above to counteract any inference that may be drawn by the public from the advertisements of G Little and Co. to the effect that the Prize Medal awarded to them was the only genuine one. Two Prize Medals only were awarded for Fishing Tackle—one to Anige and Aldred, as above, the other to G Little and Co.—ANIGE and ALDRED, Fishing Tackle and Archery Manufacturers, 125, Oxford-street, London.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.—DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom a BOOK of SPECIMENS for two postage stamps. He also beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c, at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

PAPERHANGINGS.—COTTERELL BROTHERS, 500, New Oxford-street, offer to the public a selection from all the best patterns manufactured in London and Paris, in style and economy not to be excelled. The prices range from 6d per piece of 12 yards. Samples forwarded on application, or by post on receipt of six stamps. The trade supplied on very liberal terms.—500, New Oxford-street, also at Bristol and Bath.

WEAK LEGS, &c.—BAILEY'S New Bandage is soft; it increases circulation, and gives great comfort to the parts requiring bandages. May be had through post. 6d and 7d per yard. Also, his patent elastic stockings, knee caps, socks, hunting belts, trusses, crutches, the spinal stays, and everything for the relief of the afflicted.—HUNTLEY BAILEY, 418, Oxford-street.

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS, under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, which received a Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition.—The Brown Linen combines the advantage of a flesh brush with the qualities most desirable in a towel. The White Cotton is the softest towel ever made, and absorbs moisture without the necessity of using friction. To be had of all respectable Linendrapers.

MOURNING DRESSES, MANTLES, and MILLINERY.—The increasing consumption of French productions in England necessarily induces those who aspire to be the pioneers of public taste to foster this feeling, not only by seizing every advantage which the great social and fiscal intercourse between the two nations offers, but to accomplish this so completely that the introduction of any novelties originally intended or available for adaptation to MOURNING ATTIRE may be simultaneous both in Paris and London. H COOK and CO, by the application of their great facilities have effected this desideratum; but at the same time every attention has been applied to those auxiliary aids which British industry can so pre-eminently furnish. The public are respectfully requested to inspect this collection, in which the individual excellences of each country have been most carefully studied and concentrated.—H COOK and CO, Family Mourning Warehouse, 246, Regent-street.

ARNOLD'S 5 and 6 Guinea GOLD, and 2½ and 3 Guinea SILVER WATCHES, have obtained the greatest reputation—a fair assurance that, where real excellence is considered, and compared with the prices, they are unequalled. Sent free, with written warranty, to any part of the kingdom.—W S ARNOLD, Market-place, Boston.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, and £10 10s GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s, one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free for 2d.

ENGLISH SILVER LEVER WATCHES, £3 [illegible] Gold ditto, £8 8s; in double backed cases, jewelled, and all the recent improvements. Horizontal Silver (Geneva) Watches, £1 2s; best quality, £2 15s; Gold ditto, £4 4s; Gold Geneva Levers, jewelled in 10 holes, £6 6s; English Eight-day Shop-dials £2 each. A written warranty given with every watch and clock for 12 months. Watches, clocks, &c, repaired on the premises by the most experienced workmen, at the smallest remunerating (stated) charges. J MYERS'S Watch and Clock Manufactory, Westminster-road, eight doors from the Railway Arch.

HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths, 284, High Holborn (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street), the only genuine watchmakers of the name in London. Handsome GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, richly engraved cases and dials, with all the late improvements, from £3 10s.; silver watches, with movements equal to the above, richly chased dials, £2 5s; highly-finished patent gold lever watches, jewelled in four holes, £6 6s; silver, ditto, £3 15s. A written guarantee given with each watch. A rich and choice selection of fine gold chains, commencing at 36s each. English and foreign watches, clocks, and chronometers, cleaned, adjusted, and rated by scientific workmen. Gold, plate, diamonds, watches, &c, purchased, or taken in exchange.

Messrs. Hawleys beg respectfully to inform the nobility and the public that they have no connexion with any house assuming their name.

Divide about the broade bride-cake,
Round about the bride's stake. BEN JONSON.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS PROVIDED entire, in Town and Country, by Messrs PURSSELL, Cornhill, near the Exchange; including Wines of the rarest vintages, and the hire of Plate, China, Servants, and Carriages. Bills of Fare, with Terms, sent per post for any number required. A magnificent display of BRIDE-CAKES for selection. Ball Suppers furnished complete, including Lights and Music. Experienced Cooks and Table Decorators sent to any part of the country, for the management of Entertainments. Soups, Made Dishes, Ices, &c., carefully packed for country orders.—Messrs PURSSELLS, Cornhill.

CAUTION.—To Tradesmen, Merchants, Shippers, Outfitters, &c.—Whereas it has lately come to my knowledge, that some unprincipled person or persons have for some time past been imposing upon the public, by selling to the trade and others a spurious article under the name of BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. This is to give Notice, that I am the Original and sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said article, and do not employ any Traveller, or authorise any person to represent themselves as coming from my Establishment for the purpose of selling the said Ink. This Caution is published by me to prevent further imposition upon the public, and serious injury to myself.—E R BOND, Sole Executrix and Widow of the late John Bond, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, London.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post, contains designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred different Bedsteads, in Iron, Brass, Japanned Wood, Polished Birch, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut-tree Woods; also, their Priced List of Bedding; and their new Wareroom enables them to keep one of each design fixed for inspection. They have also, in addition to their usual stock, a great variety of the best designs of Parisian Bedsteads, both in Wood and Iron, which they have just imported.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible: it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired. Invaluable newly invented spectacles, the most powerful telescopes, opera and race glasses; also a very small, powerful, waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at the distance of from four to five miles.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, aurists and opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS, for Wind in the Stomach, windy spasms, indigestion, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart, jaundice, biliousness, liver complaints, piles, tic-doloureux, gout, asthma, costiveness, and all complaints having their origin in a disordered state of the stomach. They are purely vegetable, being composed entirely of vegetable extracts, hence, in all cases where the stomach does not rightly perform its office, they are at once the most harmless, pleasant, and efficacious assistant possible. These pills, by their peculiar action, give a tone to the stomach and bowels, disperse wind, assimilate with the food, and purify the blood. The sale of these pills is unprecedented. 2000 boxes have been sold in Lincolnshire in three months—a sale which no other medicine ever obtained, in so limited a circle, in so short a time. They are a sterling medicine, far superior to the numerous quack medicines of the day, most of which are only intended to enrich the pockets of the makers, and not the actual cure of diseases.

(Testimonial from a Clergyman of Lincoln.)

"Mr Woodcock—Sir: Having derived great advantages from your 'Wind Pills,' I have much pleasure in recommending them to others, in the hope that by so doing it may be the means of alleviating and ultimately removing pain and suffering, and of remunerating you in some degree for the preparation of so useful a medicine.

"A MINISTER OF RELIGION."

Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, London; and may be obtained through all Medicine Vendors, or sent free by post on receipt of the price in stamps (pre-paid), by PAGE D WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d per box.

HORSE-RACING GAME.—The ORIGINAL GAME, as published by E C SPURIN, can only be had at his Warehouse, 37, New Bond-street, London, with the latest improvements. The inferior imitations of his Game are also kept. Smaller Games for Children, from 2s 6d and upwards.

CHESSMEN in Ivory, Bone, and Hard Woods, cheap, at HALLETT'S Ivory Turnery Manufactory, 83, High Holborn. Try his 4s 6d set. The Trade supplied. N B. India and other Chessmen repaired. Ivory turning taught, at 1s 6d per lesson.

REEVES'S MOIST WATER-COLOURS, warranted to keep in any climate. Also, their Colours in Cakes and pure Cumberland Lead Pencils are now used by all artists.—Manufactory, 113, Cheapside, London.

GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per Bottle; ELECTRO LIQUID SILVER, 1s.—These established preparations make old gilt frames and worn-off plated articles NEW, by a single application.—SMITH, 281, Strand; Deane's, London-bridge; Appleby, Soho Bazaar, Coleman, Pantheon, Aplin, 23, Lowther Arcade.

IMPROVED AIR CANES for Shooting Rooks, Rabbits, Sea Fowl, &c, with Ball; Small Birds with Shot; Fish with Harpoon and Line, &c. Prices from 55s, Pump and Apparatus Complete. Superior Pea Rifles, 105s. REILLY, Gunmaker, New Oxford street.

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These Needles have been celebrated for the last half-century, and are unsurpassed in excellence. They are manufactured of the best spring steel, have highly-finished taper points, and perfectly burnished drilled eyes. Sold in papers, and in every variety of fancy boxes and cases adapted for presents, by OWEN, 98, Oxford-street; Millikin, 151, Strand; Looker, 42, Leadenhall-street, City; and by many drapers.

"Thomas Boulton, manufacturer, London," on each paper.

THE GORGET, SELF-ADJUSTING SHIRT.—The most perfect and easy fitting Shirt yet produced, and by a simple invention of the Patentee adjusts itself to all movements of the body, both back and front, either walking, sitting, or riding, 42s the half-dozen, including the Elliptic Wristband. Illustrated Price List, with directions for self-measure, forwarded post free. Patentee, G P COOPER, Tailor to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, 6, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East.

RODGERS'S IMPROVED SHIRTS, 26s, 31s 6d, and 37s 6d the Half-Dozen, are cut upon a new and improved principle, and combine the highest degree of excellence at the smallest cost. Satisfaction is, as usual, guaranteed, or the money returned.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS, with full particulars and directions for self-measurement, gratis and post free; and, if required, patterns of the new Coloured Shirtings, at 26s the half-dozen, post free on receipt of four stamps.

RODGERS and CO, Improved Shirt-Makers, 59, St Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London. Established 60 years.

CORK HATS.—The manufacture of these Hats was so defective last season on the part of most houses, as to lead the public in many cases to condemn one of the greatest improvements that has been effected since the introduction of silk hats, whilst the manual difficulty of learning the use of a new material still deters others of acknowledged reputation from attempting to produce them. It is, however, now indisputable, that cork, employed skilfully, does form the best material for Hats, being durable from its toughness, and the only elastic and cool foundation for the silk covering now universally in use. The public are cautioned to purchase these Hats only of experienced makers. Exhibited at the Great Exhibition, Class 28, No 125.

CORK HATS.—Classes 28, No. 125; and 5, No. 58.—These Hats, shown in the above Classes at the Great Exhibition, by Messrs GAIMES, SANDERS, and NICOL, and which are now held in the highest estimation for their elasticity, lightness, and general comfort to the wearer, may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of the manufacturers, at 22, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, at their Branch Establishment, No. 111, Strand; at all the principal towns in England and Scotland, several of the continental cities, and at any of the British colonies. Weight from 4 oz., prices varying as with other hats. Sample cases forwarded on receiving remittance.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter received from Mr C Hacker, Surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—

"Office of Works, Woburn Park, Jan 10, 1852.

"In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for pump suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will eat lead through in two years. We have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job. "Yours, &c, C HACKER."

N.B.—The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubes, lining tanks, &c., will be forwarded on the receipt of three postage stamps.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

BARKER'S RAZOR PAPER, for wiping the lather from the Razor while shaving, by which simple process alone, and without the least trouble, a razor once properly set, instead of getting dull by use, will improve in keenness and evenness, and afterwards be constantly preserved in perfect shaving order without hone or strop. "It is an invention that should be patronised on every gentleman's dressing table, and in saying thus much we speak only from long and comfortable experience."—Morning Advertiser. Sold in packets at 6d, 1s, and boxes at 3s, by the principal perfumers, stationers, &c, and by the inventor and sole manufacturers, F BARKER and SONS, Stationers, Hammersmith, who will, on receipt of 14 postage stamps, return a 1s packet for trial, postage free.

EVERYTHING for the TOILET, at MECHI'S MANUFACTORY, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET.—Superior Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving and Flesh Brushes, Clothes and Hat Brushes, Combs, Washing and Shaving Soaps, Various Nail and Corn instruments, Razors, Razor Strops and Paste, and Shaving Powder; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, with or without fittings, in Russia Leather, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Japan-ware; Ladies' Companions and Pocket-books elegantly fitted; also Knitting Boxes, Envelope Cases, Card Cases, Note and Cake Baskets, Beautiful Inkstands, and an infinity of recherché articles not to be equalled.

DR. PALLACE'S PILLS are the best remedy for Affections of the Head, Nerves, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, and Depression of Spirits. Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 6s, by HANNAY and Co. 63, Oxford-street, London; and through all chemists and medicine vendors.

FREEDOM from COUGH in TEN MINUTES is insured by Dr LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box. Sold by all druggists. Also, Dr LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, the best medicine for Females. They have a pleasant taste.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—Tourists to the Lakes, to the Mountain, or to the Continent, while studying what shall be the contents of the carpet-bag, should not omit a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. On account of their mild and effective operation, they are now more used by all travellers than any other medicines are. For sea voyages they are acknowledged to be all that is required, preventing all scurvy, &c.—Sold by E Edwards, 67, St Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, Sutton and Co, Bow Churchyard, London; Raimes and Co, Edinburgh; Mottershead and Co, Manchester; Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow; and by all chemists; in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Hamilton-place, New-road, London.

The Principles of the HYGEIAN or MORISONIAN SYSTEM are contained in the following propositions:—

1. [illegible] the blood.
2. [illegible] from the blood.
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible] from the impurity of the blood, or, in other words, [illegible] humours lodged in the body.
5. Pain and disease have the same origin; and may therefore be considered synonymous.
6. From the intimate connexion subsisting between mind and body, the health of the one must conduce to the serenity of the other.
7. [illegible] by Vegetables is the only effectual mode of eradicating disease.
8. The discovery of a Vegetable Compound, capable of being digested, and mixing with the blood, so as to impart to it the energy requisite for ridding the body of all impurities, was a desideratum.
9. [illegible] JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, in the composition of the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, MORISON'S PILLS, of the British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London.

50,000 CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. It is the natural remedy (which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures, from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties) of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, blood to the head, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. In canisters, [illegible] 2 lb, 4s 6d; 5 lb, 11s; 12 lb, 22s; super-refined, 5 lb, 22s; 10 lb, 33s. The 10 lb and 12 lb carriage-free, on receipt of Post-office order. BARRY, DU BARRY, and Co, 127, New Bond-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co, 182, Piccadilly; Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; and through all respectable Grocers and Chemists.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ENGLISH SONGS & MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852.

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

THE DREAMS OF YOUTH.

[AIR—"Pray Goody, please to moderate."]

I.

Oh! youth's fond dreams, like evening skies,
Are tinged with colours bright;
Their cloud-built halls and turrets rise
In lines of lingering light.
Airy, fairy,
In the beam they glow,
As if they 'd last
Through every blast
That angry fate might blow.
But time wears on with stealthy pace
And robes of solemn grey,
And in the shadow of her face
The glories fade away.

II.

But not in vain the splendours die,
For worlds before unseen
Rise on the forehead of the sky,
Unchanging and serene.
Gleaming, streaming,
Through the dark they shew
Their lustrous forms
Above the storms
That rend our earth below.
So pass the visions of our youth,
In time's advancing shade;
Yet evermore the stars of truth
Shine brighter when they fade.

NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

THE DREAMS OF YOUTH.

"PRAY, GOODY, PLEASE TO MODERATE."—Among the many popular airs which were selected for the burletta of *Midas*, this is one of the best; and we have ample testimony for believing that it was composed by Dr. Burney, the learned writer of *A General History of Music*. In *Some Account of the English Stage*, in ten volumes, published at Bath in 1832, and ascribed to the Rev. John Genest, M.A., it is stated, "that in order to oppose the musical pieces which were performed with such success at S. A. (the Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin), *Midas* was first produced, in the season commencing October 1761. In ridicule of the other house (the Crow Street Theatre), it was ludicrously announced as being brought forward under the conduct of Signor Josephi Vernoni (honest Joe Vernon). It was then in three acts; but being found too long, was afterwards cut down to two." In the year 1764 this burlesque piece was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre, and in three acts, as originally produced in Dublin; on which occasion, the celebrated Charles Dibdin made his first public appearance as a singer, in the part of Momus. It was performed, however, for a few nights only; but subsequently had a longer career at Drury Lane Theatre, the principal part, that of Apollo, being ably sustained by Michael Kelly. In 1812, *Midas* was revived at Covent Garden with considerable success; and the present air attained a vast popularity, not only from its simple beauty, but from the peculiar grace with which it was sung by Mr. Sinclair. For a long time it remained uncertain who was the composer of "Pray, Goody," though very little doubt was generally entertained as to its English origin. It has been attributed to Dr. Arne, and with good reason; for besides being similar in its structure to some of his melodies of that class, we may take into consideration that previously to the first production of *Midas*, several of Arne's dramatic pieces were composed and produced by him in Dublin, and that his music had become extremely popular in Ireland. It has also been rather obstinately contested, that the air of "Pray, Goody" is one of the musical emanations of Jean Jacques Rousseau, though on what rational grounds I am at a loss to imagine. I have examined the first and latest editions of his pretty, and only, operatic drama, *Le Devin du Village*, but there are no traces in that work of "Pray, Goody;" and I have been unable to meet with it either in the printed collection of nearly a hundred songs, &c. composed by Rousseau, entitled *Les Consolations des Misères de ma Vie*, or among his thirty-four songs, in his own handwriting, deposited in the British Museum. I have also looked through several other collections, containing some thousands of old "French songs" (among which I found many that are unmistakeably *English*), yet I searched in vain for the present melody. But a remarkable evidence has come to light, which clearly shews that in this case no plea can be substantiated in favour of Rousseau, or any other French composer; for, in the first edition of *Midas*, printed in London, 1764, it is stated, that the air of "Pray, Goody," is "*A Tune in Queen Mab*;" a pantomime brought out at Drury Lane Theatre in 1750, the *whole* of the music of which, according to the assertion of Madame D'Arblay, was composed by her father, Dr. Charles Burney. Madame D'Arblay, in her Memoirs of Dr. Burney, adds, that "the music of *Queen Mab*, pleasing and natural, was soon popular," but

WORDS OF THE SONGS.

THE NAMES ON THE BEECH-TREE.

[Air, "Oh! how shall I in language weak.]

I.

Where are they gone, the beautiful,
The young, the fond, the free,
Who carved their names upon thy bark,
Thou lordly beechen tree?
Alas, the change! thy leaves grow green,
Thine arms are strong and bold;
But hopes are dead, and joys are fled,
And burning love is cold.

II.

'Tis sad to think, O beechen tree,
All beauteous as thou art,
That thy broad stem and spreading boughs
Outlive the human heart:
From year to year thy leaves unfold,
And woo the birds to sing,
While Hope and Passion droop and die,
And feel no second spring.

III.

Yet ah! not so: the youthful loves,
Whose fond memorials twine
Around thy girth, thou ancient tree,
Have higher life than thine.
Though dead to earth, as bygone leaves
By winds of autumn driven,
A hope divine inspires our souls;
They bloom again in heaven.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

[Air—"Thursday in the morn."]

I.

Firm as England's coast,
When the tempests blow,
Stood the British line,
And foiled the advancing foe.
The fierce Napoleon sighed to win the day;
But Wellington was calm—the master of the fray.
He saw the time had come;
Blow trumpets!—beat the drum!
And when the order flew
Like light o'er Waterloo,
And the great immortal strife begun:—
"Now be brief,"
Said the chief,
"We'll excel all the deeds we have done—
Follow me,
You shall see
How the battle should be fought and won."

II.

Ney and all his men,
Never known to fail,
Fled in sudden rout,
Like storms of rattling hail.
The old Imperial Guard—Napoleon's boast—
Dissolved before the shock of the mighty British host;
And Blucher, found at last,
Came sweeping like a blast.
The knell of France had pealed;
The Frenchmen fled the field;
The great Napoleon saw he was undone;—
"Follow me,"
Then said he;
"All is lost!—they are coming!—let us run!
Sauvons-nous!
They pursue—
And the battle has been lost and won."

III.

Thus the fight was fought,
Not for vain renown,
Not for sake of war,
Or mad ambition's crown;
But for the sake of peace, unknown so long,
To give the world repose from tyranny and wrong.
And thus for evermore,
Unconquer'd as before,
May Britain stand her ground,
And Wellingtons be found
To wave her glorious banner to the sun,
And to lead,
When we need,
Crying, "Englishmen, the strife has begun!
Follow me,
You shall see
How the battle should be fought and won!"

THE EMIGRANTS.

[Air—"When you gave me the Garland."]

I.

Farewell to thee, England! oh, land of our birth,
The pride and the glory and queen of the earth!
We sail with sad hearts to a land far away,
In search of the bread that may fail if we stay.
New faces glow bright in the blaze of our fires,
The stranger sits down in the halls of our sires.
Farewell! oh, farewell to thy beautiful shore!
England! dear England! farewell evermore!

II.

We've courage to lead us;—there's strength in our hands;—
There's wealth to be won in the far distant lands;
For us and our children are acres to spare,
And the name of our fathers forbids to despair.
There are homes in the world for the honest and free,
And kingdoms and empires to found o'er the sea:
We quit not in anger thy beautiful shore;
'Tis with tears that we bid thee farewell evermore!

III.

Farewell! oh, farewell! in the land where we go
Our heart's deep affection shall lighten our wo:
Thy manners, thy language, thy faith, and thy fame,
Shall follow our footsteps, and flourish the same;
Thy virtues shall live in the songs that we sing,
And the tales that we tell to thy glory shall cling.
Farewell! oh, farewell to thy time-hallow'd shore!
England! dear England! farewell evermore!

that her father "observed at this time the strictest *incognito* concerning all these productions, though no motive for it is found amongst his papers, nor does there remain any recollective explanation." The same authority further informs us, that "the music, when printed, made its appearance in the world as the offspring of a *Society of the Sons of Apollo*; and Oswald, a famous bookseller, published it by that title, and knew nothing of its real parentage." Many airs, ballads, cantatas, and other musical pieces, "were put forth also, as from that imaginary society; but all sprang from the same source, and all were equally unacknowledged." Madame D'Arblay has supposed, however, that as her father was at that period under articles, as a pupil, to Dr. Arne, he was not at liberty to publish his earlier musical compositions in his own name. Be this as it may, I am decidedly of opinion that "Pray, Goody" has been rightfully claimed as an English air, and that the composer of it was Dr. Burney.

THE NAMES ON THE BEECH-TREE.

"Oh, how shall I in language weak."—An air composed by Henry Carey in the early part of the last century, and that became a great favourite when, many years afterwards, it was introduced into the ballad opera of *Love in a Village*. This beautiful melody, with other words, beginning "Is there a charm, ye powers above," may also be found in Dr. Burney's English Collection of Songs, now in the British Museum. The name of "Honest Harry Carey" is more generally known, however, in connexion with the popular song of "Sally in our alley," which was written and composed by him; though, after making some further inquiry, there does not appear to be any reasonable authority for our supposing that Carey set that song to music a *second* time. The version of the air as sung by Incledon, and published in a former number of the present series of melodies, being almost the identical tune of a song called "The London Lass," and beginning, "What though I am a London dame;" the words and music of which are in Walsh's *British Musical Miscellany, or the Delightful Grove*, vol. i.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

"Thursday in the morn."—The spirited national song beginning "Thursday in the morn, the nineteenth of May," and entitled "Russell's Triumph, or the Memorable Ninety-two," was written in celebration of the great battle "fought and won" in 1692 by the English fleet under the command of Admiral Russell, who was shortly after that event created Earl of Orford. This song was set to music by Mr. Samuel Akeroyde, the composer of many vocal pieces that were published towards the end of the seventeenth century. The earliest copy of it I have been able to meet with is in the collection of songs called *Clio and Euterpe*, printed in 1758. It may also be found in *The Songster's Companion*, 1775; *The Convivial Songster*, 1782; *Hyde's Collection of Songs, &c.*; and *Ritson's English Songs*; though in Ritson's edition the air appears to have been slightly altered from the original. Another printed copy of the tune is preserved in the British Museum; the words adapted to it, however, differ materially from those which were written to commemorate Admiral Russell's triumph.

THE EMIGRANTS.

"When you gave me the Garland."—A beautiful air, composed by Dr. Arne, in 1742, for his opera of *Eliza*. The masques of *Britannia* and *The Judgment of Paris*, *Thomas and Sally*, a musical entertainment, and *Eliza*, an opera in three acts, were composed and first produced by Dr. Arne in Dublin. They were afterwards brought out, with various success, at the principal theatres in London; but though recommended by their purely English style, and possessing considerable merit as productions of real genius, they did not obtain an amount of public favour equal to that which had previously been bestowed on Dr. Arne's music for Milton's masque of *Comus*. Nor can they properly be ranked with his admirable opera of *Artaxerxes*, on which, indeed, the musical reputation of Arne must ever chiefly depend. It is not generally known, that in 1765 Dr. Arne produced an Italian opera, entitled *L'Olimpiade*, at the King's (now Her Majesty's) Theatre. *Artaxerxes*, however, composed in 1762, is among the latest of his *English* dramatic works.

THE DREAMS OF YOUTH.

Air, "Pray, Goody, please to moderate."

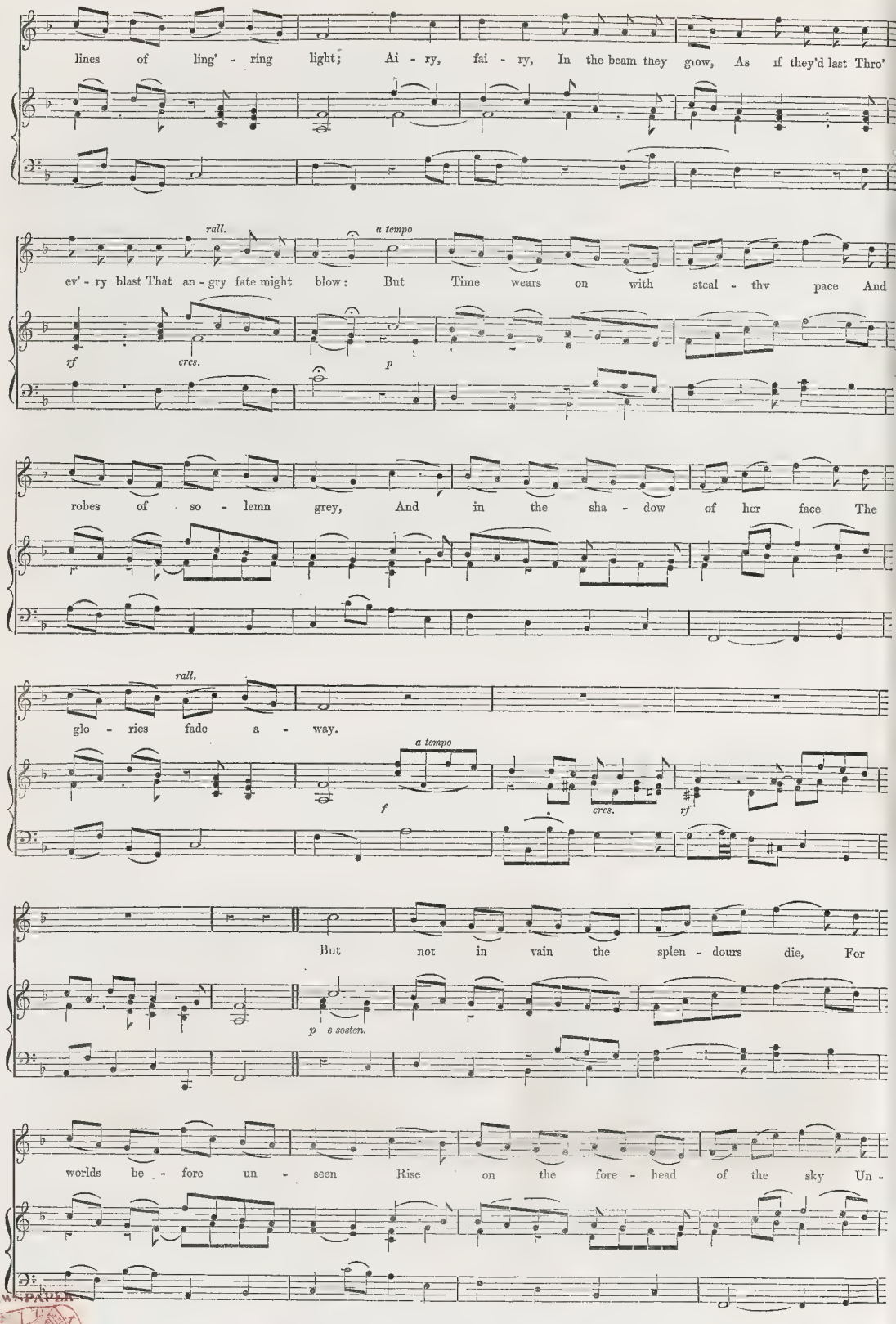
Moderately slow, and tranquilly.

p e sosten. *cres.* *f* *rf*

Oh! youth's fond dreams, like eve - ning skies, Are

p e sosten.

tinged with co - lours bright, Their cloud - built halls and tur - rets rise In


lines of ling' - ring light; Ai - ry, fai - ry, In the beam they glow, As if they'd last Thro'
rall.
a tempo
ev' - ry blast That an - gry fate might blow: But Time wears on with steal - thy pace And
rf
cres.
p
robes of so - lemn grey, And in the sha - dow of her face The
rall.
glo - ries fade a - way.
a tempo
f
cres.
rf
But not in vain the splen - dours die, For
p e sosten.
worlds be - fore un - seen Rise on the fore - head of the sky Un -

NEWSPAPER

THE DREAMS OF YOUTH.

chang - ing and se - rene. Gleam - ing, stream - ing, Thro' the dark they shew Their lus - trous forms A -

rall. *a tempo*

bove the storms That rend our earth be - low. So pass the vi - sions of our youth In

rf *cres.* *p*

Time's ad - vanc - ing shade; Yet e - ver - more the stars of Truth Shine

rall.

bright - er when they fade.

a tempo

f

THE NAMES ON THE BEECH-TREE.

Gracefully, and rather slow.

AIR, "OH, HOW SHALL I IN LANGUAGE WEAK.'

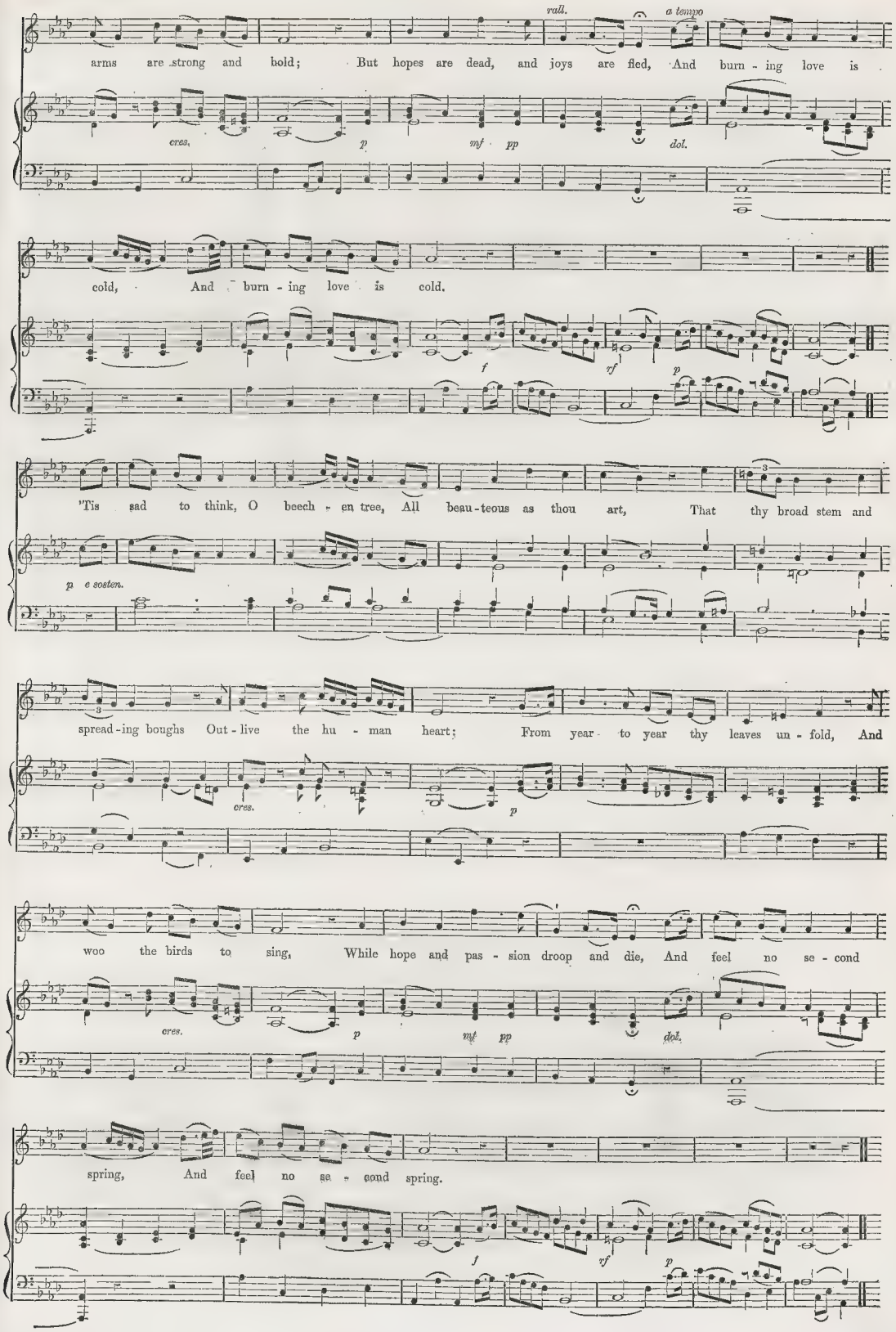
p *vf* *vf* *vf* *cres.* *f* *vf* *p*

Where are they gone, the beau - ti-ful, The young, the fond, the free, Who carved their names up -

p e sosten.

on thy bark, Thou lord - ly beech - en tree? A - las the change! thy leaves grow green, Thine

cres. *p*


rall.
a tempo
arms are strong and bold; But hopes are dead, and joys are fled, And burn - ing love is
cres.
p
mf
pp
dol.
cold, And burn - ing love is cold.
f
rf
p
'Tis sad to think, O beech - en tree, All beau - teous as thou art, That thy broad stem and
p e sosten.
spread - ing boughs Out - live the hu - man heart; From year - to year thy leaves un - fold, And
cres.
p
woo the birds to sing, While hope and pas - sion droop and die, And feel no se - cond
cres.
p
mf
pp
dol.
spring, And feel no se - cond spring.
f
rf
p

Yet ah! not so: the youth - ful loves, Whose fond me - mo - rials twine A - round thy girth, thou

p e sosten.

an - cient tree, Have high - er life than thine. Tho' dead to earth, as by - gone leaves By

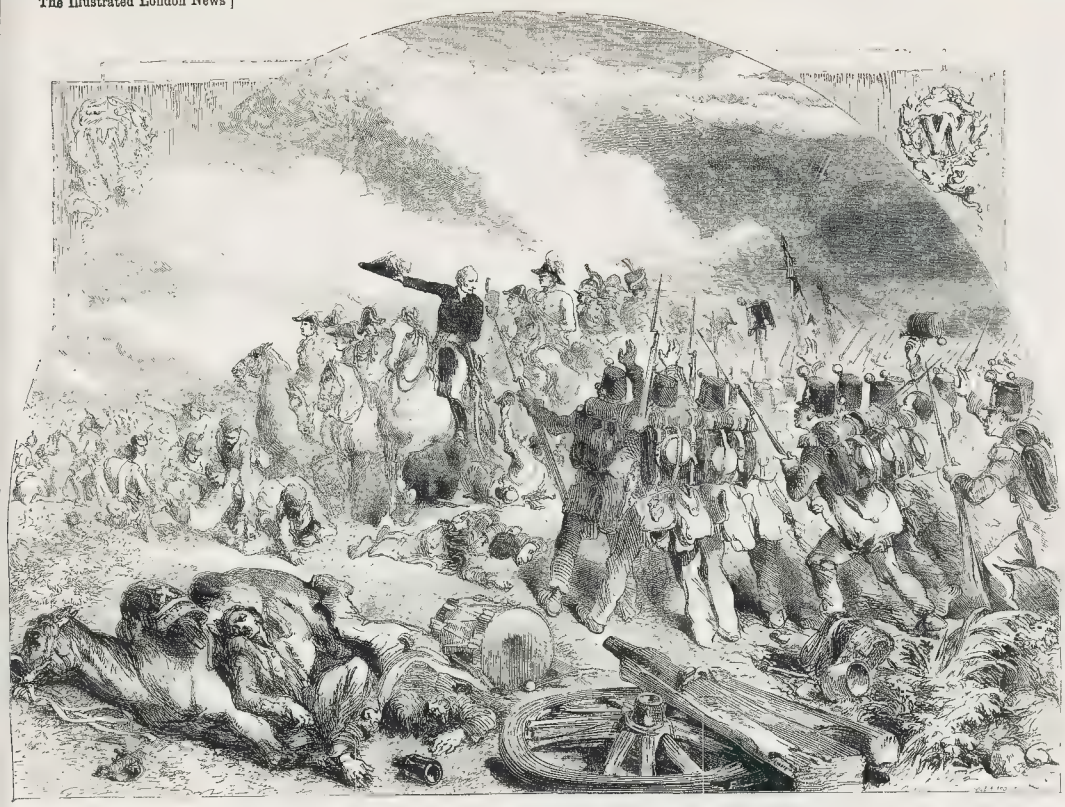
cres. *p*

winds of au - tumn driven, A hope di - vine in - spires our souls; They bloom a - gain in

cres. *p* *mf* *dol.*

heaven, They bloom a - gain in heaven.

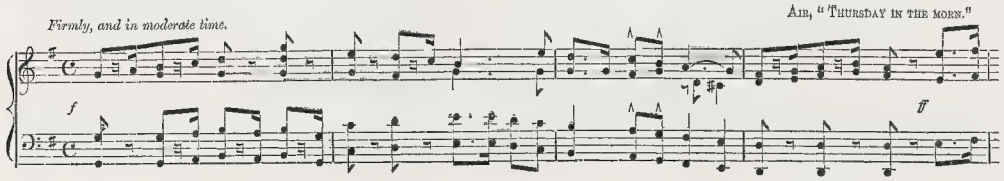
cres. *f* *rall.* *p*

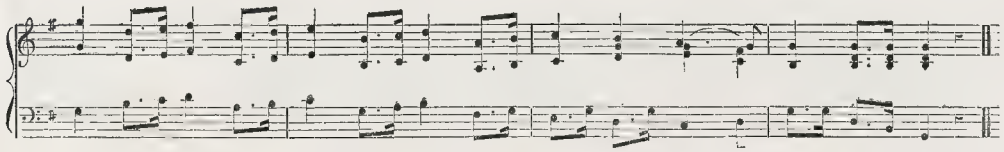


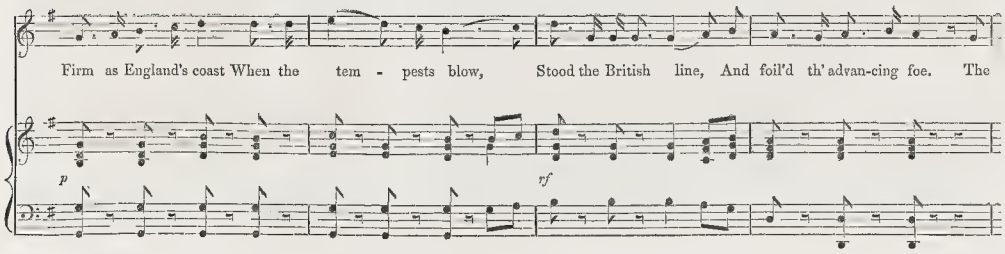
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

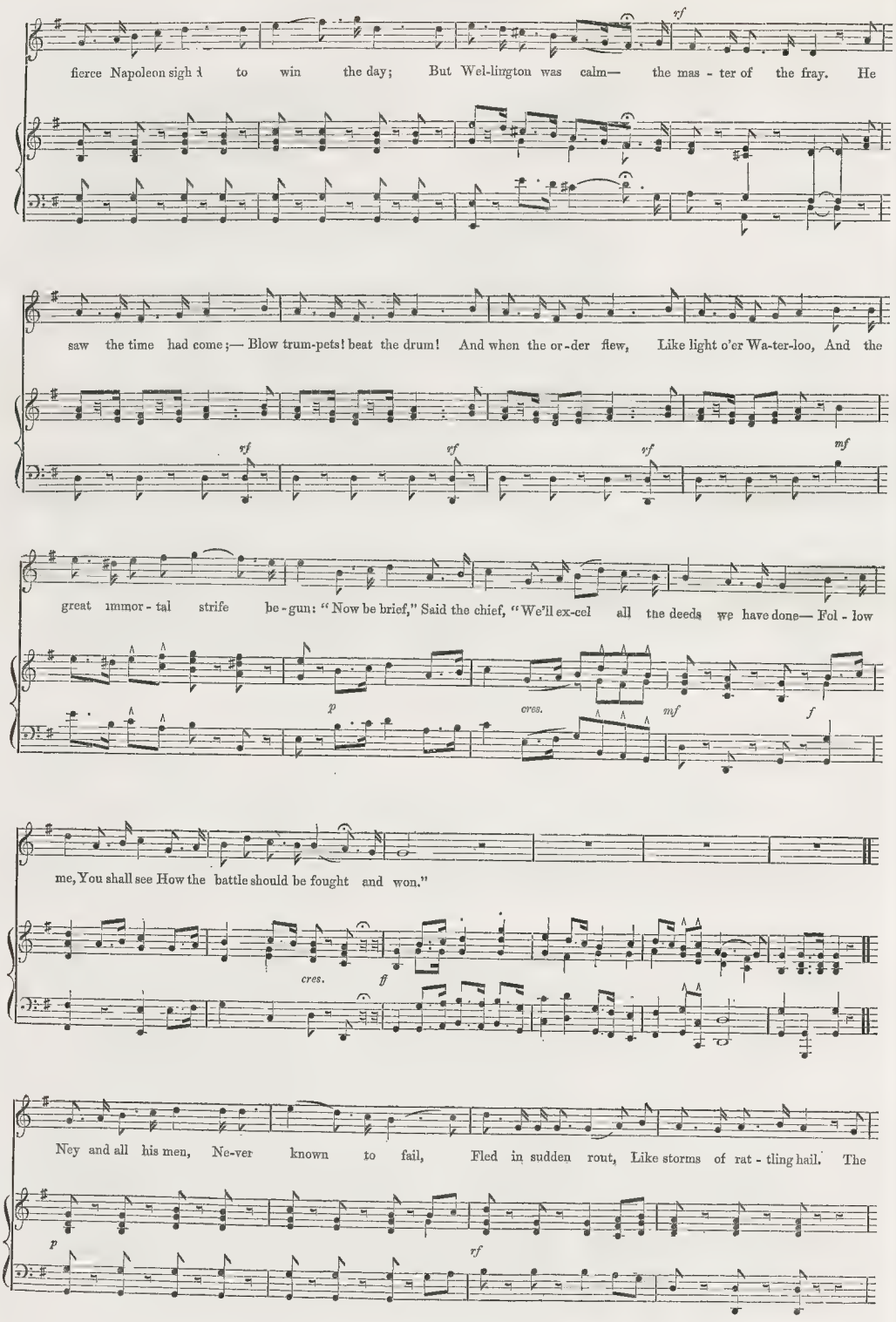
Firmly, and in moderate time.

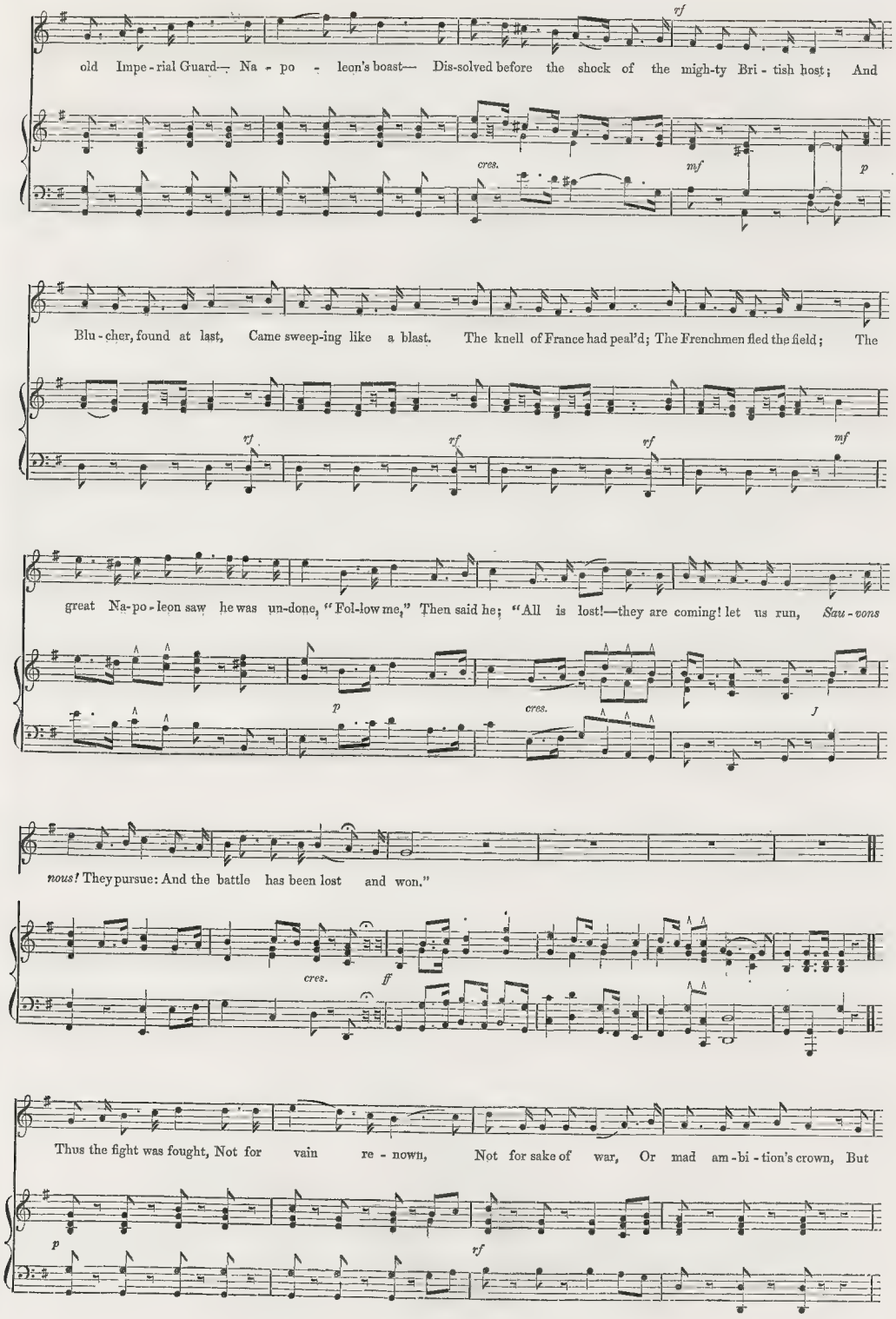
AIR, "THURSDAY IN THE MORN."








rf
fierce Napoleon sigh'd to win the day; But Wel-lington was calm— the mas - ter of the fray. He
saw the time had come;— Blow trum-pets! beat the drum! And when the or-der flew, Like light o'er Wa-ter-loo, And the
rf
rf
rf
mf
great immor - tal strife be-gun: "Now be brief," Said the chief, "We'll ex-cel all the deeds we have done— Fol - low
p
cres.
mf
f
me, You shall see How the battle should be fought and won."
cres.
ff
Ney and all his men, Ne-ver known to fail, Fled in sudden rout, Like storms of rat - tling hail. The
p
rf


old Impe-rial Guard— Na-po-leon's boast— Dis-solved before the shock of the migh-ty Bri-tish host; And
Blu-cher, found at last, Came sweep-ing like a blast. The knell of France had peal'd; The Frenchmen fled the field; The
great Na-po-leon saw he was un-done, "Fol-low me," Then said he; "All is lost!—they are coming! let us run, Sau-vons
nous! They pursue: And the battle has been lost and won."
Thus the fight was fought, Not for vain re-nown, Not for sake of war, Or mad am-bi-tion's crown, But

for the sake of peace, un - known so long, To give the world re - pose from ty - ran-ny and wrong. And

thus for e - ver-more, Un - conquer'd as be-fore, May Bri-tain stand her ground, And Wellingtons be found To

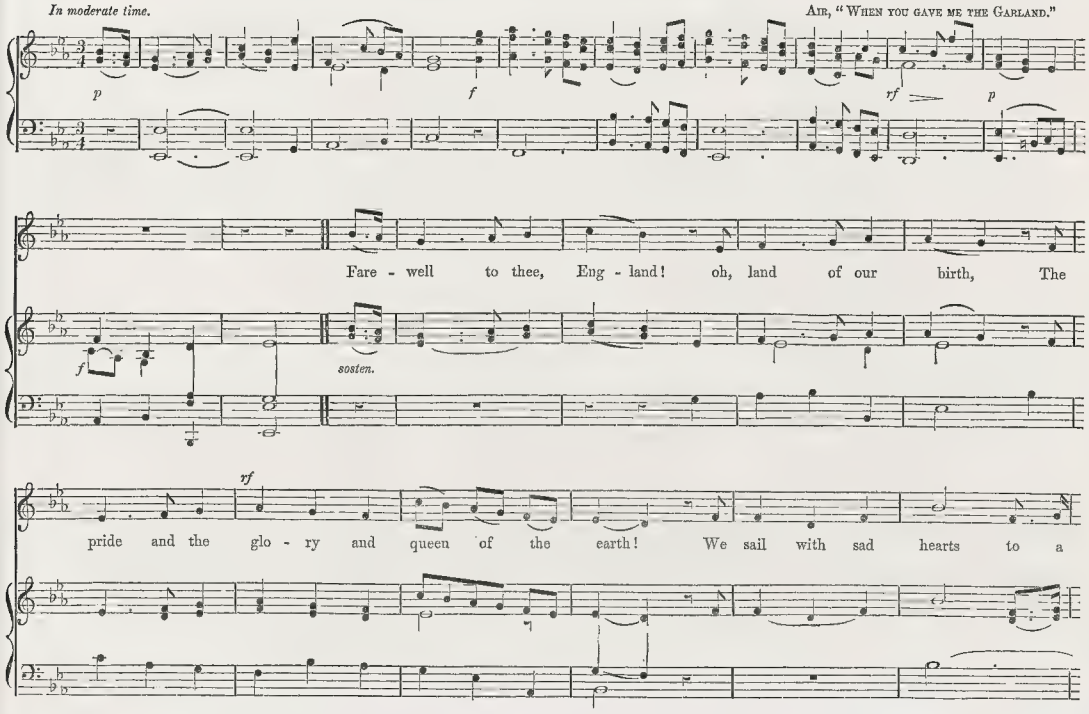
wave her glo-rious ban-ner to the sun, And to lead, When we need, Crying, "Englishmen, the strife has be-gun! Fol - low

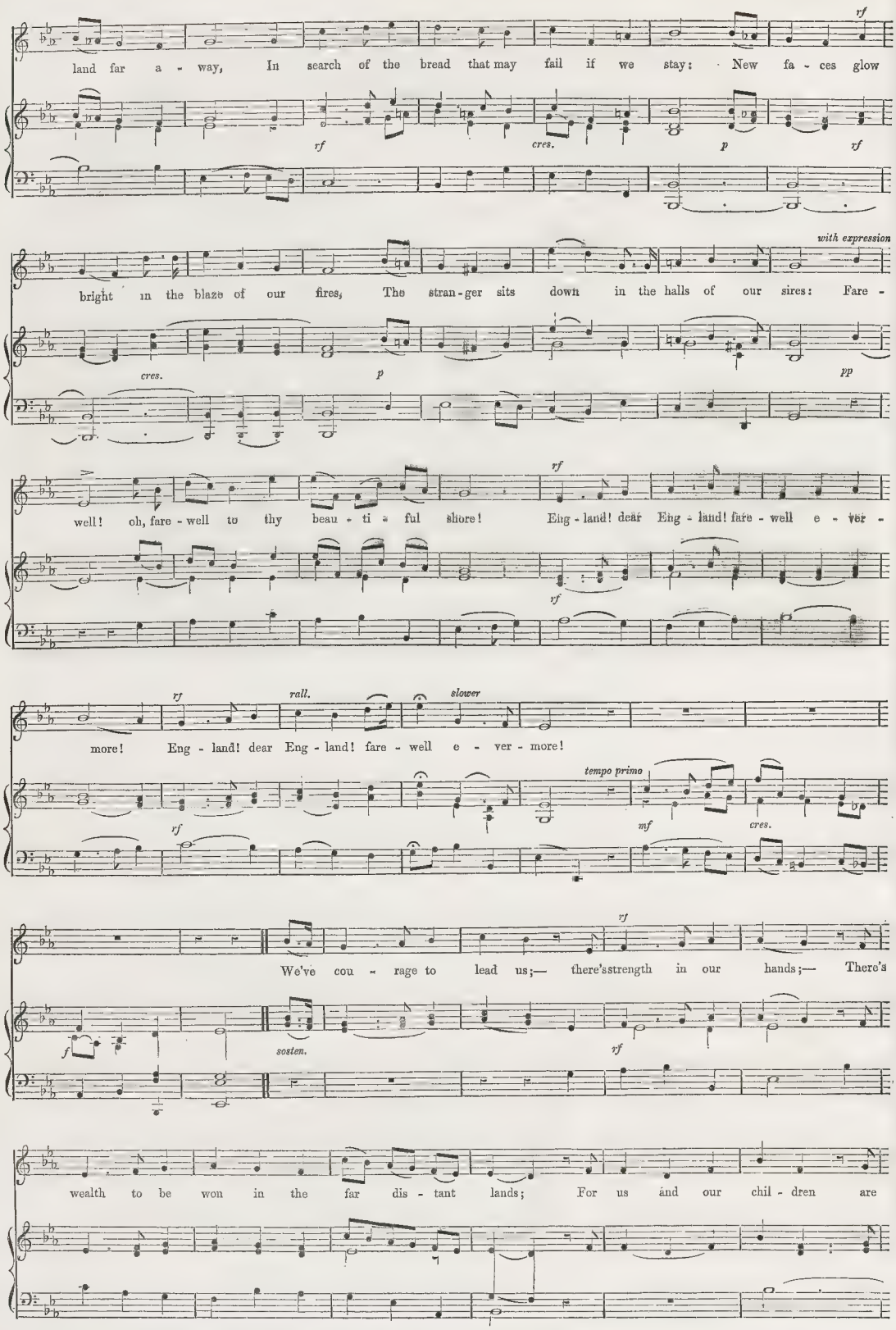
me, You shall see How the battle should be fought and won."

THE EMIGRANTS.

In moderate time.

AIR, "WHEN YOU GAVE ME THE GARLAND."


p
f
rf
p
Fare - well to thee, Eng - land! oh, land of our birth, The
f
sosten.
rf
pride and the glo - ry and queen of the earth! We sail with sad hearts to a


land far a - way, In search of the bread that may fail if we stay: New fa - ces glow
bright in the blaze of our fires, The stran - ger sits down in the halls of our sires: Fare -
well! oh, fare - well to thy beau - ti - ful shore! Eng - land! dear Eng - land! fare - well e - ver -
more! Eng - land! dear Eng - land! fare - well e - ver - more!
We've cou - rage to lead us;— there's strength in our hands;— There's
wealth to be won in the far dis - tant lands; For us and our chil - dren are
with expression
rall.
slower
tempo primo
sosten.
rf
cres.
p
pp
mf
f

a - cres to spare, And the name of our fa - thers for - bids to de - spair; There are homes in the

cres. p

world for the ho - nest and free, And king-doms and em - pires to found o'er the sea: We

cres. mf pp

with expression

quit not in an - ger thy beau - ti - ful shore; 'Tis with tears that we bid thee fare - well é - ver -

sosten.

rall. slower

more! With tears that we bid thee fare - well - e - ver - more!

tempo primo

mf cres.

Fare - well! oh, fare - well! in the land where we go Our

f p

heart's deep af - fec - tion shall light - en our wo; Thy man - ners, thy lan - guage, thy

faith, and thy fame, Shall fol - low our foot-steps, and flou-rish the same; Thy vir - tues shall

cres. *mf* *p*

rf *with expression*

live in the songs that we sing, And the tales that we tell to thy glo - ry shall cling. Fare -

cres. *p* *pp*

rf

well! oh, fare - well to thy time - hal - low'd shore! Eng - land! dear Eng - land! fare - well e - ver -

rf

rf *rall.* *slower*

more! Eng - land! dear Eng - land! fare - well e - ver - more!

tempo primo

rf *f* *p*

London: Printed and Published at the Office, No. 5, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 195, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, June 19, 1852.—MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XX.] SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852. [NUMBER AND THREE SUPPLEMENTS } 1s.

THE CORK NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

WE last week briefly noticed the opening of this Exhibition, notwithstanding it took place at a very late period of the week, at a distance from the metropolis of England of upwards of 400 miles; and we now give a more detailed report of the interesting proceedings connected with that important event, with various Illustrations of some of its most striking scenes. In every way the demonstration must be looked upon as most important, as evincing what Irishmen can themselves do to raise the position of their own country, when directed by two or three heads of less mercurial and more calculating quality than appears too often to belong to the natives of the Emerald Isle, and also the deep and sincere interest which the present Lord-Lieutenant takes in promoting the welfare of the country over which he has been called to preside. Himself no politician, and evidently disliking that portion of his duties connected with them, his mind and attention appear to be devoted to the consideration of how he can most practically assist in the elevation of the character of the people, by encouraging the pursuit of business for which their temperament admirably suits them.

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT CORK.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, with the Countess of Eglinton and a numerous suite, left Dublin by special train on the Great Southern and Western Railway, in a very handsome saloon carriage prepared for the occasion, shortly before twelve o'clock on Wednesday; and after making a short stoppage at the Limerick junction to partake of luncheon, proceeded to Cork, where they arrived at half-past four. Upon the platform the Mayor and several members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Shea, all wearing their badges, awaited the coming of the train. The Earl of Bandon, wearing his uniform as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lord Bernard, in the uniform of the City of Cork Militia, and Colonel Hodder in that of the militia force of the county, were in attendance. Lord Kinsale was also present. The High Sheriffs of the county and city, John Courtnay, Esq., — Ballyedmond, Esq., and Francis B. Beamish, Esq., were among those who waited.

A detachment of the 40th Regiment was drawn up on the platform, under Major Valliant, as a guard of honour. Major-General Mansel (commanding the garrison) and his staff, comprising Colonel Mansel, Colonel French, Major Stewart, and Major Paget, attended. Colonel Eld was also present.

At the moment the train dashed up to the station it was received with loud cheers by those upon the platform, the band of the 40th Regiment striking up the National Anthem. The carriage in which his Excellency arrived is of remarkable elegance, and was constructed specially for the occasion. On his Excellency stepping upon the platform he was received by the Mayor, the Earl of Bandon, Colonel Mansel, and other gentlemen. Renewed cheering on the platform greeted his arrival. With his Excellency were the Countess of Eglinton, Lord Bective, Capt. Thesiger, and Dean Loughlin, of the Chapel Royal. Several of the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway accompanied the Lord-Lieutenant's suite from Dublin. Their Excellencies then passed across the platform, the Countess of Eglinton leaning upon the arm of the Mayor. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess, the Earl of Bandon, and his Worship the Mayor, then entered the carriage of the Mayor, and a procession was formed, headed by a large body of the military, and followed by a number of private carriages, which proceeded through the suburb of Blackpool, where were triumphal arches, decorated with the famous Cork Blackpool ginghams, evergreens, &c., and amidst the loyal demonstrations of the people, into the city, passing over St. Patrick's-bridge (as shown in our Illustration), under the shadow of the ancient steeple of Shandon, rendered so famous in song by a local poet, and well known as "The Bells of Shandon."

Along the route thousands of people had assembled, who, notwithstanding the pitiless pelting of the rain, kept their ground.

As the procession proceeded, considerable attention was excited by an Irish piper, who had been placed in an artificial bower on the front of one of the houses in Patrick-street, to produce those thrilling strains from the Union pipes so loved by his countrymen, to greet the coming of his Excellency and his amiable Countess. This incident is illustrated by our Artist.

Military bands and troops marched along the line of the procession, from Patrick's-bridge to the terminus of the Cork and Bandon Railway, to add a charm to the scene; and the whole would have formed quite a brilliant pageant, had it not been for the rain, which now came down rather heavily.

IRISH PIPER IN PATRICK-STREET, CORK.

RECEPTION AT BANDON.

On reaching the terminus his Excellency was received by Colonel Beamish, who wore his uniform of a Colonel in the Hanoverian service; T. Somerville Reeves, T. Somers Payne, W. J. Shaw, H. W. Wood, Secretary of the Bandon Railway Company, and several other gentlemen.

Their Excellencies, after the gentlemen on the platform had been presented to them, took their seats in the carriage which had been reserved for their use, and the train immediately after left the station amid the cheers of the spectators. The train then traversed the line at a very rapid rate, but shut off steam on nearing the Chetwynd Viaduct, which it crossed at a moderate pace, and thus enabled their Excellencies to judge, by its immense elevation and length, of the magnitude of this undertaking. It then slowly passed the Rallinhassig station, where a large force of constabulary was drawn up, and on nearing the town of Bandon the cheering became very general and warm. The train reached the Bandon terminus about twenty minutes after six.

Their Excellencies were received by the Marquis of Thomond, Earl of Bantry, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe; Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of York; and Lord Carbery.

A deputation of the town commissioners and of the magistrates and the inhabitants generally of Bandon was then presented to their Excellencies.

Mr. Sherlock next came forward to present the address of the inhabitants of Bandon to his Excellency. He said, —May it please your Excellency, as Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and also of the great influential meeting of

THE PROCESSION ENTERING PATRICK-STREET, CORK.

BUSTS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, AND THE COUNTESS OF EGLINTON.—BY J. E. JONES.

the magistrates, clergy, gentry, and inhabitants generally of the ancient and loyal borough of Bandon-bridge and its vicinity, I have the honour to present an address to your Excellency, which I hope your Excellency will allow me the honour of reading:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, THE EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON, LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

The Address of the Town Commissioners, Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal Borough of Bandon-bridge and its vicinity.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the town commissioners, magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal borough of Bandon bridge and its vicinity, approach your Excellency with sentiments of the most profound respect, to present to your Excellency and your amiable Countess our most cordial congratulations on your arrival in this our ancient town, and to express, through your Excellency, as the representative of our most gracious Queen, our devoted and unalienable attachment to her Majesty's person and throne.

We hail with pleasure and gratitude this visit of your Excellency for the purpose of opening the National Exhibition in the city of Cork, and we anxiously hope that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, it may prove the harbinger of the permanent improvement of Ireland, and that it may be followed by the increased prosperity and happiness of her people.

In offering this our hearty welcome, we take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency of our zealous co-operation in the promotion and maintenance of the peace and welfare of the country.

We have the honour to remain your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed, on behalf of the Inhabitants)

THOMAS SHERLOCK, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and the remaining Commissioners, together with upwards of 500 other signatures, comprising the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Bandon and its vicinity.

His Excellency then read the following reply, which was handed to him by his secretary, Colonel Campbell:

Gentlemen,—I accept with the greatest pleasure your kind congratulations on my arrival in this ancient town, as well as the expression of your devoted attachment to the person and office of our Sovereign.

It is an additional source of gratification to me, that I am called hither on an occasion of such national interest, and I trust that it may prove to be the commencement of a long era of prosperity and happiness to the people in whose welfare I shall always hereafter take the warmest interest.

The anxiety which you express to co-operate in the maintenance of the tranquility of the country is most satisfactory, for I feel assured that, without the preservation of internal peace, no legislation can afford any permanent amelioration to the evils which have so long oppressed the energies and retarded the improvement of Ireland.

On concluding his reply, which was loudly applauded, his Excellency, the Countess of Eglinton, Earl of Bandon, and Marquis of Thomond left the station-house, and entered the carriage of Lord Bandon, which was in waiting to convey their Excellencies to Castle Bernard, the seat of the noble Earl of Bandon (a View of which we have Engraved). The carriage was drawn by four beautiful grey horses, ridden by postilions, and preceded by two outriders; and was followed by three other carriages, in which were the Earl of Bective, Earl of Bantry, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe; Mr. Fortescue, Colonel Campbell, Captain Cust, Mr. Thesiger, A.D.C.; Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Cork; Rev. Mr. Sealy, and Rev. Mr. Bleakley. The deputation placed themselves at the hand of the *cortege*, and in this order proceeded through the South Main Street, which in various places was spanned by triumphal arches, bearing such inscriptions as "Hail to thee Eglinton," "Cead mile, failta," and "Success to Irish Industry" (a point from which our Illustration is taken). On the fronts of the houses, also, various inscriptions were placed, but not one was to be seen of a political or sectarian character. The windows and roofs of the houses throughout the line of procession were crowded with spectators, and their cheers were loud and enthusiastic—a compliment which their Excellencies repeatedly acknowledged. On reaching the borough boundary, the deputation separated from the *cortege*, which continued its route to Castle Bernard, amidst cheering for "Eglinton and the noble house of Bandon."

There was a large dinner party assembled at Castle Bernard to meet their Excellencies, including Earl and Countess of Bandon, Lady Harriett Bernard, Earl of Bective, Marquis and Marchioness of Thomond, Viscount and Viscountess Bernard, Earl and Countess of Bantry, Hon. Charles and Mrs. Bernard, with their two sons, Percy and Boyle, aged respectively eight and five years, who were dressed in Highland costume; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Coolmain; Lord Carbery, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Cork, Colonel Campbell, Captain Cust, Mr. Thesiger, A.D.C., Colonel Alcock Stawell, Rev. Mr. Bleakly, and General Shuldham. His Worship the Mayor of Cork, and Major-General Mansel, were also invited, but sent apologies. In the evening there was a large reception of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; and a display of fireworks took place about ten o'clock in a marsh opposite Castle Bernard, and, despite the distance from the town and the unfavourableness of the situation, attracted a large crowd of spectators.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Thursday, the day of the opening, was observed as a close holiday throughout Cork. The different public buildings, club-houses, and some of the principal shops were decorated with evergreens and flowers, and hung out gay banners. In the direction of the National Exhibition Building crowds began to assemble early in the day, and the passage of Anglesea Bridge soon became an enterprise of no small difficulty. It was arranged that, as the accommodation in seats was unavoidably limited, entrance should be given in the first instance to the ladies holding season tickets, in order that they might have an opportunity of seating themselves before the rush of gentlemen should commence, when confusion might possibly gain the mastery of politeness. This arrangement was carried out with much greater attention and ease than might have been expected.

Within the Building the eye at first caught nothing but a confused blending of bright colours of all kinds. When, after much fluttering of dresses, the greater number of the fair spectators had contrived to fill the seats, and the whole extent of the Southern Hall, or Fine Arts Court, where the visitors were arranged, could be comprehended at a glance, a panorama of the most brilliant hues might be surveyed. From the benches of the choristers around Telford's organ, through the arch dividing the hall, to the far extreme of the Northern Court, terminated by the large scriptural painting of Mr. Fitzgerald, the space was filled to its uttermost power of comprehension. The rainbow-tinted dresses of the ladies, the glittering uniforms of military and naval officers, and the robes of corporate and collegiate authorities, gave to the hall, viewed from an elevated position, the semblance of a richly-coloured picture, subdued by the relieving shade of the vaulted roof. Here and there the view was broken by the massive form of some noble statue arising from among the bright crowd. A sensation of refreshing coolness was diffused throughout the Building by the waters of the fountain which played through the day, and sent up a light spiral column of spray. In front of the organ was placed the throne, covered with dark purple velvet, designed for the reception of the Lord-Lieutenant. Around the throne were arranged the members of the corporation and of the other municipal bodies of the city, all wearing the robes of their office. The Professors of the College also attended in their robes. The members of the Executive Committee wore their appropriate badges. The General and the different officers in garrison, and the officers of the fleet now in the harbour (all in uniform) assembled, principally, in this part of the Building, and not less than 4000 persons could have been present.

At one o'clock the firing of cannon and the cheering of the multitude outside the Building announced the arrival of their Excellencies, and immediately afterwards the doors were opened, a passage made up to the throne, and his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, preceded by the Mayor, Mr. Shea, hon. secretary; Mr. F. P. Beamish, and several members of the Executive Committee, and followed by the noblemen and officers of his suite, with the Earl of Bandon and Lord Bernard, passed up the hall. His Excellency took his seat upon the throne; the officers of his suite, members of the committee, &c., standing grouped around him.

The "Hallelujah" chorus was admirably performed by 200 voices belonging to Dublin and Cork musical societies; and immediately afterwards Mr. Shea, honorary secretary, read the following address to his Excellency, upon the part of the Executive Committee of the National Exhibition:—

ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We, the Mayor and Executive Committee of the National Exhibition, on behalf of the citizens of Cork, greet your Excellency's arrival amongst us with an ardent welcome.

We recognise in your Excellency the distinguished representative of our beloved Queen, the object alike of our loyalty and our affection, and whose generous example in sustaining our humble efforts to raise the drooping energies, and to stimulate into greater activity the exertions of the Irish people, you have so nobly imitated.

We have marked with pleasure, since your Excellency's official connexion with Ireland, how anxiously you have availed yourself of every opportunity to patronise her public institutions, to promote her native manufactures, to inspire our gentry with respect for her inherent capabilities, and our humble fellow-countrymen with a just reliance upon their own industry and intelligence.

In the encouragement given by your Excellency's predecessor to the project of an exhibition in our city, which first led its promoters to venture upon calling into the design so as to embrace the arts and manufactures of all Ireland, and in the patronage since accorded by your Excellency to the matured undertaking from which so many advantages have resulted, we recognise conduct that represents, in the most beneficial manner, the fostering attributes of a ruler anxious to promote the real interests of the country.

Your Excellency's ready acceptance of our invitation to inaugurate this day's auspicious ceremonial, we regard as a high compliment to ourselves and to our fellow-citizens, and we deem the value of that compliment greatly enhanced by the presence of your amiable and distinguished Countess, to whom we offer the tribute of our thanks for thus adding grace and lustre to the opening scene of our National Exhibition.

Our country has passed through a severe ordeal of calamity and privations—let us fervently hope that the proceedings of this day may prove the commencement of an era of cheering contrast to the years that have gone by, that this National Exhibition may be followed by those results which we had alone in view, to secure, in the most profitable development of the resources of Ireland, the triumph of the skill and intelligence of her people, and that your Excellency may hereafter look back upon this scene as one with which you will feel a just pride in having your name associated in the recollection of our countrymen.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HACKETT, Mayor,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

His Excellency then read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—Coming to Ireland as the representative of a gracious and enlightened Queen, whose patronage of science and of arts is equalled only by her desire to promote the best interests and encourage the rational enjoyments of her subjects, I consider it an imperative duty to give my best aid to a scheme of such great national importance and utility.

To revive the energies and stimulate the exertions of the people, to teach them to rely on the genius and resources with which they are so richly endowed in themselves and in their country, to foster the industry, the results of which we see around us in such rich profusion, shall be my constant object so long as I remain among you; and most fervently do I trust that this magnificent demonstration of what Irishmen can and will do when their efforts are well directed, may prove a great and lasting benefit to Ireland. (Applause.)

I beg to propose to you, on my own part and on that of Lady Eglinton, our best thanks for the kind manner in which we have been received, and to assure you that we shall ever retain a most pleasing recollection of the courtesy, liberality, and public spirit of the inhabitants of Cork. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

His Excellency then conferred the honour of knighthood on the Mayor.

The Recorder next read the following

ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Cork, respectfully tender to your Excellency our most grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred on our city in graciously visiting it on the present national occasion.

As the representative of our illustrious and beloved Sovereign, we hail your presence amongst us, to inaugurate an undertaking having for its object the elevation and improvement of all Irishmen without distinction of creed or class, as an auspicious circumstance. The high office which your Excellency holds is ever sent to best advantage when disconnected from all party associations; it is simply regarded as typifying the imperial majesty of the Crown; and in an especial degree does it command respect where it is, as in the present instance, availed of to promote measures of public utility, and to stimulate the industrial efforts of the people.

An important part of our duty would have been omitted were we to allow the opportunity to pass without conveying, through the medium of this address, our warmest thanks to her Excellency the Countess of Eglinton, for gracing with her presence the opening of our Exhibition.

The munificent patronage which her Excellency bestows on the manufactures of her country is not one of her slightest claims to our regard. That patronage will, we hope, do much to induce others to adopt them, especially those who, like her Excellency, can ensure admiration for whatever they adopt.

Once again we beg your Excellency to accept our felicitations on your arrival in Cork, and our thanks for the kindly interest which you have taken in forwarding our National Exhibition. (Signed) W. B. HACKETT, Mayor.

His Excellency then read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—If anything were wanting to increase the pleasure which I feel in paying my first visit to Cork on such an interesting occasion, I should find it in the cordiality with which you have received me, and the flattering terms in which you welcome me to your city.

As the representative of my Sovereign, I should have failed in the performance of my duty, if I had not given my best encouragement to the patriotic undertaking which the public spirit of your citizens has brought to such a successful issue; and, as an individual, I should have been wanting in good feeling towards you, if I had hesitated to accept the invitation which was so promptly and so kindly proffered to me.

I am fully convinced that I best consult, not only the interests of Ireland, but the dignity of my office, by keeping myself as much apart as possible from the turmoil of politics and party warfare, and that it is only by pursuing a fair and impartial course, and by acting justly and firmly to all, that I can hope to make myself respected, and to soften down the religious and political asperities which I have best the bane of Ireland. (Loud applause.)

The presentation of the addresses (a scene which we have Illustrated) having taken place, his Excellency commanded his worship the Mayor to kneel down, and conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, him rise as Sir William Hackett.

His Excellency then said:—In the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and on behalf of the Executive Committee, I now declare this Exhibition opened. May it meet with all the success which the excellence of its objects so well deserves, and may the results of that be such as the best well-wisher of Ireland can desire.

Loud cheers followed this announcement, which was proclaimed to the city by repeated salvos of artillery from the troops in the Camp field.

The chorus then sang the "Inauguration Ode," composed by Mr. Waller, and arranged by Dr. Stuart. The chorus was conducted by Dr. Stuart. The following is the

INAUGURATION ODE.

STROPHE *a*.

MAN, arise! and speed thy mission—
Labour of the brain and brow,
God assigns a high ambition;
Glorify thy Maker now.

ANTISTROPHE *a*.

Genius! from thy heaven-taught heart,
Bring the jewels of thy thought—
Pensive Science, keen-eyed Art,
Toil, give all thy hand hath wrought.

EPODE *a*.

Earth, which Deity at first
For the sin of man had cursed,
Conquer'd by his nameless will,
Yield thy treasures to his skill:
All thy bosom, all thy heart
Yield to Labour, yield to Art.
Air, lend all thy favouring wings;
Ocean, give thy hidden things;
Elemental fire inflame,
Till the stubborn ore thou tame,
Plastic to man's stern command,
As the wax to infant's hand.

WESTERN END OF CASTLE BERNARD, THE RESIDENCE OF THE EARL OF BANDON.

STROPHE *b*.

See with the soul the canvas glow!
See to life the marble start!
Hear from string and symphon flow,
Sounds that soothe and shake the heart!

ANTISTROPHE *b*.

Raise the song to praise and bless,
Raise the song with glad accord—
Good to man and happiness,
Holiness unto the Lord.

EPODE *b*.

Thine the fulness of the land,
Lord, we lay it at thy throne;
In the hollow of thine hand,
Thou dost hold the earth thine own
Landing these with hearts o'erflowing,
Who dost make the morn's outgoing
Evermore to give thee praise—
Lord to thee our souls we raise.
Let peace and wealth upon us smile;
Bless our Monarch—bless our Isle.

STROPHE *g*.

Shadows of the deep, long night,
Draping all the moonless sky,
Darkest are the coming light
Of the morning dawns on high—

ANTISTROPHE *g*.

Lo! they melt before the glancing
Of the radiant light advancing,
Till the glorious day arise
Lustrous o'er the reddening skies.

EPODE *g*.

See the sun above the hills,
All the earth with splendour fills.
Hues of beauty—shapes of glory,
Such as hard ne'er fram'd in story,
Burst upon the wondering sight—
Forms of wisdom—forms of light,
Throng the world, from slumber waking,
While the morning pæan breaking
In the vast and mellow'd voice
Of a Nation's heart unspringeth,
Till with praises Heaven ringeth,
And the Isles rejoice!

STROPHE *d*.

Honour to the swinging arm,
Glowing brow, and earnest heart!

ANTISTROPHE *d*.

Honour to the potent charm
Wizard Science gives to Art!

EPODE *d*.

Spirit adorable! whose will doth move
All life to be thy minister—
Spirit of Wisdom, Potency, and Love!
To thee we raise our holiest chant,
Great Primal Mind! great Primal Hand!
Artificer of all that thou hast plann'd.
The fast foundations of the beauteous world
Into the deep, dark chaos thou hast hurl'd,
What time pearl'd out the grand siderean zone.
Thyself invisible—serene—alone
And the clouds and thunders round thy throne,
Thou didst control each orb that moved along
And thou didst breathe into man's lifeless frame
The sacred breath of thine Almighty flame,
Making thy last, best work—a living soul;
Then all the sons of God, in loud acclaim,
Shouted for joy Jehovah's holy name!
And to the farthest bounds
Of space, in thunder sounds,
Creation's jubilant hymn to God did roll!

Loud acclamations followed the conclusion of the Ode, which was rendered by the chorus with magnificent effect.

Mr. Waller and Dr Stuart were then presented to his Excellency.

The Lord-Lieutenant was then conducted through the Exhibition Buildings by Mr. Shea and Mr. F. B. Beamish, who pointed out to his notice the principal statues, paintings, and objects of industrial and mechanical interest.

The ceremonies concluded with the performance of a chorus arranged to the air of Handel's Coronation Hymn for George III., the words by Mr. Waller.

After his Excellency and suite left the Buildings, they were closed for the day.

During the day a beautiful copy of the Exhibition Catalogue, bound in green morocco, and emblazoned with an appropriate motto and the name of his Excellency, was presented to the Lord-Lieutenant by Mr. J. O'Brien, of Patrick-street

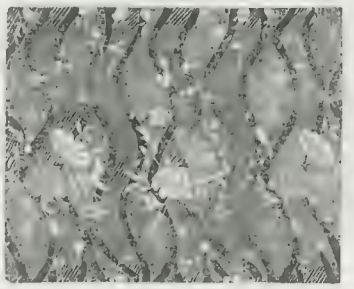
THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Building in which the Exhibition takes place was originally built as a new Corn-Exchange, and is admirably situate on Albert-quay, overlooking the river, and close to Anglesea-street and the main streets of the city. The exterior is of a simple rustic character, and though pleasing and appropriate, would not lead any one to suppose that so much room could be found in, or in connexion with it, as required for this Exhibition.

On obtaining admission by the principal entrance, the spectator is introduced into what is styled the Northern Hall—or, in other words, the room originally built for the Corn-Exchange—which presents an area of 75 feet by 75; and immediately below this is the Southern Hall, or Fine Arts Gallery, 145 feet long by 52; and this gallery being three steps lower than the original apartment, an advantageous view is presented of a hall 250 feet in depth, which, when filled, will have a very magnificent effect. The total area of the entrance hall—to the right of the pay-door of which, by the by, are committee-rooms, and to the left refreshment-courts—is about 6500 feet, of which about 2200 feet have been dedicated for a promenade, leaving about 4200 feet for the exhibition of goods. From this hall we are led through an archway to the Fine Arts Court, which has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Benson, the architect, in twenty-four days. It is, as stated above, 145 feet long by 52 wide, and contains an area of 7272 feet, of which 262 has to be deducted for promenade, leaving 4800 applicable to the purposes of the Exhibition. This hall is constructed of timber, and has an arched roof, which gives it a great

IRISH POPLIN.—BY PIM BROTHERS AND CO.

deal of the appearance of the transept of the Great Exhibition. It is lighted from the top by skylights, an arrangement which might be copied with advantage by many of our galleries, there not being a painting hung in a bad light, with the exception of a few behind Telford's organ, which is situated at the further end of this hall. The walls of this hall, to the height of 10 or 11 feet, are covered with red cloth, relieved by gilt pilasters; but all above displays the bare boards, with the exception of those places where the paintings occupy a somewhat elevated position. It is a pity that time did not permit of the painting or covering of these



IRISH POPLIN.—BY ATKINSON AND CO.

boards, as the present appearance not only gives an idea of incompleteness, but is injurious to the effect of the paintings. Running east and west, between the northern and southern halls, is a central hall, which abuts a considerable distance on either side, forming, as it were, wings to the main building. This centre hall is 526 feet long by 30 wide, and contains an area of upwards of 9000 feet, of which 3800 are allotted for a promenade, and the remainder for the display of goods.

THE EXHIBITION.

Our space will not allow us to enter with any minuteness into a description of the various articles exhibited, and we must therefore content ourselves with endeavouring to give our readers a general idea of their nature; at the same time, admitting that the display of goods by far exceeded, both in quantity and quality, all the expectations we had formed of what it was likely to be. Over the entrance-door of the Northern Hall is a painting of the "Mocking of the Saviour," as he is being led away to be scourged, by Fitzgerald, of Dublin, which shows the artist to have a proper appreciation of his subject, and considerable skill in harmonizing colours, but it appears to us to be generally too much crowded with [illegible]. In this hall there are several cases of beautiful Limerick lace, [illegible] crochet-work performed by pupils of the industrial schools at Cork, established at the time of the famine of 1846, and other schools. There are likewise in this hall some cases of stuffed birds, the electric telegraph, a press striking Exhibition medals, the Jacquard tabinet weaving machine, belonging to Messrs. Keeley and Leech, of Dublin; and the velvet loom of Mr. Jones, of the same city. These latter machines are both at work—the one in manufacturing a magnificent tablinet of green and gold, for the Countess of Eglinton; and the other in weaving a plain crimson silk velvet, of most excellent texture. It is stated that Mr. Jones wished to bring down to the Exhibition a piece of scarlet velvet he has now in hand for a lady of distinction; but the weaver objected, lest it should be spoiled by the handling of the spectators.

The centre of the Southern or Fine Arts Hall is occupied with specimens of bookbinding, jewellery, a fountain, and some beautifully carved furniture in Irish oak—all excellent in their way, and deserving of attention. But the great attraction of this hall—which has been engraved by our Artist—will be found in the paintings and sculpture, of which the display would do no discredit to many of our London exhibitions. Amongst the paintings there are many familiar to us, and, no doubt, to our readers, as household words. Amongst the most prominent are Maclise's cartoon "Vision of Justice," and one of his earliest efforts, a rough likeness of Sir Walter Scott, taken at the time of his visit to Cork, accompanied by Lockhart and Miss Edgeworth, in 1826; Danby's "Tempest;" "The Widow's Son of Nain," by Mr. Drummond, of Cork a work of great excellence, showing that a brilliant future is before the artist; some paintings by West, including that of "Chaucer reading his Poems before Edward III.;" Sir M. A. Shee's portrait of Lord Montegle; and several specimens of the style of amateur artists, including Lady Bernard, Miss Palliser, &c. Of sculpture and models there is a good display, many of the pieces being somewhat familiar to the majority of our readers, having held a distinguished position in last year's Great Exhibition, as will be seen from the following list: M'Dowell's "[illegible]. Kirke's "Origin of the Dimple" and "Ruth and Naomi;" Joseph Farrell's "Bard's Farewell" and "Wanderer;" Thomas Farrell's "Lost One" (which he has had to restore, having been shattered on its route to the Exhibition); Foley's "Youth at the Stream;" Hefferman's "[illegible]sanna," "Girl Caressing a Child," and "Hamon and Antigone," Moore's "Sleeping Child," &c. Mr. John Jones exhibits three groups, all excellently executed; but the one which will attract most attention is that of Mr. Bramley's children playing with a favourite [illegible]. [illegible]ist also exhibits six busts, the likeness in the case of her Majesty and the Earl and Countess of Eglinton being strikingly true to nature. The Exhibition also contains a variety of other busts, including [illegible], Shell, Plunket, Sheil, the late Chief Justice Benton, Cardinal [illegible], &c.; Hogan's "Father Matthew," Baxter's "Catherine [illegible]. In this hall we also observed two small glass cases, the one containing fruit and the other a dead bird, carved in wood by Mr. A. Clarke, of the School of Design, Dublin, which are highly creditable to his talents

Turning from the Northern Hall into the western portion of the Central Hall, we find an excellent display of chandeliers, glass, furniture, and a variety of miscellaneous articles. The carving of the furniture is generally of the first class; and some of the specimens of glass exhibited are scarcely inferior to the celebrated Bohemian workmanship. There is likewise in this portion of the Exhibition a curious display of stuffed birds and animals, many of which are ranged in comical groups like those shown in the German collection in the Great Exhibition last year. At the extreme west of this hall we enter the Machine-room, in which are a flax scutching machine, a steam-engine to keep other machinery in motion, and a variety of agricultural machinery; but when we left Cork, this part of the Exhibition was in very far from a complete state. Retracing his steps, and entering from the same spot the eastern portion of this Central Hall or gallery, the spectator will find himself surrounded with a collection of clocks, paper-hangings—some of which are very elegant—textile fabrics, and other articles of manufacture. Here Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of Dublin, have their loom, exhibited in Hyde Park last year, in full operation, manufacturing a piece of beautiful white poplin, enriched with coloured bouquets, combining the rose, shamrock, and thistle, for the Countess of Eglinton, from a pattern supplied by the Dublin School of Design. The house also exhibits a great variety of poplins, brocades, &c., the patterns on two specimens of which we have engraved—the larger one representing a portion of magnificent hangings with a running pattern, containing the national emblems; and the smaller a piece of poplin, with a coloured floral pattern on a dark ground. The Messrs. Atkinson, who received the gold medal last year, also exhibit a specimen of Irish weaving, executed as long since as 1738, containing an excellent portrait of George II. In this department, also, Messrs. [illegible]

WHITE POPLIN.—BY ATKINSON AND CO.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S PROCESSION AT BANDON

Brothers, of Dublin, who likewise obtained the gold medal last year, exhibit some beautiful specimens of single and brocaded poplins, a specimen of the latter of which we have also engraved. Passing on to the extreme east of this hall, we find a small room portioned off, and hung with drapery, for the exhibition of Hogan's "Dead Christ," a work of art never to be too much praised. In this room are also shown some pieces of devotional sculpture, amongst which a "Madonna and Child" will be sure to attract attention. Passing out of this gallery the spectator finds himself in another room corresponding in size with the machinery department, mainly devoted to the reception of carriages, the display of which is extremely good. In this room are also exhibited specimens of harness, some of it on life-size horses, and models of fishing, life, and other boats.

In a yard attached to the Exhibition Building there is a handsome fountain, surrounded by specimens of coal, ironstone, slate, and other minerals; and throughout the Exhibition there are interspersed some very elegant specimens, both manufactured and unmanufactured, of the marbles of Limerick, Cork, Clare, and other counties of Ireland.

VISIT TO QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Immediately after leaving the Exhibition on Thursday, the Lord-Lieutenant, accompanied by his staff, drove from the Exhibition through the South Mall, the Parade, and the Western-road, in order to visit the College. His Excellency went through the building, inspected the museum, professors' apartments, offices, &c., and expressed his approval of the general arrangements.

About four o'clock his Excellency and suite, accompanied by the professors, proceeded to the Examination Hall, where a great number of ladies and gentlemen, who had hurried from the Exhibition in order to witness the proceedings, had assembled. The professors were attired in their official robes; a number of students were also present, dressed in their academical costume.

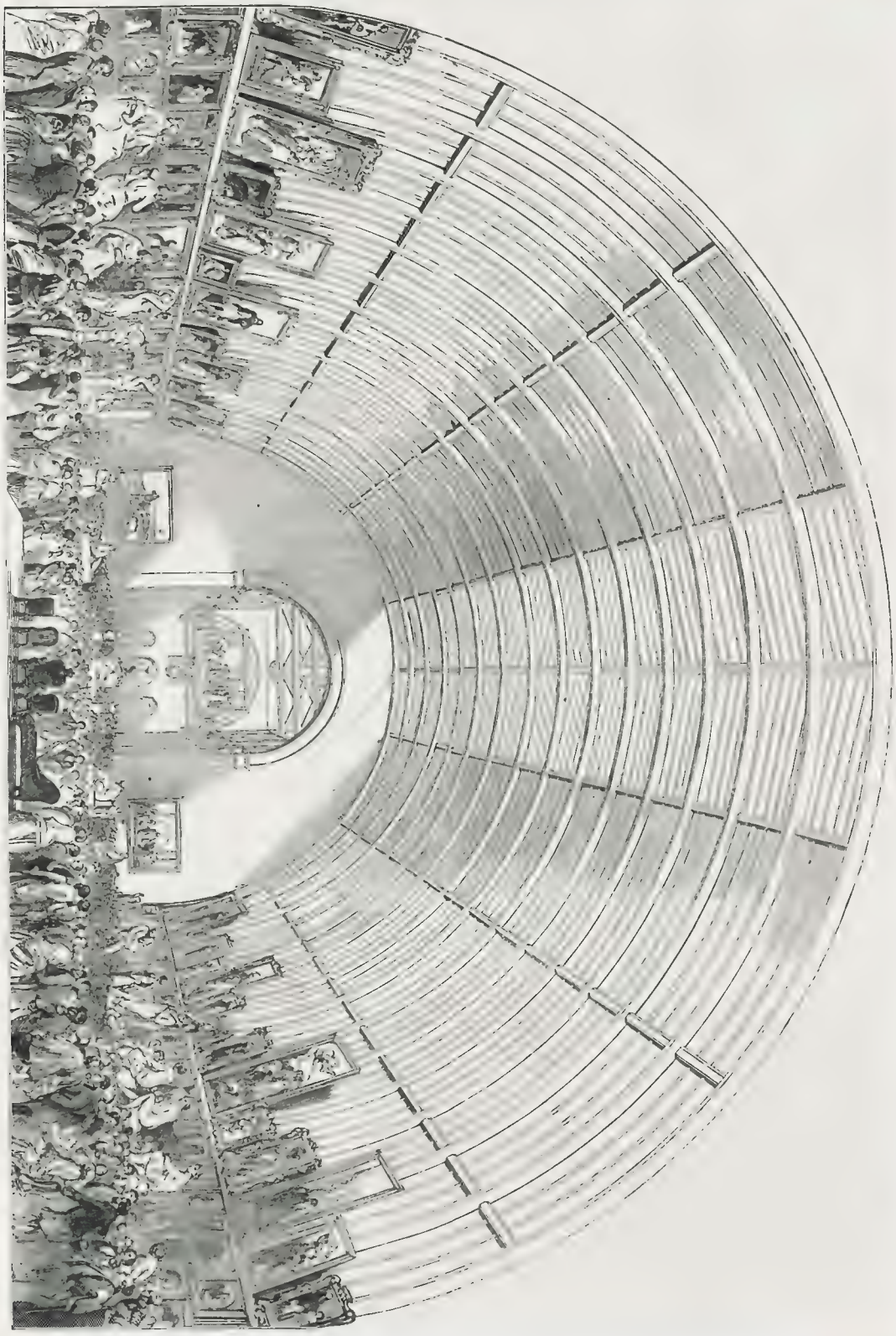
Sir Robert Kane then came forward and read a congratulatory address, to which his Excellency made the following reply:—

I have great pleasure in returning you thanks for the congratulations which you so kindly offer; and I beg to assure you, that among the many objects of beauty and interest with which I have been met, since my arrival in this city, none has excited my admiration, or caused me greater satisfaction than this important institution. The superiority of the system pursued, and the diversity of the branches which are taught here, render this College well worthy of the support of all to whom the cause of education is dear; and it is most gratifying to find that the intellectual progress of the pupils affords so undeniable a proof of the efficiency of the institution, and their conduct so far a guarantee of their becoming useful and honourable members of society.

It is by such institutions as these, and by disseminating among the people such an education as the circumstances of the times will admit of, that we must look for promoting the internal well-being of our country, and the future prosperity of all classes.

I rejoice that I should have paid my first visit to this college on such an in-

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT, IN CORK.



THE CORK NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—FINE ARTS HALL.

esting occasion, where I had an opportunity of seeing in such abundance the practical proofs of the country's advancement in intellectual and social improvement.

The presentation of the professors having then taken place with the usual formalities, his Excellency returned to the Imperial Hotel.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday evening, a very elegant banquet was served in a spacious hall erected for the purpose, adjoining the Exhibition Building, 90 feet long by 53 wide. The spacious room was occupied by tables nearly its entire length. The table reserved for his Excellency and the more distinguished of the guests was placed transversely across the room, and elevated slightly above those at which the remainder of the company were placed. The walls were tastefully and elegantly decorated in colours, of yellow, white, and red, blended with much artistic taste, and decorated at intervals with banners bearing the civic emblems of the various corporate towns of Ireland. Amongst these emblems, generally illustrative of trade, commerce, and navigation, the banner of the town of Derry excited much attention by its particularly lugubrious character, the only figure appearing on it being a full-length representation of Death painted in white, and relieved by a dismal black ground. The roof was supported by ten pilasters wreathed in red and white, from which various beautiful colours were hung; and the room was lit by a number of elegantly cut and brilliant chandeliers.

Immediately over the seat occupied by his Excellency, the Cork arms were appropriately placed, on either side of which appeared the initials V. R. and other national emblems.

On the entrance of his Excellency the appearance of the banquet-room was singularly grand and imposing. The scarlet uniforms of the military, of whom a very large number were present, formed a striking and picturesque contrast with the dark blue coats of the naval officers, and the still more sombre dress of the civilians present.

The chair was occupied by the Mayor, Sir W. Hackett; and amongst the nobility and gentry present we observed the Marquess of Thomond, the Earl of Belfast, Earl Fitzhardinge, Earl of Egmont, Lord Charnwood, Lord Carbery, Lord Clifton, Lord Massereene, Lord Gort, Lord Howth, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Lords Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College; E. B. Roche, Esq., M.P.; Sir Edward M'Donnell, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company; Sir Duncan M'Gregor, Dublin; Sir James Pitcairn, Dublin; Major-General Mansel, commanding the southern district; Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, 1st Royals; Lieutenant-Colonel Baddely, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Dalton, Lieut.-Colonel Eld, 90th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel French, Major Paget, Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, 90th Regiment; the Hon. J. Vereker, Dublin; Admiral M. H. Dixon, Queenstown; Captain Lyons, H.M.S. *Ajax*; Colonel Mansel, Major Stuart, Colonel Chesney, Major Bentinck, 7th Dragoon Guards; Serjeant Murphy, M.P.; Captain Huband, R.L.I.; Captain Stuart, R.N.; Lieut. Wentworth, R.N.; Dr. Ryall, Vice-President, Queen's College; E. Griffiths, C.E., Dublin; Dr. Wylsee, Dublin; the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, Very Rev. the Dean of Cork, the Archdeacon of Cork, John Courtenay, Esq., High Sheriff of the county; Colonel Brown, Dublin; the Right Worshipful Dr. Kane, Mayor of Limerick; Right Worshipful the Mayor of Dundalk, Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sligo, Captain Knott, R.N.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; E. Pike, Bessborough; R. Mulvany, Board of Works; Thomas Hutton, D.L., Dublin; J. Lentaigne, D.L., Dublin; George Roe, Dublin; Dr. Harrison, Dublin; Alderman Andrews, Dublin; W. Fry, Dublin; James Perry, Dublin; James West, Dublin; J. Gresham, Dublin; Sir G. Hodson, Holybrook Bray, county Wicklow; J. D. Atkin, Dublin; J. Stirling, Dublin, and nearly 400 other gentlemen—almost every part of Ireland being duly represented.

At the conclusion of the dinner, which was served with true Irish profusion, not to say true Irish extravagance, "Non nobis" was sung by a body of professional choristers

The healths of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal family having been drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "The health of the Lord-Lieutenant" But a short time ago it was seriously debated by Government that the office of Lord-Lieutenant should be abolished. The answer that the Irish public gave to that intention showed clearly that Ireland was alive to her own feelings and her own interests; and if any question could remain of the sentiments of the Irish people, surely doubts of all would be cleared up at the sight of so large an assemblage as was here this evening. (Loud cheers.) The retainers of the Viceroy in Dublin was the only hope that remained of keeping the landed proprietors of Ireland at home, and not in other lands. It showed that the public of Ireland were bent on keeping the representative of Royalty in their own country. As for the present Lord-Lieutenant, he had shown himself a true and loyal friend of Ireland, in his munificent and generous donation to the Industrial Exhibition. (Hear, hear.) He therefore felt confident it required no inducements from him to lead the meeting to give "The health of the Lord-Lieutenant" their warmest and heartiest response. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant rose to respond, and was received with the most rapturous applause. When silence had been restored, he said—Sir William Hackett and gentlemen, I shall not trespass sincerely for the honour you have just paid me; and while I thank you for the honour which you have so kindly paid me, I trust you will allow me to include in my thanks the kind citizens of Cork whom I do not see at this table, but who received me, if possible, in equal favour with yourselves. (Cheers.) Under any circumstances it would have given me the utmost satisfaction to have visited Cork, to have interested myself in its welfare, to have made myself acquainted with its inhabitants, to have seen its beauties, to have inspected its unrivalled harbour. (Cheers.) But I need hardly assure you that it is with most particular pleasure that I find myself paying my first visit to this beautiful city upon an occasion such as this. I do indeed consider myself most fortunate that it has fallen to my lot to inaugurate an undertaking such as this—to aid in carrying out a scheme projected, and so far carried out, by the public spirit of the citizens of Cork, aided by the patriotism of all Ireland—a scheme which I feel will contribute to promote the industry and the practical science without which we cannot hope to see Ireland happy and prosperous. (Cheers.) I believe that there were many who hesitated at first to encourage the undertaking, because they feared for its failure. But were there not many who hesitated to encourage that great scheme which has astonished the world, and proved the foresight and wisdom of its Royal projector? (Cheers.) Were there not many who predicted pestilence and plague—who foresaw that London would be overcome by forebears, that it would be in flames, that even our own people would behave ill, and that, if all those evils were got over, the result would be only a monster bazaar, the novelty of which would wear off in a single fortnight. (Cheers.) I confess, with shame, that I myself was one who feared for the result. But I can only say that the first glance which I got at that mighty building relieved me from all my doubts. (Cheers.) From the first moment that our beloved Queen entered the walls of the Exhibition, surrounded by all that was dear to her, and guarded by nothing but her own true heart and the loyal feelings of her subjects, it was one continued triumph of peaceful art and civilisation. (Cheers.) And I would ask any man whom I see at this table—do you doubt the success of the present Exhibition? (Hear.) Is it true that we have not here the statues of Italy, the carving of Austria, the malachites of Russia, the porcelain of Sèvres, or the velvets of Genoa, but we have what you and I value far more, the products of our own country. (Loud cheers.) We have the marbles of Cork, of Kilkenny, and of Connemara. (Hear, hear.) We have your linens, we have your tabinets, we have your lace embroidery, we have the results of the industry of the sons and the handiwork of the fair daughters of Erin. (Cheers.) But allow me to add, that it is there that the genius of Ireland cannot accomplish, whether it be the highest effort of human ambition, or the humblest essay of talent? Does not Irish blood flow in the veins of the conqueror of the greatest emperor the world has ever seen? (Loud cheers.) Does not the blood of Ireland flow in the veins of him whose career of glory not one defeat, not one selfish act, has tarnished? (Cheers.) Did not the capacious mind of Wellesley spring from an Irish stock? ("Hear" and cheers.) Was it not Irish genius which shone in the calm and lustrous eye of Canning, which sparkled in the wit of Sheridan, which gave command to the eloquence of Burke, which lent point to the irony of Tierney, and which taught Goldsmith, the writer of nature?—(Cheers) which enabled your own Moore—(Renewed cheering)—to breathe forth words of beauty, words of fragrance, as sweet as your own harp, but nervous as the arm by which it was struck? (Cheers.) And to come to your own county, or even to your own city, was it not the genius of Cork which made Curran what he was. (Cheers.) I would ask you, does modern art own a better or a more worthy votary than Daniel Maclise? (Cheers.) Allow me also to pay a passing tribute of admiration to the nameless thousands who have contributed so efficiently to the show which we have inaugurated this day. Gentlemen, it is not by strife and party contention; it is not by religious or political dissension; it is not by outrage and murder, that the regeneration of Ireland is to be accomplished. (Cheers.) It is because of all this that misfortunes have come upon her—that so many of her sons have had to seek a refuge on other shores—that so many of her harbours are untenanted—that so much of her rich land is uncultivated. Endowed with everything that ought to make her great and prosperous, she has been miserable and poor because she has been disunited (Hear, hear.) It is by the merging of all party feeling in the one great object, your country's welfare—it is by holding out the hand of friendship to your fellow-countrymen—it is by preserving order and tranquility among yourselves, that you will see happy faces, full haggarts, and empty barracks—(Great cheering)—that you will see your harbours filled, British capital flowing in, and railway enterprise carried through every corner of the country. (Loud cheers.) Would that all Ireland could see what we have seen this day! Would that she could see the peaceful strife, the honest emulation, which Cork has given birth to! Would she could learn from those evil counsellors no longer upon her disorganisation and distress. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I have alluded to railway enterprise, because I believe it is one of those things which conduce most to the prosperity of any country; but I believe that no country, from its peculiar circumstances, exists to which it would be a greater blessing than, if it were carried out, it would be to this country. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) And I believe that, if the plan which emanated from the capacious mind of the greatest of God's creatures I ever met, had been carried out, we should have seen Ireland happy. (Loud cheers.) A humble follower of Lord George Bentinck—(Cheers)—I would have voted for that bill; and now, in the position which, by the favour of my Sovereign, I hold, I conceive it is my duty to encourage railway enterprise in this country to the utmost of my power. (Cheers.) I well remember that it was shortly after my arrival in Dublin, I received a deputation headed, I believe, by a gentleman whom I do not see present, but who I know is in the room (Sir E. M'Donnell), to represent to me what I humbly conceived to be a matter of great importance—the amount of the loan which was charged by the Government upon the loans which they made to railways in Ireland. (Cheers.) I was then young in political life, but still I felt strongly in behalf of the object of the deputation. Yet, strongly as I felt the justice of the cause which was then brought before me, I was obliged to give a commonplace answer; but that did not prevent me from making my representation to those who hold the purse-strings of the country. (Cheers.) And I rejoice to say that these representations were met in the spirit in which they were given, and although, perhaps, this is not the place to introduce such matters, still, as I conceive that I am about to announce a national benefit, and that this is a national assembly, I have great pleasure in stating that the Government have acceded to my request. I am authorised to state that the amount upon Government loans to railways in Ireland will be reduced to four per cent., with the option of converting them into terminable annuities. (Hear, hear.) I can only say, gentlemen, that I entirely concur in a few words which I saw in a recent address of one of my colleagues, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the claims of Ireland for assistance are irresistible (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is not often that the representative of the Sovereign in this country has an opportunity of speaking to those whom he governs—rarely, if ever, to an assembly such as this. But I seize upon it with great eagerness, because I am acting nearer to my heart than to try and persuade the people of Ireland that I am actuated by the most earnest desire for their welfare. (Cheers.) I believe it unhappily happens that many some perhaps from mistake, but others, I fear, from malice—would endeavour to persuade you that I am desirous to injure your estates, foreign to your interests, that I am not actuated by kindness towards you. Believe me, her—because I pledge you my honour that it is the case—that I already feel affection for the warmhearted people among whom I find myself. (Cheers.) I already love this beautiful island with which I am placed under my charge, which I look upon as a trust which has been committed to me, not only as one for which I must answer to my Sovereign and my country, but one for whose evil or good fulfilment I must in the hereafter answer to my God. (Renewed cheers.) Believe me that I have accepted the trust determined to act honestly and openly, not to praise this party and cajole that, not to truckle to the one or to flatter the other with fair promises, but to preserve tranquility, and, while I maintain the liberties of the Irish people, to cultivate affection and loyalty to my Sovereign. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, whatever time I spend in this country, be assured, whether it be long, as I sincerely trust it may be, or whether it be short, I can only tell you that I shall carry away with me an Irish heart, and that I shall hereafter feel myself pledged by honour, by duty, and by love to the Irish people. (Cheers.) And, amongst the bright hours I have spent in Ireland, I shall not look with the least pleasure to those which the kindness of the citizens of Cork has afforded me. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The health of Her Majesty's Ministers, coupled with his Excellency, and most warmly responded to, the "Army and Navy," responded to by Major-General Mansel, Admiral Dixon, and the Marquis of Thomond; and the "Members for the City and County of Cork," acknowledged by Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Roche, and Lord Bernard, having been drunk.

The Mayor gave—"May the light of Ireland's prosperity dawn upon the hour of her darkness."

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, a candidate for the representation of Ennis, replied; and, having introduced into his observations a number of irrelevant and controversial subjects, altogether unfitted for a festive entertainment, was coughed down by the general good sense of the meeting.

Mr. F. B. Beamish (in the absence of Sir T. Deane) proposed the health of Lady Eglinton—a toast which was received in the most enthusiastic manner, the cheering being continued for several minutes.

His Excellency, on rising to acknowledge the compliment which had been paid his lady, was warmly greeted by the assembly. He said—Gentlemen, On the part of Lady Eglinton, I beg to return you her most sincere thanks; and I will take leave to say for her, what I most assuredly could not say for myself, that she deserves the honour that you have paid her. (Applause.) I believe I have told you before—I must have told you, because I felt it—that when the unfortunate day comes when I leave this island, I shall go away with an Irish heart—(Cheers)—but Lady Eglinton is so far superior to me, that she came here with an Irish heart—(Applause)—and I am convinced that the time she has spent here has really increased those warm feelings of affection which she has always entertained for the land of her birth. (Cheers.) I will not inflict a speech upon you, for I see you are impatient—("No, no," and cries of "Not with you")—but I wish to take this opportunity of alluding to what fell from the High Sheriff of the city. I do not regret the absence of the gentleman to whom he alluded, because it devolved upon him to propose the toast, for I am convinced that no one could have done it greater justice; but I do lament that the Governors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and a gentleman to whom the High Sheriff has alluded (Sir Thomas Deane), because, in addition to the regret we must all feel at his loss upon the present occasion, we must also commiserate his feelings, when, after all the attention he has paid and the labour he has given in promoting the Exhibition which we have inaugurated to-day, he has not been allowed to witness its triumphant fruition. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I beg to thank you, on the part of Lady Eglinton, for the complimentary manner in which you have received her health. (His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud applause.

It being now past twelve o'clock, the company almost immediately separated.

VISIT TO QUEENSTOWN.

On Friday morning, by half-past eleven o'clock, their Excellencies and suite were in the Exhibition Building, which presented a very different appearance from what it did the previous day—the platforms at the head of the hall were removed, a greater quantity of statuary introduced, the centre occupied with bog oak furniture of most exquisite workmanship, and cases of elegant plate and jewellery—and the greatest progress had been made towards the completion of the arrangement of the goods that could possibly have been expected in so short a time.

Their Excellencies having remained about an hour and a half in the examination of the various objects of manufacture displayed in the Exhibition, at one o'clock the Lord-Lieutenant, the Countess of Eglinton, the Earl of Bandon and family, Lord Bernard, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard, with her sons Percy and Boyle in their Highland costume, and other noble families, accompanied by the Mayor, Lady Hackett, and the Committee of the National Exhibition and their families, went on board the *Prince Arthur* steamer, which was placed at their disposal by the River Steam Company, and proceeded down the river. As they passed along, cheering and firing appeared to be the order of the day. On arriving at Queens town, they were received with a salute of 21 guns from the Royal Cork Yacht Club battery, and cheers from thousands who crowded the hills. The Admiral put off his barge, and carried the Viceroy and Countess, the Mayor, and Earl of Bandon on board H.M.S. *Ajax*. He was received by a guard of honour of Marines, the band playing the National Anthem, and the "blue jackets" on the yards giving three hearty cheers. He was here presented with addresses from the Royal Cork Yacht Club, the inhabitants of Queenstown, and the Consular body of Cork. With the exception of the address of the Consuls, which we subjoin, there was nothing in the addresses worthy of recording:—

ADDRESS OF THE CONSULAR BODY.

To his Excellency, the Right Hon. Archibald Hamilton, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland &c. &c.

We, the Consular Body of Cork, and its dependencies, on the Festival Day of Queen and Country, her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, gladly avail ourselves of your Excellency's visit on this auspicious occasion to present our homage and humble duty to your Excellency, as the representative of the mighty Sovereign of many realms a Sovereign whose wise and benignant policy it has ever been to draw closer by the ties of peace and mutual benefit the nations of the world; to foster and protect that free intercourse by which the bounties of Providence vouchsafed to the favoured are made common to all, and the happiness of mankind thereby extended.

We gratefully acknowledge the protection afforded by the mild and equal laws of this country, alike to the natives of foreign lands as to her own citizens.

We cordially congratulate your Excellency on the scene which now surrounds you—we hail it as the pledge and dawn of returning prosperity to this island; and, finally, we pray Almighty God that this happy promise may be realised, that your gracious Sovereign and her people may enjoy all his choicest gifts, and that to your Excellency may belong the felicity of witnessing, through many years, the prosperity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ALFRED MITCHELL, for the U.S. of America.
C. MARCEL, for France
N. CUMMING, for the Ottoman Porte and Denmark.
H. BARRY, for Belgium
R. L. JACKSON, for Hanover and Netherlands.
S. RING, for Hanseatic Towns.
JAMES MORGAN, for the Brazils and Central America.
GEO. N. HARVEY, for Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Norway.
A. DEB SILVA LIMA, for Portugal.
EDWARD BURKE, for Russia.
N. G. YOUARD, for Greece.
BARTHOLOMEW O'VERLING, for Spain, Chairman.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—Among the congratulations with which I have been met on my arrival in Cork, there are none which have given me greater satisfaction than those which you have now presented to me.

That the friendly feelings and peaceful relations which now happily subsist between the gracious Sovereign whom I represent, and the foreign powers from whom you are deputed, may long continue, is my anxious desire, and will occupy the constant attention of the Government with whom I am associated, and I trust that the horrors of war may be long averted.

I cordially concur in the hope expressed by you that this gratifying scene may be a prelude to years of prosperity and happiness in this island, and that the bonds of peace may be more closely riveted by the national interchange of commerce, in which Ireland has proved herself, by this Exhibition, to be so worthy to bear her part.

Having returned on board the *Prince Arthur*, accompanied by the barges of the several Consuls in Cork, his Excellency was conveyed round the guard ship, which compliment was acknowledged by a salute of 21 guns, which was answered by a similar salute from the battery at Spike Island. The *Prince Arthur* then passed close to Queenstown, the crowds assembled along the shore cheering enthusiastically. The steamer then proceeded towards the man-of-war roads, when immediately the Channel fleet in harbour thundered forth a Royal salute. On nearing H.M.S. *Prince Regent*, Rear-Admiral Corry and Capt. Hutton came off in a barge, and shortly after the Viceregal flag was struck on board the *Prince Arthur*. On his Excellency stepping on the deck of H.M.S. *Prince Regent* the marine guard of honour presented arms, the band played "God save the Queen," and the tars cheered from the yards. After remaining on board for some time, the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess and party returned to the *Prince Arthur* in the barge, and again passed round the fleet, when his Excellency was again greeted with a salute of 21 guns from H.M.S. *Prince Regent*. The *Prince Arthur* then proceeded down the river, and on arriving opposite Rostellan Castle, the tenantry, who were assembled on the ramparts, cheered, and the guns on the battery fired a Royal salute. The steamer then returned, and on passing Queenstown was again received with cheering, and H.M.S. *Ajax* fired a parting salute of 21 guns. On coming to Passage the Lord-Lieutenant and his Lady, the Mayor and Lady Hackett, Earl of Bandon and family returned to Cork in a special train, to which they were invited by the directors of the Cork and Passage Railway. The *Prince Arthur* was accompanied during the excursion by the *Royal Alice*, *Prince*, and other river steamers, all of which were crowded with passengers. His Excellency and the Countess were most prominent during the day, acknowledging the unceasing compliments poured upon them. The day in regard to weather was most auspicious.

THE BALL.

The closing festivities connected with the opening of the Exhibition were celebrated on Friday night by a grand ball in the pavilion in which the banquet of the previous evening took place, which, in addition to its other decorations, was now liberally ornamented with flowers. "Welcome to Eglinton," with the Viceroy's and Imperial crown, extending across the centre of the hall; and a raised dais, with blue and white canopy, under which were placed the chairs of State, having been raised at the southern end, and the orchestra at the north.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton entered the hall, and were conducted to the chairs of State, and dancing almost immediately commenced. The ball was crowded, there being upwards of 1200 people present, comprising a large portion of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Cork, Dublin, Bandon, and other places within easy reach of the Building. During the evening a great number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to his Excellency and the Countess, who retired shortly after two o'clock.

An elegant supper was served in the apartment which had served as the reception-room on the previous evening, and dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit until long after daylight.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

On Saturday morning his Excellency and the Countess again visited the Exhibition at ten o'clock, and remained there until half-past eleven, when they proceeded to view the School of Design; and from thence to the new County Lunatic Asylum, which has just been erected in a most beautiful situation on Shamrock Hill, about a mile from the city, at a cost of £70,000. The building, which is in the old English style of architecture, is arranged to give accommodation to 600 patients; and at the course of a month the patients now in the old institution, numbering 110, will be removed to it. Their Excellencies were received by Drs. White and Orpen, the Governors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, the board of governors, and Dr. Power, the resident physician, and having been conducted over the various apartments, were pleased to express their approval of the whole of the arrangements, the noble Lord giving his assent to its being in future called the Eglinton Asylum.

The Viceregal party, upon leaving the asylum, proceeded direct to the station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, where a special train was in readiness to convey them on their return to Dublin. The train left Cork at 20 minutes past 1, and arrived at Dublin at a quarter to 6 o'clock, a short stay having been made at the Limerick Junction station, where his Excellency and the Countess partook of luncheon.

In conclusion, we have only to return our thanks to the officials of the Exhibition and of the different railway companies, for the courtesy and attention paid not only to ourselves but to all the visitors to the Exhibition, and to express a hope, that this, the first effort for many a year of Irishmen to pull together for the benefit of their common country, may be crowned with the success it so eminently deserves.

SEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA.—We observed, ready for shipment, at the seed warehouses of Messrs. P. Lawson and Son, seedsmen and nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society, a few days ago, a rather extensive assortment of all kinds of seeds in ordinary cultivation, including wheat, oats, barley, and all the cereal grasses, mangold-wurzel, potatoes, carrots, &c., filling seventy-six huge puncheons, which, we believe, it would take seven railway trucks to convey, the aggregate value being £2000. These agricultural seeds are ordered by a firm in San Francisco.—*Edinburgh Evening Post*

LARGE ROSE-TREE.—The extraordinary rose-tree at Buxton's nursery gardens, in the Wandsworth-road, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for vol. xvi., p. 464, is now in full bloom: it is 13 feet high, 40 feet in circumference, and bears about 3000 flowers.

MURRAY'S "GUIDE TO THE GOLD-DIGGINGS."—This little book contains an authentic account of the "diggings," with letters from the miners, and many valuable practical directions as to cooking, ship or obtaining a free or assisted passage, with hints on outfit, the whole of which will be found very useful to intending emigrants.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

THREE divisions or classes of yachts of this Club contended on Saturday last for a corresponding number of valuable prizes. The *Ruby* steamer had, as usual, been chartered by the Club. She proceeded to Erith with 300 ladies and gentlemen on board, where *Waterman* 2 and 11, the *Sylph* steamer, Lord Londesborough's schooner-yacht *Derwent*, with a distinguished party on board, the Marquis of Angleseа's *Pearl*, the *Paragon*, and a number of other gentlemen's yachts, were in readiness to accompany the race.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB PRIZES.

The prizes consisted of three handsome pieces of plate. The first, value £100, was a correct model from the original drawing of Eddystone Lighthouse, richly chased in frosted silver, upon an ebony plinth; height, 26 inches. The second, value £50, was a richly-chased Etruscan-formed silver vase, with richly-chased yachting devices. And the third, value £30, was an elaborately-chased silver tankard of Elizabethan pattern. The whole were from the firm of Hunt and Roskell, and were much admired.

The following were the contending craft:—

FIRST CLASS.—Exceeding 30 tons—Prize of the value of £100.

Name.	Tons.	Owner's Name.	Distin. Flag.
Paul ter	51	C. Brandrith, Esq	White, blue cross.
Mosquito	50	Lord Londesborough	Blue pierced white, red Maltese cross
Volante	45	John Cragie, Esq	White.
Cygnet	35	H. Lambton, Esq	Blue ground, ram's head yellow.

SECOND CLASS.—15 tons and not exceeding 30.—Prize of the value of £50.

Secret	25	R. Bell, jun. Esq	Blue with diagonal red cross.
Whisper	19	Thomas Ryddell, Esq	Blue, white, red.
Prima Donna	25	G. Coope, Esq	White burgee, yellow griffin's head.
Phantom	20	S Lane, Esq	White, red border

THIRD CLASS.—10 tons and not exceeding 15—Prize of the value of £30.

Vampire	13	G. Wheeler, jun., Esq	White, red border, bat in centre.
Vesper	11	F. Roberts, Esq	Red
Kitten	10	T. Harvey, Esq	White, blue cross
Mouse	15	G. E. Brown, Esq	White ground, mouse in centre.

Half-minute time per ton for difference of tonnage.

The distance contested by the first two classes was from Erith round the Nore Light and back; but the distance was shortened for the third class, in order to save as much time as possible

The signal was given by direction of Lord Alfred Paget, the Commodore, for the start, at 11 hours 57 minutes 12 seconds, when a cloud of canvass from the three rows of craft, so positioned as to afford a wide berth, instantly burst upon the view. It was a very excellent start, and formed as pretty a picture as could well be imagined. With a flowing sheet they spanked down Longreach, and neared Gravesend in the following order:—

First Class.—*Volante* leading by about 200 yards; next the *Musquito* and the *Cygnet*, and *Pauline*, with two of the smaller craft cracking on between them.

In the second class the *Phantom* and *Secret* were almost abreast of each other, and in the third the *Mouse* was giving way to the *Vampire*, the whole, however, being very close together. Off the Chapman Head Beacon a signal was fired for the third class to round a boat there, while the Commodore's steamer proceeded down to the Nore Light, which was rounded in the following time and order:—

	h.	m.	s.
FIRST CLASS.			
Volante	3	5	45
Musquito	3	4	7
Cygnet	3	10	6
Phantom	3	10	46
SECOND CLASS.			
Secret	3	13	7
Phantom	3	12	35
Prima Donna	3	16	26
Whisper	3	19	56

They here had to turn to windward against the tide; but, as the wind veered a little, they were enabled to lay up some of the reaches. They ultimately came in in the following order:—

	h.	m.	s.
FIRST CLASS.			
Volante (the winner)	7	40	35
Cygnet	7	51	8
Musquito	8	0	0
SECOND CLASS.			
Phantom (the winner)	8	51	20
Secret	8	19	20
THIRD CLASS			
Vampire (the winner)	8	43	30
Vesper	8	51	2
Kitten	7	12	25

The plate was then presented, with the usual appropriate observations, and the *Ruby* returned to Blackwall and London at a late hour at night.

We annex illustrations of the Prizes.

100-GUINEA PRIZE.—The Eddystone Lighthouse, modelled from the drawings of the engineer, Mr. Smeaton. On the base is inscribed the name of the race, the club, and the winner.

50-GUINEA PRIZE.—A Vase of Etruscan form: on the body are panels containing a representation of yachting; and on the cover are the anchor and other shipping implements, grouped to form the button.

30-GUINEA PRIZE.—A richly-chased Elizabethan pattern silver Inkstand, with cover, gilt inside

The three prizes are from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and are executed in their best manner.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held on Monday evening, in Dublin, Dr. Todd exhibited some ships' papers, bearing the signature of James II., and of the celebrated Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty at that time.

CHESS SOIREE AT MANCHESTER.

AN intimation that Mr. Staunton was paying a passing visit to Manchester on his way to the North, where he was proceeding for a few weeks to recruit his health, gave occasion for a great muster of the Chess amateurs of the neighbourhood. Although the assemblage was quite impromptu, no less than sixty gentlemen were present to testify their regard and respect for the services Mr. Staunton had rendered to the cause of Chess. The meeting took place in the large saloon of the Albion Hotel; and, in addition to the chief members of the Chess Club, was attended by Mr. Löwenthal, the celebrated Hungarian player; Major Robertson, of the 32d; Mr. Cronheim, of Halifax; Mr. Myers of Preston; Mr. Chuley, of Ashton; the Rev. J. Rose, of Stockport; the Rev. G. Perkins, Mr. Schwabe, Mr. J. Reiss. Mr. Hoyle, &c.

Play commenced about half-past four, and from fifteen to twenty Chess-boards were in constant requisition until ten o'clock, when the party sat down to supper.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Duval, the president of the Chess Club; and the vice-chair by Mr. Schuyler.

After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk with all due honours,

The chairman rose, and requesting bumpers all round, observed that it was his pleasing duty to propose *the* toast of the evening—the health of a gentleman who, by his long and unequalled services in the cause of their favourite recreation, both as a player and a writer, had done more for Chess than any man who ever lived—(Immense applause)—a gentleman whom it was impossible to speak or think of as a stranger; for who that knew anything of Chess throughout the world could be ignorant of the name of Staunton? (Great cheers.) It was one of our "household words." It was learnt over the board with the first moves, and it was the recognised authority in every disputed and every difficult position, from the beginning to the end of the game. There was not an amateur then present who was not acquainted with Staunton's games, Staunton's books, Staunton's notes; and they had known the great and unexpected gratification of meeting Staunton's *self*. (Tumultuous cheering.) He could not pass over the present occasion without an allusion to the late Chess Tournament, for which, like every other important movement in the cause of Chess, they were mainly indebted to the energy and enterprise of their distinguished guest. An ungenerous endeavour had been made by a small section of the Chess community to detract from Mr. Staunton's deservedly high repute as a player, because, in the chance-medley of that arena, he sustained a trivial reverse; but he believed he was speaking the sense of that meeting, and the sense of nine out of ten unprejudiced amateurs in Europe, in saying that, notwithstanding that casual and tomfool reverse, Mr. Staunton was still, as he had long been, the first player of the world. (Great cheering.) He doubted if there was any player who did not really believe, as he did, that in any decisive number of games the laurel wreath would still be the meed of the English champion. As, on the field of actual war, the greatest of all the immortal warriors, Wellington himself, the hero of a hundred fights (Enthusiastic cheering) did not invariably achieve a victory; so, in the mimic field of Chess, where the strife was essentially between mind and mind, our champion had upon one occasion—and only one—sustained a check. But was that temporary failure to be placed for a single instant in comparison with the long series of brilliant victories against St. Amant, Cochrane, and a host of adversaries in which the genius of Staunton proved the mastery? (Immense applause.) Mr. Duval concluded a long and eloquent speech by giving the health of Mr Staunton, the Chess Champion, which was drunk with musical honours and amid long cheering.

On rising to return thanks, Mr. Staunton was received with the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiasm. He acknowledged, in an elegant and appropriate address, the too flattering compliments which he had just had the gratified recipient. He assured the assembled amateurs that he felt a more than ordinary pleasure at finding that Manchester, which stood forth the very queen of enterprise and industry, was in no respect behind her neighbours in appreciating and encouraging what was intellectual and refined. Of what he had been of the skill and spirit of the Chess Club there, he had no hesitation in predicting that ere long it would take the lead amongst the Chess Clubs of the provinces. Another excellent admonition to the younger members on the danger of permitting Chess to engross their time and attention, to the neglect of the more important avocations of life, he concluded by a few striking remarks on the subject. He then announced that the projected match carried out by the committee in perfect singleness of spirit, with the sole object of promoting the extension of the game. For himself he might with truth say, that, regarding Chess as a mere amusement, he had not meditating it the "be all and end all" of existence, he had long before that event obtained quite as much renown, both as a Chess-player and Chess writer, as he coveted; and in incurring the expense and trouble which he had taken to carry out that undertaking, he was influenced by no feelings of personal vanity or advantage (Loud cheers)—for what he had to gain by it beyond what he possessed?—but solely with the view of turning so favourable an occasion as presented itself for the Great Exhibition presented to the account of their favourite pastime. (Great applause) From the first projection of the Tournament he had grave doubts, owing to the state of his health, of being able to take any part in the encounters, and as the time drew near for the assemblage, exhausted as he was by the incessant labour of carrying out the arrangements, and suffering from a dangerous illness, it was his anxious desire to be spared the task of playing; but he was well known to his coadjutors on the committee, and it was only in compliance with their earnest wishes that he entered his name as a competitor at all. That, under the circumstances, he was fortunate in, he lost a few games, ought to have surprised nobody; the wonder to himself was, that he succeeded in winning any. (Cheers.) He was now endeavouring to recruit his health by travel, and he could promise that, if he could not bring it to the world again, he should be ready to enter the arena, not for an indecisive contest of four or five games, like that of the tourney, but for a testing match of twenty or thirty games with any player in the world.

The Vice-Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Löwenthal, observed that nothing was so well calculated to ensure that permanent success which Mr. Staunton has so kindly wished and predicted for their Club, as the residence among them of some distinguished player; and he was therefore with real pleasure and satisfaction that he learned there was every prospect of Mr. Löwenthal making Manchester his abiding-place. (Great cheering.) Mr. Löwenthal had already done much for Chess in Manchester by the urbanity of his manners, not less than by his great skill at the game, had created a want which nothing but his continued presence among them could supply.

The toast was received with great applause, and drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Löwenthal responded in neat and appropriate terms, drawing a beautiful analogy between the game of Chess and the game of actual life, and comparing, with great felicity, the circumscribed powers of the Queen in the former to the limited monarchy like that of England. He would not allow the present or any opportunity of meeting a number of his Chess brethren to pass without offering the tribute of his thanks to Mr. Staunton, a name for ever identified with and to serve him as an individual, but for his indefatigable services in the cause of Chess-players generally. Long before he had ever hoped to visit this great country, long before he had ever thought of the advantage of Mr. Staunton's personal acquaintance, he played over his games with an interest and delight which he could never express: and he was convinced, then as now, that, in a match of a satisfactory length, no player living could contend successfully against him. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then proposed the health of Major Robertson, who had been unanimously elected an honorary member of their club, and whom they all knew as a player of great excellence.

Major Robertson replied with military frankness and brevity, thanking them for the honour conferred in electing him a member of their club, and for their kindness in drinking his health; and he could assure them that, while stationed in their neighbourhood, he should gladly meet them whenever duty permitted.

The Vice-Chairman proposed the health of the strangers, and made a few remarks to them for their kind attendance on so short a notice, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Cronheim, of Haufax.

Mr. Cronheim, in returning thanks, congratulated the Manchester Club on the brilliant success of their *soirée*, and regretted only that the notices of the meeting could not be sent out earlier, as it would have been certain to attract a large attendance of Chess-players from Yorkshire. He trusted, now that Chess was taken up with such spirit in Lancashire, that the members of the Manchester, the Liverpool, the Preston, and other clubs would give the support of their delegates to the Yorkshire Chess Association, which would hold its meeting in Hull during the autumn of the present year; and he doubted not the clubs of Yorkshire would reciprocate the compliment with interest on all future occasions. After a number of other toasts and some admirable speeches, the party separated, all apparently well pleased with the first Chess *soirée* of the Manchester Club.

CHESS SOIREE OF THE HALIFAX ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.—On Wednesday week the members of this club and their friends had the gratification of meeting Mr. Staunton at Crow Wood, where that eminent chess-player and author had been staying a few days, during his visit to Mr. Cronheim, the President. A consulting committee, consisting of Mr. S. G. Thomas, Mr. W. Common, and Mr. E. Cronheim, played two even games with Mr. Staunton, who afterwards gave the odds of the pawn and two moves to Mr. Edward Cronheim, in a third game. In each of these combats a brilliant victory was achieved by Mr. Staunton, who gratified the company with some of the masterly combinations and evolutions for which his style of play has so long been celebrated. In proposing the health of his distinguished guest and friend at the supper table, Mr. Cronheim adverted to the injustice of the attempt in some quarters to depreciate Mr. Staunton in consequence of his failure in the short match with Mr. Anderssen at the recent Chess Tournament. He reminded the company how signally a similar result in the first short match with M. St. Amant had been reversed in the second and longer match, which gave sufficient scope for the development of the superior genius of the champion of England; and expressed his conviction that any future match of sufficient length for a fair trial of skill would compel the Prussian to restore to the English wreath that single leaf of laurel which he had the honour of carrying away. Mr. Staunton cordially acknowledged the compliment, and in an eloquent address proposed the health of the President, and prosperity to the Halifax St. George's Chess Club. Previous to the termination of the meeting, the secretary announced that the next anniversary of the Yorkshire Chess Association would be held in Hull in the month of October. This information was the more gratifying, from the circumstance that some doubts had been entertained as to the future meetings of that society.

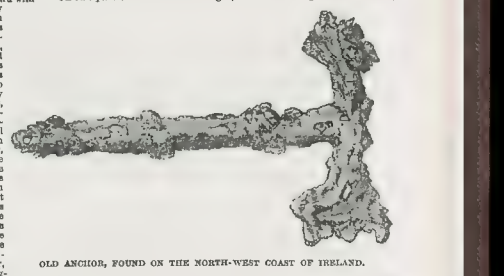
OLD ANCHOR FOUND ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Rutland, Burton Port, Co. Donegal.

As a fact in history it is known to many that several of the vessels constituting the Spanish Armada were lost on the north-west coast of Ireland in 1588, while returning home from their unsuccessful attempt at invasion

On this part of the coast of Donegal, where I am at present stationed,



OLD ANCHOR, FOUND ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF IRELAND.

viz. immediately inside the north island of Arran, a tradition existed among the people of two Spanish ships having been wrecked here a great number of years ago. Though often having heard stories to this effect, I was disposed to give little heed to them, still a report reached me some months since of the appearance about the sand of part of the hull of a vessel, together with a number of cannon, which, it was affirmed, had been seen about fifty years before. At that time several of the guns were raised by the inhabitants and disposed of as old brass, till they were obstructed in their attempts by the sand washing over the wreck, and thus rendering any further endeavour hopeless. Upon hearing the rumour, I went to the spot mentioned, with the Coast Guard boat and crew, for the purpose of satisfying myself as to its truth; when, to my astonishment, I could distinctly perceive the remains of a very large vessel, with several cannon lying in a heap on what appeared to have been the forecastle. I made different attempts to get them up, and had almost succeeded, when either the ropes slipped off the gun they were attached to, or the sea became so rough that I was obliged to abandon them, and in the course of a few weeks they were again completely covered by the sand.

On a different part of the coast, but within two or three miles of the above-mentioned wreck, lies another, which there is every reason to believe was the second of those ill-fated vessels, from the fact of there being positive proof that a shipwreck has not occurred in that place during the last century, as vouched for by a very old inhabitant residing close to the spot; as well as from the appearance of an anchor belonging to the ship (a Sketch of which I send you), which I succeeded in raising. It is perfect as taken into by the water in the spots which are not immediately covered by an incrustation of sand, gravel, and stone: there is a striking peculiarity in the great length of its shank.

Notwithstanding that no cannon have appeared above the sand in the vicinity of this last-mentioned wreck, the very sight of which would at once have pronounced it the companion of the other, still, from the appearance of the anchor, the certainty of a vessel not having been lost there for the last hundred years at least, and also from the popular tradition, which proved true in the one instance, and consequently is deserving of belief in the other, there is scarcely room for scepticism as to its identity.

Such discoveries as these, which are so interwoven with the naval stories of England, surely ought not to be passed over in silence, nor allowed to sink unnoticed into oblivion; it is but right, at least, that the public should be made acquainted with their existence, and then be allowed to place what importance they choose upon them.

RICHARD HEARD,
Inspecting Coast Officer, Coast Guard.

June 12th, 1852.

PATENT SELF-ACTING SAFETY-PILL.—A model of this ingenious invention was exhibited at the Earl of Rosse's *conversazione*, on Saturday evening last, and excited much interest. The self-acting safety-plug for ships' boats, river barges, lighters, &c., invented by Mr. Lisabe, consists of a hollow brass box, with perforations at the top and bottom, let into one of the lower planks of a boat or boat like, in the interior as a bottom ball, with easiest room for play, so that when the boat is immersed the pressure of the external water urges and retains the ball lightly against an india-rubber seating at the top, thereby effectually excluding the upper perforations and the admission of water; while, on the boat being suspended, the ball, by its own gravity, rests upon the bottom of the chamber, and allows any rain or other water which may accumulate in the boat while in suspension to drain out through the upper perforations Provision is also made for the retention of water in boats when in the davits, as often such is rendered necessary, by the addition of a "turn-table" at the top, which, being turned round, closes the upper perforations, and retains the water in the boat. The object of this simple but important invention is to guard against the frequent casualties which occur when, in cases of shipwreck, or vessels striking on rocks, the ships' boats are suddenly lowered into the water to afford means of escape to the passengers and crew; but in too many instances the boats become immediately filled, and swamp, owing to the neglect or forgetfulness of stopping the plug-holes which all boats have in their bottoms for their drainage, while suspended along the ship's side. The patent accomplishes this important result with unerring certainty, and by its self-acting principle requires no attention; and, while it answers the object of drainage on the old method of plug-holes when in suspension, the act of immersion instantaneously closes the orifice by the pressure of the external water against the ball. The frightful sacrifice of life which took place in the loss of the *Superb* steamer on the coast of Jersey last September, by the swamping of the boats from the plug-holes not having been stopped, must be fresh in the minds of our readers; and it was on perusing the account of this melancholy catastrophe, that Mr. Lisabe, a gent eman long engaged in yachting amusements on the western coast, sat down, and, before he retired to rest, designed this useful invention. It has since been registered by Lieutenant Robinson, of the R.N., well known for many nautical inventions, and has been patented by Mr. Gray for the india-rubber seating for the ball. The patent plug is also of materials benefit in its application to river barges and lighters, saving all the manual labour of pumping them out, as it allows all rain and leakage water to drain off when the barges and lighters are left on the banks by the ebb of the tide. At the *conversazione*, also, was shown, and examined with much interest, Mr. Lundell's safety-boat, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 24.

NEW ELECTRIC PHENOMENON.—(*To the Editor.*)—I very recently witnessed, at Mr. E. Dorgan's, manufacturer of chocolate and cocoa, a new element, composed of coffee and chocolate), a most curious fact. In taking out the cho'ca paste from the tin moulds, cold and hard, it manifested an electric appearance, from which *sparks* were visible. Until now I could not account for the phenomenon, unless it is admitted that the cho'ca contains also electric properties, the same as in resinous or vitreous substances; but in this case there had been no friction to develope the electricity, and the moulds in which the paste had been standing for 24 hours communicated with the earth, which might facilitate the reconstitution. The cho'ca tablet has such a powerful attraction that it holds the tinfoil which serves to envelope it suspended for more that ten minutes. The tinfoil is 90 square inches in surface. I have just constructed a cho'ca electrophore, and after a friction I obtain about twenty electric sparks successively.—I remain &c., LE MOUT.—5, Bentinck-street.

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MR. WEHNERT in this picture, which is exhibited at the New Water-Colour Gallery, seeks to embody the sentiment of Poe's striking little poetic romance entitled "The Raven;" a romance strangely so entitled, certainly, as it gives no hint of the wild pathos which engrosses the poet's fancy. In order to the due appreciation of the picture, therefore, it will be advisable to read the whole poem, which we accordingly append:—

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore—
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door;
"'Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door—
Only this, and nothing more."

Ah! distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow; vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore—
For the rare and radiant name whom the angels name Lenore—
Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken sad uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating—
"'Tis some visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door:
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door,
This it is, and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you"—here I opened wide the door:—
Darkness there, and nothing more.

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there, wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortals ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the stillness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word "Lenore!"
This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word "Lenore!"—
Merely this, and nothing more.

Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon again I heard a tapping something louder than before.
"Surely," said I, "surely that is something at my window lattice;
Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this mystery explore—
Let my heart be still a moment, and this mystery explore:—
'Tis the wind, and nothing more."

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately Raven of the saintly days of yore.
Not the least obeisance made he; not a minute stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door—
Perched upon a bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door—
Perched and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
"Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou," I said, "art sure no craven,
Ghastly, grim, and ancient Raven wandering from the nightly shore—
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the night's Plutonian shore?"
Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore."

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning, little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber door,
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber door
With such name as "Nevermore."

But the Raven, sitting lonely on that placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.
Nothing further then he uttered; not a feather then he fluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered, "Other friends have flown before—
On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before."
Then the bird said, "Never more."

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store,
Caught from some unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster
Followed fast and followed faster, till his songs one burden bore—
Till the dirges of his hope that melancholy burden bore,
Of 'Never—never more.'"

But the Raven still beguiling all my sad soul into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird and bust and door;
Then, upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore—
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking "Never more."

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamp-light gloated o'er,
But whose velvet violet lining with the lamp-light gloating o'er
She shall press, ah, never more!

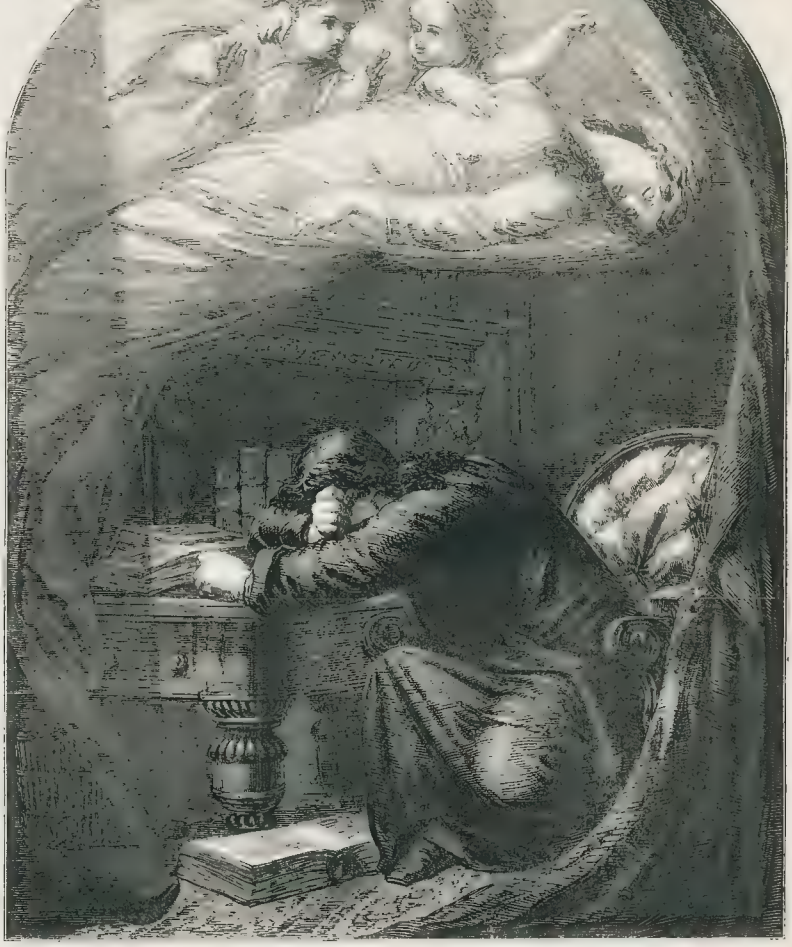
Then, methought the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer
Swung by seraphim, whose foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
"Wretch!" I cried, "thy god hath lent thee—by these angels he hath sent thee
Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe, and forget this lost Lenore!"
Quoth the Raven, "Never more!"

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted—
On this home by horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—
Is there—is there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the Raven "Never more."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil—prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore—
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden, whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden, whom the angels name Lenore?"
Quoth the Raven, "Never more."

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked, upstarting—
"Get thee back into the tempest and the night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!"
Quoth the Raven, "Never more."

And the Raven never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting,
On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming, throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul, from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—never more!



"LOST LENORE."—('THE RAVEN," BY E. A. POE.)—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P. FOR OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

THE subject of our Memoir, fourth and youngest son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool merchant, was born at Liverpool, December 29th, 1809. In 1821 he was sent to Eton; in 1829 entered Christchurch, Oxford; and at Christmas, 1839, was made a student by the Dean at the same time with Lord Canning.

Amongst his University contemporaries were the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Elgin, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Harris, and others since distinguished. In 1831 he took a double first class and his degree of B.A. In 1832 he went abroad, and spent some months in travelling, chiefly in Italy; and at the Reform election in the December of that year came forward for the borough of Newark as a Conservative, was opposed by Mr. Serjeant Wilde, now Lord Truro, and Mr. Hanley, and was returned at the head of the poll; the numbers being—Gladstone 886, Hanley 819, Wilde 736

Mr. Gladstone made his first speech in the House on Monday, June 3rd, 1833, in the debate on the subject of Negro Emancipation, in reply to Lord Howick, the present Earl Grey, and in which, denying the charge that increased quantities of sugar were obtained by such excess of working as increased the mortality amongst the slaves, he argued the right to compensation for the planters on the ground that the Legislature had done all in its power to make the slaves a property, but declared that it would redound to the honour of the nation and the reputation of the Ministers, whilst it would be delightful to the planters themselves, if emancipation, relieving them from the responsibility of holding slaves, were fairly and without violence established.

In the same session he spoke in the great Liverpool election case, on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in which, admitting that the Church had slumbered, he declared that since the Union it had done all that human power could do; that it was a great advantage to the country to have scattered over it a number of men who were gentlemen by education, and Christians by profession. He was unwilling to see the number of bishops reduced; held, that, so long as a Church was national, the nation ought to be taxed to support it; that, if the Protestant churches were to be maintained in Ireland, the maxim should be enforced. He spoke also in opposition to the proposal of Mr. George Wood, then member for Manchester, for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities.

In 1834, on Sir Robert Peel's short accession to office, Mr. Gladstone was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and very shortly afterwards, on the failure of Mr. Stuart Wortley to obtain a seat, was in his room made Under-secretary for the Colonies

In the adjourned debate, March 31, 1835, Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to Lord John Russell's appropriation clause, arguing that there could exist no surplus revenue above what was necessary for the due maintenance of the Church; that Church property was as sacred as that of individuals. At the Reformation the established religion being changed, the appropriation of the Church property was also changed; and if a time should ever come when in Parliament the Protestant should be in a minority, he avowed his conviction that a return to the ancient appropriation would be the fair and legitimate consequence. Defeated in a division on the question on the 7th of April, the Ministry resigned on the 8th, and the Melbourne administration was formed.

Out of office Mr. Gladstone devoted himself to questions of education and colonial policy, the Church, Universities, and trade, to the untrammelling, of which he had not yet become a convert.

In 1837 he gave his support to Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's bill for the extension of the term of copyright. In 1838, published at Amiens, a pamphlet, entitled "The State in its relations with the Church;" and in the same year again visited Italy and Germany. During this period Mr. Gladstone did not confine himself to his Parliamentary duties, but was also a diligent contributor to periodicals: he published, chiefly anonymously, several political pamphlets, and a review in the *Quarterly* of the life of Bianco White, which deserves mention not alone for its clear and powerful portraiture of the doubts, changes and struggles of the ever-labouring mind of Bianco White, but for its perfect freedom from the narrowness of sectarian bigotry, and its sympathy with a mind made the incessant battle-ground between old faith and new reasoning.

On the return of Sir Robert Peel to office after the general election of 1841, Mr Gladstone became Master of the Mint, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. In May, 1847, he succeeded Lord Ripon as President, and had a seat in the Cabinet. At this period Mr Gladstone's office was no sinecure. Never was a Ministry placed in more trying circumstances: commerce and manufactures seemed fast drawing toward a general stoppage: distress and discontent were spreading fast: the agitation for Free Trade gathering daily strength, and the Parliament, and the Ministry looked to at any cost to withstand the popular pressure. The reform of the tariff made this all the more difficult, as it lent power to the arguments on the popular side, and left to the President of the Board of Trade but the defence of manifest inconsistencies. How ready Mr. Gladstone was to give up the old system of monopolies, was evidenced in an able pamphlet published by him in 1844, entitled "The Ministry and the Sugar Duties," in which the whole force of fact and argument was in favour of the immediate abolition of differential duties; and an article, published about the same time in the *Colonial and Foreign Quarterly*, and since known to be from his pen, argued, from the fruits of changes then recently made in commercial policy, the safety of still wider change, and was a source not only of strength in arguments, but encouragement in agitation and consistent adherence to their whole care to the Free Trade party.

In the same year Mr. Gladstone took an active part in promoting the Dissenters' Chapel Bill.

In February, 1845, he resigned office; and in a speech in the course of the debate on the Address, explained that he did so from conscientious conviction that he could not, consistently with the opinions he had deliberately published in 1838, on the State relations with the Church; and which pamphlet had, in a second edition in 1841, been carefully reconsidered or well nigh re-written, to support the grant proposed by the Government to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. Though no longer a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone was, nevertheless, consulted and very actively engaged upon the commercial measures of that year, and which constituted the second reform in the tariff. At the close of the session of 1845 Mr. Gladstone visited Germany, and did not return until the following November. He was, therefore, not present during the early period of the Repeal of the Corn Laws.

In December Lord Stanley resigned office, and Mr. Gladstone, in his room, became Secretary of State for the Colonies. He then still represented the borough of Newark, but felt it incumbent upon him to resign, in consequence of the strong opposition of the Duke of Newcastle, to whom the borough belonged, to the Free-trade measures of the Ministry, and he remained out of Parliament, until the general election of 1847. He was then invited to become a candidate for the University of Oxford, with Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and was opposed by Mr. Round, who had been one of the members for Essex. The contest was a severe one: the interest of religion, the party shibboleth being roused to the support of Mr. Round as the true Protestant candidate, against Mr. Gladstone, who was assumed to have some improved and unestablishable leaning towards something like Puseyism. He was, however, returned; the numbers being—Inglis, 1769; Gladstone, 997; Round, 824. In 1845 Mr. Gladstone published a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on recent Commercial Legislation," which, reviewing the Board of Trade and revenue returns, pointed out, that from the reduction of duties had resulted increase of revenue, large diminution of protection increase of commerce and domestic prosperity. The subsequent Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel had, throughout, Mr. Gladstone's most cordial support. He was a complete convert, not merely to the arguments of the opposite side, but to the facts which had sprung up as fruits of his earlier partial and cautious policy.

On the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he proposed as an amendment a system of reciprocity, but withdrew it on finding that the shipowners' friends must either have all or nothing.

In 1849 he opposed the gift of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company; and proposed amendments in the Australian Constitution Bill, mostly in accordance with the proposals of Sir William Molesworth

He spoke in opposition to the Government on the famous foreign policy debate of last year, and opposed the University Commissions. The session over, in the following October the health of one of his children needing change of climate, Mr. Gladstone went to Naples. He had no intention of making any public comment on the condition of the kingdom, but found silence impossible. He was horror-struck by the violation of all honour, all good faith, all common rules of justice and humanity, by the King, and the gross perjury and corruption and subornation of his Attorney-General and judges. He could not have believed that, in the present age, such infamy and cruelty—to use his own words, such "practical abnegation of Christianity"—could have had existence; but having had the facts forced upon him, seeing everywhere paid and perjured inquisitors—seeing the daily bounding down of innocent men by the hired bloodsellers of the crown—finding the prisons places of loathsome torture and slow death

it was impossible for him to keep silence, and in two letters to Lord Aberdeen he exposed in all the nakedness of his iniquities his Majesty of Naples. The letters were sent by Lord Palmerston to our ministers at the several foreign courts, and their publication has, at all events, set the King upon some attempt at defence, and some little amendment of the prisons.

Last year, Mr. Gladstone published, in 2 vols. oct., "Farini's History of the Roman States."

The right hon. member married, in 1839, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., of Haymcarden Castle, Kent.

(For a Portrait of Mr. Gladstone, from a Daguerreotype by Claudet, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 529.)

THE RAILWAY NOTE-BOOK;

OR,

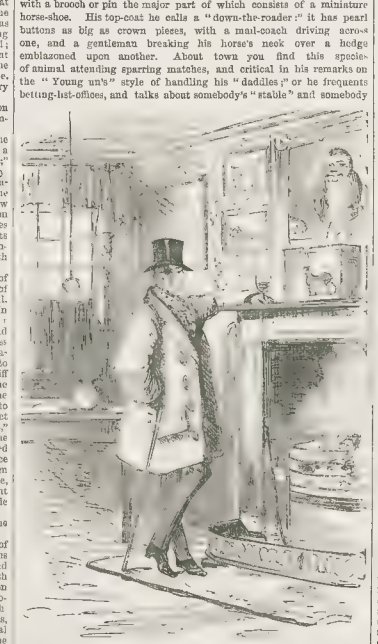
JOTTINGS IN THE STATION, THE TERMINUS, AND THE TRAIN.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

PAGE V.

THERE is one more species of railway passenger to be occasionally met with in the train, and whose sentiments and character are not unfrequently set forth in such publications as profess to laud and admire the good old times, whom we propose to sketch with some minuteness, seeing that in the controversies to which he frequently gives rise, is summed up the whole pith and marrow of the question as between the ancient and the modern usages of travel. Need we say that we refer to the lover of the "good old coaching days?"

He is to be seen in many shapes. Sometimes he is a farmer, with a white top-coat and round-toed boots bearing evident marks of the stable, and who, when you remark that it is a fine day, replies, "Ees, sur." Sometimes he is a town-made young gentleman, of that order of nature's nobility popularly called "swells." In that case he has short-cropped hair, wears round his neck what he calls a bird's-eye choker, fastened with a brooch or pin the major part of which consists of a miniature horse-shoe. His top-coat he calls a "down-the-road:" it has pearl buttons as big as crown pieces, with a mail-coach driving across one, and a gentleman breaking his horse's neck over a hedge emblazoned upon another. About town you find this species of animal attending sparring matches, and critical in his remarks on the "Young un's" style of handling his "daddles;" or he frequents betting-list-offices, and talks about somebody's "stable" and somebody



else's "lot." Sporting public-houses are, however, the grand resort of this enlightened admirer of what he calls the "holden time." Visit, if you have the courage, one of those smoke-dried old parlours, with Windsor chairs polished by generations of sitters, and the wainscoated walls hung round with mementoes of "good old English manly sports"—stuffed terriers who, living, have scrunched the necks of fifty rats in half-a-minute; scarred and bitten badgers, who have made valiant defences at celebrated "drawings," and correct portraits of the famous light weight "Apple-daddy," or that renowned "fistic champion" Mumbo Sam. Among these precious trophies you will find specimens of the style of art which our friend of the "holden time" particularly affectionates—a series of coaching pictures. Let us glance at them. First we have an elaborate representation of the Bath mail, or the Liverpool mail, passing some celebrated "hostelry:" all, of course, of the "holden time:" the four horses at a stiff, uncommonly stiff, gallop, with all their wooden-like legs together, and the wheels painted so as to make the artistic frequenters of the parlour actually think they are going round On the panels are legibly inscribed Bath or Liverpool—a great stroke of art; and through the window you can just distinguish a lady's bonnet The outside is crowded, and all the passengers are smoking cigars. The driver flourishes his whip with Jovian majesty, and the guard erect behind accompanies him with a corresponding series of flourishes upon a magnificent key bugle. The gentleman on the box seat is generally in a sort of military undress, and those behind sport alternately travelling caps and hats, much broader at the crown than the rim. A lady or two, with bonnets of the coal-scuttle fashion, and waists at their arm-pits—both good old stages of the good old time—make up the company. "Aha," says our friend, giving the cartoon feelingly, "them was the days for travelling, and no mistake." A great number of episodes of coach journeyings are introduced "Pulling up to unskid" is usually one of the interesting processes represented. "Waking up" is another, though who wakes up—the passengers, or the horses, or the driver, or the guard—we have never been able to make out. The "Road and the Rail" is a third favourite subject. It re resents a stage-coach bowling along at a gallop, while at a little distance is seen a locomotive tumbling over an embankment, and dragging half a dozen topsy-turvey carriages after it, to the dismay of the gramin.vorous animals in the field, but to the intense gratification of the lover of the "holden times," who chuckles and contemptuously repeats a joke of the ancient Mr. Weller—"If a coach is upset, you see, vy there you are; but if a locomotive busts, vy vere are ye?"

In the railway carriage the admirer of the good old coaching days generally takes care to make his peculiarities known. When the engine is put to, and you begin to move, he remarks—"Ah! we should not have all that there grunning and screeching if we was sitting like Chrysty-ans behind four thoroughbred 'uns, instead o' that 'ere iron machine. What I say is, that it isn't natural, is this here railroad; and that stands to reason, or the devil's in it.'

Presently emerging into the country, you catch a glimpse of a broad white road, running, perhaps, along the line of rail. It is all but deserted. Now and then you perceive trotting along a farmer's tax cart, with the name of the owner in white narrow letters behind, or the doctor's gig, or the parson's sober phaëton, or the ricketty old carriage of some neighbouring "family." Our friend at once takes up the theme.

"See that road. Aint it a shame to look upon? I should say so. I remember the time, I do, when six-and fifty four-'oss drags passed the milestones of that ere road, regular up and down, every four-and-twenty hours. Ah! them were the days! Travelling was travelling, when you sit behind four regular good uns, with sitch a coachman as Downy Bill or Jemmy Sparrow to tool you along, a-smoking your cigar as comfortable as nothink at all, and pulling up at the jolly old public-houses just to wet your whistle with a pint of right old stale. What I say is—and it stands to reason—that Parliament should put down all them new-fangled railways out o' hand, and set up the old coaches. What right had any man to ruin the people that lived on the old coaches and the old roads? I say it doesn't stand to reason. Confound the Downy Bill hisself. Don't I remember him in his white 'at and spicy top-coat, out as smart as one o'clock, with boucky in the button, and his white cords and riglar knowin' tops, as affable and perlite with the gentlem'n, as he tooled down as nothink at all; smoking cigars and drinking brandy and water with 'em till all was blue. Well, then, blowed if I didn't see Downy Bill hisself yesterday in Oxford-street, a-driving on a penny 'bus, with a visp o' straw round a shocking bad 'at."

Occasionally, on railways and in society, but more frequently in books, you listen to the sentiments of a more refined lover of the olden times of a gentleman and a scholar somehow affected with that moral squint which makes people look round the corners of centuries, and ogle lovingly that which has passed irretrievably away. Often the sentiment is pressed as much in joke as earnest; yet there is a certain sympathy with, and yearning after, the bygone days, which shines out through the half-flippant, half-sneering style.

Your modern, what good are they? They take people a mile a minute. Well, I didn't want to go a mile a minute: a Manchester bagman may; but are the gentlemen of England to give in to Manchester bagmen? Then, there's no comfort in a railway; you can see nothing but the blackness of tunnels, and the prim monotony of stations; you can hear nothing but the clank and the scream of the confounded locomotive. All the time you're not in a tunnel you're in a cutting. You are half choked with the beast.y vapours of the engine; and if you put your head out you draw it back again, with your eyes stuffed full of burning cinders. Formerly, what a was on the top of the old stage, on a bright summer's morning, with everything fresh and green and glorious about you, with no tunnels but the deep hawthorn-shaded lanes, and no cuttings but between the grand old stems and the glorious branches of the oak and elm hung over the road. Then, when you minded over the rough stones of the country town, and watched the people running to the windows and coming out of shops, and passed a fine old church or a quaint town-hall in the market-place, and saw the "change" standing before the hotel door—four thoroughbreds, with coats like velvet, and a helper at the head of each better than a station that! Well, then there was just the momentary scramble into the hotel, to the tidy little bar—to "stretch your legs," of course and then up again. The helpers are hanging to the heads of the fresh team, hardly able to curb them, while the steady driver gathers up the reins. "Let go their heads!" A plunge, a jump, a scramble or two, and away you are again, careering across the fresh green country.

This is the style in which the thing is done, and, to a certain extent, there is some truth in it. Thirty miles, say, outside a well-appointed stage in summer weather, through a pleasant country, is as agreeable as you please; but what of three hundred? Aching bones, torpid feet, shivering frame, cramped limbs, answer. Baked with the sun, nipped by the wind, flooded by the rain, frostbited by the frost. On the pleasures of a long, a three or four days' journey in the good old times, "tooled behind four thoroughbred 'uns" In all the descriptions of the beauties of stage-coach travelling, it is universally taken for granted that the country traversed is a sort of garden of Eden—a repository of all that is lovely in landscape; that the season is always early summer or early autumn; that the sky is always blue and the sun! ght always steady; that the horses are always spanking ones, or "thorough-bred prads; and that the driver is always either an elder Mr. Weller, or a reduced baronet who has lost £20,000 a year on the turf, and doesn't take any sliver under half-a-crown, for which he also makes it a rule not to touch his hat. Very different was in many cases the real prosaic state of the case. You were slowly dragged across a drear and dismal country. You climbed hills at a snail's pace, and were frequently obliged to get down and trudge in the mud. An easterly gale, the very breath of winter, whistled through and through you; or a storm of rain and sleet pelted you unmercifully for many a weary mile. Who does not remember the miserable discomfort of getting gradually soaking wet upon the outside of a coach? the long struggle to make your own umbrella avail.able, and to keep that of your neighbour from dripping down your back, the gradual success of the latter, and the gradual saturated coat after—food you felt as if you had a mass of cold comforters armour-clinging to your shivering frame; next, perhaps, the agonising horror of a small river or water winch had been long collecting in the broad brim of your wideawake hat behind, overflowing its banks and pouring down your neck, or of the appearance of another unexpected stream meandering across the seat, just at the place where you are writhing upon it. Who does not recollect the cold torpor of misery and discomfort into which you gradually fell, afraid to move hand or foot in case of bringing new wet surfaces in contact with your poor shrinking skin. What do you care, then, for tits and thorough-breds, for knowing hats and wonderful tops? How you long for even the third-class upon a comfortable railway, for warmth and shelter, let the seats be never so hard, and the compartment never so crowded. Then, when you get out, wretched, weary, and spiritless, to a coaching meal—when you require to be at once warmed and tittivated by something hot and tasty, some rich well-spiced soup, or some smoking stew or made dish—to find yourself opposite a huge handsome joint of meat, with a mould of black currant tart in perspective, and hard, sour, swipey ale, or hot fiery sherry, an ounce of cayenne to a bottle, with which to wash the junk down!

Let us rejoice and be glad, therefore, that the tits and the prads have had their day, that the jingling of harness and tooling of drags are now confined to cabmen, omnibus drivers, and members of the four-in hand club. The rail, let us acknowledge, is not only more speedy, more certain, more comfortable, but it is even more picturesque and more interesting than all the faded glories of the coaching road. Stand on a station platform, and watch the night express go past, with a roar and a steam and a snaking of all around, as though a thunderbolt had passed before you or eyes. Wonder that, we should think, than even the craziest night coach, with the two brightest of lamps and the four spankingest of steeds! It is said that you cannot see the country from the rail. We deny it Look at the multitudinous sweet glimpses we catch as we hurry by—pasture fields where grazing cows do not raise their heads, yellow corn land with lines of reapers, comfortable homesteads with sheltering trees, and rooks clustered on the highest branches, chattering about the farmer's crop; deep, pleasant lanes, with rustic wains and rough country gigs jogging along the ruts; glimpses of canals winding amid the greenery, with barges slowly gliding along the silent highway where for days that hundreds of thousands of such charming country bits may not be seen from behind the locomotive as well as from behind the twitching tails of the panting "prads" And the advantages of the railroad are, that you are not kept too long over any one prospect—that you never suppose you spellbound by a particular hill, or a particular church tower, which you seem never to be able to leave behind you. You see and pass, and see again; and the black jots of tunnels, and the dips into green-sided cuttings, give you only a keener appetite upon emerging again into the breezy champaign.

Do we need say a word about that grand thing familiarly spoken of as "railway speed?" The honest penny-a-liner grumbles now-a days at a pace which the crackest turn-out of the old times never dreamt of. "Only thirty miles an hour!" is as common a phrase as any you hear upon a railway—"Only thirty miles!" But with the engine at the top of its mettle, the road clear for scores and scores of miles before you, the policemen standing statue-like with outstretched arms to inform the driver of the fact when the glorious express, then shooting along as though no mortal power could stay or stop it, achieving without rock, without jolt, its steady mile a minute, devouring space and drinking time, whirls you from county to county and devouring sea to sea, as though sprites were harnessed to your elbow chair—such is the poetry, the full triumph and glory of the rail, the greatest conquest ever made by man over earth, air, fire, and water!

PRICES FORMERLY AND NOW.—SUGAR.

CHEMISTRY has taught us that sugar is a constituent element of almost all vegetables. By experience we had previously learnt that sweetness is a product in almost every soil and climate, though some places are particularly favourable to the production of sugar. For a substance universally diffused, the taste is universal. The bee extracts it from flowers; the parroquet taps the maple to drink its sweets; the fly sucks it from the Turkey fig; the wasp for it rifles our ripest fruits; the youngest infant, deprived of its mother, is kept alive and made strong by sugar; the boy delights in sweets; and the man rarely loses altogether his love for them. The taste is not artificial; it is implanted in man by the same hand that scatters profusely through creation the means of gratification.

The sugar in daily use is the product of art, manufactured from the juice of the sugar-cane, called by botanists *Arundo saccharifera*; and the white sparkling crystallised substance we put in our tea has the same relation to the appetite for sweets, as the finest bread or the most delicate *entremet* has to the appetite for food, which, before art improved taste, was satisfied by the coarsest roots, and by flesh ruddy, quivering, and alive. Refined sugar was first manufactured in Venice—it has been said, about the end of the fifteenth century; but Macpherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," quotes some Scottish records to show that it was known in the fourteenth century. The sugar previously in use was the brown or white soft sugar and sugar-candy, which seems to have been the most common in the time of the Romans. In some form, however, it was known long before. It is ment oned in the Old Testament, both by Jeremiah and Isaiah, and is supposed, under the name of sweet calamus, to have formed one of the costly rarities used in the religious ceremonies prescribed by Moses. But as the sugar cane, according to the current historical statement, was first made known in Greece and Palestine by the expedition of Alexander to India, it is considered that the people of Judea obtained it, as they obtained myrrh and cinnamon in the biblical times, from India, and that the sweet calamus was sugar-candy. In India and in China sugar and sugar-candy have been manufactured from the most remote antiquity; and the rare traffic that carried spices to the Jews, carried to them the hard crystallised and easily transported candy.

Of the price of sugar at that period we have no information; but its price in China, when that country became familiarly known to the nations of the west of Europe, was ascertained to be about 8s. per cwt. In various parts of India it is made for less than 2d. per lb.; and there is reason to believe that this price, like many other things in that country, has been nearly stationary for ages. One of the earliest accounts of its price in Europe is from the year 1319, when some refined sugar was purchased for the Royal household of Scotland at more than an ounce of standard silver per pound: that which is now purchased for 6d. then cost more than 5s. Sugar, however, being obtained from trees and plants widely diffused, and being easily extracted, its price has not undergone, within the time that prices have been recorded, such large reductions as the price of tea. A considerable proportion of the 5s. paid in 1319 for a pound in Scotland must have gone to pay the expense of transporting it from the place of its growth; and to this day a large portion of its price in England is the cost of bringing it from the tropical countries where it is made. Thus, at the present time, Havannah sugar, which costs there free on board about 18s., costs at the docks in London about 29s., or about one-third is added for bringing it to this country. This charge, too, has lately, in consequence of the repeal of the Navigation Laws and other circumstances lowering the rate of freight, been reduced, and in 1832 it was 2s. more. Sugar is a bulky article, which is subject to leakage and waste, and is thus much more expensive to transport than many other articles.

In 1782 Mr. Tucke begins his records of prices; and the average price of Muscovado sugar in the five years, 1782-1786, was, in bond, 40s. 2½d. per cwt.; now it is about 18s. 6d. There have in the interval been great variations in the price, between 97s. and 23s., the consequence of varying crops in a narrow space, and of changes in the duties which have interfered with consumption and price. Gradually, however, our market, which was formerly shut by a close monopoly almost all but British West India sugar, has been opened to sugar from the East Indies, the Mauritius, Manilla, Java, and now Brazils, Havanna, and all other countries. The field of supply, therefore, has become more extended, and prices have generated to odd, now 2s. Great improvements in the cultivation of the cane, and in the manufacture of sugar, have latterly been effected: more are in progress; and it seems highly probable, independently of all changes in the value of money, that the price of sugar will fall lower, and keep tolerably steady at about 20s per cwt. in our market.

As of tea, there are many varieties of sugar; and the following extract of a mercantile circular states them, and the different countries whence the supply comes, as well as the wholesale price in January of the present year, duty paid, which is 10s. on British Colonial, and 11s. 6d. on foreign sugar:—

SUGAR.	Price per cwt. Duty paid s. d.	SUGAR.	Price per cwt. Duty paid s. d.
Bengal, brown ..	20 0 to 23 0	Jamaica, middling	30 6 to 33 6
,, yellow ..	24 6 ,, 27 0	,, good to fine ..	34 6 ,, 38 6
,, low to mid white	32 6 ,, 34 0	Barbadoes	28 6 ,, 40 0
,, good to fine white	35 6 ,, 43 0	Trinidad, St. Lucia, and	
Madras, brown ..	21 0 ,, 23 0	Berbice, ord. to good	27 6 ,, 29 0
,, yellow and white	23 0 ,, 41 6	,, middling ..	29 6 ,, 32 6
Mauritius, brown ..	24 0 ,, 28 0	,, good to fine ..	34 0 ,, 37 0
,, yellow ..	30 0 ,, 33 0	Havanna, brown to yellow	30 0 ,, 35 6
,, fine	34 0 ,, 40 0	,, low to fine white	36 6 ,, 41 0
Penang, brown and yellow	22 6 ,, 26 0	Porto Rico	28 6 ,, 40 0
,, grey and white..	28 6 ,, 33 6	Brazil, brown to yellow ..	27 0 ,, 30 6
Siam, brown and yellow..	28 0 ,, 30 0	,, white	34 0 ,, 38 0
,, low to fine white ..	34 6 ,, 38 6	Bahia, brown and yellow	26 0 ,, 3. 0
China, brown	24 0 ,, 26 6	,, white	33 0 ,, 38 0
,, yellow and white	31 0 ,, 36 0	Pernambuco, br. and ye.	26 6 ,, 31 0
Manilla, brown	24 0 ,, 27 0	,, white ..	33 0 ,, 39 0
,, yellow	30 0 ,, 31 6	St. Croix, brown and yel	33 0 ,, 39 0
Java, brown and yellow..	25 6 ,, 32 6	,, white	40 0 ,, 44 0
,, grey and white ..	34 0 ,, 39 6	British refined, lr. lumps	43 0 ,, 44 0
Jamaica, ord to good br..	27 0 ,, 29 0	,, good & fine	45 0 ,, 49 0

After the introduction of the sugar-cane into Europe by Alexander's soldiers, it found its way from Tyre to Sicily, which long continued to be a chief source of supply; but, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, the sugar of Sicily was superseded by the sugar of the West Indies, and Sicily itself has since been supplied from that source. It was not till after the discovery of America, whither cane was carried from Madeira, and where they appear also to have been indigenous, that sugar became abundant and in general use in Europe. The Portuguese and Spaniards were both acquainted with the cultivation of the cane, and they began the manufacture of sugar in the Brazils and in St. Domingo. It was thence spread over all the West India islands as they were occupied by Europeans. From that time the cultivation of the cane, the manufacture of sugar, and its importation into Europe from the West and East Indies and from South America, have continually increased, and sugar is now a general article of consumption—allowed in the diet of paupers and sailors—throughout the civilised world. In 1700 the quantity consumed in Great Britain and Ireland was about 500,000 cwt. Last year, including molasses, it was not less than 6,851,633 cwt., a thirty-fourfold increase. Taking the whole population, it was nearly 28 lb. per head. In 1832 the consumption in Great Britain alone was put down by Mr. M'Culloch at 23 lb.; and as our estimate includes Ireland, where the consumption is notoriously small, we may infer that it has increased in Great Britain since 1832 at least 5 lb. per head. As the allowance to servants is from ¾ lb. to 1 lb. per week, it may be assumed that 50 lb. a year, at least, is not too much for grown persons. In sugar-growing countries the quantity consumed is enormous. The labourers live on it in the manufacturing season; and a Duke of Beaufort, who died about 1720, consumed one pound daily for forty years, and enjoyed excellent health till he was seventy years of age. The consumption of sugar has increased very much as it has become cheap, and we may expect, therefore, that the consumption will extend hereafter more rapidly than ever. The whole quantity consumed in Europe last year, including beet-root sugar, was not less than 16,000,000 cwt. If peace be preserved and prosperity continue, the market for sugar will extend amazingly, and force the cultivation by free men of all tropical countries.

The great impediments to the increased consumption have been fiscal, not natural. For upwards of a century and a half, sugar has been subjected to duties increasing from 3s. 5d. per cwt. in 1700, to 30s. in 1806, for British sugar, while the duty on foreign sugar was no less than 63s. These exorbitant duties have been successively reduced; and at present the duty on Muscovado sugar, the production of British colonies, is 10s. and the duty on foreign sugar, of a similar quantity, 11s. 6d.; but while the former is to remain unaltered, the latter is to be reduced 6d. next July, and 1s. in July, 1853, when it will be subject, like British colonial sugar, to a duty of 10s. The reader will understand, therefore, that the price he pays for sugar is enhanced from 10s. to 12s. by the duty, and by an unknown sum to reimburse the merchant for all the inconvenience and loss of capital which the restrictions to levy the duty impose on him. Assuming the price of sugar in China and India, to which, by successive improvements, the price of sugar is now approximating, as about the natural and necessary price, the duty of 10s. will be nearly 100 per cent. on its value in our market. Till lately, free competition has never stimulated the production of sugar, and till lately only slave labour has been employed in producing it. The price of sugar in Europe, therefore, has been kept inordinately high, and few or no improvements were for a long period made in the art of manufacturing it. A new era has now opened for it, and sugar, like bread, the produce of free industry, will become more cheap and more abundant.

THE THREE RINGS.

FROM LESSING'S DRAMA, "NATHAN THE WISE."

ACT III., SCENE V.

Sultan Saladin. Nathan (a Jew).

Saladin. No more of this humility, no more.
To hear its language ever, when I ask
For reason only, wearies in the end. (*He rises.*)
Come to the question. But I warn thee, Jew,
Uprightly deal uprightly!

Nathan. Sultan, I
Will serve thee honestly.

Saladin. Wilt serve me? How?

Nathan. The best of all I have thou shalt command
At lowest cost.

Saladin. What dost thou talk of, man?
Thy stuffs and wares? As bargainer for them,
Seek thou my sister; she will cheapen them:
As merchant, I have nought to do with thee.

Nathan. Then you would doubtless ask me if I knew
Aught of the enemy. I passed his camp:
His troops, indeed, are moving—if I marked
Aright.

Saladin. No; neither did I send for thee
To ask thee this. Of them I know as much
As I require already. In short—out with it,
Nathan. Command,
O Sultan!

Saladin. Thy instruction I require
On something different far from this. Thou art
A man of wisdom. Tell me now, what creed,
What code, what faith appears to thee the best?

Nathan. Sultan, I am a Jew!

Saladin. And I a Moslem!
The Christian stands between us; yet but one
Of all these three religions can be call'd
The one true faith. I know a man—like thee
Would not remain where the mere chance of birth
Had thrown him. If he does so, it must be
From insight, motive, and a wiser choice.
Come then thy reasons! Let me hear the grounds
On which I never tend time to meddle:
Tell me—of course in confidence—the choice
These reasons have decided thee to make.
That I may make it mine. Thou art surprised,
Art silent, weighest me with thine eye. Perhaps
I may be the first sultan who hath had
A like caprice; although 'tis one that scarce
Not all unworthy. Isn't not so? Come, speak!
Or wilt thou have a short moment to reflect?
I give it thee. Consider! but be quick
With thy reflections. I will soon return. (*Exit.*]

Nathan (alone). Him! This is odd, now. What am I to do?
What can the Sultan mean? I came prepared
To lend him gold, and lo! he asks for *truth!*
Demands it, too, all bright and new, as if
Truth were like coin. Ah! were it so indeed,
Or were it like the money that of old
Pass'd current among men, unmark'd, unstamp'd
Judged by the metal's purity alone;
Then could I meet his question. But, alas!
In modern coinage, valued by its die,
Told on the board, and taken without test
No. Truth is not such mintage. And can truth
Be gather'd in the turning of a hand
Into the heart, like gold into a sack?
Which is the Jew in this, now—he or I?
And does he seek the truth in verity?
'Twere a.l too petty to suspect he asks
The truth to use it as a snare. And yet
What is too small for greatness? I must be
Cautious and on my guard. But how? But how?
I cannot be the bigot of my creed,
Still less will say I am no Jew at all;
For might be not with justice ask me then
"Why not a Musselman?" Ah! so; 'twill do;
That yet shall save me; we may put off more
Than children with a tale. I hear his step;
He cometh. Let him come.

(*Enter Saladin.*)

Saladin. Well; hast thou done?
Speak, there are none to hear us.

Nathan. I could wish
That the whole world might hear me.

Saladin. Ha! indeed!
Is Nathan, then, so certain of his cause?
Well art thou call'd the Wise. Thou wilt not hide
The truth from any; for the truth dare set
All on the hazard—body, soul, and wealth.

Nathan. Yea, were they needed, and could serve it.

Saladin. Good.
'Twill be my hope from henceforth to deserve
My titles of Improver of the world,
And Betterer of the Laws

Nathan. Fair titles both.
But, Sultan, ere I give thee all my trust,
Wilt thou allow me quietly to tell a tale?

Saladin. Why not? I ever was a friend of tales
And stories, if well told.

Nathan. My skill, I fear,
Does not in good narration.

Saladin. Yet again
So proudly modest! Come! thy tale proceed.

Nathan. Ages on ages since there lived a man
In the dim East, who from a loving hand
Received a ring of priceless worth. The stone
Was a rich opal, of a thousand hues,
That had a secret power, which made whoe'er
Possessed it pleasant in the sight of God
And in the eyes of men, if he but wore
The gem with that intention. Could it be
A wonder if the ring never left the hand
Of him, that dweller in the distant East?
Or that he should endeavour to retain
The jewel in his race for evermore?
He did so, thus: he left unto the son
He loved the most the ring as heritance,
Ordaining that that son again should leave
The ring unto the child his heart prefer'd.
Thus the most loved, without respect of birth,
And by the influence of the ring alone,
Was always Prince and Head of all the line.
Hast understood me, Sultan?

Saladin. Ay, but more.

Nathan. Thus then the ring went down from son to son,
Until at last it came into the hand
Of one who had three children, who alike
Obey'd and honour'd him, and whom his heart
Loved therefore equally. He could not tell
Which was the worthier: now he thought 'twas this,
Then this, and then the third. Whenever one
Sat by his side alone he loved him most;
But when the others came his love was shared.
And thus, from very gentleness of heart,
He had made promise of the ring to all.
This, for a time, was well. But at the last
His hour arrived, and the good father fell
Into a great perplexity. His soul
Was pa n'd to think that two of those he loved
And had his promise must be now deceived.
What could he do? He summon'd secretly
A man of skil., and, showing him the ring,
Bade him spare neither time nor cost, and make
Two others like his own. The artist wrought
Successfully; the father could not tell
Himself which was the model. Joyfully
He called his sons—each one alone—and gave
To each a ring, and blessed him. Then he died.
Hast heard me?

Saladin. Yes. But pry'thee bring thy tale
To a conclusion, Nathan.

Nathan. It is done;
For all that followed is a thing of course.
Scarce was the father dead, when each one came,
Shewing his ring, and seeking to be lord
Above his brothers. There was strife, and search,
And loud complainings; all in vain—the ring,
The true ring, none could name. (*Pauses.*)
No more than I
Can name the one true creed.

Saladin. Is this to be
Thy answer to my question?

Nathan. My excuse
If I cannot distinguish 'twixt the rings
The father made with the sole purpose that
They should not be distinguished.

Saladin. Play not with me.
I think the creeds that I have named to thee
Are easy to be known: unlike is each
In food, in drink, in garb.

Nathan. In those alone,
Not in their motives: they are founded all
On history as written, or as men
Have heard it from traditions, which we must
Accept as things of faith. Then whose belief
Have we least doubt of? of our own? of those
Whose blood is in us, who from childhood up
Have loved us—as'er deceived us, swung when
To be deceived was wholesome? How can I
Believe my fathers less than thou dost thine?
Or, to reverse it, how can I demand
That thou should'st think thy father's teaching false,
Because mine contradicts it? And the same
Holds good too of the Christian—does it not?

Saladin (aside). The man is right, by Heaven

Nathan. But again
Unto our ring. As I have said, the sons
Accused each other: each one took his oath
Before the judge, and truly. He received
The ring directly from his father's hand,
After a promise, given long before
(No less true, also), that he should enjoy
The privilege the ring bestow'd. And each
Was sure his father could not play him false.
Therefore (although he fain would think the best
Of both his brothers) he each one took his
They were impostors. But he would detect
The crafty traitors; ay—and have revenge!

Saladin. What said the judge to this? How can'st thou make
The judge to answer? Speak!

Nathan. The judge replied:
"Summon your father hither—and at once!
You cannot do so? Then you must retire
From this, the seat of judgment. Am I here
To read men riddles, think ye? Will the ring
You search for speak? Yet hold. I heard you say
The genuine ring contains a spell that makes
Its owner loved of all—pleasing to God
And in the eyes of man. That must decide.
File false one has no influence. Tell me then—
Two of the three—which brother love you most?
All silent! Has the ring an inward power
Alone, and not an outward? Each one loves
Himself the most! Then are ye all, all three,
Merely betray'd betrayers; and your rings
Are false alike. The true one, as it seems,
Has disappear'd; and to conceal the loss,
Or to replace it, has your father made
The three for one!"

Saladin. 'Twas answer'd well.

Nathan. "And thus
(The judge continued) if you will not take
My counsel rather than my sentence—go;
But my advice is this: that you accept
The matter as it stands; if you have each
Your ring directly from your father's hand,
Believe it is the true one. It may be
Your father would not that the dominance
Of one should longer govern in his house;
And it is certain that he loved you all,
And loved you each alike, since he refused
To place o'er two the oppressors of the third.
Well, then, let each of you but imitate
His father's common and impartial love;
Strive with each other which of you shall most
Display the jewel's power; exert its spell
By gentleness, endurance, charity,
And inward giving of the heart to God.
Then if the influence of the ring extends
Down to the latest of your mortal race,
Then, when a thousand thousand years have pass'd
I summon you again before this seat,
Where one more wise than I am will appear.
He will pronounce between you. Go." Thus spake
The humble judge.

Saladin. Oh, Allah!

Nathan. Saladin!
If thou believ'st, thou art that wiser man ——

Saladin. I, who am dust and nothing, Nathan! No!
Thy judge's thousand thousand years are not
Expired: his judgment seat is not my throne!
Leave me; but be my friend!

Berlin. L. F.

"LANGUAGE MUST BE GIVEN TO CONCEAL ONE'S THOUGHTS."

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Among your Notices to Correspondents is this:—"G. J., Newcastle-under-Lyne, states that the observation 'Language must be given to conceal one's thoughts,' attributed to Talleyrand, in page 203 of our present volume, is to be found nearly *sixteen verses* in Goldsmith's 'Bee.'" Doubtless he takes his authority from Washington Irving's "Life of Goldsmith." It may not be uninteresting to know that Dr. South, born 1633, was the *first* to give *expression* to the idea. His words are as follow: "Man speak with designs of mischief, therefore they speak in the dark. In short, this seems to be the true inward judgment of all our political sages, *that speech was* given to the *ordinary sort of men*, whereby to communicate their mind; *but to wise men*, whereby to conceal it." ELIZABETH.

Sarum.

"SUMMER MOONLIGHT."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

"THE FLITTING (SCOTCH)." BY A. JOHNSTON.

THE scene of parting from the old home is never without its regrets, even though it be with the view of establishing with better worldly prospects in another sphere. Mr. Johnston, in this picture, which stands No. 544 in the catalogue of the Royal Academy, has very feelingly illustrated the various emotions which such an occurrence might give rise to in the various members of a family circle.

"SUMMER MOONLIGHT." BY DUNCAN.

THE admirable touch and truthfulness of character for which Mr. Duncan is generally remarkable were never more strikingly apparent than in the charming little but above named, which adorns the walls of the Old Water-Colour Society. The scene is thoroughly English, the atmosphere also—the broad beams of the moon struggling through a slight haze before they fall in silvery brightness on the still waters of the canal, the traffic of which never closes, night nor day.

"THE FLITTING (SCOTCH)."—PAINTED BY A. JOHNSTON.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE BOURNE.—WAVERLEY WOODS AND CROOKSBURY-HILL. BY J. FAHEY.

MR. FAHEY, in this production (exhibited in the New Water-Colour Gallery), presents us with a panoramic survey of one of the most charming bits of scenery on the Surrey downs, and consequently one of the very prettiest spots in the south of England. The view, moreover, is especially interesting, as including within its range the site and precincts of the ancient abbey of Waverley, of which some account may not be out of place. The abbey of Waverley was founded in 1128 by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, who brought with him twelve Cistercian monks from Normandy; and, having fixed on this spot, in a secluded valley in the vicinity of the Bishop's Castle at Farnham, he erected here a church and other conventual buildings. Their delightful situation, upon the banks of the Wey, about three miles from Farnham, accords, in great measure, with that peculiar tact, or instinct, which, according to Dr Whitaker, influenced the Cistercians in the choice of their locations. "It may be observed," he says, "that, though they affected to plant themselves in the solitude of woods, which were to be gradually assarted (grubbed up) by their own hands, and though they obtained an exemption from the payment of tithes on that specific plea, yet they were excellent judges of the quality of land, however concealed, and never set about their laborious task without the assurance of an ample recompense. A copious stream to the south, a moderate extent of rich meadow and pasture land, and an amphitheatre of sheltering hills, clad in the verdant covering of their native woods beyond, were features in the face of nature which the earlier Cistercians courted with instinctive fondness. Where these combined, it does not appear that they ever abandoned a situation which they had once chosen; and where these were wanting, it is certain they never remained."

The site of Waverley presents an instance of their better choice. Aubrey, describing the remains of the monastery in 1673, mentions a fine rivulet, which is "the Bourne" in Mr. Fahey's description line. Portions of the abbey church and chapter-house, the walls of the refectory, and a crypt, still remain to attest the importance of the abbots of Waverley. Cobbett, who worked on this estate when a boy, describes the old kitchen-garden of the monks, and its abundant produce. "The peaches, nectarines, apricots, and fine plums never failed; and," he adds, "although I have seen and observed upon as many fine gardens as any man in England, I have never beheld a garden equal to that of Waverley."

Prominent in Mr. Fahey's view is Crooksbury Hill, which belonged to the monks of Waverley, and gives name to an adjoining common: it is mentioned as "Richard's Mille," in a charter granted by Henry de Blois to the monks about 1250. The present name, *Crooksbury*, appears to be a corruption from *Cruz-bury*; and we may safely conjecture that the monks erected a cross on this far-seen mount.

"THE SIXTH AGE." PAINTED BY J. S. CLIFTON, EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"THE SIXTH AGE." BY J. S CLIFTON.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.

THE artist in this work adopts somethung of the method of the new school, generally classed as "pre-Raphaelites," but without the excess of mannerism which too many of them are guilty of. It is entitled to honourable mention for paying more attention to the sentiment than the appliances of the subject; and how far Mr. Clifton succeeds in this mode of treatment, will be best judged from a careful consideration of the picture before us. It will be seen that he endeavours to invest the poetry of Shakspeare with a pathetic and symbolic interest, rather than the somewhat grotesque character with which the passage has generally been treated. The old man has been sitting in the sunshine at the porch of his mansion, attended by the female figure and child, now his most fitting companions; and, at the solicitation of the latter, rises impassively, and with the difficulty which infirmity and great age occasions; by which, we suppose, may be intended to be indicated, that, though invested with a sufficient estate, ancestral dignity, and the attentions of filial affection, yet all these comforts notwithstanding, and the broad sunshine of prosperity, the days of this period of life "are," indeed, to use the beautiful words of the Psalmist, "but labour and sorrow." The boy has rushed in with his new bow and arrow, pulling the old man by the robe that he may see him exercise his skill in "shooting with the long-bow," leaving the thrown and briers tied to his whip, on which he treads (his last plaything now abandoned), in the old man's path; by which we may suppose is meant to be symbolized the impetuosity of youth, their contempt of discipline, and the cares and troubles which their thoughtlessness and inconsiderate folly so often throw in the path of age. The book of "wise saws and modern instances," of which Shakspeare describes the justice to have been full (and whom the artist has endeavoured to identify with the figure of the old man, by the introduction of the scales on the scutcheon over the porch), has fallen at his feet, and become assimilated with the thorns and briers which beset his path; whilst the female figure stoops to clear them away, typifying one of the most touching and beautiful of the affectionate offices of woman—that of smoothing the path of declining years.

This picture is very pleasingly finished, but we must add, that it is hung so high on the walls of the Royal Academy, that it is with difficulty its beauties are appreciated.

"THE BOURNE, WAVERLEY WOODS, AND CROOKSBURY HILL." PAINTED BY J. FAHEY, EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF MARIE DE MEDICIS, Queen of France, Consort of Henry IV., and Regent of the Kingdom under Louis XIII. By Miss PARDOE. 3 vols. Colburn.

A life more dramatic than that of Marie de Medicis has seldom been written; one more imperially tragic, never. The soul (truly says her present biographer) sickens as it traces to its close the career of this unhappy and persecuted Princess. Whatever were her faults, they were, indeed, bitterly expiated. As a wife, she was outraged and neglected; as a Queen, she was subjected to the insults of the arrogant favourites of a dissolute Court; as a Regent, she was trammelled and betrayed. The whole of her public life was one long chain of disappointment, humiliation, and burning, and unrequited, while, as a woman, she was fated to endure such misery as can fall to the lot of few in this world.

If uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, the heart beneath it is still more troubled, until suppressed or hardened. "The grandeur in its beatings" has a rival in the secret state of royalty. Henry IV. had one that throbbed for Mdlle. d'Entragues, afterwards Marquise de Verneuil, to whom he gave a written contract of marriage, pending negotiations at the Court of Florence for the hand of Marie de Medicis. It was the second time that the King had set to work his fortune in the matrimonial lottery, and in both he was unfortunate. The first adventure ended in a divorce, the second was a prolonged conflict. The marriage of Marie had been hastened by the Royal agents, and the announcement was made to the Monarch quite unexpectedly.

The infatuation of the King for his new favourite decided M. de Sully to hasten by every means in his power the marriage of the Sovereign with some European Princess worthy to share his throne; and he accordingly instructed the Royal agents at Rome to demand further the hand of Marie de Medicis for this French Monarch; while Henry, absorbed in his passion, permitted him to act as he saw fit, offering neither assistance nor impediment to a negotiation on which his domestic happiness was in future to depend. It was until the Duke urged upon him the necessity of selecting such of his nobility as it was his pleasure to entrust with the management of the affairs in conjunction with the ambassador when the Grand Duke, her uncle, was about to dispatch to Paris, that, by dint of importunity, he was induced to name M. de Sully himself, the Constable, the Chancellor, and the Sieur de Villeroy, whose son, M. d'Alincourt, had previously been sent to Rome to offer the acknowledgments of Henry to the Holiness for the dissolution of his marriage with Queen Marguerite, and to apprise him of that which he was desirous to contract with Marie de Medicis. This duty performed, M. d'Alincourt solicited the permission of the Princess to accompany Sillery to Florence to pay his respects to the Princess, and to negotiate the alliance; and having obtained the required sanction, the two noblemen set out upon their embassy, quite unaware that the preliminaries were already settled and concluded. So determined, indeed, had the minister that no time should be afforded to the King to redeem the pledge which he had given to the favourite, that Joannini, the agent of the Grand Duke, had not been many days in Paris before the articles were drawn up and signed on both sides, and Sully was commissioned by the other contracting parties to communicate the termination of their labours to his Royal master. The account given by the minister of this interview is highly characteristic:—

"He had not," says the chronicler, "anticipated such expedition, and thus, when I had answered his question of where I had come from by 'We come, Sire, from marrying you,' the Prince remained for a quarter of an hour as though he had been stricken by thunder; then he began to pace the chamber with long strides, biting his nails, scratching his head, and absorbed by reflections which agitated him so violently that he was a considerable time before he was able to speak to me. I entertained no doubt that all my previous representations were now producing their effect; and so it proved, for ultimately recovering himself like a man who has at length taken a decided resolution, he said, and he striking his hands together, 'well, then, so be it; there is no alternative, since for the good of my kingdom you say that I must marry.'"

Such was the ungracious acceptance of the haughty Florentine Princess at the hands of her future husband.

The indignation of Madame de Verneuil was unbounded when she ascertained that she had for ever lost all hope of ascending the throne of France; but it is nevertheless certain that she was enabled to dissimulate sufficiently to render her society indispensable to the King, and to accept with a good grace the equivocal honours of her position. Her brother, the Count d'Auvergne, was, however, less pliable; he had always affected to believe in the validity of her claim upon the King; and his naturally restless and dissatisfied character led him, under the pretext of avenging her wrongs, to form a conspiracy which had recently been formed against the person of the King, whom certain malcontents sought to deprive alike of his throne and of his liberty, and to supersede in his sovereignty by one of the Princes of the blood.

Alas! for the new bride, Marie de Medicis, whose wedded life commenced under such inauspicious circumstances. She possessed the Monarch, but not the man; his dignity, but not his affection. He and it were smothers; and it was even a moral question, which was the wife, which the mistress. The rivalry between the two was unparalleled in these equivocal conditions. They left their separate courts—almost, perhaps quite, equal in splendour—under the same roof, and both gave birth to a son at nearly the same time. Could circumstances more mortifying befall any woman? Yet these Marie de Medicis had to bear, because she had married a King. Her fortitude announced the future of wretchedness which composed her life, relieved by a brief period of power during which she was Regent being established in that regards the position on the assassination of her husband a position as full of trouble as of authority—and terminated in a state of total and complete banishment, forsaken by friends and family, until she was absolutely compelled to chop up her furniture to cook her scanty food, and literally died, between bare walls, of starvation. In her last distresses she received aid and consolation from the prince-artist, Rubens, who, during the days of her perilous, were the services rendered by this truly sovereign mind to the forlorn though Royal widow. Her place of refuge was at the artist's house, in Antwerp.

How does destiny at times mock human greatness, and reward all social rules! Here was a sovereign Princess, the wife and the mother of Kings, who after eighteen weary years of struggle and suffering, was about to set out from the man whom, in 1622, she had invited to Paris, and upon whom she had lavished both riches and honour, in order that he might perpetuate with his brilliant pencil the short-lived triumphs of her regency, a shelter for her grey hairs. Nor was she, in this instance, fated to disappointment, as her reception by the great painter was as earnest and as respectful as though she still swayed the destinies of France.

As Rubens knelt before her, and pressed her thin hand reverently to his lips, the eyes of Marie de Medicis brightened, and a faint colour rose to her wasted cheeks. For a time she forgot all her sufferings and sat talking together of the proud period of her power, when she had laboured to embellish her beloved city of Paris, and summoned Rubens to the Luxembourg to execute the magnificent series of pictures which, from the position they occupy, but too largely obtained could not long endure, and scarcely an hour had elapsed ere they were engaged in concerting new measures to effect her recal to France.

For several weeks the presence of the Queen in Antwerp was not suspected, and during that brief interval of comparative repose not a day passed in which the subject was not earnestly discussed; until although Rubens, who was aware that the retreat of his Royal guest must be ultimately discovered, resolved to undertake in person the mission of peace in which so many others had previously failed.

"Suffer me, Madam," said the painter, "to proceed without delay to Paris charged with a letter from your Majesty to the King your son. The pretext for my journey shall be my desire to execute a portrait of my friend, the Baron de Wick, our ambassador at the French court; and as I do not doubt that his Christian Majesty will honour me with a summons to his presence, I will then deliver your despatch into his own hands. The happy results of my former missions render me sanguine of success on this occasion; while I pledge myself that should I unhappily fail in my attempt to obtain the affection of the King towards your Majesty, it shall be from no want of zeal or perseverance in your cause."

"My noble Maestro!" exclaimed Marie de Medicis; "I would with confidence trust my life in your hands. My sorrows have at least not alienated your generous heart, and there shall remain one thing upon earth who can be faithful when my gratitude is all that I can offer in return. Listen to my words. Even yet I am convinced that Louis is no me—a conviction which is shared by Richelieu; and therefore it is that he condemns me to exile. His fears my influence over the mind of the King my son, and has urged me to deeply to place [illegible] Our mutual struggle has extended over long years. [illegible] Yet would I fain make another effort. I am old [illegible] to bemoan my wretched existence on the soil of [illegible] Sorrow this is not—I [illegible] and now I will not seek to obtain, [illegible] were born under a [illegible] Petro Paulo; and I have [illegible] your counsel. Go then, and may God grant prosper your [illegible]

"Fear not, Madam, [illegible] ter, as he rose from his knee, and placed writing materials before the [illegible] Queen. "In so righteous a cause I shall be protected; but as for [illegible] ay might prove fatal to our hopes, I won't venture to [illegible] your Majesty to close no time in preparing the dispatch of which I am to be the bearer."

"It shall be done," re[illegible] ering a painful smile. "It will in all [illegible] bability be my last [illegible] you fail, Rubens, I shall feel [illegible] at all as indeed lost."

With the letter written by the hand of this desolated piece of royalty the painter was about to proceed [illegible] his mission, when he was stopped by a courier, charged with a [illegible] from the authorities forbidding [illegible] e a further abode in Antw[illegible] the spies of Cardinal Richelieu had found out her retreat, and she was compelled to proceed to Cologne, where she lodged in the chamber in which Rubens was born. Rubens went to Paris, but had no sooner arrived there than the Cardinal dispatched a letter to Phil[illegible] of Rubens on the instant at Madrid, and to detain him in that city until he should hear further from himself:

The request of so dangerous an adversary as Richelieu was a command to Philip, who hastened to invite the illustrious Fleming to his court with a salpeed, upon an affair of the most pressing nature; and when Rubens would have [illegible] in order to fulfil a mission which he considered as sacred, he was met by the declaration that Louis desired to defer the audience which he had already conceded until after the return of the Maestro from the Spanish capital. With a heavy heart Rubens accordingly left Paris aware that this temporary banishment was the work of the vindictive Cardinal, who was thus depriving his unhappy benefactress of the last friend on earth who had the courage to defend her cause; but as he drove through the city gates he was far from anticipating that his freedom of action was to be trammelled for an indefinite period, and that he was in fact about to become the temporary prisoner of Philip IV.

Nor was the persevering cruelty of Richelieu yet satiated: he knew by his emissaries that the end of Marie de Medicis was rapidly approaching, but he was also aware that through the generous sympathy of Charles of England and the King of Spain she was still in the receipt of a sufficient income to insure her comparative comfort; and even this was too much for him to concede to the mistress whom he had betrayed: thus, only a few months elapsed ere the pensions hitherto accorded to the persecuted Princess were withheld by both Monarchs; who, in their terror of the formidable Cardinal, suffered themselves to overlook their duty and their loyalty to a woman and a Queen, and their affection towards the mother of their respective consorts.

Overwhelmed by this new humiliation, Marie de Medicis found herself reduced to the greatest extremity. Unable to liquidate the salaries of those members of her household who had accompanied her into exile, she was abandoned by many among them, which she had hitherto relieved; and she had hitherto relieved were gradually disposed of in order to support those who still clung with fidelity to her fallen fortunes; but even this resource at length failed; and during the winter months, unable any longer to purchase fuel, she was compelled to permit her attendants to break up all such articles of furniture as could be made available for that purpose.

This extreme of wretchedness, however, which would have sufficed to exhaust the most robust hen th and the most vigorous youth, was rapidly sapping the toil-worn and tortured existence of Marie de Medicis; and, aware that she had nearly reached the term of her sufferings, on the 2nd of July, 1642, she executed a will, which is still preserved in the Royal library of Paris, wherein she expressed her confidence that Louis XIII. would cause the mortuary ceremonies consecrated upon her decease to be solemnized in a manner befitting her dignity as Queen of France, and bequeathed certain legacies to her servants, and to the several charitable institutions of Cologne. This duty performed, she consented at the entreaty of her attendants to undergo a painful operation, and to submit to such remedies as were likely to prove most efficient, although she herself expressed a conviction "their utter uselessness. She then received the last sacraments of the church; [illegible] and, after a violent accession of fever, expired at midnight on the morrow, with the breath of prayer upon her lips. Once or twice, blent with the pious outpourings [illegible] her departing spirit, her attendants had distinguished the name of her son—for that son by whom [illegible] Her maternal love did not yield even to bodily agony; but the struggle was brief. Her eyes closed, her breath suddenly [illegible] and all was over.

[illegible] between [illegible] destitution [illegible] nature of demanding the very [illegible] agony of every inflammable article that it contained, in order by such means to prepare the scanty meal that alone could still command, and on a wretched bed which one of her own ancestors would, in her period of power, have disdained to occupy; children, or worse than children, homeless, heroless, and [illegible] wrung, the haughty daughter of the Medici the defiant regent of France, the [illegible] mother of [illegible] of Louis [illegible] in extremity.

The period of French history chosen by Miss Pardoe is rich in all manner of associations, and brings together the loftiest names and most interesting events of a stirring and dazzling epoch. She has been, moreover, exceedingly fortunate in her materials, a MS. of the Comte [illegible] de Hamburg, Captain of the Regiment of French Guards, Gen. [illegible] of the Bedchamber under the Kings Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV. (surnamed the Great), consisting of the "memoirs" of the writer, "with all the most memorable events which took place during the reigns of those three Kings, from the year 1594 to the year 1670," was placed at the disposal by M. de la Pause, member of the Institut Royal de la France. This valuable record is very voluminous, extending to some 1500 pages, and throwing a flood of light on every transaction. Of the importance of such materials we have been judiciously informed by Miss Pardoe, and her narrative, accordingly, has a fullness and particularity possessed by none other, and which adds to the dramatic interest of the subject. The work has evidently been carefully compiled. It is, besides, very elegantly written, and, notwithstanding its length, will be read with assiduity and delight. It forms another monument to the worthiness of female intellect in the age we live in—another pledge of social advancement, ever in proportion to the deserved esteem in which woman is held and her moral influence generally acknowledged.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. By his Son-in-law, the REV. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D. Vol. IV. Constable.

We have now before us the fourth volume of Dr. Chalmers' Life, by his son-in-law—not the least interesting of the series. It contains the story of the seventh decade of his life, his Station endeavours to free the church of his country, and to extend it as an ecclesiastical establishment. The narrative is traced with infinite spirit and unction, and places Dr. Chalmers in the foremost rank of men of action

We have here an account of the literary distinction won by the successful preacher and author, and some glimpses afforded into the more secret arcana of his mind, which to the theological and philosophical inquirer are of exceeding interest. We thank Dr. Hanna for the items of spiritual history which he has communicated. These provoke thought, and at the same time serve to direct it into fitting channels. They beget, too, a state of feeling which cannot fail of being beneficial

Dr. Chalmers' religious experience matured into a wish to simplify his faith, and even to economise his mental resources. The biblical commentators he used were few; namely, the Concordance, Kitto's Pictorial Bible, Poole's Synopsis, Henry's Commentary, and Robinson's Researches in Palestine. "There," said he to a friend, pointing to the volumes as they lay on the table of his study, "are the tools I use; all that is biblical is there." The mind at length naturally rests on few books and few authorities. New views began at this period to distress Dr. Chalmers' mind. He did not understand the German philosophy, and evinced that he was unacquainted with it. He at first welcomed Mr. Morell's history, and then opposed it. But all he said and did evinced that he was on this point deficient in information and patience, and not at all in a mood for impartial investigation.

On other literary parts Dr. Chalmers' taste was accurate and clear. In regard to his manner of sustaining its cultivation, the following extract will be valuable:—

[illegible] Chalmers' [illegible] were given to general reading, and to the society of his family and friends. He kept steadily by one book at a time; and, however small a portion of it might be overtaken each evening, the period was regularly preserved to a close. And here, too, as well as in his summer visits, he sought out the friends of his youth. Within the last two or three years of his life he completed a course of reading on Cicero, Shakspeare, and Milton. "I don't wonder now," he said, "at Milton's own preference for 'Paradise Regained' over 'Paradise Lost.'" The single passage of Shakspeare which he most frequently recited was that one in "Henry IV." which commences—

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly armed, &c.

And the single play in which he took most pleasure was "A Midsummer Night's Dream," among the fairy pictures of which he delighted to revel. "I look on Shakspeare as [illegible] miracle; I would put him before Milton." Mackenzie was also a favourite with his students once told him of the enthusiasm [illegible] and related the anecdote of Goethe's companion between Tieck, Shakspeare, [illegible] philosophy, and expressed a peculiar mixture both of pride and sympathy, he said, "That relation which Tieck holds to me, I hold to Shakspeare. I regard Shakspeare, after hearing the anecdote, "as the true representative of [illegible] Shakspeare was the greatest man that [illegible] ever trod upon this earth, even Sir Isaac Newton." In February, 184[illegible] [illegible] he finished the following entry in Dr. Chalmers' [illegible] "And now I have finished my complete perusal of Shakspeare [illegible] and am reading with great [illegible] wards on [illegible] God in Creation." Let no [illegible] ch [illegible] to serious reading."

The volume before us takes us to the last hour of Dr. Chalmers' life. The picture of his quiet and cheerful conversation on the last evening, ere he retired to that rest which proved his final one, is exceedingly touching. Very shortly after his parting salute on the evening of May [illegible] he died in his bed, and was found in the morning "half erect, [illegible] reclining gently on his pillow; the expression of his countenance that of fixed and majestic repose." Doubtless he died while in a state of slumber, free [illegible] ing, and passed from this life in a death that was [illegible]

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of WILLIAM JERDAN; with his Literary, Political, and Social Reminiscenses and Correspondence during the last fifty years. Vol. I. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

Few works have been introduced to the public with greater diffidence on the part of the writer than the present autobiography. At the threshold he quotes the saddening experience of one who could, indeed, "suck melancholy from a song:"—

For many a lad I knew is dead,
And many a lass grown old;
And when I think upon the past
My weary heart is cold.—CART. MORRIS.

This regretful feeling tinges, and perhaps somewhat too deeply, nearly every page of the volume before us; yet there is abundant promise of better things. For the establishment of the *Literary Gazette*, the first of a class of publication peculiar to our time, Mr. Jerdan must ever receive grateful record. During his thirty-four years' editorship of this journal he must have garnered materials for a valuable autobiography, wherewith to work out this promise

When I state (says Mr. Jerdan) that years of my middle life were passed in confidential intercourse with the statesmen of the day, such as Lord Farnborough, Huskisson, Archbishop Cooke, and, still later, with many of the eminent characters who have held high places in the Government of the country; and that, both at the preceding and later periods of my course, I enjoyed the friendship and unreserved intimacy of George Canning, and the regard and familiar acquaintance of almost every person of celebrity in the later political, scientific, artistic, literary, or otherwise remarkable: it may not be too much to predicate that I have a great deal to communicate worthy of popular and even general acceptation. Without any presumption, I can truly assert that my stores are very considerable both in variety and value, and I hope to make a good use of my materials.

Mr. Jerdan was born at Kelso, in 1782, and the present volume carries the reader to the events of 1811; the interval of thirty-two years being occupied with the author's childhood and boyhood, his first visit to London, in 1801, where he entered upon a clerkship in a mercantile house; his removal to Edinburgh, where he was placed with a Writer to the Signet; his few months' service as a solicitor's clerk in the Royal Navy; and his introduction to the periodical press in 1806, with a glimpse of the Parliamentary reporting for the newspapers of that period, especially the establishment of the *Aurora* and the *Pilot*, the printer of the latter got a prize of a sixteenth of a £20,000 ticket in the lottery. The Chronicle is a dark passage of history, detailing the trial of a banker's clerk for forgery, and the commutation of his death sentence to transportation for life, through Mr Jerdan's exertion. The narrative of the murder of Mr Perceval, rewritten from Fisher's "National Portrait Gallery," forms the next chapter, and is a specimen of most interesting piece of history in the volume. Mr. Jerdan's "a Mr. Phillips," one of those who lifted up Mr. Perceval's corpse, was Sir Richard Phillips. Mr Jerdan relates:

About five o'clock of the tragical day I had walked down to the House to [illegible] to the interminable debates in committee on the Orders in Council, which were briefly reported in the newspapers. On ascending the broad flight of steps which led to the folding-door of the lobby, I perceived the [illegible] with whom I had the honour of a slight acquaintance, immediately behind me, with his light and lithesome step, following in the same direction. I saluted him, and was saluted in return with that benevolent smile which I saw so instantly destined to be effaced for ever, and pushing open and holding back the half-door, to allow the precedence of entering, I of course made way for him to go in. He did enter, and there was an instant noise; but as a physical fact I was very conscious that, though I was all but touching him, and if the ball had passed through his body it must have lodged in mine, I did not hear the report of the pistol. It is true it was fired in the inside of the [illegible] but just out of it; but, considering our close proximity, I have ever since found it difficult to account for the phenomenon I have noticed. I saw [illegible] curling wreath of smoke rise above his head, as if the breath of a cigar; I saw him recoil back and set the door open, and I heard [illegible] exclaim, "Oh, God" or "Oh, my God!" and nothing more or longer (as recorded by several witnesses), for even that exclamation was faint; and then [illegible] an impulsive rush, as it were, of the entrance to the House on the opposite side for safety, I saw him totter forward, not half way, and drop dead between the four pillars which stood there in the centre of the space, with a slight trace of blood issuing from his lips. All this took place ere with moderate speed you could count five!

Bellingham was instantly seized by Mr. Jerdan; his agitation was frightful, and the shocking spectacle is thus powerfully painted:

I could only imagine something like it in the overwrought painting of a powerful romance writer, but never before could conceive the physical suffering of a stout, powerful man, under the stress of a distracted mind. What fits [illegible] was cool, the agonies which shook his frame were actually terrible. His countenance wore the hue of the grave, blue and cadaverous; huge drops of sweat poured down his forehead, and every breath, a spasmodic sob, as if a ball larger or larger than a billiard-ball, were choking him. The miserable wretch repeatedly struck his chest with the palm of his hand to abate the sensation, but it refused to be repressed. * * * * * * *

On my every return home to Old Brompton, I found that the news had penetrated that retirement, and excited great uneasiness, which was only equated by my arrival with the striking proof of Bellingham's pre-determined resolution, and the mortal means by which he had filled with me a manuscript copy of his petition to Government to remunerate his losses, and give compensation for his personal suffer ings. It is written and signed "John Bellingham," in a bold mercantile hand, and dated with the details of Mr. Hume. This document I had afterwards to find, and, with a plan of the lobby and its occupants, and a fac-simile of the fatal pistol, presented to my much-valued friend Sir Francis Freeling. I had also the pair of pistols, and kept them till the day of the trial; when there was a prodigious struggle for their possession among the official persons engaged in the prosecution and the twenty other remarkable articles which, however, I still retain, was a plain but powerful opera-glass in a red case; and it was important, as it had frequently been seen, during the form gut before, in the assassin's hands in the gallery of the House of Commons, watching and surveyed the members before and ascertained surely, by asking the reporters, which was Mr. Perceval. There can, therefore, be no doubt but that he had long fixed upon his victim; and given up the idea of his own entertaining, if not of marrying Lord Lovelace's widow, whom he accused of traversing his commercial course in Russia.

I received my subpœna on Thursday, the 14th, attended at the Grand Jury and the Old Bailey on Friday, the 15th, but was not examined; and the wretched being expiated, as far humanly as such guilt can be expiated, his atrocious crime in front of Newgate on Monday, the 18th—one week having sufficed to fulfil this memorable tragedy

Peter Pindar, James Hogg, and Canon Lisle Bowles furnish the staple of the next chapter, which is followed by the author's [illegible]ship of the *Sun* newspaper, "then an acknowledged organ of Pitt politics." In the ensuing chapters of "Sun Anecdotes," we find the following

My room was hardly ever void of company from the time the [illegible] sheet impression of the "Sun" came down from the printing "chapel" above; and there was no lack of topics on which to give and receive information. Among my most constant visitors were Mr (Sir Francis) Freeling, John Kemble, Robert Clarke, Mr. Flaxgate, and the Mr. Proby, I have already mentioned as a most genial character. Proby had never been out of London, never in a boat, never on the back of a horse. To the end of dog-whips he wore a hat; he was the last man that walked with a cane as long as himself, ultimately exchanged it for an umbrella, which he never was without in wet weather or dry; not he usually reported the whole debates in the Fears from memory, without a note, for the *Morning Chronicle*, and wrote two or three novels decorating the social manners of the times, full of marrying Lord Lovelace Gower

"Paris in 1824" follows, and concludes with this seasonable anecdote:—

At a *soirée*, where Talleyrand was of the party, the conversation of a few individuals knotted in a corner of the room turned on the pictures brought from Spain by Soult and Wellington, and it was discussed which of the two had the most valuable collection; on which the witty Prince de Périgord, with the usual twinkle of his dry humour, remarked that possibly the most valuable of these treasures were, the most extraordinary circumstance of the whole affair was, that the Duke of Wellington had paid money for his acquisitions!!!

But the grand feast of the Allied Monarchs and their famous followers to London was the focus of universal curiosity and admiration Sight after sight, *fête* after *fête*, and extraordinary novelty after novelty, kept the imagination on the stretch, and seemed to plunge every body into an activity for pleasure nothing, as if the British Empire had been turned into one Greenwich fair. From morning to night there was nothing but whirl and diurnism: there was no life but the present; all the past was forgotten, and what the future might bring forth was uncared for. Among the most prominent attractions were the Emperor Alexander, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Blucher, and Platoff. Bucher was lodged in the small house now occupied by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence in St. James's Palace, and was scarce ly allowed an hour's rest in the four-and-twenty, by the genteel crowds forcing their way into his privacy, and the common crowds assembling in the court on the outside, and hallooing till they made him show himself at the window, hat in hand, mere schaum in mouth, and bow his thanks for the uproarious distinction. The old General was fatigued enough with his restless reception, and would sometimes, I think, rather have been in a charge of cavalry than in the rush of female onset, which all but shook him to pieces. In a few moments' conversation with him I referred to our Paris meeting, but, mean as it entered him at the time, it was, as I have already hinted, piqued, all driven out of his head, and he appeared to recollect nothing about it, as a half-score more of the ladies were admitted to make him their bow, or, inestimable prize! be honoured with a smile! In the evening he probably lounged for a cool sederunt at the gaming-table, and a view at the heaps of gold, the coins of every nation, French, English, Italian, Dutch, German, Russian, of all sorts and dates, which composed the glittering miscellaneous bank, and tempted visitors to the risks of fickle Fortune. Platoff, it was said, carried off three of his big friends with him when he left England, and settled them as *prima donnas* and samples of British beauty somewhere upon the Don. Different tastes were exhibited by the strangers, according to their fancies did they frolic to the full in the enjoyments unsparing y provided on every hand The King of Prussia, one of the quietest of them all, was especially captivated with the excellence of a national dish, perhaps, never acquired such loyal approbation before. His gentleman appointed to be his principal attendant, and see that all his wants and wishes were supplied in St. James's Palace, where he was lodged, told me that his Majesty made the poorest possible figure at the gorgeous dinners at Carlton House, because he had lunched heartily before on what he liked much better than even the Prince Regent's exquisite cuisine and cellar, viz. fine Cheshire cheese and Burton ale. On these daily did the King barricade, and my informant used jocularly to say, that if ever he went to Berlin he would take a gigantic Cheshire and a cask of Burton with him, and he had no doubt but the highest preferment in the Kingdom would be open to his ambition.

The Appendix, of some 90 pages, consists of illustrative anecdotes, and a dramatic romance by Thomas Hood, entitled "Lamia." Here is a specimen of the former:—

An eccentric character, such as is now rare in London, used, till his death, a very few years ago, to frequent the well-known dinner-house and tavern, called the Blue Posts, in Cork-street, a favourite resort, especially of Old Ebony when he visited town, and the haunt of the literati connected with "ma Mag" as well as of others, who contributed to the press in all directions. He was, it may be guessed, an octogenarian, and his table and seat were invariably kept for him in a corner of the room, and he as invariably occupied them, summer and winter, as the clock struck his hour of seven. He was pointed out to me as a man who had formerly acquired a fortune in the law, and to which he came to Edinburgh with his first volume. This was very exciting news, and many an effort did I make to get introduced, so that I might hear something from a living witness of the glorious progenitors. At last I succeeded, and on the no time in popping the question about the poet's appearance, his looks, his habits, and the most minute particulars my venerable friend could remember. Upon which he looked at me with a look of wondering look, and answered "I found (remember) Burns perfectly, but what more would you wish to know? He was a gauger (an excisesman), and it cost me a guinea to subscribe to his memorial book, which must have been much better husbanded."

I turned from my late respected informant with horror, and never would speak to him again as long as I existed at the Blue Posts.

Although the staple of this volume scarcely rises to the rank of literary history, it raises and paints with much ability the character, state of remembrances, incidents and occurrences. As a book of anecdote, the work is abundantly amusing; and to serve well this literary *entrenet* is no mean accomplishment. But the Autobiography has higher aims—to point out the fallacies and fruitless hopes which beset the career of those who rely upon literature for subsistence, yet do not regulate their conduct by rules of ordinary prudence. This object, we doubt not, will be accomplished in the future volumes of the present work, judging by the success with which the great lesson is already read in the portion before us.

HISTORY of TRIAL by JURY. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, M.A late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Author of "Hortensius" "John Warker and Son. 1852.

WE can understand the merits of a finely-written and well-arranged narrative, with which much discussion is blended; or, on the other hand, of an abstruse treatise which a considerable amount of pertinent narrative is interwoven. The treatise may be learned and profound, and helps you in the mastery of some species of knowledge, necessary or useful to your designs or to your business The history conveys a more general and less exact knowledge for any given pursuit; but it affords relaxation, delight, and interest, and exercises strength ening the faculties of the mind and enriching its general stores.

Mr. Forsyth's book lies with curious infelicity exactly between the two classes of work which we have described. The author calls it a "History of Trial by Jury." But he who takes it up to gratify his taste for historical reading will be severely disappointed. It certainly contains many passages of dry narrative, void of animation, void of interest—with no connected action, no sustained homogeneous progress, no simple build unity, and no clear thread out. It is a string of disjointed records, perfectly wrapped in dense century and essay of no brilliant kind. In form and manner it is treatise, and a law treatise. But yet it is at the same time such a treatise as will not lead afford to the legal student a single clear notion which he may bring to bear in the pursuit of his profession. In chamber or in court he will not find, under any possible circumstances, the smallest help from the closest mastery of all that Mr. Forsyth's book contains. Materials, perhaps, are dry, and make rather hard reading. But no one reads them because they are dry and hard. No one studies them for the sake of undergoing their dull effects. In spite of dryness, dullness, and hardness, they are studied because they are needful for some special objects. The author has more than counterbalanced by the advantage for the sake of which they are borne. Forsyth's book is, with the exception of three or four passages, as heavy as any professional treatise, without furnishing that practical result to the student which derives from a good professional treatise. He has, in fact, produced neither a treatise nor a history, but, out of the best excellent parts of both, has compounded a work which can boast of the merits of neither. Certainly we do not wish to imply that Mr. Forsyth has shown high ability and industry in this labour. The principle on which the book is framed is wrong, and the execution of his task, such as it is, much research has been necessary. The legal literature of the French and the English, of the German, the Scandinavian, and the Anglo-Norman languages has been diligent laid by our author under contribution. And though the mass of law student nor the general reader will find much to interest him in this "History of Trial by Jury," yet the future historian of the same subject, and perhaps, at present, a few antiquarian elders of the inns of Court, fond of all pertaining to legal archæology, will be so rewarded for the labour of Mr. Forsyth's labours.

The book opens with an essay on the nature of the Jury System, and ends with a forced panegyric of its advantages Between the opening essay and the concluding panegyric, almost all is discussion. Indeed, the amount of narrative bears to the amount of "holding forth" about the same proportion which a preacher's text ordinarily bears to his discourse. This being understood, we are led on chronologically, more or less. The ancient Scandinavian tribunals are the subject of inquiry; the Norwegian Langrettemen, the Swedish Nämdi, the Tólftar-Quidr of Iceland, and the Tingmend, Navninger, and Sandemend of Denmark, occupy our learned author's attention. We next arrive at the consideration what was the constitution of the old German courts of justice, and by what process facts were considered proven therein. From this we are directed to the Anglo-Saxon system, in which Mr Forsyth maintains the jury trial to have been unknown. The Wergild and the Fridhori, compurgators and witnesses having been duly passed in review, the Anglo-Norman system claims our attention. By degrees, out of the *Judicium Parvum*, the jury now arose; and no sooner has it arisen than Mr. Forsyth becomes painfully minute in his remarks. They are often valuable, but they are distressingly prolix and long-winded.

After reaching the point where the duties of jurors and the powers of the jury had become defined and fixed more or less in the exact position in which they stand at the present time, Mr. Forsyth lingers still for thirty-four "mortal" pages of dissertation on the subject of the "*proper province of the jury.*" This chapter, nevertheless, is one of the most interesting in the book. It treats the subject in the following order of classification:—1. The powers and duties of juries in England; 2. The distinction between the office of judge and that of the jury; 3. Mixed questions of law and fact; 4. Presumptions of law and fact; 5. Utility of written pleadings.

The author then takes a review of the working of the system in Scotland, in America, and in France, and of its introduction into Germany and other parts of Europe. In noticing the variations of practice which obtain a footing, he makes some remarks, by no means unworthy of attention, respecting the well-known Scotch verdict of "Not proven." Some illustrations of trial by jury, taken from English state prosecutions, and a panegyric of the system itself, terminate the work properly speaking. But an appendix on some matters of law, and some speculations thereto applicable, is added.

Such is this book of Mr. Forsyth—a book which could not have been produced without considerable talent and still greater industry.

AN ARGUMENT on the INUTILITY of the DISTINCTION between BARRISTER and ATTORNEY, addressed to the Lord Chancellor. By WILLIAM LOCKEY HARLE. Stevens and Norton.

This pamphlet, on a subject of much present importance, is cleverly and speciously written. Its tone is gentlemanly throughout, and its arguments are put with a certain degree of plausibility likely to mislead the casual or general reader. We, however, disagree entirely with the reasoning and intent of the pamphlet, and we cannot let its observations pass without at least recording our objection. We hold just the contrary to what Mr. Harle asserts; and we do see the necessity for some broad conventional distinction or barrier between the barrister and attorney between him who is the mind and him who is the mere practice of the art, between the physician and the apothecary of the law. The solicitor may be employed as Mr. Harle states, and, indeed, has always been more or less the case in minor affairs upon points of practice, or upon subjects more of detail than of extensive argument of deep law. He may go further, he may tell fair well, and convince his cause with fluency and effect; but a body like the Bar will still be wanting—a corporate body, such as it really is, which is placed by its education and course of life and conduct above that petty system of chicanery, that minute working of the craft which cannot but fall in a lesser or greater degree to the share of every man who does the business of an attorney The Bar, on the contrary, acts on enlarged views, and is bound by a code of honour which (as it is now constituted) would never allow it to resort to those artifices and minor subtleties which, if kept within the pale of law and honesty, do not injure the respectability of the other branch of the profession. Indeed, attornies could not be so restrained. It is the possession of this latitude and boldness of action, and these principles of refined good faith and honour, that make and have made the Bar of England what it is—the comptroller of our higher courts of justice, and the protector of their knowledge, their fairness, and their free lom. While, therefore, we cordially concur with Mr. Harle on the utility of attorneys, and in the cleverness and repute of many of them, we shall wish to have an arena sufficiently removed for the successors of Hall, Cowper, Blackstone, Murray, Pratt, Erskine, Denman, Campbell, Brougham, and a host of others who have had to do, not at all with the petty practice, but altogether with the greatness and the chivalry of the law.

A VISITATION of the SEATS and ARMS of the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN of GREAT BRITAIN Part II. completing the first volume By J. BERNARD BURKE, Esq., Barrister and Genealogist, author of "The Peerage" "Colburn and Co.

This part, with the former one already noticed, forms the first volume of the laborious and erudite undertaking The subject increases in curious details and romantic interest as the pages unfold the ancient families in Britain, and of their beautiful homes that have sheltered their happiness and their fame. The mere blazonings of the seats and arms continue to be very fairly executed. The volume itself, in its gorgeous cover, with the old towers of Windsor glittering on it, presents quite an historical and aristocratic appearance.

BROOKLANDS. A Sporting Biography. By HERBERT BYNG HALL, K.S.F. 2 vols. Newby, 1852

These are a couple of volumes of sporting reminiscences, obviously real, which will interest many sporting characters for particularly those of the hunting county, Berkshire, to which they especially relate The style is somewhat rambling, sometimes somewhat inflated, and now and then a leetle vulgar in the slang of the sporting circles; but the *bonhomie* and the *verve* of the author are unmistakeable, and his fund of wild rollicking spirit inexhaustible. There is little story in the book, which is chiefly confined to portraits and anecdotes of various characters with whom the writer has associated in the sports of the field. A melancholy and wholesome moral, however, is sought to be inculcated in the example of the figure of the olden time, who, because a railway is made to cut through his park, is infected with the railway mania, becomes a "stag," and, speculating beyond his means, is obliged to mortgage his ancestral domains, leaving his children nearly destitute. The work is dedicated to the Duke of Beaufort, "who," we are told, "ranks high among men, high among sportsmen, but higher than either as a true English gentleman;" the logic of which we do not quite enter into. A man is but a man, and how a man can rank higher as "an English gentleman" than as "a man," and "a sportsman" to boot, we cannot perceive. It is surplusage, to say the least of it.

We must omit to mention that some of the sporting scenes are illustrated with some very clever sketches in lithography, by G. W. Horton.

THE CLIMATE of ITALY in RELATION to PULMONARY CONSUMPTION; with Remarks on the Influence of Foreign Climates upon Invalids. By T. H. BURGESS, M.D. Longman.

Dr. Burgess has, in this work, limself the task of exposing certain popular errors relating to consumptive patients According to him, it is a mistake to send them to the south of Italy or Madeira. Amongst the objections to the usual course, Dr. Burgess enumerates the fatigue inseparable from an overland journey of some two thousand miles (to Malta, for instance), and the total want of English comfort en route, and even in the promised land itself, which, to an invalid, is positive torture. Frequently, the latter hastens the fatal crisis. For these, and other reasons connected with the meteorological observations of J. F. Schouw, and the opinions on climatology of such writers as Sir James Clark and M. E. Carrière, Dr. Burgess, in a very able manner, treats the practice of banishing the invalid to a distant climate as absurd, and goes far to prove it to be so. The pamed is wrong. The patient requires so much attention and sympathy, that in these cases he ought rather to be allowed to die in peace at home, than be sent abroad in pursuit of a fallacious hope.

THE BRITISH WINE-MAKER and DOMESTIC BREWER. By W. H. ROBERTS. Black, Edinburgh; Whittaker, London.

To this edition (the fifth) of the truly practical work, the author has added a supplement on the merits of the juice of the rhubarb plant, as a beverage nearly as valuable as that of the grape for the production of champagne, sock, Madeira, Constantia, and other favourite wines. Within the compass of a few pages Mr. Roberts gives the results of his experiments on the stem of the rhubarb plant, which, by the way, was of a very superior quality. Cobbett, the rural economist, condemned British wines as excellent stuff to catch flies with; but, since his time, better acquaintance with chemistry has enabled our makers to produce excellent wines, as nearly as possible resembling the juice of the grape.

CYCLONES.]

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—Having noticed in your paper of the 29th of May some observations respecting a Cyclone, I am induced to offer you the following remarks connected with the subject, feeling certain that discussion on these matters, when conducted with a feeling of courtesy, will be the means of increasing our knowledge of the laws which regulate hurricanes—a topic of great importance, and one which has occupied a large share of the attention of the scientific ever since Sir W. Read first propounded his valuable theory on the subject; and the more this can be simplified, and made practically useful to the seaman, the better. For twelve years ship-masters have been wandering in the dark. Sometimes the theory was found correct; at other times they were overwhelmed in the vortex of a storm, although pursuing the directions hitherto given for avoiding the danger. All those who have studied the theory of the Law of Storms are aware that in the southern hemisphere they travel from east to west, curving to the southward and S.E.. this is an established fact, but unfortunately it has been assumed that the curving of the storm takes place in given latitudes and longitudes. Now, a little consideration will show how incorrect such data must be to act upon. In the broad Atlantic, for a man to say to a homeward, as Cannis did to the sea, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther," is preposterous. It is well known that the island of Rodriguez is visited by more hurricanes than the Mauritius, and who can say but that many storms are to 5, 10, 15, or any number of degrees to the eastward of Rodriguez. This is so self-evident, that the custom of assuming a course for a hurricane is likely to be attended with most fatal results, as it shall show was the case with the *Equestrian*. Had the hurricane which that ship encountered been travelling W.S.W., the commander did right; but, when too late, he ascertained the storm was travelling further to the southward. I will quote from his letter. "On the afternoon of the 24th Dec. the wind, which had been blowing fresh from the eastward for some time before, increased as the sun went down to a hard gale at E.N.E." This fresh breeze at east in the trade was the precursor to the hurricane, and consequently, whilst this wind lasted, the centre of the storm was bearing north (for it is a fact which cannot be controverted, that in a circular storm every wind that is blowing must be at right angles to the centre of that storm); but when the wind shifted to E.N.E., the centre of the storm bore N.N.W.; consequently the ship was in the left hand semicircle of the storm's track. It is very evident the storm was not travelling south, for then there would have been no shift from E.N.E. nor S.E., for then it would have shifted to the southward of east instead of to the northward of east; consequently the track of the storm was somewhere to the westward of south; and laying-to on the port tack till the vortex had passed, which could easily be known by the wind veering to N.N.E. or north, would have been the most prudent plan to adopt. I subjoin a figure illustrating the foregoing observations, and I have avoided introducing particles, as they might tend to confuse.

Perhaps some of your readers may ask how the wind veering afterwards to E.S.E., S.E., and S.S.E., can be accounted for? Nothing is more easy: the ship was running; consequently, as soon as she was past the track of the storm, the wind would back to the southward of east. But I should take up too much of the valuable space in your Journal were I to enter more fully into detail: my views on the subject are already before the public; and I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of my work, which fully demonstrates the truth of what I have written.

I am, &c.

JAMES SEDGWICK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. N. M. Wantage, may obtain work for flowers at Mutcom's, 36 Soho-square

J. J. Isle of Man, and JOS. HEY Cheadle's address is 3, Angel-Crescent, Islington

A. ; ERS SCHREIBER, and F. A.—See Correspondents of last week.

J. M. Mr. Dixon.—We regret that we have not seen it

A. ; ERT HUSCHEIDER.—A Portrait and Memoir of Mrs Chisholm appeared in No 554 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

W. H. D. Wark.—We have not room for the likes

D. G. C. Isle of Skye "Outlines of Botany," Parker, 445, West Strand

J. C.—The Right Hon B Disraeli has written several novels which has been very popular

AMICUS BRIEFI.—See Professor Amicus's recent work on gold Mr Sidney's new work on Australia will answer all your queries

A. NEIGHBOURING RECTOR.—We cannot find room for the contra-statement

T. W. E.—Apply to Mr. Oxley, publisher, Ames-corner Paternoster-row

G. T. A. will perceive that his late a are now fully supplied in the last of the Crystal Palace

ALEXANDER, Bridgnorth The address of Mr Tennyson's publisher is 44, Dover-street, Piccadilly

D. Stock Exchange.—See Murray's "Fami y Receipt Book"

J. W. P. Tunbridge, will, perhaps, state the subject

T. P. Wyham Apply to Mr Walcot, Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 9, Parliament Was minster

G. T. C. Guernsey The oft-repeated quotation, "Music hath charms," &c., is from Congreve's play entitled "The Mourning Bride"

J. M. F. North Shields —See Mayer's work on the "Lives of British Birds"

A.—The maps of the editions in question are poor

W. G. C. Derby, is thanked, though no cards can be sent out until ourselves of his offer

J. C. Esher.—Address, care of Longman and Co, Paternoster row

E. J. Hereford.—"The Squadron" is published at Oxford, at 12s, Strand

E. N. Dublin; and D. G. S. We cannot advise you

F. Aldershot.—Apply to Messrs Colnaghi, print publishers, Pall-Mall East

MERLEYITE.—We think not in the list

H. D. B. Ashby, should send his inquiry to the "Notes and Queries"

PERCY.—Your remedies are in the Materia Medica

H. G. A. Y. Sir Joshua Reynolds did not leave a picture, or, indeed, anything, to Mr Rogers We cannot inform you as to the whereabouts of the portraits of Warren Hastings and Mrs Gwynn

Y. Z. The Romanorge is described and engraved in the "Literary World," vol. 1, 1849

E., Cardiff.—There is only one overland route from Alexandria to Suez—a railway—every passengers to Bombay, but travellers may get to Alexandria by or through Germany to Trieste. Or they may go from France to Marseilles and thence embarking in one of the steamers that continually ply between those ports and the Levant. The best organised, safest, and most expeditious route at present is that through Paris, Marseilles, and Malta to Alexandria

ANTIPODES.—A railroad, partly open, is construc ing across the Isthmus of Panama; we cannot say when it will be completed, but probably before the end of the present year There are not yet, however, any steamers or other vessels p ying between Panama and New South Wales, the only communication at present between them has been announced We cannot, therefore, inform Antipodes what is the cost of reaching Sydney by that route

A SCRAP.—Either the incumbent, or other Protestant member of the Established Church, or the churchwardens, or indeed any one at the time in authority connected with a church or churchyard belonging to the Establishment, have the power of forbidding and, if necessary, of preventing a Roman Catholic priest reading any burial service over one of his human Catholic flock who may be interred in such church or churchyard, for such reading of a burial service is contrary to law (See Canon 68)

PORTCULLIS There is no existing Admiral in the British navy of the name of Pierce The old and now modern roll of arms could be turned over quarterly, as one quarter of the shield of the son of the heiress

C. HARTFORD, Essex. All the male descendants of a person entitled to arms have a right to bear ancestor's ensigns. A reference to Jermyn's MS collection for Suffolk, and the Heraldean Catalogue in the British Museum, would, doubtless, give the desired genealogical facts

A. ; ENDENT.—Prince Rupert died unmarried. Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, edited by Wood, has full particulars of "the Wolf of Badenoch." He was Sir Alexander Stuart, of Badenoch and Strathspey, Earl of Buchan, fourth son of Robert II., King of Scotland. He obtained his singular appellation from his ancestors already. He died the 24th of July, 1394

Z. Z. Arms of Ireland "Az. a fesse between two cheverons vairy. Or." A bird holding in its beak an ear of wheat"

AN INQUIRER.—See Burke's "Peerage"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—O Sullivan bears arms—"Per pale sa. and arg. a fesse between two bows passant, that in chief to the dexter, the one in base to the sinister, all counterchanged"

J. J. G. United States You have a right to the coat of arms in question

J. P. ENGLISH.—We submit d of the garb and sword would be absurdly an heraldic bearing to escape the tax. A cipher encircled by a ribbon containing a motto would not be liable

EPSILON Calkey of Northumberland bears for arms—"Per pale indented sa. and ar. on a stone, argent, between three bezants, as many crosses pattée, all counterchanged"

AMICUS.—We do not consider your proposition a practicable one, or satisfied by the circumstances of the case

H. W. Sedbergh.—Any one may assume whatever motto he pleases. There is no fee or payment required

J. P. Sandy, early, and at the same time good, works upon coins, are "Hawkins on the Silver Coins of England;" Akerman's "Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Coins;" and Ruding's "Annals of Normal"

CHESELTEON (Subscriber for Many Years).—A Liverpool halfpenny; and if it has the name of Taylor on the edge, it was issued by that person. Of no value

T. WILLIAMS.—See the Arms of Norman Wilkie and Harry in our recently published

ENGLISH.—The medal of Admiral Vernon on the taking of Porto Bello is valueless

ADRIAN DE MONTMORENCY.—The *argent* impression sent is from a Nuremberg counter, and the smaller from a piece belonging to one of the cabinets of "Black money." Both are valueless

JOSEPH DOUGLAS.—Imaginary lines through the eye, parallel to the object to be represented, will indicate the vanishing point

A. B. Greenock.—

REGIOMONTANUS.—The price of the "British Association Catalogue of Stars," containing upwards of 8,000 of and 6 to 15 8s

MUG B.—The arms of Wills are: "Or on a chevron between three mullets of six points gu. a crescent of the field. The Crest: A hind trippant ppr. charged on the shoulder with a cross formé (sometimes a mullet) or, in the mouth an oak branch vert, fructed gold. Motto "Semper Solus" Among those chosen for the "Knighthood of the Royal Oak," were Wills, ancestor of Sir Thomas Wills

H. A. D. The arms engraved are clearly those of a Foreign nobleman.

THE FELLOW of Peterborough.—"Az. two keys in saltire, between four cross-crosslets fitchée or"

CLITUMNA.—The appointment of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to the Queen, conferring only official rank on the holder, does not give any precedence to the wife. Consequently the question of relative rank does not arise; but, under any circumstances, the Baroness's daughter would take precedence

W. E. E. Arms of Michelgrove: "Quarterly, or and sa., a falcon volant arg.

F. P. Manchester.—General Cavaign was born in Paris, December, 1801, the son of Eugène Lamoignac his old Commissariat

T. H. H.—Officers in the Austrian service must all serve as cadets or volunteers in the first instance. The pay is small

THE FELLOW of WESTMEAH.—A husband, when he assumes his wife's paternal name, is entitled to take her family crest

ALTUSIA.—No crest is registered to the name of Stiffe or Stiff

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Charles II had been crowned at Scone (Jan 1, 1651) before the time he escaped the oak The Majesty was the true, legal and legitimate King

RA. C.—O. There is a tax for using a crest for sealing letters

R. H. S. Ryde.—The crest of Drake is—On a mount vert a cockatrice sable, or!"

A SUBSCRIBER.—W. H. S inquires if any of our correspondents can inform him why is the Sir John Vaughan who served in Ireland under King Charles I., and was afterwards Governor of Londonderry at the memorable siege. His daughter and heir, Sidney, married for 1 robotick Hamilton

R. C. B. They are a lady

C. L.—We cannot inform you

J. F. S.—We think so

F. H. S. is thanked

C. E. F., Denbighshire.—Declined

J. O. D., Manchester.—Declined

EXCELSIOR.—Any musicseller will inform you

AN AUSTRALIAN.—We have not room

OCTAVIUS, W.—See the "History of Ipswich"

"HAGAR."

PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE

THIS very impressive picture from early Scripture history hangs in the West Room of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

The subject is the distress of the Egyptian bondwoman Hagar, in the wilderness of Beersheba, after she had been cast out with Ishmael by Abraham, thus narrated in the second part of the Book of Genesis, c. xxii.:

"And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and took bread and a bottle of water, and gave it unto Hagar, putting it on her shoulder, and the child, and sent her away: and she departed, and wandered in the wilderness of Beersheba.

"And the water was spent in the bottle, and she cast the child under one of the shrubs:

"And she went, and sat her down over against him a good way off, as it were a bowshot; for she said, Let me not see the death of the child. And she sat over against him, and lift up her voice, and wept."

It is this scene of lamentation which the artist has here so powerfully portrayed. Hagar is the extreme abandonment of despair; she has thrown off her upper garment, and in agonising grief is wildly tearing her hair; and at a bowshot distance, beneath the bush, is the outcast child, typical of the wild man, whose hand, it was foretold, would be against every man, and every man's hand against him. The accessories are in correct taste: the cast-off dress, and the form of the bottle, implying a knowledge of the arts as practised before the Deluge, and imitated by Noah, his sons and his servants; though much in advance of the skin bottles which we see upon Egyptian monuments. The rocky background is characteristic of the wilderness, and completes the saddening scene of desolation, altogether unlike "a field which the Lord hath blessed." Ishmael afterwards made the desert into which he had been cast, his abode; and by attaching himself to, and acquiring influence over, the native tribes, rose to great authority and influence.

The Artist has, according to the practice of painters, made the child or boy a young man. This is not contrary to the Hebrew use of the word boy; for so all young men are termed, as Benjamin (Gen. xliii. 8), and Joseph, Joshua, and David, when he fought Goliah.

We find the following popular illustration of the subject of Mr. Armitage's picture in Dr. Kitto's valuable "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature."

"The harmony of the weaning feast was disturbed by Ishmael being discovered mocking. This conduct gave mortal offence to Sarah, who from that moment would be satisfied with nothing short of his irrevocable expulsion from the family; and as his mother also was included in the same condemnation, there is ground to believe that she had been repeating her former insolence, as well as instigating her son to his improprieties of behaviour. So harsh a manner was extremely painful to the affectionate heart of Abraham; but his scruples were removed by the timely appearance of his divine counsellor, who said, 'Let it not be grievous in thy sight, because of the lad, and because of thy bond-woman: in all that Sarah hath said unto thee, hearken unto her voice: for,' adds the Targum of Jonathan, 'she is a prophetess.' Accordingly, what she said is called the Scripture (Gal. iv. 30), and the incident affords a very remarkable instance of an overruling Providence in making this family feud in the tent of a pastoral chief 4000 years ago the occasion of separating two mighty peoples, who, according to the prophecy, have ever since occupied an important chapter in the history of man. Hagar and Ishmael departed early on the day fixed for their removal, Abraham furnishing them with the necessary supply of travelling provisions. The Septuagint, which our translators have followed, most absurdly represents Ishmael as a child, placed along with the travelling-bags on the heavily-loaded shoulders of Hagar. But a little change in the punctuation, the observance of the parenthetical clause and the construction of the word 'child' with the verb 'took,' remove the whole difficulty, and the passage will then stand thus: 'And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and took bread, and a bottle of water (and gave it unto Hagar, putting it on her shoulder), and the child, and sent her away.'

"In spite of their instructions for threading the desert, the two exiles missed their way. Overcome by fatigue and thirst, increasing at every step under the unmitigated rays of a vertical sun, the strength of the young Ishmael, as was natural, first gave way, and his mother laid him down in complete exhaustion under one of the stunted shrubs of this arid region, in the hope of his obtaining some momentary relief from smelling the damp in the shade. The burning fever, however, continued unabated, and the poor woman, forgetting her own sorrow, destitute and alone in the midst of a wilderness, and absorbed in the fate of her son, withdrew to a little distance, unable to witness his lingering sufferings; and there 'she lifted up her voice and wept.' In this distressing situation the angel of the Lord appeared for the purpose of comforting her, and directed her to a fountain, which, concealed by the brushwood, had escaped her notice, and from which she drew a refreshing draught, that had the effect of reviving the almost lifeless Ishmael. This well, according to the tradition of the Arabs, who pay great honour to the memory of Hagar, is Zemzem, near Mecca."

"HAGAR."—PAINTED BY E. ARMITAGE.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD-DIGGERS AND YORKSHIRE WEAVERS

NEVER was the old proverb, "It is not all gold that glitters," more truly realised than in the golden discoveries of Australia. A wonderful change has been effected in the condition of the strong-backed gold-diggers, the storekeepers, and the innkeepers. The farmers all around the gold-fields of Bathurst, in New South Wales, and Ballarat and Mount Alexander, in Port Philip, are, as if by magic, provided with an inexhaustible supply of ready-money customers; and more than one of the owners of grants of land dating from the discovery of the pass over the Blue Mountains, which have long lain on hand unimproved and almost unsaleable, now finds himself at the same time in possession of corn land almost as valuable as in the best counties of England, and great gobbets of gold for the gathering. But these present and eventual benefits will be purchased at a sacrifice of property in the colony, and of manufacturing pre-eminence in Yorkshire, which our keen merchants and enterprising manufacturers have only just begun to foresee and understand.

In 1813, our importation of wool from Australia was little more than 70,000 lb.; in 1850 this had increased to nearly 40,000,000 lb., of a finer quality than can by any care be grown in England. This large increase in the growth of Australian merino wool has been accompanied by a very considerable increase in the quantity of our own coarse British wools, and by a diminution in our importations from Germany. Indeed we now export Australian wool to the Continent. The large supply, fine quality, and low price of Australian wool have not only enabled our cloth-manufacturers to lower the price and improve the quality of their fabrics, but have called into existence a number of new and beautiful textiles, under the name of "merinos," "alpacas," "barèges," "mousseline-de-laines," suitable for dresses, and also shawls, which in fineness of texture and facility of receiving dyes rival the best products of the Indian loom, which are consumed at home, and largely exported to every quarter of the globe. It is the cheapness of these goods that gives them so wide a market: that cheapness materially depends on the low price of the raw material. The Silesian clockowner, whose sheep have to be housed all the winter, and fed upon stored food, even if he could produce the quantity, could not afford to sell it at the same price as the Australian squatter (before the discovery of gold), whose flocks wandered the year round over natural pastures, without ever experiencing the chills of winter. But the discovery of gold—to be gathered for digging a few feet below the surface of the earth—has entirely altered and seriously endangered the position of the Australian wool-grower. Numbers of the wealthiest are now reaping the bitter fruits of short-sighted selfishness, against which they were warned in vain.

In Australia, on an average, each 1800 sheep require the care of three persons—two shepherds to lead or follow two flocks during the day, and a hutkeeper, male or female, to cook, and watch the two flocks at night. The shearing is usually done with the assistance of itinerating bands, who traverse the "Bush" at the proper season. The care of a shepherd in these vast uninclosed plains and open forest is indispensable to guard against the attacks of the dingoe, a sort of fox; the depredations of the blacks; the chances of a fatal disease, such as the scab, foot-rot, or catarrh, which are to be caught in certain districts; and the danger of losing parts of a flock. In lambing time, and when lambs are first weaned, extra care and trouble are needed. Sheep well managed increase seventy per cent. per annum; the average living increase of Australia has not been much short of forty per cent. It is thus steady, easy increase of the exportable raw material, wool, which has enabled the Australian population to be, in proportion to their numbers, the largest consumers in the world of British manufactures. The inhabitants consume on an average £8 9s. a head of British manufactures; and each Australian family produces exports, according to the calculation of Mr. Leslie Forster, of Port Phillip, to the extent of £87 10s.

The annual increase of sheep is partly restricted by the system of boiling down a certain number every year, and exporting them in the shape of tallow. To a great extent the increase of wool-bearing sheep depends on the increase of shepherds. Except for flocks of lambs, or ewes about to yean, any old man, woman, or child over eight years old, may be a shepherd. If the squatters had been prudent, they would long since have followed the wise and Christian example of a few who have now reason to congratulate themselves on a line of conduct once much ridiculed; they would have preferred married shepherds, who could give living hostages for their fidelity: and they would have encouraged the plan, tardily forced upon the colonial government in the year just past, of selling, wherever available, small freeholds of fifty acres, in which frugal shepherds might invest their ample savings, and, marrying, settle and breed up a race of young shepherds—a plan not adopted until the sale of large lots had ceased for ten years. It is well known that the great squatters, who, under the high-priced land system, have had a practical monopoly of the land, have preferred a stout bachelor bush servant, "who would draw the balance of his wages at the end of the year, spend them in a drunken debauch, and then be obliged to hire again." Men with wives and children have been abhorred, and small settlers on land especially detested.

Under the Wakefield system, which has been the curse of the labourer and the ruin of the capitalist who put faith in it wherever practised, our Colonial-office has permitted the selfish stockowners to dictate as to what class should be allowed to emigrate on the proceeds of the rent and sale of land, and has connived at obstructing the frugal labourer in the possession of land.

These errors are now virtually admitted; the Government does take some pains to place wives within the reach of bush servants, and does sell small plots, thus robbing the publican of his gains. But the discovery of gold brought all the criminal shortcomings of the "protection of capital system" home to the pockets of selfish wool-growers. The wandering bachelor vagabond class of shepherds, once so much in favour, have deserted to the gold-fields *en masse*; while the married shepherds, settled in their nice cottages, with gardens, on the estate of such men as Mr. Suttor, have stuck to their duties, or amicably arranged how and when to try their luck, leaving their families to perform their shepherding. The great flockowners, or squatters, who once demanded an able-bodied, subservient serf—if single all the better, if drunken none the worse, without family ties or, independent spirit—are now imploring the Emigration Commissioners to send the oldest, the feeblest, the fathers with the largest families. "Pray send us," they cry out, "some who will not want to go and dig gold—who are too old, too weak, or too fond of their wives and families to leave the ample wages, the comfortable huts, the gardens, the heifers, pigs, and poultry we now offer." The wool manufacturers of Yorkshire have taken the alarm and appealed in numerous deputations to the Earl of Derby and Sir John Pakington.

The appeal is late, and the consequences to Australia and to this country will be serious indeed. Fathers have been obliged to send for children from school, and set boys, and even girls, to look after their fleecy fortunes. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Fort Phillip lately met with not less than six children of a wealthy squatter, on horseback, looking after flocks and herds. It will take years to repair the losses sustained in the next year, if vigorous means be not taken to supply the vacancies in the pastoral ranks. A squatter cannot afford to pay much more than £20 a year to a shepherd, with full rations, and £10 to his wife for cooking for her husband; £8 to a boy of ten years of age, with rations; viz. to each full-grown person 12 lb. of meat, 10 lb. of flour, 2 lb. of sugar, and ¼ lb. of tea weekly.

If we lose our Australian wools, and we shall lose half the supply, at the value of a million sterling, very soon, without more vigorous efforts than have yet been made, we shall lose, and perhaps never regain, valuable foreign markets. The effects of the mismanagement of emigration will soon be felt in Yorkshire.

Pauper emigration will never pay—emigrants of the right class are not to be draughted out like shorthorns or South Downs. You cannot take a father and mother and reject two or three children, or accept children and reject parents. You cannot apply an arbitrary gauge of trade, or age, or country, as the Emigration Commissioners do, if you want a perpetual stream of self-supporting emigration. You must induce the labouring classes to take up emigration for their own good, not for the good of their masters. All industrious people of frugal temperate habits will make good emigrants. A little help, a little courtesy, a little kindly paternal advice—not patronising, but sympathising—that is what is needed to save Australian sheepowners and Yorkshire manufacturers, and to make a great pastoral desert a populous prosperous empire. Government emigration is a failure, and something of a job: *dilettante* emigration is too costly to do much. As an example of what *great colonial experience, large common sense, deep knowledge of human nature* can do, with small means, the parties interested in Australian wool had better turn to Mrs. Chisholm, and the £7000 paid into her Family Colonisation Society's fund by the working classes. If we only show the way, prepare good ships, and explain the advantages, thousands of the working classes will pay their own passage much more quickly than any great Government scheme can be arranged and floated to its usual failure.

S. S.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, JUNE, 19, 1852.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 566.—VOL. XX.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852. [SIXPENCE.

OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THE discovery of gold in Australia has had the effect, among many others as remarkable, of directing public attention to the splendour and grandeur of our Colonial Empire. The great tide of emigration from our shores formerly flowed with a rapid and strong current towards the United States of America; for the people of England, as a mass, scarcely thought of our Colonies at all. To the Canadas, to Australia, to New Zealand, to the Cape of Good Hope, the annual emigration was a mere driblet, compared with the full stream that poured yearly to New York. When our Colonies were mentioned in Parliament, it was either in a tone of complaint or indignation against the Colonial Office, that persisted in misgoverning them, or with an impatient deprecation of demands thought to be unreasonable, which were made on the part of the colonists. But the mighty power of gold has operated a great change in the public feeling in this respect. The mind of the nation has been awakened to the full consciousness and appreciation of the fact, that our Colonies are not alone magnificent in extent and resources, but that they have been grossly neglected by the people, as well as by our rulers; and that in the times in which we live, while other nations are making such rapid advances towards an equality with us in all the arts that extend and maintain the power of States and Governments, it is not wise on the part of Great Britain to suffer those splendid possessions to be alienated, either by misgovernment or by neglect. We remember, at last, that we have a duty to ourselves to perform, as well as towards them—and that this double duty demands a closer and more cordial intercourse between ourselves and those transoceanic regions, where our language is spoken, and where our children live, than we have yet found it convenient to establish.

Australia, that has long had cause of complaint, has for the present forgotten most of her grievances, in gratulations over the abundant wealth that has recently been dug out of her streams and mountains. Her great want is men. She suffers one engrossing misery—the insufficiency of human hands to turn her resources to account, and prevent her real and tangible wealth—better than gold, and of which gold is purely the symbol—from being lost to herself and the world by the too great prevalence of the auro-mania among her scanty population. But Australia, though for the moment she has forgotten her old sources of complaint, will, sooner or later, remember and insist upon them again; and, with such treasures in her hands, she will not, in future, suffer herself to remonstrate as vainly as she has formerly done against the injustice which she must suffer under a system by which an official in Downing-street, often entirely ignorant even of the very geography of the Colony, is permitted to control her affairs. A Colonial Minister without knowledge, and with the distance of half the circumference of the globe between him and the subordinates to whom he transmits his orders, though he may have the best intentions, cannot fail to make grievous mistakes. The Canadas, though at present tranquil, are not so warmly attached to the Downing-street system as to be such firm friends of the British connexion as it is desirable they should be. These noble provinces, with the contiguous North American colonies which still acknowledge their allegiance to the British crown, are possessions which ought to be a source of strength and pride to their mother country. They cover a large extent of the American continent; they are favourably situated for trade and commerce as well as for agriculture, and, doubtless, possess mineral wealth as yet undiscovered which may make them quite as valuable as Australia. While midway, as it were, between the Canadas in the Northern and Australia in the Southern Ocean, we have the Cape of Good Hope—a colony which any leading power in Europe would be glad to take off our hands, even with all the expense and annoyance of the Kaffir war with which to debit the advantage of the transaction. India, that possession more magnificent than either, can scarcely be called a colony, but it is indubitably one of the most valuable portions of our wide empire. Were we unfortunately to lose it, the day of our glory would be at an end, and the sun of our greatness would have set for ever.

But though all these great possessions—each of them large and rich enough to constitute of itself, either now or at no remote period, a powerful empire—are situated at a distance from the little island of Great Britain which renders their government from the central point of London a matter of difficulty, the progress of science is such as virtually to bring them as near to us as John O'Groat's house was two centuries ago.

Time and space in 1852 are very different, as regards the power of man to make them subservient to his purposes, from what they were in 1652. When we shall be able to communicate with Australia in a month, with the Cape in a week, with India and with the Canadas by electric telegraph in a forenoon, our relationship towards those colonies and possessions must be more intimate than at present. And if we do not succeed in governing them more to their own satisfaction than we have hitherto done, it is likely that one by one they will imitate the example set by the United States of America, and declare themselves independent. With independence may come rivalry; with rivalry, that worst of all evils, war between nations of the same stock, language, and religion. In such a war, or series of wars, we might be defeated with shame; but we could scarcely conquer with glory.

It may be considered that, in speculating on such remote contingencies, we are endeavouring to look too far into the future; but it should be remembered that the present times differ from all others in recorded history, and that it is never too soon to guard against probable evils. Had we been a wiser nation and a wiser Government seventy years ago, the Queen of Great Britain might now have been Queen of North America, and Victoria the

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA. THE ROAD TO MOUNT ALEXANDER GOLD FIELDS, THROUGH THE BLACK FOREST, PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

First might have held her court in New York as well as in London. It is, therefore, possible that the day will come when it will be [illegible] the interest of the people in this small island to consider all these and our other colonies as integral parts of our empire, and thus prevent the dissatisfaction which among men of English birth and ideas will always exist, when there is taxation without representation. Had America possessed the right of sending even so few as half-a-dozen—or, perhaps, two—members to the British Parliament, it is probable that she would have remained firm in her attachment and loyalty to the British Crown. All our Colonies now are, and ever have been, more or less discontented. We do not see why Australia, the Canadas, the Cape, and India should not transact their own local affairs with as much freedom as York, or Edinburgh, or Middlesex, but for all imperial and national purposes be as strictly integral portions of the United Kingdom as Kent or Wales. The isle of Man and Canada are both separated from England by a sea, but seas are no longer such formidable barriers as they used to be before the days of steam and electricity. If it now take eight or ten days to reach America, it took as long in the days of Charles I. to go from London to Edinburgh; and, knowing of no insuperable objection in point of theory, we do not see why, on the mere pretext of distance, Canada and Australia should not now send members to the British Parliament for imperial purposes, as Caithness or Sutherlandshire did a century and a half ago. The United States, that are now running us so hard in the rivalry of greatness, possess but one real advantage over this country—space. But even in that advantage we might, if we pleased, not merely rival, but surpass them, by the simple process suggested by their own demands at the early period of the American Revolution. The admission to the British Parliament of members for Australia, the Canadas, and all our Colonies, is no extravagant idea. In the opinion of some of the wisest statesmen of America, as well as of Great Britain, a concession like this would have deprived the world of the necessity for a Washington, and made England and her great and growing competitor as identical or united in government as they are in language. And in 1852 Australia is not really so remote from London, in point of time, as New York was in 1782. Such a union of the Colonies with the parent state, if operated now, would consolidate the British empire, and prevent its future disintegration. It would prove no revolutionary theory, but a conservative act; and although the time is not ripe for its consummation, the discussion of the subject is not without interest. It is good occasionally to look beyond the narrow boundaries of the present; and, although not in the secrets of Mr. Disraeli, and unable to say whether such a project has ever entered his mind, or is shadowed forth in the third of the seven great points which he says are to be decided at the approaching general election, "Whether our colonial empire shall be confirmed and maintained," we must say that the possibility of the consummation we have hinted at seems to us, in the words of that eminent person, "to loom in the future.

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—THE ROAD TO THE MOUNT ALEXANDER DIGGINGS

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Melbourne with the Sketch engraved upon the preceding page: showing the road to the newly-discovered Mount Alexander Gold Fields, through the Black Forest; whither, we learn, the Government of South Australia are about to open a more direct road, in order to bring the gold thence under escort to Adelaide.

The following extract from a letter dated Sydney, Feb. 4, relates to this field:—"There is nothing very new here except that the favourite digging at present is in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, at a place called Mount Alexander (Mitchell's original name being Mount Byng, under which name you will find it in the maps). There the gold is turned up by tons."

A letter from Hobart Town, dated Jan. 30, states:—"Mount Alexander is the centre where Van Diemen's Land men assemble, and their labour is paid in gold of their own finding. I give you a fair example:—Five gentlemen formed a party to the diggings, and after five days' work divided £1800. A young clerk in a lawyer's office here raised £400 in three weeks. One very young man, the family I knew to be in a state of beggary, went hence two months ago, and has just returned with £1000. There is no mistake about the gold fields, and the abundance of their produce. Nothing else is talked of here; it is all, 'Go, go!'"

THE DANISH SUCCESSION.

The treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince President of the French Republic, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the king of Sweden and Norway, on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other part, relative to the succession to the Crown of Denmark, which was signed at the Foreign-office in London on the 8th of May, was ratified on Saturday at a meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the above-named Sovereigns, held at the Foreign-office. Owing to the absence of the Emperor of Russia from St. Petersburg, the ratifications on the part of that Power have not yet arrived.

The following is the text of the several articles:

Art. 1. After having taken into serious consideration the interests of his monarchy, his Majesty the King of Denmark, with the assent of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, and his nearest of kin called to the succession by the Royal law of Denmark, as well as in concert with his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, chief of the elder branch of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, having declared his desire to regulate the order of succession to the States in such a manner as that in default of male issue in the direct line of Frederick III. of Denmark, his crown may be transmitted to his Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and to the descendants sprung from the marriage of that Prince with her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa of Sch eswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Glucksburg, born Princess of Hesse, in the order of primogeniture from male to male; the high contracting parties declare that they will not views which have determined the adoption of this combination, bind themselves by a common agreement, whenever the eventuality contemplated may arise, to recognise in his Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and his descendants male, sprung in direct line from his marriage with the said Princess, the right to succeed to all (*à la totalité*) the States actually united under the sceptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Art. 2. The high contracting parties, recognising the principle of the integrity of the Danish monarchy as permanent, bind themselves to take into consideration each ulterior overtures as his Majesty may think it proper to make them, if (which God forbid) the extinction of the heirs male, in the direct line, of his Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, by his marriage with the Princess Louisa, should become imminent.

Art. 3. It is expressly understood that the rights and reciprocal obligations of his Majesty the King of Denmark and of the Germanic Confederation, concerning the Duchess of Holstein and Lauenburg, rights and obligations established by the Federal Act of 1815, and by the existing federal law, shall not be altered by the present treaty.

Art. 4. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of bringing the present treaty to the knowledge of other Powers, by inviting them to accede to it.

Art. 5. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the space of six weeks, or sooner, if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and affixed their seals to it.

Done at London, May 8th, in the year of grace 1852.

TAUNEELS BY.	BRUNNOW.
KOREFF.	KIELMANSEGG.
A. WALEWSKI.	BILLE.
BUNSEN.	

LAUNCH OF THE CUNARD STEAM-LINER "ARABIA."—There was launched, on Wednesday afternoon, from the building-yard of Messrs. R. Steele and Co., Greenock, the *Arabia*, the largest of the magnificent fleet of steamers belonging to the British and North American Steam Navigation Company. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, including cutwater, 312 feet 4 inches; length, excluding cutwater, 297 feet 10 inches; keel and forerake, 285 feet; breadth between the paddle-boxes, 40 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 27 feet 7 inches; length of keel, 277 feet; bread ft, including paddle-boxes, 65 feet 6 inches; tonnage, new measurement, 2402 tons. The engines are of the side-lever class, to be supplied by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow. They will be of 350-horse power, but are expected to work up to 1000. It is understood that the building and fitting up of this ship will not cost less than £16,000.

The proprietors of the Cunard line of mail steamers, which communicate between Liverpool and New York, are about to establish a line of steamers of the first class to Panama, with a view to acting in concert with another line of steamers which is to ply across the Pacific to Sydney, &c.

A fine salmon, weighing 46 lb., was, a few days ago, taken at Oldbury, near Thornbury.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The question of the confiscation of the Orleans property may now be considered as set at rest. The decision of the Council of State (which we noticed in our late edition last week) has been given in the *conflit* raised, on the 28th of April last, by the Prefect of the Seine, on the subject of the confiscation decree of the 22d of January. In their decision, the Council of State have adopted the "conclusions" of M. Maugne, the Government commissioner, and have confirmed the "conflict" in so far as it deprived the judicial tribunals of the power of entertaining demands for discussing the legality of the said decree, or for determining the sense, or regulating the execution thereof, with respect to the Princes of the Orleans family; and they have annulled the part of the "conflict" which would remove from the civil jurisdiction the examination of questions that might arise relative to the private property which they hold in virtue of hereditary right. The President of the Republic having given his approbation to the judgment by attaching to it the formula "*Bien jugé*" and his signature, and the decision of the Council of State being sovereign, the matter may now be considered as finally settled.

Another conflict of a very different character has arisen in a quarter where such a disagreement with "the powers that be" was least expected, viz. the *Corps Législatif*; and the subject of it is the excessive expenditure of the national finances of the present Government, as exhibited in the Budget for 1853, which the Government lately submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Body.

The Budget having been in due form referred to a committee of the Chamber, M. Chasseloup-Laubat, who was appointed by the committee to draw up a report on the subject, produced a document, so condemnatory of the extravagant outlay of the Government of the Prince President, and his conclusions and recommendations were so strenuously maintained by the Legislative Body in opposition to the Council of State, that Louis Napoleon thought fit to intervene personally in the affair, and to show his displeasure at the unlooked-for spirit of independence and opposition evinced by the Legislative Body in thus coming into collision with the Executive on so vital a point as the finances. His communication to the committee in question was conveyed through the Minister of State to the President of the Legislative Body, intimating that the Committee on the Budget, in continuing to reject, by their amendments, certain articles of the Budget, after those amendments had been disallowed by the Council of State, had taken an unconstitutional course.

This message, which brought Louis Napoleon personally into direct collision with the Legislative Body, was presented in that assembly on Tuesday, towards the close of the discussion on the question, at the whole of which discussion Louis Napoleon himself was present in one of the side galleries. The committee, nevertheless, maintained that its decisions and conclusions were sound and just; and in consequence of this insubordination it is surmised that Louis Napoleon will dissolve the body, in the hope of a new election resulting in a more obsequious assembly.

The decision of the Council of State is the one which will stand. The differences between the two bodies consisted, in effect, in this—that the Budget committee of the Legislative Body, while ready to allow the increase of salary to different functionaries, yet proposed savings to the extent of about 28 millions, of which 10 millions were for reduced army expenditure; whereas the Council of State rejected all proposals of the kind. All that the Council of State would admit with regard to reduction was a diminution of the credits for the Cherbourg and the Cette Railways of about 7,000,000f., with some other matters, which, however, would allow for general services only a reduction of 1,635,000f. The committee also raised objections to the new Police Ministry, as calculated to clash with other administrations, and finally persisted in recommending, contrary to the Council of State, a series of reductions, of which the most serious is the suppression of 800,000f. for secret service money demanded by the police.

A statue of the Prince President, of a larger size than those which have been hitherto placed in the public markets, was inaugurated, on Monday, in the Marché St. Germain, with great ceremony. The statue in question is cut in fine Tonnerre stone, and is 1 metre 30 cent. in height. The local authorities, with the clergy and a detachment of the National Guard, and a military band, were present. A grand ball was given in the evening, for the benefit of the poor.

The Count de Chambord, it is said, has written another letter, dated the 10th instant, in which he declares that his political friends will refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince President.

Several newspapers having lately relaxed in appending the signatures of the writers to the articles inserted, have received an official intimation that a continuance of such conduct will expose those journals to the penalties fixed by the law upon that subject.

The provincial journals continue to give details of considerable damage caused by the overflowing of the rivers. Several bridges have been carried away, and at Saint-Leger-de-Peyre eighteen houses were thrown down.

The *Moniteur* (Government gazette) announced on Saturday last that from the 1st of July it is about to reduce its price to 40f. per annum. The present price is 112f. This will be a serious blow to the press, and especially to the Government journals. It is said that the *Moniteur* will shortly be printed at the Palais Royal. The chief editor, M. Grun, will be placed under the immediate control of three State functionaries, who are to see that no writer shall be engaged for that journal but who is favourable to the existing Government.

Viscount Edward Walsh, the proprietor of the old *château* of Chaumont, on the Rhone, is now resisting the *châteaux*, upon which he proposes to lay out as much as 150,000f. The Minister of Public Works had allotted to the Viscount 22,000f. in aid of the restoration, from a large fund at his disposal for the purpose of restoring historical monuments. The claim of Chaumont to be so considered consists in its having belonged to Catherine de Medicis and Diana of Poichers. It having, however, been suppressed certain quarters that this 22,000f. was the price of Viscount Walsh's adhesion to the present Government, he has written to refuse the money, and to say that he is, as ever, a stanch Legitimist.

Count d'Orsay has been appointed superintendent of the fine arts to the Elysée, with a salary of £1000 a year. The President has placed at the Count's disposal £12,000 from his private purse, to make purchases with.

M. C. Reille, a captain on the staff, has refused to take the oath, and has consequently forfeited his commission. Captain Reille has been twenty-one years in the service. He was an orderly officer to the Duke de Nemours.

A despatch from Constantine of the 13th, addressed to the Governor-General of Algeria, announces that the insurrection of the Harractas has been put down.

The first batch of convicts sent to Cayenne arrived there on the 13th ult., in the *Allier* corvette. During their voyage they conducted themselves with great propriety, and expressed a determination, for the future, to lead a reformed life.

The Brussels *Emancipateur* of Tuesday was stopped at the French Post-office, because it contained an account of the proceedings of the Council of State.

CANADA.

The intelligence from Canada by this week's mail is of a disastrous character. The city of Montreal has been visited with a most destructive conflagration, which has laid in ashes a considerable number of buildings in the lower part of the city. The fire commenced at six o'clock A.M. on the 6th inst., at the corner of St. Peter and Lemoine-streets, in a carpenter's shop; and a strong south-west wind prevailing, the conflagration was not subdued until the Custom-house, Old St. Andrew's Church, several exchange and railway offices, and a considerable number of other buildings, were consumed. The damage is estimated at £250,000 to £300,000. Two lives were lost in the house where the fire commenced.

WEST INDIES.

The latest accounts from Jamaica are dated May 29, and are of the same gloomy character which the last mail came past marked the advices from this quarter. Small-pox and measles were still ravaging the lower classes at Kingston and St. Ann's.

The want of labour was still being urged, but great opposition was offered to the introduction of North American immigrants at the expense of the colony.

The popular question of retrenchment was again being agitated, and the public seemed extremely desirous to reduce the very expensive and heavy establishment of the country. The inordinate salaries paid to the public officials could not be any longer supported; and even if the British Government should afford the colonies protection, still it would be highly necessary to curtail the enormous salaries paid to the public officers, which in round figures added together amount to no less than £350,000 a year.

From the other islands there was no news of interest.

At Demerara the yellow fever prevailed, and was very virulent.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch of the 22d inst. from Trieste announces the arrival there of the Overland Mail, with accounts from Bombay dated May 22.

On the subject of the Burmese war there is no recent intelligence from Rangoon. Our forces still remain there until the termination of the rainy season; and should the war continue, additional troops will be sent from Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. At Bombay two European and four native regiments have been selected for this service.

From India Proper we learn from the north-west frontier, that Sir Colin Campbell has been again called forth, with considerable forces, to act against the native tribes.

In the Nizam's territory a discovery has been made of the existence of a frightful system of Thuggee. Five hundred murderers have been found, and the names of 320 rebellious Thugs obtained: 120 are in prison, and the majority have confessed the crime.

From the Nizam's territory it is announced that his Highness is willing to liquidate his debt to the East India Company by a cession of territory.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—The Secretary-at-War has issued the following circular to each of the staff officers in command of the respective divisions of Chelsea pensioners:—

As employment may probably be provided during a couple of months, for some of the most active and intelligent of the pensioners who are capable of acting as instructors in infantry drill, it is requested that the same be made generally known among those under their superintendence; that about ten of this description will probably be required from each district to drill the militia, after the ensuing harvest, provided they are found qualified, and willing to volunteer for that duty on the following terms:—1. The pay to be 1s. 6d., in addition to pension, but without distinction as to the rank of the pensioner. 2. The same allowances in regard to barracks or billets, travelling expenses, marching money, messing, &c., as in the regular army. 3. They will be provided with the usual suit of clothing. 4. Any enrolled pensioners, or, if they are already enrolled in the local force, they will be allowed the use of that clothing, but they will be expected to keep up a proper supply of necessaries at their own expense. 4. Every pensioner engaged for this duty must, in the event of his having to remove from his home during the period of his employment, leave at least sixpence a day out of his pension for the support of his wife during his absence, with threepence per day additional if he have only one child, or a sixpence a day if he have two or more children. Should the pension be less than these amounts, the whole must be applied to prevent his family becoming chargeable to the parish in his absence. Before recommending these men the staff-officer must use his best endeavours to ascertain, not only that they are capable of drilling recruits, and inform them that they will probably be inspected and examined by another officer as to their capacity in this respect before being finally approved for this duty. The pensioners recommended should not exceed forty-seven years of age, and a preference should be given to enrolled men and those who are recently discharged.

LAUNCH OF THE "CRUIZER" WAR STEAMER.—The launch of this vessel took place at three o'clock on Saturday last, at Deptford, in the presence of Captain R. S. Dundas, C.B., superintendent of the dockyard; Commander Dundas, C.B., Captain Craufurd, and a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the naval departments. Mr. Wallace, master ship-wright, directed the launch, and Miss Fortall named the vessel with the usual ceremony. The following are her dimensions. She is to be fitted with engines of 60-horse power, by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between perpendiculars	160	0
Ditto keel for tonnage	140	7½
Breadth extreme	31	1½
Ditto for tonnage	30	8½
Depth moulded	13	9
Burthen in tons, old measurement	737	57/94

Draught of water 10 feet 10½ inches aft, and 6 feet 5 inches in the forepart of the vessel. She was commenced building on the 28th April, 1851. The *Hornet*, screw steam-sloop, a sister vessel in every respect, and building in the adjoining slip, for engines of 60-horse power with screw-propeller, will now be brought forward for launching.

STATION OF THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A return has been recently printed showing the number of her Majesty's ships on the west coast of Africa, the date of their being commissioned, their complements, and the number of guns with which they are armed. There are 21 vessels on the list, of which 7 are sloops, 2 brigs, 2 steam-vessels, 1 steam-ship, 1 steam-vessel and 1 store-ship. There are, in addition, 3 vessels ordered home—2 steam-sloops and 1 steam-vessel. Out of the 24 ships 16 are commissioned in the year 1850, the remaining 8 in the year 1851. The complement numbers 2305, and the number of guns 139. The ships were built from 1831 to 1850. There was one built in 1820, and one purchased in 1845.

LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.—On Saturday evening the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, as is their hospitable custom, gave a farewell entertainment, at the London Tavern, to Lieut.-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence previous to his departure to take command of the troops at Bombay. The dinner took place in the grand banqueuing-room, which was decorated with unusual splendour for the occasion. The company was exceedingly numerous and distinguished, comprising the Duke of Cambridge, the ex-Rajah of Coorgh, cabinet ministers, dukes, marquesses, and earls, and a long array of distinguished military officers, almost every one of whom was decorated with the knightly insignia of the Garter, the Bath, or the Thistle. Sir James Weir Hogg, chairman of the Court of Directors, presided.

WOOLWICH ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—A board of general officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers assembled at the large hall of the Practical Class of Gentleman Cadets at the Royal Arsenal, at ten o'clock on Tuesday, for the purpose of examining the gentleman cadets who had gone through a course of instruction to qualify them for commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. Lieutenant-General Sir G. W. Pasley, K.C.B., and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, were present during the examination. Lieutenant-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, in presenting the highest prize (a magnificent sword) to Mr. Ravenhill, of the Practical Class, expressed his satisfaction with the excellent report he had received of his good conduct, and made a few appropriate remarks to encourage others to follow his example. Several other prizes were awarded "for acquirements, or great proficiency in study."

ARMY PRIZE-MONEY.—It appears by a Parliamentary return printed on Wednesday, that the total amount of unclaimed army prize-money, from the 1st January, 1849, to the 31st December, 1851, amounted to £1,405,555 19s. 7d. Of this amount, £720,015 was paid to the claimants; £97,501 was paid for expenses incurred in executing acts; £557,739 was paid for the Patriotic Fund; in addition to the above sum, £30,000 was voted, and the balance, £30,000, was paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for appropriation towards the Royal Military Asylum.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held on board the *Victory*, flag-ship at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, consisting of Admiral Superintendent H. Prescott, president; Capt. Chads, H.M.S. *Excellent*; Capt. Martin, H.M.S. *Victory*; Capt. Lord, H.M.S. *Rodney*; Capt. Henderson, H.M.S. *Hecla*; Capt. Jones, H.M.S. *Sampson*; and Capt. Giffard, H.M.S. *Progon*. Mr G. L. Gresham was deputy judge-advocate of the fleet, to try Lieut. Seccold, Capt. Warden, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, prosecutor; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Low, solicitor. The charge against the prisoner was, that he had, on the 17th instant, been guilty of neglect of duty, being then officer of the watch of the *Retribution*, and that when called to account for his conduct by the senior lieutenant of the ship, Lieutenant Wilkes, he had accused that officer of acting "very impertinently." The court was of opinion that the charge was fully proved, with the exception of the word "very" in connexion with "impertinent," and adjudged the prisoner to be dismissed from H.M.S. *Retribution*, and to lose one year's rank in the Royal Navy. They also expressed their great regret at finding the misunderstanding that existed in reference to the proper position of the first lieutenants on board ship, and which misunderstanding is calculated, if it continued, to be attended with serious results to the public service.

On Saturday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment, and second member of Council at that Presidency.

The following general officers have been placed upon the list of those receiving the distinction of a K.C.B. per Gazette of 25th inst.:—Major-General Robert G Manse, K.H.; Major-General Faris Bradshawe, K.H.

The war frigate *Resistance*, which formed one of Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar, but which has lately been converted into a troop-ship, arrived in the Clyde on Saturday with the 42d Highlanders on board from Halifax, N.S.

On Monday her Majesty's steamer *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Robinson (senior officer); *Dauntless*, 24, Captain Halsted; *Highflyer*, 21, Captain Matson; and the *Pantaloon*, 14, Captain Gordon, sailed from Spithead for a trial cruise to tween Portsmouth and Gibraltar. Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor-general of the Navy, went to sea in the *Arrogant*, but will land at Plymouth.

The steamer *Pearl*, of Hartlepool, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday night when about 50 miles E. by N. off Yarmouth. Her crew, we had taken to the boats, were subsequently safely picked up and landed at Yarmouth. The cause of the fire is unknown.——On the 16th inst. the American barque *Sea Bird*, from Newcastle, struck upon the Skerry of Stroma, St. John's Channel, Pentland Firth, where she remains a fixture. Crew saved.——The *Lady Huntley*, belonging to Maryport, from Swansea, has been lately wrecked on the bar of the South Bull, but no lives were lost.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to the *Morning Herald*, which is regarded as the organ of the present Government, Parliament will not be dissolved on the 1st of July, as had been generally supposed, but within the first eight days of the ensuing month. No particular day, however, has been fixed upon up to the present time.

In the House of Lords, on Saturday last, the case of Mr. Spry, who was arrested for his debts, and proceeded to the House to give evidence, was heard, and an order was issued for his immediate discharge.

At no previous period in the history of the port of Liverpool, has there been so much activity in the shipping and trade of the Mersey as at the present time in the emigration trade, the chief current of which has set in for Australia. Upwards of 1800 emigrants will leave Liverpool and Birkenhead for Port Phillip and Sydney in the course of next week alone.

Sunday last, being the fifteenth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria, the Royal standard was hoisted at the different dockyards throughout the kingdom, and the usual rejoicing took place.

The present members of the order of the Legion of Honour in France consist of 70 grand crosses, 307 grand officers, 986 commanders, 4691 officers, and 36,397 chevaliers; in all 42,501 members.

The Edinburgh statue of the Duke of Wellington was inaugurated on Friday week, with great ceremony.

The metropolitan roads north of the Thames were let by auction on Friday week. Last year the tolls fetched £67,277, while this year the realised sum is £67,167, being an excess of £1690 over the return of the previous year.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Edwards, a linendraper, in Loughborough-road, Brixton, which was not extinguished until six rooms and their valuable contents were destroyed. A second linendraper's property destroyed was that of Mr. Oakley, No. 5, Bedford-place, Commercial road East. A third extensive fire occurred at a licensed victualler's, the Fox and Hounds, Hare-street, Bethnal-green. The roof was destroyed, the upper rooms damaged, and very serious loss occasioned.

Mr. Robert Pritchard is appointed Collector of Customs at St. Helena. Mr. James Perteous is appointed a member of the Council of Jamaica.

The Exeter papers announce that Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P. for South Devonshire, is to be raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Brixham.

Lord Derby has filled the vacancy at the Irish National Education Board, caused by the death of Bishop Murray, by the appointment of Mr. Blackburne, the Irish Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Mr. Maguire, P.P. of Enniskmacsint parish, has been arrested this week, by an order from the Commander-in-Chief, for having married some Protestant and Catholic females. The rev. gentleman gave bail to stand his trial at the ensuing assizes for Donegal.

The Scottish Booksellers' Protective Association has just been dissolved, in consequence of the objections expressed by Messrs. Campbell and his coadjutors with respect to the regulation of the London Booksellers' Association.

A schooner called the *Harewood*, of Plymouth, was wrecked a few days ago, about a mile off the coast of the village of Inside Bay, in Devon, and her crew, consisting of six men, perished. The disaster occurred in the middle of the day, and in sight of a number of people on the shore.

By a parliamentary paper just issued, it appears that the constabulary of Ireland consists of 12,321 persons, including resident magistrates, and the total charge for the same is £349,782 19s. The charge for the year ended the 31st of March last, for the Dublin metropolitan police force, was £60,880 6s. 1d. The total charge for the metropolitan police in England, of 6526 persons, for one year, is £318,987 3s. 1d.

Colonel Sibthorp has obtained his annual return respecting the sums paid into the Stamp-office on insurances free of tax. The duty amounted last year to a very considerable sum. The largest sum in one quarter by one office (the Sun) was £44,384. In England, farming stock, which is exempt from duty, was insured in the last quarter of 1851 to £54,935.

Amongst the cargo of the *Rigo*, which left Southampton a few days ago with the Overland India and China mail, was specie to the value of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, about £180,000 of which was for India.

The total number of persons who visited the Cork Exhibition during the first five days after its opening was 7360; and the number of 2s. tickets sold at the entrance, 1697.

A tailor, father of eight children, and sued for his debts, has just escaped himself at Bath, to the gateway of his creditor, to whom, by a letter found in his garments, he has bequeathed his body in payment.

Two additional lines of steamers are about to be established from Liverpool to China, the one by the Cape of Good Hope, Batavia, Panama, and the Pacific Ocean; the other by the route of the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. These two enterprises will form a complete line of British steam navigation round the globe.

About eighty acres of land in and near Southampton are now let to poor men of that town, to cultivate as vegetable gardens, not more than twenty rods being let to one man, to prevent sub-letting, and none but labouring men or mechanics are allowed to be renters. The poor men cultivate potatoes, cabbages, beans, and peas on these plots after they have left their ordinary work. Although most of the land is without fence, and with public thoroughfares through it, the crops remain safe. Above 200 allotments have been staked out.

A further report respecting the Encumbered Estates Court was lately issued. On the 12th inst. the number of petitions in which absolute orders for sale had been made, or which were ripe for such orders, was 1000, and remained unsold, was 93. The total estimated rental of such lands so remaining unsold is stated at £600,000.

The quantity of tea delivered last week was 620,082lb. in London, being about 60,000 more than at the date of the previous return.

A shopkeeper of the name of Reynolds, residing at Hitchin, in Herfordshire, obtained a verdict in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, with £400 damages, against the Great Northern Railway Company, as compensation for the fracture of two of his wife's ribs, occasioned by an accident to the railway train on the 8th of September last.

On Monday a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. J. and W. Riker, artificial-flower-painters and stereotypers, 14, Bartholomew-close, which in a short time destroyed the frames and type in the composing-room, and greatly damaged the machinery. The firm was, however, insured.

At the meeting of the Brighton shareholders on Tuesday, the proposals of the directors, with regard to the arrangements for the re-construction of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, were approved by a very large majority.

An influential movement, it is understood, is about to be made for the removal of the Crystal Palace to Chiswick, Battersea, or Kew, instead of Sydenham, so as to make the Thames and the old road the great holiday highways, instead of the railway.

A fine vessel called the *Dart*, which ran between London and Madeira, and which has just been lost on the coast of Africa, is the fourth vessel of the same name, and which belonged to the same party, that has been lost.

The *Liverpool Standard* says that a lady resident in that town was, on Wednesday week, delivered of two sons and a daughter, who, with their mother, are as well as can be expected.

In the year 1850, 320,660 cwt. of foreign and colonial butter, and 3,778,435 gs. of wheat, paid duty in the United Kingdom. The duty paid upon butter amounted to £148,340, and that upon wheat to £189,176.

During the brief space of about a fortnight 1300 English visitors have crossed from Holyhead to Kingstown, near Dublin, by the splendid express boats of the Chester and Holyhead Company. The two mail boats have also brought over large numbers within the same period. About 300 tourist tickets have been issued since the 17th of May, when the system came into operation. The holders are chiefly from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, but there have been also visitors from all the other towns at which those tickets have been issued.

A few days ago John W. Fisher, aged twelve years, the son of a ——, a carpenter residing at 6, Union-place, Orseby-row, Bermondsey, in a fit of violent anger on being chastised by his mother for attempting to strike his younger brother with a poker, jumped out of the bedroom window and deliberately ran across the road, by which he leaped, and was killed on the spot.

Orders have been received from the Horse Guards to allow the officers of every regiment quartered in Ireland four days' leave of absence, to visit the National Exhibition at Cork.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held this year at Belfast, and is appointed to commence on the 1st of September, when a numerous attendance is expected from the tide of Erin.

By the private contract with the Commissioners of the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, of the great Martin property in Connemara, was on Monday finally closed with the Law Life Assurance Society for £186,000, and that society are to receive the rents from the estate. There is no money to pass in the transaction, as the society are encumbrancers to the amount of £300,000; and the trustees in the contract, on the part of the society, are the Right Hon. John Labouchere, Sir George James Turner, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, and James William Farr.

The act to provide a New General Registrar-office otherwise than in the City of London or in Westminster, which lately received the Royal assent, has just been issued. The place fixed upon is Coward College, near Gower-street.

A few days ago, the ship *Glencairn*, bound for Quebec and Montreal, with a large number of emigrants on board, accidentally ran aground a little distance beyond the mouth of the Cart, on the Clyde, and for a time wholly impeded the traffic of the river, to the serious inconvenience of many parties. The *Glencairn* was, however, got off early on Sunday morning without damage, when she proceeded on her voyage.

The second *fête* of the Syde ham Floricultural Society was held on Thursday, in the grounds of the Greyhound, and was numerously attended by the gentry and the patrons of floriculture. There was a fine show of fuschias, heaths, &c., and a choice collection of grapes, melons, and strawberries.

As a proof of the great demand which exists for large vessels at the present moment, an American vessel called the *Pocanderga*, of 1100 tons register, has been chartered by the Government Emigration Commissioners to take out emigrants to Australia from the port of Liverpool.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF LAST WEEK.

The programme of the morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday last, in aid of the funds of the Hahnemann Hospital, was anything but an unfortunate one. There was quantity and quality in the musical prescription, while the names of Miss Messent, Miss Mitchell, Mdlle. Lossing, Mdlle. Rose Braham, Miss Dolby, Signor Gardoni, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Frederick Lee, Mr. Land, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Wrighton, Mr. F. Bodda, Mr. Lavator (who made his mirth-provoking parody, "Robert le Diable") : the accomplished pianists, Mdlle. Goldner, M. Sidney Pratten, M. Lavigna, Piatti, and Bottesini, with Benedict and Pilotti as accompanyists.—Vieuxtemps was the lion of the sixth *matinée* of the Musical Union, on Tuesday: he played in Mozart's Quartett in G, No. 6, with Herr Pollitzer, M. Ury, and Piatti; and in Beethoven's trio in C minor, for violin, viola, and violoncello. Herr Hallé performed Beethoven's Sonata, E flat, Op. 29, and Mendelssohn's Capriccio in E.——The scheme of the fifth concert of the Quartett Association, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, was, as usual, novel as well as interesting, opening with a well-written quartett in G, No. 14, Op 152, by J. L. Ellerton, Esq., an amateur, and executed by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti. In Beethoven's posthumous quartett in B flat, No. 130, Mr. Cooper was the first violin. A great treat was afforded by the magnificent performance by Sainton and Cooper of Spohr's duo concertante for two violins, in D minor, Op. 39. M. Emile Prudent's clever pianoforte performance concluded a delightful *matinée*.——Mr. and Mrs. John Ros, assisted by the Misses Poole, C. Felton, F. Stirling, Messrs. G. Tedder, W. Grover, F. Smith, Barsham, and F. Bodda, vocalists; Miss Rose and Mr. J. F. Cooper, pianists; Mr. R. M. Ward, trumpet, and Mr. F. Coatterton, gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at the Music Hall, Store-street.——Miss Arabella Goddard had her annual concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Besides the charming pianoforte performances, she was aided by Piatti, Bottesini, Sainton, Hill, Herr Kuhe, Mr. F. Mori, Misses Birch, Milne, Macfarren, Miss Dolby, M. Fédor, Signor Biletta, Signor Gnia Asin, &c. She played in Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartett in D minor, No. 3; and, with Sainton, Beethoven's Sonata in G, Op. 30. She also executed Bach's Prelude and Fugue No. 8, in D, and No. 4 of Mendelssohn's seven characteristic pieces (*7 pensieroso* in A, besides Thalberg's "William Tell" fantasia, and proved herself fully capable of grappling with all schools and difficulties, modern and ancient. Miss Dolby was encored in a pretty ballad, composed by Miss A. Goddard, "I pass by your own," and M. Fédor was called upon to repeat a romance by Clapisson, "Mon ame à Dieu, mon cœur à toi."——The fourth and last meeting of the English Glee and Madrigal Union took place at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs Edza Birch, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Land, Francis, Swift, and F. Bodda.——The second *matinée musicale* of Mdme. Pleyel was recorded as the event of the week in the world of fashion. A large assemblage of fashionable and artistical celebrities, on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms. The unrivalled *pianiste* performed the pianoforte part of Mendelssohn's Quartett in B minor; having Vieuxtemps for first violin, M. Urie, viola, and Piatti for violoncello. With Sivori, she executed Beethoven's Sonata in F. Her single pieces were an adagio by Hummel: "I Pirata," by Kalkbrenner; and some of Rossini's "Soirées Musicales." Mr. Swift and Mdme. Pascati-Tasca received the instrumental portion of the programme. An encore having call on our columns this week prevents us from devoting the space to this remarkable *matinée* which its merits deserve: let it suffice that the *fournet* of the nobility could not fail to be delighted as on any previous display of her matchless performances.—On Friday there were three meetings to engage the attention of the amateurs: in the morning was Mr. Sterndale Bennett's fine pianoforte playing, at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Sainton and Piatti; at the Queen Anne-street Rooms a new *pianiste* of considerable promise, Miss Emma Goodman, made her *début* in works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, S. Heller, and Chopin, with the co-operation of Herr Ganz, Madame Zimmermann, Herr Reichart, Signor Ciabatta, Miss Kate Hickson, and the Misses Broughan. Joachim's concert, with full orchestra, conducted by Heller, cannot be summarily dismissed, and our notice must, therefore, be reserved until next week.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The recital of classical and modern pianoforte music of Mdlle. Clauss last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, took place in the midst of a thunder-storm, but the enthusiasm of the numerous and fashionable audience was not affected, and the playing of the young and gifted *pianiste* was truly magnificent. Nothing could be more intellectual than her reading of Beethoven's trio in B flat, in which she had for coadjutors Joachim and Piatti. Her delivery of the presto scherzando of Mendelssohn was impulsive and elegant. She sang the nocturne in E, of Chopin, most exquisitely; and she evidenced her charming powers in a C sharp with such astonishing vigour and precision as to command a rapturous encore. In the moonlight sonata of Beethoven, and in Thalberg's "Sonnambula" fantasia, Mdlle. Clauss made her last appearance, which was equally at home, and she won the unanimous suffrages of the distinguished professors as well as of the amateurs, who filled the room to repletion.——Signor Regondi's second *matinée musicale* took place on Saturday, at the Hanover-street Rooms, with the co-operation of Mr. R. Blagrove, Mr. C. Salaman, M. Frédin, Madame Macfarren, Signor Marras, and Mr. Whitworth.——The seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place last Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Mr. Osborne's direction.——The musical engagements for the ensuing week will include the eighth and last Philharmonic concert, the seventh meeting of the Musical Union, the seventh and last meeting of the Quartet Association (with Madame Pleyel's final appearance), the seventh and last of the London Wednesday Concerts, the annual concert at Exeter Hall in aid of the excellent institution the Chiland Home, the third meeting of the English Glee and Madrigal Union.——Mr. Carter Lee terminated last night, at Willis's Rooms, his first series of musical entertainments.

THE FUTURE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements have been entered upon by the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, Mr. Owen Jones, and the other gentlemen engaged in the re-construction of the edifice, and in the formation of the grounds. The total length of the building will be 1833 feet, its breadth remains width 384. The new palace will undergo several modifications. It will have three transepts two of the same size and height as the original transept, and a central one of 130 feet span, 108 feet higher than the two smaller. The roofing of the transepts, as well as of the whole of the nave, will be arched, and the ribs will be of wrought iron instead of wood, as employed in the old transept, the former material being used, not for the sake of durability only, but with the view also of assuring the whole of "glass" of the arches, and of preventing its being thrown on the adjacent flat roofs of the aisles. The glass for the new roofs will be all 21 ounces, instead of 10 ounces per square foot. The general form of the ground on which the building will be made available for the various works below the floor line, necessary for the heating of the interior, for machinery, and for the stores required in a building of a permanent character. This basement story will be formed of cellars, arched over, with brick arches fitted to receive the earth for the plants above The disposition of the gal-eries will be much modified. It is determined that they shall not run along the nave, as at present, but shall be principally due to the outside walls, coming forward only at those points where they will command the most striking views. The interior will be arranged on the following general principal. At one end the climate and vegetation of those of the tropics, gradually changing, until at the centre transept a temperate climate and temperate vegetation are reached, which will prevail throughout the remainder of the building. Portions of the palace will be occupied with quadrangles similar to the fine art or medieval courts of the Exhibition. Many additions will be made to represent the manners, costumes, &c. of different countries. For instance, one court will form an Indian bazaar, with adjoining refreshment and reception rooms. Here all the Indian articles will be collected in as vivid and characteristic a manner as possible. Another quadrangle will be devoted to the illustration of China. A third will contain a reproduction of one of the courts of the Alhambra, by Mr. Owen Jones. There will exhibit a Pompeian house fully restored. In one of the smaller transepts there will be Egyptian antiquities, casts from the celebrated reliefs, illustrative of the trades of Egypt, and from the most noted statues—although not exactly like the originals, and so disposed as not to be a mere dead collection of individual objects, but a lively reproduction of Egyptian manners and things as another part there will be produced a Mexican museum. Steps have been already taken to procure collections of sculpture, of architecture, and of ornaments, illustrating the progress of those arts from the commencement to the present time. The sculptures will include the finest works of the great masters of ancient and of the modern schools. Many of the latter—the compositions, for instance, of Rauch, Schwanthaler, Cornelius, and Schnorr—the English public know scarce by name, and will be made acquainted with for the first time. The architectural collection will form a progressive series, with which will be mingled the industrial arts and manufactures of the middle ages. All these, by means of casts, are within reach of the directors, and the effect of the combination of statues and foliage will be as new as it is striking. A large space will be set for geological specimens, arranged in the order of the strata, accompanied by maps, views, and models of the country, specimens of vegetation, &c. Modern machinery and manufactures will be largely represented in the sections of materials from their raw states, in every progressive condition up to manufactured articles. The intention of all the museums within the building will be educational. They will not constitute mere collections of curiosities, but will serve only to those who are beforehand acquainted with the illustrated subjects, but they will be arranged so as to exhibit the connection and progression of all the subjects. It will be impossible for the spectator to take interest in what he sees without deriving instruction from its observation. Up the centre of the nave fontains of various descriptions will play. The principal, or Victoria Fountain, in the nave will play 150 feet high—that is to say, 50 feet higher than the Nelson column in Trafalgar-square. There as every reason to believe that within a twelvemonth the Crystal Palace will be once more open to the public.

A deputation waited on the Earl of Derby at his Lordship's official residence, Downing-street, on Saturday, in order to urge upon his Lordship the necessity of adopting measures to prevent the Crystal Palace or its grounds being opened to the public on Sundays. The deputation was favourably received. His Lordship admitted the great importance of the object the deputation had in view, and promised it should have his best consideration in case the interference of the Government were required by the Crystal Palace Company.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

For the annual benefit of Signor Fanzi, the celebrased performer on the horn, a portion of the first act of Rossini's "Semiramide," with the last act of "La Sonnambula," sustained by Mdlle. Cruvelli and Signor Gardoni, were given, followed by various choregraphic combinations. Mdme. de Lagrange's *Sons rumides*, if any of them had existed before, decided the question as to her pretensions to be a dramatic singer: as a clever executant of roulades must she be content to rest her fame in this country. Mdlle Angri sings and acts the part of *Arsace* with much feeling and energy that it might be worthy the consideration of the management to present her in the leading contralto characters, such as *Tancredi*, *Malcolm* in "La Donna del Lago," *Romeo*, &c. She has made great progress this year in subduing the former exaggerations in her style and in acquiring refinement. Signor Balletti seems at present to be the only successor of Tamburini in the Rossinian parts, exacting from a basso the vocal volubility of a soprano. If Balletti were a better actor, and would infuse more warmth in his method, his great musical attainments would be twice as effective.

On Saturday was the fourth representation of Beethoven's "Fidelio;" and on Tuesday Bellini's "Norma" was repeated for the fourth time. Mdlle. Cruvelli sustains with unshrinking determination her onerous duties: she has been the stay of the establishment this season, and too much praise cannot be awarded to her for her loyalty and courage. Owing to some misunderstanding with Signor Gardoni, whose engagement expired on the 12th inst., and whose name was announced for *Pollio*, considerable delay took place in commencing "Norma" on Tuesday; and, ultimately, Mr. Alfred Bunn chirped the indulgence of the audience for Signor Bettini, who sang instead of Gardoni Bellini's "Puritani" was revived for Thursday; but "Il Barbiere" was given in its place, for the sixth time, with Mdlle. Cruvelli, Calzolari, Belletti, Ferlotti, and Lablache; followed by the new ballet of M. St. Georges, "Zelia, ou l'Amour et la Magie"—the dances and action of which, and the music composed by M. Benoist. Mdlle. Rosati sustained *Zelia*, or the *Fairy*; Mdlle. Rosa was *Fleur*; Mdlle. Esper, *Water*; Mdlle. Lamoureux, the *Air*; Durand, the *Prince of Samos*; and M. di Mattia, the *Magician*; and Venafra and Gouriet, the attendants on the Prince. The argument of the French piece, if not very novel and ingenious, affords the requisite opportunities for scenic display, of which Mr. Charles Marshall has of course availed himself, and for some clever choregraphic configurations, including the grand Pas des Elemens, danced by Rosati, Rosa, Esper, and Lamoureux, assisted by the inventor, M. Durand, who has also contributed "L'Amoreux Valse" for Rosati and himself. There is also a grand bacchanale, danced by Louise Fleury and the pantomime portion of this fanciful ballet treats of the efforts of the *Magician* to unite his adopted child, *Zélie*, with the *Prince of Samos*. The latter is forced by a spell, like *Ferdinand* in the "Tempest," to the call of this French-fashioned fairy, whose *Zelia* before his eyes is the type of the "ideal"—"of the earth, earthy," in fact. The *Prince* is inclined to be a polygamist, and at his request the necromancer embodies in human form the other elements; and these supernatural ladies naturally contend for the possession of a magic flower, given to the *Prince* by the *Magician*, which flower has the virtue or vice of causing the wearer to be loved by whomsoever he might love. In this contest *Fire* yields to *Water*, and *Water* in turn to *Air*; but ultimately, with the help of the *Burning Sun*, *Air* dies away, and the *Child of the Earth* revives. After divers temptations, the Prince devotes himself exclusively to *Zélie*, and agrees to abandon his inclination for magic, and devote himself to love. The ballet was received with the greatest satisfaction, and the dancing of Rosati drew down thunders of applause. The "Pas des Elemens" will be, no doubt, very popular. Signor De Bassini will appear this night.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was given for the second time on Saturday night, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. Herr Formes has resumed the part of *Bertramo*. On Tuesday "Roberto" was repeated, in place of the announced "Puritani," Mario being indisposed. On Monday a representation took place for the final subscription night of Tuesday, September 7th: Donizetti's "I Martiri" was performed for the fifth time. The state of the house did not justify this experiment. For the extra night on Thursday, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was announced for the whole time. Spohr having obtained from the Elector of Hesse permission to visit London, the rehearsals of "Faust" are actively pursued under his direction By his engagements his services are exclusively secured to the Royal Italian Opera, and he has, therefore, been compelled to decline the offers of the Philharmonic Society and Sacred Harmonic Society to conduct performances at their meetings.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were present on Thursday night.

Mdlle. Wagner has left town for the Continent; and Madame Grisi will appear forthwith as *Adia* in the "Prophète," as Madame Viardot's health will not allow her to sing this season.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday we were treated by Mr. German company to a specimen of Lysing's drama, the "Emilia Galotti," to which the author perpetually refers as "Dramaturgie" as an example of the principles on which dramatic production should proceed. Casting aside stiff French models, without repudiating their chief principles, Lessing rejected the modern romantic form that theatres which had attained a classic interest.

In the "Emilia Galotti" it is the old story of "Virginia;" but Lessing has so much altered the treatment after the manner of Knowles, though not equalling himself with the story as it stood. His catastrophe wants apparent outer motive for its justification. Lessing has been more successful in his additions to the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. Conception, and was supported with persistent energy by this very skilful actress. Herr Devrient's character was a very brief and unsatisfactory one; but shows the consummate art on the part of the eminent actor, who was thus willing to sacrifice himself to it—to strengthen the cast of the play.

On Tuesday Goethe's wonderful "Faust" was put upon the stage, the hero by Devrient, and *Mephistopheles* by Keehn. It would be presumption to dilate on this production, "Faust" having been so frequently translated in this country, and criticisms without number written on it. Frau Schroeffer was the *Margaret*, and acted in the last scene with remarkable power. The manner in which the whole poem (we use this word advisedly, rather than drama) was performed reflected credit to the credit of all parties concerned. Each laboured as it success depended on his own undivided efforts, and the result was accordingly was highly gratifying. On Tuesday Schiller's play of "The Robbers" was enacted; but as this drama has frequently and recently been produced on the English stage, the mere recital of the fact is on the occasion sufficient.

Schiller's "Song of the Bell" was finely declaimed by the German actors on Tuesday week, accompanied with portions of Romberg's music.

HAYMARKET.

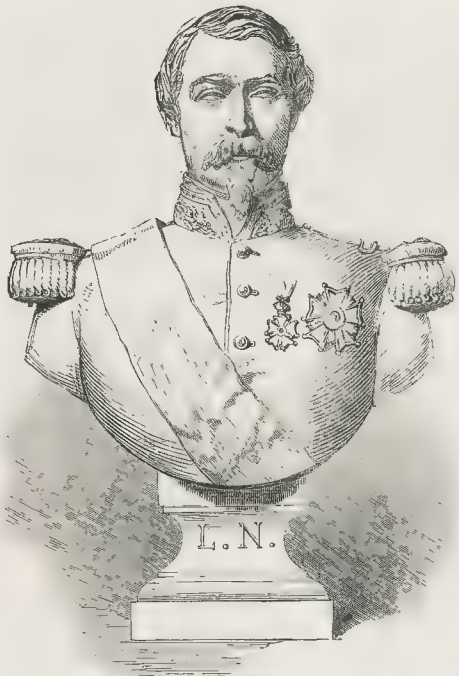
Mr. Buckstone's five-act comedy of "The Foundlings" has been repeated. The plot and structure of the piece are as extravagant as they are amusing. *Dixon* and *Jackson*, two parish infants, deposited in a basket, found at a door in Berners-square, grow up to be men, and *Jackson* being of the gentle sex, wrapped up, *Dixon* (Mr. Buckstone) seeks to discover his friend's parentage, thinking it to be a profitable speculation. Ultimately, he falls in with one *Molekin* (Mr. Keeley), a wealthy individual, converted to a Puritan preacher, who consents, for the sum of £2000, to put him in possession of the secret. To raise the money, *Dixon* has to consent to be (what does the reader think?) bitten by a mad dog, in order that a *Dr. Crowl* (Mr. Lambert) may gain a reputation for the cure of hydrophobia. The result is that he finds himself the legitimate *Earl of Eaglefield*, and *Jackson* to be son of a printer. There is also an underplot, in which one *Pamela Pudsters* (Miss Fitzwilliam) rents the fashionable houses of noblemen and nobles, in favour of poor *Dixon*; and thus the humble, but faithful, bootmaker earns the unexpected distinction of a coronet. Buckstone and Keeley are always in this piece in most amusing contrast, and the mirth excited by it exceeds all recent example.

MR. BARKER'S DIORAMA OF NINEVEH.

Mr. C. Fiott Barker, who furnished the drawings for Mr. Burford's Panoramas of Nineveh, has lately had great success at the Hopetoun Rooms in Edinburgh, where on Monday week the completion of a course of very interesting lectures on the subject, amply illustrated by beautiful dioramic views. He commenced his route at Scanderoon on the coast of Syria; and continuing that journey by Aleppo and other towns, proceeded across the Euphrates, and onwards to Nineveh. The spectator was led over the mounds of that ruined city, and shown the excavations, with the long-buried sculptures and inscriptions which have lately disinterred. He was then taken to the Assyrian Obelisks, and afterwards brought to the coasts of Syria by a different route, amount to ninety-five, and they were accompanied with a description of a great variety of Oriental airs. Such an exhibition is of exceedingly instructive.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The chemical professor to the establishment, Mr. Pepper, has been engaged during the past week in the subject of fermentation, with especial reference to the bitter ale and beer of the eminent Burton brewers. The lecturer commenced his discourse by explaining the process of malting and fermentation, with the addition of hops. After expressing the highest encomiums of the cleanliness, order, and management of the brewing operations conducted at Burton—to which he alluded to the detection of scrychine, which was proved to be very easily and inexpensively were displayed with Otto's and Lewis Thompson's, and a new discovery of the lecturer, which was capable of detecting the presence of one grain in a gallon of liquid. These tests had all been applied to the beers of London and Burton; and Mr. Pepper was enabled most emphatically to declare that bitter ale, as prepared at Burton, was really a genuine article, and made only of malt, hops, and spring water.

FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.—The annual *fête* in aid of the funds of the West Kent Dispensary, generously permitted by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson to be held in the private grounds of Charlton House, took place on Wednesday, and passed off with the *eclat* which has heretofore attended it. The company was exceedingly numerous, and there was great attraction for all. Barry's band, a tight-rope ascent, a very creditable flower show, and three military bands contributed to the perfect success of the *fête*, through which a very considerable sum will be secured to the charity.



BUST OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT, LOUIS NAPOLEON.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE fashionable world has remained in Paris much later this year than customary; balls, *fêtes champêtres*, and divers amusements have detained the gay world beyond the usual period, which is generally Easter. Every one is now on the eve of departure; and had it not been for the chilling weather which we experienced for some time, the flight would have taken place much earlier, and the votaries of fashion would have been at watering-places, or in their *chateaux*.

The *barège*, *gaze de laîne*, and *gaze de soie*, which until now have been exclusively for summer wear, have given way to to *mousseline* and *organdi* (book muslin). The latter is printed, and is wonderfully improved by the pattern being so printed as to suit the intended make of the dress, such as *albanaises*, &c.—from those having borders of flowers at the bottom, which decrease as they ascend to the waist, to detached bouquets and the most simple stripes. Seven flounces on the skirt are much worn, though rather heavy and stiff; they are close to each other, though we prefer much three flounces. When dresses are so fully trimmed at top, it is necessary to put less fulness in the skirt, and to look to the size of the wearer, so as to make the ornaments of the dress proportionate. There are ladies by whom the seven flounces cannot on any account be worn; they may, instead, have seven *bouillonnes*, or silk pinked, whipped in the middle, and not making the skirt too full, which will be found a most elegant and graceful dress for a *petite* lady.

Besides the dresses we have mentioned on former occasions for watering-places or the country, such as *organdi*, silk, velvet, and *gaze*, we must now add, for morning wear, the embroidered muslin, which, in case of need, with a coloured petticoat under, makes a charming evening dress, and is, at all events, a most elegant attire for morning. The most *recherché* are the embroideries *en tablier*, rather thick at the bottom, gradually diminishing up to the waist; a black lace shawl, and a bonnet of puckered *tulle*, or wide drawings of the same colour as the under dress, forms, altogether, a most elegant *toilette*. In fact, embroidery is used for all articles of ladies' dress: it cannot be too heavy or too rich. The *pardessus*, which have been set aside for some time, appear again for the country. They are made of different shapes, either for warmth or lightness, and often of the same material as the dress, and in silk wadded, lined, or without. This is convenient for evening.

Manteletz Talma, with hoods, are also worn: they have the advantage over the *pardessus*, that for evening the hood may be used.

We borrow from the last century for morning dresses all that is elegant and *recherché*. The embroidered muslin *peignoirs*, lined in rose-coloured silk, braided bows of ribbon, which we find extremely graceful in our *pastels* of the last century, are now high fashion, and nothing is more elegant and graceful. Twills, with coloured ground, pattern white, are a very pretty morning dress; the *pardessus*, of the same material, rather tight to the waist, and trimmed with *broderie Anglaise*, or merely a scollop on the stuff. For morning, *barege organdi* are worn, printed grey on a plain ground: the patterns bouquets or scrolls; but in either case simple and sober. No change has taken place in the sleeves or *fichus*: they remain as we described them to be last month.

INAUGURATION OF THE BUST OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

ON the 7th inst. the Bust of Louis Napoleon was inaugurated with much ceremony in the market of La Vallée, in St. Sulpice, at Paris. Early in the morning the *façade* of the market was tastefully decorated with tri-coloured banners, and garlands of flowers and evergreens, as for a *fête*. The great hall of the market was also splendidly ornamented; and the walls were hung with tapestry and trophies, amidst which were inscribed "*Honneur et Patrie!*" "*Vive le Président!*" &c. Towards two o'clock a procession was formed, headed by the band of the 37th regiment of the line; and the Bust was borne to the church of St. Sulpice, where mass was performed with great pomp; after which the procession returned to the market, followed by a great crowd of spectators. The mayor of the *arrondissement*, assisted by several officers, then duly installed the Bust in its place; an appropriate discourse was delivered by the chief magistrate, and was followed by loud cries of "*Vive Louis Napoléon!*" and thus terminated the ceremony. The Bust, which our Artist has Engraved, is of the design hitherto approved of by the authorities for being placed in all public places where the people of France desire to have the presentment of their ruler.

ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOLS, GOSWELL-STREET.

THIS edifice, the founding of which we engraved in our Journal of May 1, will consist of a basement and three other stories. The basement will in front be occupied as a kitchen and laundry, and, with vaults under the street, will form an industrial department for teaching some of the girls household duties. The back part will be occupied as a play-room. The front rooms of the ground and one pair stories will be school-rooms for 198 girls. The back room of the ground story will be an industrial room for the instruction of 173 boys in different trades. The one pair back room will be an infant-school for 280 infants. The upper story will be occupied, front and back, as school-rooms for 336 boys.

The building will be adapted altogether for upwards of 1000 children.

The whole of the stories (except the basement) will be 15 feet high in the clear. The floors will be fire-proof, formed with wrought-iron girders and hollow brick arches, and covered with metallic lava.

NEW SCHOOL OF ST. THOMAS, CHARTERHOUSE.

The architect is Mr. Robert Hesketh, of Wimpole-street. The style is the Byzantine or Romanesque, and the exterior will be of red bricks.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

A. RANKLEY has selected a powerful scene from the life of Eugene Aram, as described in Hood's ballad (No. 238). It is where, after his crime of forgery, having escaped from the world, he is engaged in the humble functions of an usher: he enjoys a seeming repose, but is still a prey to poignant remorse, which the ordinary religious observances of a well-regulated school only serve to render more and more intense. To him heavenly prayer and praise bring no consolation:—

> Oh Heaven, to think of their white souls,
> And mine so black and grim!
> I could not share in childish prayer,
> Nor join in evening hymn:
> Like a devil of the pit I seem'd,
> Mid holy cherubim!

This work (of which we give an Engraving) is admirably composed and full of meaning. The innocent expression of the scholars' faces, that of the rev. schoolmaster, happily ignorant of the darker offences against society, the prim formality of the young lady accompanying the Evening Hymn on the harpsichord, comprise a group in which a man laden with sin, and bowed down with humiliation as Eugene Aram is, can form no part; and his face would betray the fact to all, if they were not too intent upon their own happier thoughts. In the details, particularly in the variety thrown into the heads of the juveniles, there is much to praise.

Elmore has two pictures which will serve to maintain his well-earned reputation as an original and thinking artist. No. 248 is "A Subject from Pepys' Diary"—Mr. Hales painting, "my wife's portrait" in the character of *St. Katharine*, and "while he painted, Knipp and Mercer and I sang." The picture divides itself into two parts. In the foreground we have the author of the "Diary" enjoying himself to the top of his bent with wine and vocalisation; whilst at his side sits the patient wife, whose face, though only seen in a side view, wears a tone of sadness which betokens that she is not quite at her ease in the neglect to which she is habitually subject. The portrait painter, who stands in the rear, has a very business-like air, intent on his subject, and, with his brush in hand, appears

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"EUGENE ARAM."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.

to indicate to the sitter a slight alteration in the position of the head. The expression of all the personages is well indicated; the colouring warm and satisfactory. No. 353, "The Novice," is an imaginary subject—a young girl just consigned to a nunnery, recalled to the thoughts of the world without by a gay pageant passing beneath the window. Within all is cold and rude in furniture and appliance; and through the door are two aged nuns; and a grave-yard tells of the dark monotonous fate to which our novice is doomed. This picture, though ingenious in design, and carefully painted, is not quite so much to our satisfaction as the more lively scene the subject of his other work.

We have already spoken of Mr. W. C. Thomas's "Laura of Avignon," described in a former Number. The peculiar formality observable in the

"LAURA IN AVIGNON."—PAINTED BY W. C. THOMAS.

arrangement and treatment of the figures will be appreciated on an inspection of our Engraving, but the story will not be understood except by the aid of the lines of the poet, which, therefore, we reproduce :—

"The sage Sennuccio, as he walk'd of late
Beyond the city, met my sainted love,
I...vd and saluted her with reverent state,
As noble hearts their admiration prove.
While she with holy book—calm thoughts of good,
Glided unconscious of all outward show,
In the regality of womanhood.
The light of virtue beaming from her brow.
A coxcomb lounging in the public way,
With head inverted, tricked in full conceit,
Expectant sought regard from her sweet face :
"Thou fool!" Sennuccio cried, which made some stay,
Who laughed outright at that poor fop's self-cheat,
So blind is folly to meet holy grace.

We understand that Mr. Thomas rejects being classed in general terms with the new "Pre-Raffaellite" school, and, we believe, belongs to a narrower circle, styling themselves "Idealists." Now the distinction between the "Idealists" and "Naturalists" at the earlier periods of the "revival" in Italy is well known to those read in the history of art; but we confess we cannot see how it is realised in the work before us, which wants the real, unaffected devotional character which engrossed the whole attention of the Idealists of old. Whatever may be said of the composition, however, the colouring is reprehensible as being utterly regardless of the rules of harmony. The prevailing tone is a cold grey, the only bright spots being the crimson and green cloak of Sennuccio, the olive and amber cloak of Laura, and the crimson doublet of the coxcomb.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 27.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
TUESDAY, 29.—St. Peter.
WEDNESDAY, 30 Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.
THURSDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Battle of the Nile, 1798.
FRIDAY, 2.—Sir R. Peel died, 1850.
SATURDAY, 3.—Rousseau died, 1778. Dog days begin.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AND LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3, 1852

Morning		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.
7	29	19	50	11	25	11	55	Tide	0	25	0	55	1

Evening													
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.	h.
7	54	8	15	8	35	8	55	9	15	9	35	9	55
20	10	20	30	20	50	21	10	21	30	21	50	22	10
8	20	8	40	9	0	9	20	9	40	10	0	10	20
22	30	22	50	23	10	23	30	23	50	0	10	0	30

THEATRE ROYAL LYCEUM.—Under the Management of Madame VESTRIS.—On MONDAY Evening, and during the Week will be performed the Dramatic Story, in Eight Acts, entitled a CHAIN OF EVENTS. Characters by Messrs Charles Mathews, Frank Matthews, Robert Roxby, Batton, and Baker, H. Hermsdale, Rosseter, Butler, and Horner; Madame Vestris, Miss Oliver, Mrs F. Matthews, and Miss J. S. George. Miss E. Wright, Miss M. Oliver, Mrs Horn, Mrs Marston, Miss Jones, Miss Grove, Mrs Poole and Miss Poole. After which the new and successful Drama entitled TAKING by STORM.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, 73, Oxford-street. Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, JUNE 28, will be performed Shakespeare's Play of KING JOHN, and the FIFTH VAMPIRE Tuesday, 29, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire. Wednesday, 30, The Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Thursday, July 1, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire. Friday, 2, The Trial of Love, and The Corsican Brothers. Saturday, 3, The Trial of Love, and The Vampire

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This EVENING, for the BENEFIT of HERR EMIL DEVRIENT, HAMLET TUESDAY, next will be given, by desire, FAUST, supported by the entire strength of the Company. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office

FRENCH PLAYS. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, M. Lafont and M Lemaire. First night of the Comic Vaudeville, entitled LE POISSON d'AVRIL, with other attractive Entertainments.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK Under the sole direction of Miss CRESWICK. On MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, JUNE 28, 30, and JULY 2, the performances will commence with Verdi's Grand Opera in Four Parts, entitled I NANANI. Don Carlo, Mr C Romer; Ernani, Mr Travers; Don Silva, Mr Bowyer; Elvira, Miss Cubitt; Giovanna, Miss Charles. Tuesday, and Saturday JUNE 29, JULY 1 and 3 to commence with Mr de Finne's Opera, of LEOLINE Princess, characters by Messrs Travers, Barnard, Lewis, Mrs West and Miss Cubitt. To conclude every Evening during the Week with E. Fitzball's entirely New Domestic Drama (which has met with no mean unprecedented success), entitled ALICE MAY; or, the Last Appeal, supported by the whole strength of the Dramatic Company Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.—Stage Manager Mr W. WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JUNE 28, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence precisely at 7, with the magnificent Legendary Spectacle of ST GEORGE and the DRAGON; or, The Seven Champions of Christendom; being one of the most Splendid Productions of the Kind ever produced in England, with the addition of Batty's Scenes in the Arena, showing the greatest combination of Equestrian Talent ever known. The whole terminating with a Popular Afterpiece.—Box-office open from 11 till 5 daily

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington Gore. The most popular place of Amusement in London —In consequence of the numerous applications which attended Mr Batty's Entertainment at the Charing-cross Theatre, he is induced to open the same routine of Performance at the Hippodrome every Evening at Seven o'Clock, a greater Week's Novelty than ever. The Performances comprise a variety of Equestrian Feats. Admission, Reserved Seats, 3s; First Class dito, 2s; Second Class dito, 1s; Children under Ten years of age, half-price. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock, and on THURSDAY, JULY 1, there will be a grand BALLOON ASCENT, precisely at Six o'Clock.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—On MONDAY, JUNE 28th, and every evening during the Week, at 8 o'Clock precisely, performances will commence with a scrap from Shakspeare, entitled the SIX HEADS of MACBETH and JULIET. After which a pleasant-page Spirit Drama, entitled ROSCHI the Bandit; or, the Rival Tenants. To be followed by the performances of the Elbow Macaronies. And to conclude the new Burlesque, entitled the MASQUERADE; or VILLAGE. A Morning Performance every Wednesday and Saturday at 3.—Doors open half an hour before each performance.—Box-office open daily, from 11 till 3

PRINCE OF WALES' BAZAAR, or the CRYSTAL PALACE of Regent-street, 207 to 209; and CORNHORAM.—This beautiful Bazaar, fitted up in a style of elegance never equalled in the metropolis or any other country, is OPEN DAILY, from 10 in the morning until 10 in the evening, for the sale of useful and fancy articles in great variety. Also a fine Gallery of Pictures for sale, by the old and modern masters.—Admission free.

SPLENDID PICTURE.—On VIEW, at No. 121, PALL-MALL opposite the Opera Colonnade. A large and noble Drawing, representing the SAVIOUR PREACHING his SERMON on the MOUNT to the ASSEMBLED MULTITUDE of GALILEE. To be disposed of in terms that will be rendered easy to the purchaser of such a picture, where those who desire to possess a production of the highest interest and merit are invited to examine it for themselves

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Dioramas, illustrative of the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, are now exhibiting Daily; afternoon at Three, and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; a few reserved seats, 3s. Children under Ten years of age, Half-price each Day. Doors open half an hour before each Exhibition.

BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr W. BEVERLY, daily at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock, is, 2s, and 2s 6d. A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its commencement, by the magnificence and grandeur of its Pictures, by introducing Hebrew Music, Sacred Songs, Gloria in Excelsis, "Jews Hymn of Waking," &c. which has added so much to its celebrity.—It is needful for intending visitors to note the address, ST GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, from CALCUTTA to the HIMALAYAS, is NOW EXHIBITED DAILY, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. The Music on each Day, by Mr Parkes, Mr Hall, and Mr Phillips, and Louis Jullien. Painted by Mr F Phillips, from Sketches taken by Mr Roath from drawings by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s. The most embellishingly beautiful vistas of Indian and Indian scenery that art could exhibit with the harmonious colouring, and the most costly elaboration of mechanical and chemical research, have ever exhibited at this or any other nation.—Morning Concerts.

PATRON—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lectures [illegible] Dr KAHN, Esq. on the alleged Adulteration of the British Bitter Ale with Cocculus Indicus, [illegible] Dr Ryan's New Patent Polytechnic Gas Fire exhibited and Lectured on [illegible] Dissolving Views of Royal Visits [illegible] Address by Mr GAZELY, Lecture on Popular Music, with Vocal Illustrations by George Buckland, Son, assisted by Miss Blanche Younge. Lecture by Mr Crapo on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. Lectures on Instantaneous Photography. New series of Dissolving Views. Exhibition of the Micrascope. Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price. For hours, see Programmes.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now [illegible] including the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt) Elephants, Rhinoceros, Zebras, young Bisons, young Camels, Lamas, Llamas, Zebras, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, [illegible] Ourangoutans, and the Apteryx (presented by the Lieut-Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are now admitted to Mr Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the Fifth Fusiliers will perform To-morrow (Monday) at four o'clock, and further notice. Admission, 1s; on Mondays 6d.

OPERA BOXES in the BEST SITUATIONS. ORCHESTRA STALLS, and PIT TICKETS, on Moderate Terms. At Mr MITCHELL'S ROYAL LIBRARY, 33, OLD BOND-STREET. FRENCH PLAYS, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. PRIVATE BOXES by the Night for every Theatre.

NOTICE
BACK NUMBERS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

A Single Copy of any Number a month after the date of publication is charged *One Stalling*; and may be sent free, by Post, to all parts of the United Kingdom.

Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes BOUND in the Newspaper Cover, Gilt Edged, at 8s per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 12, Shoe-lane, London.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. [illegible] Catalogue, 6d.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. [illegible] Annual Exhibition of the Society is NOW OPEN at [illegible] Mall, near St James' Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s. JAMES FAREY, Sec.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS. This Exhibition of Modern [illegible] is now open daily, at the PORTLAND GALLERY, No. 314, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution), from Nine till Dusk. Admission 1s; Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s each. BELL SMITH, Secretary

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of all AGES.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give the above ENTERTAINMENT, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, on MONDAY Evening NEXT, JUNE 28 and following Monday, commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets to be had of the principal musicsellers. Stalls, 3s; to be had only of Mr G. OLLIVIER, 4a, New Bond-street; and of R. OLLIVIER, 19, Old Bond-street Private boxes may be taken at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MOUNT BLANC, Illustrated by Mr W. BEVERLEY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'Clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved when such be taken from [illegible] at the Box-office from Ten to Four, 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children Stalls, 2s; area, 1s. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY

MR. CHARLES SELBY'S EVENTS to be REMEMBERED in the HISTORY of ENGLAND, with portraits of the Kings and Queens by living models.—Mr Charles Selby will give the above Illustrated Entertainments at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, on WEDNESDAY Evening, June 30, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of all the principal musicsellers. Stalls to be had only of Mr G. OLLIVIER, 4a, New Bond-street; and of Mr R Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street Private Boxes may be taken at the Hall.—Mr Charles Selby will also give the entertainment at Crosby Hall, on Monday, 5th July; at Peckham, Tuesday, July 6; at Store-street, Wednesday, July 7; and at the Assembly-Rooms, Croydon, Thursday, July 8.

ROBIN'S SOIREES and his LAST WONDERS will CLOSE very shortly.—Every Evening, at a Quarter past Eight precisely, M and Mdme ROBIN will repeat their inimitable ENTERTAINMENT; and every Wednesday a Morning Performance at Half-past Two Children under ten years of age Half-price. Places may be secured at all the principal libraries, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTORS' MATINÉE, on TUESDAY next, at Three o'clock, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quintet (Posth.) in B flat (Mozart), for Two Violins, Two Violas, and Violoncello (Beethoven); Trio, B flat (Beethoven), for Violin, Viola, and Violoncello; Grand Trio, B flat (Beethoven), Eld 6, Vieuxtemps, and Piatti. Solo, Violin, Vieuxtemps; Solo, Concertina, Richardson; Solo, Pianoforte, Miss Dolores Yelloly; Songs, Signor Gardoni. Visitors are requested to procure Tickets at CRAMER and Co's. To facilitate Ingress, doors to open at Half-past Two. J. ELLA, Director

THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—Under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen.—Mrs Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Mr Lockey, Mr Hobbs, and Mr Henry Pain (a) sustained by Mr T Young and Mr. H Barnby, beg to announce that the LAST CONCERT (the 17th of the Series) will take place on MONDAY, the 28th of JUNE Programme Father of Heroes—A Generous Friendship—Return, Blest Days—Dulcid Flora now smiles—Ah, see—The Nightingale—Dance To be gleaned on thy Charms—Blow, blow thou Wintry Wind—Fine Knacks for Ladies.—To commune at Three o'Clock. HENRY PHILLIPS, Hon Secretary 76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Under most distinguished patronage. In consequence of the flattering success which has attended the First Concert, it is respectfully announced that the SECOND will be on MONDAY, July 5, at Three o'Clock, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quintet (Posth.) in B flat (Mozart), for Two Violins, Two Violas, and Violoncello (Beethoven); Trio, B flat (Beethoven), for Violin, Viola, and Violoncello; Grand Trio, B flat (Beethoven), Eld 6, Vieuxtemps, and Piatti. Solo, Violin, Vieuxtemps; Solo, Concertina, Richardson; Solo, Pianoforte, Miss Dolores Yelloly; Songs, Signor Gardoni. Visitors are requested to procure Tickets at CRAMER and Co's. To facilitate Ingress, doors to open at Half-past Two. J. ELLA, Director

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MR. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS D'ETE will commence at the ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, on MONDAY next, June 28, for One Month only. In order to render his Concerts d'Eté, at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, as attractive as possible, Mr Jullien has engaged the services of Signor Belletti, Herr Koenig (cornopeist), Miss Lindy Nota, and the following Artists:—Mdlle Clara Novello, Mdlle Rudersdorff, Mdlle Lagrua, MM Reumann, Lazarus, Prospère, Ciolli, Jarrett, Collins, Sommerhoff, Lavigne, Engelke, Paques, Winkle, &c, the whole forming an orchestra of 100 performers. Conductor, M Jullien.—Admission, One Shilling. The Concerts to commence at Half-past Six, and conclude at Half-past Nine.—Grand Display of Fireworks and Reception of Mount Etna.

TOURS in IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS are issued at the following Stations:—

	First Class	Second Class
London (Euston Station)	£10 0	£5 5 0
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Carlisle, Oxford ..	6 6 0	3 3 0
Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 15 0	4 15 0
Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln ..	5 5 0	4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bristol, Derby ..	5 5 0	3 5 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 4 0	3 10 0
Liverpool, Chester	4 4 0	3 0 0

[illegible] to Chester, Bangor Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and the most romantic route of Kenmare and Glengariff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have same to him at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county of Wicklow for the Morning from Dublin to the Lake, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourists' Hand-book," compiled solely for these tours.

Tickets are also issued available as far as Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 21.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—LEWES, 1852.

PROGRAMME—THURSDAY, JULY 8.—Last day of receiving (before Five o'clock in the afternoon) the Implements, Stock, Seeds, and Roots for Exhibition (Yards, and Implement Sheds) by the Stewards for the Judges' inspection Tuesday, 13.—Stock received in the above Yard from Eight in the Morning till Six in the afternoon. At Six o'clock the Judges of Implements provided the Judges of Implements have completed their trials shall have delivered in their awards to the Secretary's Office, the Implement Yard will be closed and remain so till Seven in the Morning. Implements, &c received after Six o'clock cannot be entered for competition. The Judges to inspect the Live Stock and award the Prizes. One o'clock (or as soon after as the Judges shall have delivered in their awards) the public to be admitted into the Cattle Yard, on the payment of 5s each person. At the Special Entrance; Members of Council and Governors being admitted by Tickets, to be procured at the Finance Department of the Society, at the Show Yard. N.B. Notices will be posted up over each Entrance when the Judges have completed their awards. At Eight o'clock in the evening the Yard will be closed. Thursday, 15. The Cattle and Implement Yards open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the evening, admission, 2s 6d each person. The Dance of the Society in the Pavilion, at Four o'clock. Doors open at half-past three Friday, 16.—The Cattle and Implement Yards open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till six in the evening; admission, 1s each person Geners. Meeting of the Members in the County Hall, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON, Secretary

London, June 16th, 1852.

QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND for the RELIEF of the ORPHAN DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ROYAL NAVY and MARINES. A Grand FANCY BAZAAR will be held in the ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29 and 30, 1852, under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND THE DUCHESS OF KENT
H R H The DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER H R H The DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE

Her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk	The Lady Mary Legge	Lady Mason
	The Lady Anne Legge	Lady Dyer
Her Grace the Duchess of Argyll	The Lady Augusta Cadogan	Lady Dyer
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland	The Lady Frances Cadogan	Lady Rowley
	The Lady Georgiana Dudley	Lady Ross
The Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn	The Lady Leigh	Lady Coolridge
	The Hon. Beauvoir Grey	Lady Walker
	The Hon. Mrs Capel	Lady Wise
The Countess of Derby	The Hon Mrs Chetwynd	Lady Williams
The Countess of Hardwicke	Lady Adam	Baroness L. de Rothschild
The Countess of Talbot	Lady Beaufort	Mrs Wallace Browne
The Countess of Wilton	Lady Bellew	Mrs Ker Bell
The Countess of Leitrim	Lady Sir [illegible]	Mrs Salomons
The Countess of Effingham	Lady Cochrane	Mrs Houston Stewart
The Lady Harriet Hamilton	Lady Fairbairn	Mrs Malcolm
The Viscountess Galway	Lady Hart	Miss Turney
The Viscountess Palmerston	Lady Pulteney	Mrs Dickson
The Viscountess Vaveton	Lady Sale	Mrs Thomas Lewin
The Lady Caroline Legge	[illegible]	

The Ladies who will preside at Stalls.

By the kind permission of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and the Colonel-Commandant of Marines, the Band of the Royal Marines and the Juvenile Band of the Royal Hospital Schools will be in attendance, and perform the [illegible] at the gates of the Hospital will be opened at One o'clock. Tickets of Admission, 1s each (available for one day only), may be obtained of the respectable Musicsellers and Stationers in London, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford.

By order, ALLEN STOW [illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

A MAN who lives within his income, a Government with a surplus revenue, and a nation with capital increasing faster than population, have always a store to fall back on, and the disasters to which all are liable, such as deficient harvests, only lessen their means of enjoyment. Such disasters, however, crush the man in debt, revolutionise a Government which has exhausted its resources, and degrade or extinguish an improvident nation. The year 1847 was notoriously unfavourable, the harvest in France was very short, it filled up the cup of suffering; the resources of the people were exhausted by the exactions of the State, they had no superfluity to fall back on, and the destructive revolution of 1848 ensued. Late accounts from France inform us that in the southern departments the rivers have overflowed their banks, and destroyed all chance of a crop in their vicinity for the present year. The apprehensions entertained for the general harvest there are not yet great, but the price of corn is rising, and the stock of flour in Paris is becoming less. France has little more than one string to her bow. The bulk of her people are agriculturists. Like the Irish with their potatoes, and the West Indians with their sugar, the French limit their production too much to one article. There is in France comparatively a small manufacturing population, to work up in good seasons the surplus of the agriculturists, and constitute a national granary of the very best kind. A harvest deficient one-fourth diminishes the resources of an exclusively agricultural people fully to that extent; but where the manufacturing population is double that of the agricultural, as in England, such a misfortune only diminishes their resources one-eighth, and the privation falls comparatively light on all. A deficient harvest, therefore, is very much to be dreaded in France. Since 1847 the harvests there have been almost uniformly good, and the immense extent of land under the plough or the spade has enabled her to export a great deal of wheat and flour. But in proportion to that extent will she suffer when the harvest fails, and she has no great store of food from former years should the present harvest be deficient. The people will suffer much, and the Government will be unsafe. Then the additional taxes which we noticed last week will be reckoned up, and discontent, if not disturbance, will ensue. Then the refusal of the Council of State, or, in fact, of the Executive Government, to curtail the public expenditure 28,000,000 francs, as recommended by the budget committee of the *Corps Legislatif*, will be remembered as a great error, and will operate very unfavorably to the Government. Even as it is, the most important function assigned to the *Corps Legislatif* by the present Constitution has been virtually abrogated, and the real nullity of that body clearly shown. It has kicked against its master, but seems likely to be strangled, leaving nothing to mediate between the extravagant demands of the Government and the narrow means of the people, and to check the exactions of the former, but the violence of the latter. Within three months the floating debt of France has been increased 46,000,000 francs, and for 1853 will exceed that of 1852 by nearly £2,000,000: but France is already living fully up to her means; and a deficient harvest, with such a vast increase to her debt and her expenditure, will be for her a terrible disaster.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have several times during the week appeared in public—at the opera, the theatre, and in the parks. Her Majesty continues, we rejoice to add, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Desart, Major-General Buckley, and Colonel Bouverie, left town at a quarter before five o'clock in the afternoon, and paid a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpelier, at the Old Palace on Richmond-green. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, was present at a brigade field-day, in Hyde Park, at half-past eight o'clock. His Royal Highness commanded the brigade, consisting of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 2d Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, and a detachment of the Grenadier Guards. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, with the Duchess of Kent, honoured the performance of the German plays with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace, at which his Highness Said Pacha, uncle of the Viceroy of Egypt, was introduced to her Majesty. His Highness was attended by M. Musurus, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sultan of Turkey. At an early hour in the morning her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, paid a visit to the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, which included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duchess of Northumberland, &c.

Lord Byron has relieved Lord Crofton in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Sir Frederick Stovin has relieved Major-General Berkeley Drummond in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, visited Westminster Hall, and afterwards inspected the new Palace of Westminster. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, received the Royal Italian Opera with their presence

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland gave a grand banquet on Saturday last, at Northumberland House, to a party of thirty distinguished guests. The Duches subsequently threw open her *salons* for the reception of a brilliant and numerous circle of visitors.

The Duchess of Beaufort gave a ball on Monday evening, at Beaufort House. Her Grace was honoured with the presence of several members of the Royal family, and a brilliant circle of the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke gave a grand banquet on Saturday evening, at their mansion, in St. James's-square. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and a distinguished party of the nobility. After the banquet, the Countess had an anteroom concert, which was attended by upwards of 300 members of the fashionable world.

The Countess of Wilton had a grand ball, on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, honoured her Ladyship with their presence

Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn gave a grand banquet on Saturday evening, at their mansion, in Carlton Gardens, to a distinguished party of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy. Her Ladyship had afterwards a "reception," which was attended by a brilliant circle of rank and fashion

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Tuesday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

His Royal Highness Said Pacha, uncle of the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in town from Paris, and has taken up his residence at Mr Moses Montefiore's house, Grosvenor gate, Park-lane.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have left Portland-place for Antwerp, *en route* to Ems

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Hon. Prebend:* The Rev. J. Hughes, to the fifth canal honorary prebend, founded in the Cathedral Church of St. David's. *Vicarages:* The Rev R. Rice, to Shipton Montague, Bath and Wells; the Rev. C. Tudor, to West Hendred, Oxfordshire; the Rev. J. Lloyd, to Llangeinor, Glamorganshire; the Rev. G. M. Webb, to Aughton, with Cottingwith, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. Williams, to Croxton, Norfolk; the Rev. B. Wortham, to Shepreth, Cambridgeshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. J. Jenkins, from the congregation of St. George's, Ramsgate, on leaving; the Rev. W. Gross, from his congregal, from a large number of the pupils of the West Riding Proprietary School; the Rev. C. J. Goodhart, late incumbent of St. Mary's, Reading, on his departure, and the Rev — Hole, the curate, from the congregation; the Rev. W. Cadman, from the congregation of Park Chapel, Chelsea, on leaving; the Rev. — — , vicar of Ruthin, Kent, from the churchwarden and others; the Rev. W. Ackworth, from the inhabitants of Rothley, Leicestershire; the Rev. — — from the inhabitants of Crawford Kent — — — — — —.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND COLONIAL BISHOPS.—On Tuesday afternoon a conference of bishops was held at Lambeth Palace, at which are on a visit to this country, by the members of the University of Oxford. The Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, read the address which accompanied the presentation. The Bishop of Melbourne and the Bishop of Western New York severally returned their acknowledgements. Shortly after the presentation of the testimonial the company adjourned to the hall, where they partook of luncheon. At the close the "loving cup" went round, and the Rev. Mr. Sewell, the vice-rector, who presided, pledged the meeting to amity.

NEW CHURCHES.—The Queen has approved a recommendation of the Commissioners for Building new Churches, for assigning a district, set forth in a plan annexed, to the church of St. John, in the parish of Richmond, Surrey, and also the recommendation of the said commissioners for assigning a district to the church called Christ Church, at Worlon, in the parish of Potterne, Wiltshire.

ETON CHAPEL OF EASE.—The fund for the erection of a new chapel of ease in the parish of Eton has been augmented by a donation of £100 by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF SODOR.—An order in council has been published, ratifying a scheme, proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for augmenting the income of the archdeaconry of Sodor, in the diocese of Lincoln, by the annual payment of £170 out of the common fund mentioned in the 3d and 4th Victoria.

THE DEANERY OF YORK.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been authorised by an order in council to sell and convey certain land and tenements belonging to the deanery of York.

SALARIES TO COLONIAL BISHOPS.—A return to Parliament just printed shows the salaries of the colonial bishops. The highest salary is £3000 a year, and the lowest £500. Some are paid out of the parliamentary grant, others out of the Consolidated Fund. In two cases the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel contributes a portion, and in another case the Church Missionary Society has to pay £600 a year towards the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand.

OXFORD.—In a Convocation holden on Monday, the plan prepared by Mr. Johnson, with certain modifications, for providing a suitable building in the Botanic Garden for the reception of the Fielding Herbarium, was submitted for approbation, and agreed to.

THE REV. MR. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone has come to the determination to accept an offer on the part of Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., and some friends, to become the minister of Farrow-cross Free Episcopa. Church, [illegible] Devonshire. He will consequently give up all thoughts of any appeal to the Privy Council, and satisfy himself as far as the law of the case is concerned, with what he has seen in the Court of Arches.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—This society held a meeting on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall; His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Worcester, Salisbury, St. Asaph, and Lichfield; Earl Howe, the Rev Sir Chas. Farnaby, Bart.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Jones, the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, the Rev. Robert Tritton, &c. Including a few cases deferred at the last meeting, the committee had before them no less than 37 app ications for aids, to 29 of which grants of money were made amounting in the whole to £34[illegible].

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—A court of assistants of this very ancient corporation was held at their house, Bloomsbury-square, on Saturday last, for the purpose of distributing the Midsummer benefactions. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., was in the chair; and amongst the governors present were the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the Archbishop of Bangor and Oxford, the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord John Thynne, Archdeacon Hale, the Revs. Dr. Vivian, John Jennings, Mr. Serjeant Channell, &c. The funds for distribution were principally derived from bequests by Dr. Taylor, Mr. Myddleton, and Miss Clark, for poor clergymen "with good characters and large families," and for other poor clergymen not having large families, but suffering under distressed circumstances from age, sickness, temporary loss of duty, or otherwise. Miss Elizabeth Jackson's bequest was for the Sons' special fund which was recently established, and the augmentation of which the governors have much at heart, came happily in aid. Out of the entire number of 138 applicants 74 received grants of £10 or £20 each, from Mrs. Cam's and Mr. Myddleton's Fund; 52 were awarded £20 each from Mrs. Cam's fund; and 10 had grants from the other funds. The total sum thus distributed was £1080.

COLONIAL CHURCH BILL.—The bill introduced on Wednesday into Parliament by Mr. Gladstone to relieve the bishops, clergy, and laity in the colonies, in connection with the United Church of England, from certain legal disabilities affecting the management of their church affairs, proposes to enact, that the bishops, clergy, and laity in the colonies shall have full power to meet together, and to make regulations for the better conduct of their church affairs, subject to the local regulations respectively, and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact. The bill then goes on to declare that it shall not be lawful to impose any temporary or pecuniary penalty or disability, other than loss of the emoluments of any ecclesiastical office or benefice, under any sentence or proceedings affecting the tenure thereof. The regulations made on the occasion of these meetings to be only binding upon the before-mentioned parties within the particular colony. The consent of her Majesty necessary to give authority to these regulations. The subordination of the bishops, clergy, &c. to the see of Canterbury is to be recognised by their regulations, except upon the consent of the Archbishop of the said see, signified under his hand and seal. The sixth clause is as follows:—"And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation which shall direct or allow the bishop of any diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license or institute any person to any see, or to any pastoral charge or other episcopal or clerical office, except upon such person having immediately before taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer; but if such see, pastoral charge, or episcopal or clerical office be in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not be required to be taken by such persons."

THE REV. JOSEPH BROWN, the rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars, according to his annual custom, invited all the children in his schools, with their parents, and the inmates of the workhouse—in all, 2500 guests—on Monday, in an entertainment provided for them at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, Richmond, providing them with railway tickets, &c. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Stanley, in the name of a large body of the parishioners, presented the rev. gentleman with a handsome silver cup, with the following comprehensive Bible," elegantly bound in blue morocco, clasped, and bearing on a silver plate, inscribed in the cover, the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christ Church, Surrey, by the teachers, children, and working classes of the parish, in grateful acknowledgment of his Christian liberality, and also for the untiring and indefatigable zeal displayed by him in promoting their temporal interests as well as their spiritual welfare.—June 21, 1852." The presentation was accompanied by a suitable address. The rev. gentleman, who evidently laboured under strong emotions, briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him, and stated that in all he had done he felt he had only performed his duty.

A CENTENARIAN PREACHER.—On Monday a religious service was held in the Rev. Dr. Fletcher's chapel, Finsbury Circus, when a Sunday-school teacher, and occasional preacher, in his 100th year, delivered an address. The venerable preacher had all the appearance of a man about 70 years of age.

NEW ACT TO ASSEMBLE PARLIAMENT AFTER A DISSOLUTION.—On Wednesday the new act was printed to shorten the time required for assembling Parliament after a dissolution. It enacts, that no writ for calling Parliament shall by her Royal proc anation appoint a time for the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or Great Britain and Ireland after a dissolution or demise of the crown to be less than eight days, or more than less than thirty-five days after the date of such proclamation, the Act of the 6th year of Queen Anne, c. 8, or the Act of the 7th and 8th years of William 3, c. 25, or any other statute or statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is stated that an extensive blight among the beans has manifested itself in the West of England within the last few days.

Lord Primate Beresford has contributed £3000 for a magnificent bell tower at Trinity College, Dublin, of which his Grace is Chancellor.

The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to pay to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney the sum of £120 per annum, for license to use his patent light in the House of Commons and the library thereof, such payment to date from the year 1847, and to continue during the period of his patent. Mr. Gurney memorialised the Treasury to the effect that he had saved the public £50000 within the last few years by the use of his patent, and that he considered he was entitled to the half of that sum.

AGRICULTURAL PRIZE AT PORT NATAL.—A handsome silver cup, value twenty guineas, has been given by an agricultural society formed at Pietermaritzburg, Port Natal, for the best show of wheat in three years, a promising incentive for a young colony. The cup was manufactured by Messrs. Jones and Sec, of Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Monday, in consequence of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, for the consideration of the nomination, at the last court, of two gentlemen to fill the office of Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex. Alderman Hooper moved that the entry of the two names Mr. Grissa and Mr. Moore, whom he had put in nomination at the last court for the office of sheriffs, be struck off the minutes, on the ground that these gentlemen had since declared that they would be seriously inconvenienced by the obligation to serve at the present time. Alderman Thompson seconded the motion. A long discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Harrison stated that, last year, he had negotiated five gentlemen without having consulted one of them. He would move as an amendment, that the gentlemen nominated by him in his mayoralty should be inscribed in the election. Several members expressed a doubt as to the legality of the whole of the proceedings of the Court, and a great deal of confusion and contradiction took place. Alderman Hooper's motion was ultimately negatived by the casting vote of the Lord Mayor against it. It is stated that the two gentlemen who were nominated by the Lord Mayor had each of them paid the fines of £400.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The eighth annual meeting of the promoters of the institution was held on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. On the platform there were also the Rev. R. Burgess, Dr. Hawkes, Dr. Calvert, Rev. Mr. Hughes, &c. Letters of apology had been received from the Duke of Newcastle, the Bishop of London, Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr. Peto, M.P., the Ear. of Harrowby, the Marquis of Blandford, &c. By the report it appeared that during the past year the Thanksgiving model building in Portpool-lane had been opened. It had been erected out of a fund £2300 of which had been the result of collections on the Thanksgiving Day in 1849, the total cost having been upwards of £3000. The building would accommodate twenty families, and 128 single women; there being also a wash-house, which might be used by 34 persons at once. The wash-houses were used by about 300 persons per week; but of the 64 rooms for single women, at a per week each person, there were at present only 24 occupied, owing to the great fluctuating account of the progress of the different model lodging-houses in the metropolis, the report stated that the society had published the plans and specifiat ons of Prince Albert's model cottages, and a tract called "Home Reform," all of which promised to be of great utility. The total receipts during the year, including a balance of £910 3s. 1d. in hand, had been £14,918, and the total disbursements £14,695; leaving a balance in hand of £223. The gross rateable value of the real property belonging to the society was £15,152 17s. 8d. The report was unanimously adopted. The principal speakers at the meeting were the noble chairman, Mr. Monckton Gore, Mr. Beach, of Tiverton, Essex; the Rev. R. Burgess, Dr. Garthwood, — Smith, and Mr Slaney, M.P.

DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday afternoon, at the parochial school, Pall-mall—the Rev. Dr. Russell presiding, in the absence of the Lord Bishop of London. The annual report stated that when the inquiry into the condition of the schools of the metropolis was instituted, five years ago, by the National Society, a great deficiency was discovered in the school accommodation of the diocese of London; and in the county of Middlesex alone, with a population of 1,736,536, there were only 81 177 scholars in the schools of the Church of England, or one in 19½. There were then 767 schools in the county, affording room for five per cent, which had elapsed since that inquiry, the committee feared that the number of schools had by no means kept pace with the increase of the population, and it might be deemed whether, to the archdeaconries of London and Middlesex, over which the operations of this board extended, there were one in 20 of the population under a system of education connected with the Church of England. There were at present in union with the society 270 ragged schools. The results of the £5 exhibitions of pupil teachers had been found very advantageous. During the year £147 had been given towards the £5 pupil teachers' exhibitions, and the society had aided in the building of three schools, fitting up 75, paying the rent of 10, and had assisted many others in various ways, showing a total of 181 schools assisted. The report was agreed to, and several resolutions in accordance with the objects of the society were passed.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL.—Mr. Lacon, on Tuesday afternoon, delivered an interesting and useful lecture on his new mode of lifting boats to windward; the other varieties of which, in lieu of the old one that had lately taken place in the destruction of the *Amazon* and *Birkenhead* might have been greatly diminished, if not altogether avoided. Mr. Lacon, for the purposes of his lecture, had constructed a boat which this subject had been created, read accounts of the loss of ships by fire and wreck from the year 1804, in all which cases an immense amount of human life had been sacrificed by the negligent and inefficient management of the boats. He exhibited a working model of the proposed plan of improvement, by means of the [illegible] mode, by which it requires several men at each end of a boat to lower it, who must act in strict uniformity or it is upset, Mr. Lacon does it with a single rope, which is managed by one man. The rope is wound round a barrel, the motion of which as the boat descends is regulated by a very simple, although a compound leverage, by means of which a man can lower a boat containing thirty-two persons on to the water in a few seconds. At the close of the lecture a model of the *Amazon* was exhibited, on which a second occasion require great speed during any period of the operation, the boat can be let down "by the run." Another part of the plan is, that the rope is tied on the barrel, and is capable of sustaining a weight of 2100 or 2400 lbs., but it is not permanently fixed; so that, when the rope has run out, it becomes disengaged from the barrel, and allows the boat to drop astern, entirely free from the pitching and rolling of the ship. The usual vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lacon.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' SCHOOLS.—A meeting of the Nonconformist body of all grades was held on Wednesday evening, at Bell's Rooms, Hendon, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of prizes to the scholars at the close of the scholastic year. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. Before the prizes were distributed, a number of recitations were given by the pupils in various languages. Several English compositions were also given with great taste, and some humorous compositions with good effect. The prizes consisted chiefly of books, and, on the recommendation of the books being most expensively bound. At the conclusion of these proceedings the chairman was served in the large hall of the institution, to which upwards of 300 persons sat down.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third exhibition of this society took place on Wednesday, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The *élite* attracted an unusual large assembly of beauty and fashion. The pelargoniums and Cape heaths were splendid; but the roses, although fine, were exceedingly limited in number. The pinks and pansies exhibited were of unusual excellence. A very interesting collection of wild flowers was shown by Mr. Clark. On the whole, the exhibition was fully equal to the preceding exhibitation of this society; and its management and arrangement reflected the highest credit upon the secretary, Mr. J. T. Neville, of Peckham, editor of the new periodical on floriculture called the *Gardeners' Record*. The usual list of prizes was awarded.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this institution was held at the dispensary, Dean-street, Soho; the Rev. William Brook in the chair. It was stated that during the past year 1029 patients had been admitted, of whom 435 were cured, 192 relieved, and 502 remained under treatment. The number of treatment in the dispensary is purely constitutional, and the funds being amply adequate to meet the demand. The funds had lately been increased, but not to an extent commensurate with the claims of the charity; and the committee could only extend the use of a portion of the building to the late Joseph Roberts, Esq. The report was adopted, and thanks having been voted to the benefactors, to Mr. Hervey, the surgeon, and the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; Sir Peter Pilot, Bart., in the chair. The report stated there were 40 pens ioners on the funds of the society, a men and 32 women—of whom 20 had received 3s. 6d. a week, and the latter 2s. 6d. The committee were desirous, as soon as possible, of extending the benefits of the institution. The receipts for the past year were £284 17s., and the payments £302 8s. 1d. A series of resolutions, pledging the meeting to the support of the hospital, were moved and carried.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Thursday the anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated by the examination of the children by the Rev. Canon Dale, M.A., in scriptural knowledge. The number of which, for their ages, they displayed great proficiency After the examination nearly 400 friends of the institution sat down to an elegant *dejeûner*, served by one of Mr Benjamin Edgington's celebrated confectionary establishments in the grounds. The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe presided, and made an eloquent speech on behalf of the institution, which maintains nearly 400 children. These children remain in the asylum till they reach the age of fourteen, and the boys at eight years of age; but some difficulty having been found in providing for them at that age, the boys are now to be kept till they are fourteen, and the girls to fifteen. Extra exertions having been made to increase the funds for the purpose, the collection announced amounted to £5535

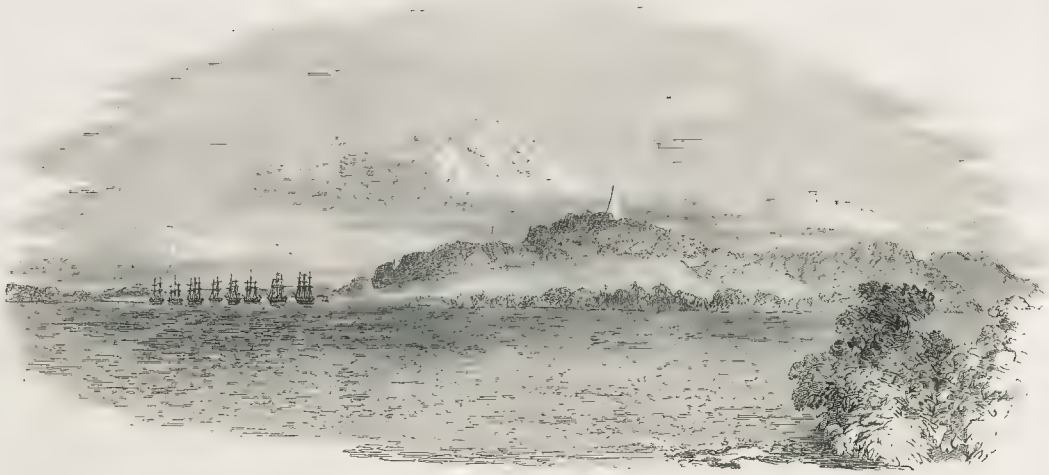
PAUPER EMIGRATION.—On Thursday a vestry meeting of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was held in the vestry room, King William-street Mr. George Coates in the chair—to consider the propriety of raising a sum not exceeding one-half of the rates upon an average of the last three years, to enable 50 persons—32 men and 30 women—who had memorialised the churchwarden for the means of emigration, to put their wishes into effect. The whole amount proposed to be raised was £1000, or one penny in the pound on the rateable property of the parish being about the amount it would require to keep the same number of people in the workhouse for two years. After some discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned for a month.

BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—On Monday in the Standing Orders Committee, consisting of Lord Redesdale, chairman, and several other noble Lords, the standing orders were declared not complied with, and that the bill was not to proceed.

ST. GILES'S RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The ceremony of opening this institution took place on Wednesday morning, under the auspices of Lord Shaftesbury. The new building is situate at the corner of George-street and Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and is formed to accommodate for edu purposes 300 children. The dormitories, which are well fitly bat plain y furnished, will accommodate 40 boys and the same number of girls; and there are also workshops where any pupil can have the opportunity of learning the rudiments of some useful and remunerative employment. At two o'clock 300 children sat down to dinner in the hall. In the evening a public meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, supported by the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers, Mr. [illegible], M.P., &c. The report stated that the cost of the building had been £5000, and £2600 of the sum had been already swelled the amount to £3795. Of this sum only £1560 had been raised, leaving still £1155 remaining as a liability

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—His Royal Highness P — — — — —

THE WAR IN BURMAH.



RANGOON TOWN, FORTIFICATIONS, AND DAGON PAGODA.

THE following communication, from an officer on board the Hon. East India Company's steam-ship *Sesostris*, engaged in the operations in the Rangoon River, refers to the taking of Rangoon by our troops on the 14th of April last, and was accompanied by one of the Sketches here engraved. The letter was written on the 18th, four days after the occurrence of the scenes described by our Correspondent, and is interesting as giving personal details and glimpses, seen by an individual, of those military operations which we described *in globo* under the general head of Indian News in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 5th instant.

Our Correspondent, speaking of the capture of Rangoon, says:—

The first act of our warlike drama is over, and Rangoon has fallen, after a spirited defence by the Burmese. * * * We went up the river with our whole force on Easter eve; and on Easter Sunday took up our position off the stockades which you see in the Sketch. As we anchored, they opened fire upon us: the balls came whistling over our heads, striking the ship. One poor fellow, an officer of the 51st Regiment, was standing on our hatchway close to me, as I was getting my guns adrift, when a round shot struck him right through the shoulder, and killed him—at least, he died in two hours. We had not any more casualties on board, but many very narrow escapes: a round shot nearly took my hat off, and struck the mainmast. But when we opened our tremendous fire, it soon altered the question: we poured in a storm of shot and shell; and at ten minutes after 10 a shell from our (*Sesostris*) after 68-pounder blew up the enemy's magazine. (See Sketch.) The position of the shipping is here correctly shown. The fire at one time was pretty brisk from the stockade, but was speedily silenced by the tremendous fire we opened on them. The second shot fired from the magazine on the left killed poor Armstrong of the 51st, H.M. regiment, and we were struck several times, but no one else was killed. The *Moozuffer* had four killed, and two were killed on board the *Atalanta* transport, which anchored too close under fire. The stockade on the right was strongly defended by a trench and *chevaux-de-frise* of stakes, which it would have been difficult to take by escalade; but they appeared totally unprepared for our great weight of metal.

This settled the matter for the day: the Burmese found it very little use to attempt to defend the river stockades under our fire. Next morning (Easter Monday) our troops landed, and attacked the stockades inland, whilst we shifted our position round another point of the river. The troops lost some men, and did not get on well; so we were ordered to cover them with shell, and clear the inland stockades, when the effect was extremely grand: the great Dagon pagoda shoots up like a pyramid of fire in the glare two miles off.

On Tuesday we continued to shell at intervals, whilst the troops were inactive and continued to do so till two o'clock on Wednesday morning by order, when we ceased, and the troops advanced to attack the great stockade. I watched them from the masthead: the Burmese kept up a strong fire from the stockade and pagoda, where they had heavy guns mounted; but on the afternoon the 18th Royal Irish led the storming party, and paid in losing several men. The Burmese fled outside: we opened fire on them, and Rangoon was ours. Two of our ships, the *Moozuffer* and *Feroze*, attacked a stockade that had repulsed one of her Majesty's ships, the *Serpent*, and took it easily by clearing first with the heavy guns. The Admiral Austin has expressed his approval of the way in which our ships have done their work.

I have been on shore, and have visited the Great Pagoda, &c. I was much struck with the Dagon, which is a mass of brick and stone, cased over and gilt, and rising about 250 or 300 feet: it is surrounded by small pagodas and elaborately carved houses, containing multitudes of gilt and marble images, great bells, &c. The base is surrounded by guardian winged monsters like griffins, their wings inlaid with coloured glass, and gilt in strange barbaric taste. I have got all sorts of curiosities in the shape of images and little gilt gods; also, a sword and gilt hat, which a chief left in the trenches; and a collar, not of much value, which I got off the stockade the first morning I landed. I thought at the time I was doing something wonderful, not knowing that our fire had cleared them out. The destruction in the town amongst the houses was very great: the native troops destroyed everything in the way of furniture that they could not carry off; and I pitied the poor Rangoon people, who, I believe, are rather favourable to us than otherwise. The town was defended by picked men sent down from the capital, Ava: they were red uniforms, and gilt hats. The place was completely deserted when I walked through it. The scene in the court of the Great Pagoda was very singular, the 18th and two native regiments being quartered there: they were scattered amidst the huge gods and images in the different temples. Here we saw a stupendous figure holding a bell, and there one with a forage cap on and a pipe in its mouth; another with a great coat. The whole scene was very ludicrous, as the poor fellows lay asleep in every direction.

The burning of the stockades and shelling the pagodas on the night of Easter Monday was a scene of havoc. The troops were landed in the morning, and had some sharp skirmishing, in which several were killed and wounded; so it was determined to clear out the stockades between the pagodas and the shore by a heavy fire from the ships, and thus create a diversion. We set fire during the day to the stockades commanding the river; the rest of the fires were occasioned by red-hot shot and shell, and carcasses, which we poured into the inland stockades. I soon witnessed an illumination such as I had never seen before: the thunder of the heavy guns, and the rush and explosion of shell and rockets, was indescribably grand; while the great Dagon pagoda, gilt from summit to base, shone out occasionally with a lurid light reflected on it in the background.

It is disputed whether the Great Pagoda is hollow or solid: some persons say there are subterranean passages leading to the interior. I do not think there will be much prize money this time: it all depends upon the campaign being renewed after the monsoon.

What our next destination will be is a mystery. I hope we shall not stay here all the monsoon, for we cannot get any supplies, and cholera is beginning to show itself in the fleet. There were fourteen ships of war employed in this affair of Rangoon. Hoping you will be satisfied that I have got off all clean this first scene of the campaign,

I am, &c.,

Mr. Thomas Windus, Stamford-hill. ALFRED T. WINDUS.

It is stated, in a postscript to the above—

It was a horrid sight visiting the stockades the morning after the fire: poor

STORMING OF RANGOON.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.

EXPLOSION OF THE EXPENSE MAGAZINE, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE STRONG STOCKADE, BY A SHELL FROM THE SQUADRON.

wretches, dead, and some wounded (but most of the latter had been carried off), were lying about, and the dogs tearing them to pieces, with crows and vultures gorging themselves till they could scarcely fly. In the magazine that we blew up, some of the dead had been so burnt as to fall to pieces when touched. The effect of our fire was fearful: indeed, nothing could have stood such heavy guns. But the Burmese fought with spirit till completely driven out. There has been a good deal of loss at the inland stockades; indeed, as I have said, they were obliged to resort to our shot and shell to cover them.

TALIEN SOLDIER.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first View shows the site of Rangoon Town, with the Fortifications and the Dagon Pagoda; and Dalla leftward.

The second Illustration shows the scene described in the above letter of Lieutenant Alfred Tubb Windus, of the Hon. East India Company's steam-ship *Sesostris*. Here the *Fox* frigate is seen coming to her moorings astern of the *Moozuffer*.

The first, third, fourth, and fifth Sketches are by another officer, engaged in the action.

In the third View is shown the destruction of the stockades defending the river face of Rangoon, by the combined Royal and Indian naval squadrons, representing the explosion of the Expense magazine, and total destruction of the strong stockade defending the King's Wharf, by a shell from the *Sesostris*. The stockade defending Dalla was stormed and carried by a combined party of blue jackets, marines, and a company of her Majesty's 18th.

The next Sketch shows one of the Talien corps.

Lastly is a Burmese man of war, built at Rangoon by the King of Ava, and captured in the late action by the *Hermes*.

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence from New York this week comes down to the 12th inst.

The Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore had nominated General Franklin Pearce for the Presidency, and Mr. Rufus King for the Vice-Presidency; and throughout the Union, in all the leading cities, political meetings were being held to ratify this choice of the Baltimore Convention.

The Senate was engaged in executive session, discussing the nomination of judges for Utah (the Mormon State). Two out of the three candidates are Mormons, and there was a strong disinclination on the part of the Senate to nominate them.

The following resolution, brought forward by Mr. Hamlin, had been agreed to:—

That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law as to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels built in foreign countries, when the same have been wrecked in the United States, and when the amount of repair shall be three-fourths of the value of the said vessels when so repaired.

The House of Representatives had under discussion a bill appropriating 10,000,000 acres of the public lands to be apportioned among the States for the comfortable maintenance of the insane.

Upwards of twenty memorials had been presented to the House from steam-engineers, residing and employed on the northern lakes and the rivers, bays, and gulfs of the Atlantic coast, praying for the enactment of some law "correcting, as far as practicable, the evils that now exist in the conduct of steam-vessels, and to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

Meagher, the lately escaped political exile, was receiving great attention from the New York Common Council and other constituted bodies of the State.

Kossuth had arrived in New York on the 7th. Everything was quite different from his first appearance there, and no more notice was taken of him than of any private man.

The "national council" of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, assembled at Baltimore, had addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity under their charge, in which, after strongly enforcing the necessity of obedience to the prelates, they exhort them to increased exertions in behalf of works of charity and religious zeal, and to co-operate in their endeavours to educate more priests, who would be suitable for the infant churches. The letter also urges the laity to encourage Roman Catholic schools, and indirectly appeals for contributions in support of the proposed university in Ireland, and the society established at Lyons, in France, for the purpose of aiding Roman Catholic missionaries in the propagation of their faith.

On the 3d instant, three fugitive slaves from Kentucky were arrested by the Sheriff of Detroit, *en route* to Canada, in consequence of a telegraphic message. A large number of coloured people assembled, and the prisoners were rescued, hurried off to the river, taken into a boat, and within two hours safely landed in Canada.

A silver mine is reported to have been discovered in Southern Illinois. The Lake Superior papers state that an extensive coal-bed had been discovered in the vicinity of L'Anse Bay.

Accounts from the West show that the cholera had begun its ravages. Many persons had recently died from this malady in several of the towns and on the steamers navigating the Mississippi. It also prevailed to a considerable extent in connexion with other diseases on the prairies.

From California we have advices dated May 18. From the mines the news is cheering. A company at Downville were taking out 1000 dollars per day. A piece of gold weighing 36 ounces had been found

BURMESE MAN-OF-WAR, CAPTURED BY THE "HERMES."

at San Joaquin, and many persons in that vicinity were taking nine ounces per day.

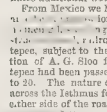
The Panama Railway had been opened another four miles. Two miles additional would be opened in a fortnight.

From Mexico we have intelligence to the 10th of May, which notices a [illegible] signed by President Arista and his officers, an[illegible] Congress to promote the formation of a company to con[illegible] railroad, or waggon road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, subject to the approval of the Mexican Congress. The application of A. G. Sloo for the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec had been passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 60 to 20. The nature of the application is for an exclusive right of way across the Isthmus for forty years, with a grant of a league of land on either side of the road. He binds himself in one year to build a plank-road across the Isthmus, and, as soon as the travel will justify it, a railroad. Mexico to [illegible]e for forty years two-fifths of the receipts of the route; and [illegible] expiration of that time the road is to revert to Mexico, who is to pay the grantee, or his heirs, two-fifths of the receipts for forty years. Both parties to the grant are to be represented in the management.

[illegible] in the north-west of Brazil, there are advices of the 6th of May, [illegible]otice the recent occurrence of that coast of a sea fight between [illegible]ships, supposed to be French transports bound to Cayenne.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY MARY DE REEDE GINKLE.



The death of this lady, the second and last surviving daughter of Frederick Christian Ryshard, sixth Earl of Athlone, died at the Hague, 9th June. Her Ladyship had completed her 83d year. Her immediate ancestor was the famous General de Ginkell, so distinguished in the campaign against James II. in Ireland. He commanded in chief at the siege of Athlone and at the battle of Aghrim, and was created, in consequence of his eminent services, Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aghrim.

WILLIAM EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, ESQ., OF ANNICK LODGE, AYRSHIRE.

Col. Montgomery, of Annick Lodge, was second son of the late Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of the same place, grandson of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Coilsfield, and nephew of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. He was born 15th April, 1789, and married, 7th January, 1824, Susannah Fraser, daughter of John Anderson, Esq., by whom he leaves several children.

He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Ayrshire, and Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry. His death occurred on the 14th inst.

ABEL ROUS DOTTIN, ESQ., LATE M.P. FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

The [illegible] cted gentleman, formerly a Captain in the 2d Life Guards, resided, for [illegible]many years, at Pargle Hall, Southampton, and sat in Parliament [illegible] of that town, generally supporting the Conservative [illegible]. He was elder son of the late Abel Dottin, Esq., of Grenade Hall, in Barbadoes, and of Kingsley, in Oxfordshire, High Sheriff of that county in 1764; and great-grandson of William Dottin, Esq., of Grenada Hall, who was, as his father had been, a member of the Assembly and Council of Barbadoes. He married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, Esq., of Ades, in Sussex, Attorney-General of the island of Barbadoes.

Captain Dottin, who had attained a very advanced age, in the esteem and regard of all who knew him, died on the 17th instant, at his residence, 31, Argyle-street, London.

COMMANDER ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, R.N.

Archibald Macdonald, a Commander in the Royal Navy, was brother of the late Sir John Macdonald Kinneir, British Envoy at the Court of Persia. Archibald Macdonald began very early in life to signalize himself as a gallant officer, and was midshipman of the *Ardent*, at the capture of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, in 1799. He was wounded at Copenhagen, in 1801, during the memorable engagement fought under the command of Lord Nelson. He took an active share in many subsequent severe engagements, and was again wounded. In 1815 he commanded the transports which conveyed the British troops under Lord Wellington to the Continent, which ended in the brilliant victory at Waterloo. Latterly Commander Macdonald was employed in the Coast Guard and Preventive services; and for the last twenty-four years of his life he was the Superintendent of Quarantine at the port of Liverpool. Commander Macdonald, who was much esteemed, died on the 13th inst., at his residence at the Rock Ferry, Cheshire: his demise is very generally lamented.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Fleet.—The hull of the monster iron screw-steamer *Himalaya*, building for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, is nearly completed, and it is expected she will be launched in October, and will be ready for sea at the latter end of this year. Her length is 270 feet, and her engines will be 700 horse-power. She is larger than is the *Great Britain* screw-steamer, besides which the engines of the *Great Britain* are only 500 horse-power. The *Himalaya* is destined to run between Southampton and Alexandria, and she will be commanded by Captain Brooke, the oldest officer in the company's service. The company's steamer *Indus*, which runs between Southampton and Alexandria, is laid up—lengthening 37 feet, and having new and more powerful engines put on board her. Some idea may be formed of the increase of speed of transit on the overland India route during the last few years by the fact that the heavy portion of the India mail is not due at Southampton before the 28th of the month, yet it lately arrived on the 19th, and never hardly later than the 20th. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's is now building five new vessels, and altogether, when their fleet is complete, it will consist to nearly 40 steamers. The company's screw-steamer *Pekin*, destined to convey the mails between Singapore and Sydney, arrived at Southampton on Sunday last, after a rapid voyage from the Clyde, and starts for Australia on the 7th of August next. The same company's screw-steamer *Madras*, bound for the Bosphorus, has just made the voyage from Southampton to Malta in nine days, which shows to what extraordinary speed screw-steamers have attained.

Napoleon's Hat.—A hat which formerly belonged to the Emperor Napoleon, and which he wore during the Russian campaign, was sold on Saturday last at Chateau Thierry for the sum of 4000f. (£160). The hat belonged to a person of the name of Evrard, who had been one of the emperor's *valets de chambre*. Evrard lately died, and on his property being sold for the benefit of his family, the hat was put up to auction, and the widow, rather than part with the relic, gave the price just mentioned.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor.—No perceptible change for the better has taken place in the state of the unfortunate gentleman since his removal to Chiswick, where he is not placed under anything like the restraint experienced in the House of Commons. He lives liberally, is permitted to drink wine, plays considerably at billiards, but still talks wanderingly and acts erratically. Dr. Conolly, of Hanwell, visits him, and several members of the House have been down to Chiswick, where Mr. O'Connor may be said to be doing as well as can be expected.

Epidemic among Horses.—The influenza among horses, so prevalent throughout the country during the past few months, continues in unabated course. It is a disease so insidious in its nature as frequently to escape detection until the more serious lesions have gained too firm a hold. The cough, which at other times is looked upon as a mere temporary irritation in the air-passages, and which nursing generally removes, is, at the present unwholesome period, a symptom of considerable danger. It has this year been more general in its attack than on any previous occasion with which the country; hence the losses sustained have been greater than in any season within our remembrance. It presents, too, peculiarities hitherto unobserved by the veterinary profession, and in frequent instances baffles the skill of the most eminent of that body. Many valuable horses of the cart and other breeds have fallen victims to its ravages, and at the present time a number of owners of this useful animal are deprived of their services, owing to this treacherous affection.

Books, &c. to Mauritius.—A notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General, which states that on and from the 1st July next, printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, Colonial, or Foreign) may be transmitted to and from Mauritius, by packet *via* Plymouth, or, if specially so addressed, by the overland mail *via* Southampton, at the following reduced rates of postage; viz. For each packet not exceeding 4 lb. in weight, 6d.; exceeding 4 lb. and not exceeding 1 lb., 1s.; exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lb., 2s.; exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 3 lb., 3s.; and so on, increasing 1s. for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound.

The *General Hewitt* (Gatenby) has arrived in the London Docks from Sydney (whence she sailed the 7th of March), with 18,857 ounces of gold, valued at about £75,000. The *Abertoyle*, from Port Philip (whence she sailed the 18th of February), has also reached the Channel, with 40,272 ounces, valued at £171,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

GUANO.—THE LOBOS ISLANDS

Earl Fortescue presented a petition from owners and occupiers of land in Devon, praying that the Lobos Island might be considered free for ever hereafter to obtain guano from, and complaining of the high price for guano demanded by the Peruvian Government. He wished to know whether the noble Earl at the head of foreign affairs was prepared to lay papers on the subject upon the table, which had been promised.

The Earl of Malmesbury would lay all the papers on the table of their Lordships' House in a day or two. The subject, he admitted, was of much importance to the agricultural interest, and he attracted the attention of her Majesty's Government for some time past. The island of Lobos had, however, not been correctly described by the petitioners, who stated it had never been claimed by the Peruvian Government until this demand for the guano, with which it abounded, arose. On the contrary, in 1803 the island was claimed by Peru, and that claim was admitted by the Advocate-General. So far, therefore, government was compelled to regard the island as *prima facie* belonging to that republic. Having said that much, he would say that Government could not interfere to protect any vessel going there, except under such regulations as the Government of Peru might choose to make. Her Majesty's Government [illegible] given instructions to our cruisers to collect information as to whether [illegible] Sombrero or Polynesian Island's contained similar deposits, in order that, by competition, the Peruvian Government might be obliged to diminish the price of guano, which they insisted upon in consequence of having a monopoly of the trade. Their Lordships would obtain further information from the papers he would lay upon the table.

MARRIAGE WITH THE SISTER OF A DECEASED WIFE.

Petitions from various localities were presented in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by several noble Lords.

The Earl St. Germans, having presented a petition from 11,000 persons, including 59 clergymen of the metropolis, to the same effect, said he desired to call the attention of their Lordships to the number of petitions from persons of all classes and ranks in life, 98,000 in number, which had been presented that day, all of which expressed the same views. The subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been thoroughly investigated, especially by a society established for that purpose; and the result of inquiry was to show that England was almost the only country which prohibited such alliances. The noble Earl argued at much length in favour of relaxing the law so far as to render marriages of this kind lawful.

After some observations from Lords Lyndhurst and Campbell and the Bishops of St. Asaph and Salisbury, against any alteration in the law, the subject dropped.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their Lordships, on the motion of Lord Brougham, agreed to the Commons' amendments to the County Courts Extension Bill, after some discussion.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. MATHER AT FLORENCE.

Lord Beaumont brought forward the case of Mr. Mather; and, after entering into the whole of the circumstances, censured the Foreign Secretary for want of firmness in the ulterior negotiations, but admitted he was right in holding Tuscany responsible for the injury instead of Austria. In conclusion, he moved for the production of the instructions to Sir H. Bulwer in which the nature of the redress demanded was explained.

The Earl of Malmesbury, while condemning the outrage as altogether inexcusable, disputed the allegation of Lord J. Russell that it involved the honour of England. He held his predecessor, Lord Granville, to have been wrong in interfering before Mr Mather had endeavoured to obtain reparation from the Tuscan tribunals—a British subject in a foreign country being entitled to the same redress as a native, and no more. He defended his own course in recommending pecuniary compensation, on the ground that the case was one of personal injury; and having replied to the comments of Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston, made in the other House, censured Mr. Scarlett for deviating from his instructions, and stated that Sir H. Bulwer had been directed to re-open the negotiations, and either to obtain an acknowledgment from the Tuscan Government of its responsibility or quit Florence.

Lord Campbell held that Mr. Scarlett had been fully justified in concluding the arrangement he had made with the Tuscan Government, and urged the vagueness of the instructions on which he had acted as the ground of justification.

The Earl of Aberdeen was of opinion that the demand for redress might fairly have been made either from Austria or Tuscany, but preferably upon Austria. After the ample apology of Prince Schwarzenberg, however, the national honour ought to have been satisfied, and Lord Malmesbury had been right in afterwards regarding the case as one of mere personal injury, to be compensated pecuniarily by Tuscany.

After some observations from Earl Granville,

The Earl of Derby defended the Earl of Malmesbury, and said that not a step had been taken, nor an instruction issued, without his previous knowledge and assent. The recognition by the Tuscan Government of its responsibility for the safety of British subjects in its territories was the point upon which her Majesty's Government had all along insisted, but which Mr. Scarlett, on his own responsibility, had not unfortunately considered by himself bound to waive. To this settlement of the question the Government could not give its assent, and therefore it was that instructions had been sent out to Sir H. Bulwer to obtain a recognition of that principle; but it would be impossible at present to lay those instructions before the House.

Lord Beaumont withdrew his motion.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill also passed; as did the Trustees Act Amendment Bill.

MILITIA BILL.

This Bill was likewise read a third time, and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The House met at noon.

The Poor-law Board Continuance Bill was, after considerable discussion, read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied in committee on the Metropolitan Burial Bill.

The Metropolis Water Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned from four until six o'clock.

BRENTWOOD SCHOOL AND CHARITY.

The Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. Hardcastle, explained that he had been induced to recommend the acceptance of £2000 for the £7000 due to the Brentwood School, by the late head master, by an arrangement by which the patron agreed to transfer the surplus of the charity connected with it to the school, in order to increase its efficiency.

MR. MURRAY.

In reply to a question from Lord D. Stuart, Lord Stanley said he had received such intelligence from Italy as led him to form great hopes that the life of Mr. Murray, who was now lying under sentence of death at Ancona, would be spared. He could not say, however, whether he was guilty or innocent of the charges made against him, but Sir Henry Bulwer was making such inquiries as would enable him to form an opinion upon the subject.

NATIONAL EDUCATION. THE MANAGEMENT CLAUSES.

On the motion that the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill be considered,

Lord J. Russell called attention to the recent minute of the Committee of Council on Education, which he thought very unwise and objectionable, although he did not think that its pernicious effects would be perceptible for some time to come. His first objection to the minute was, that whereas inspectors (seeing) might be dismissed for teaching "unsound doctrines," which would be decided upon by the clergy, the words "or on other moral or religious grounds" were introduced, which would place the teachers wholly at the disposal of the clergy, thus altogether changing their position and destroying their independence. His second objection was that it tended to weaken the influence of the lay members of the committee; and, thirdly, he objected that it would separate the clergy from the laity in carrying out a system of education. He looked with the more apprehension at this minute, as emanating from a Government which professed its weakness in the present Parliament, and which, therefore, only proposed to do all humble good measures, as well as of absolute and indispensable utility. If in their weakness they could propose a measure like this, what was to be expected from them in the plenitude of their power? What could be the intention of the ministers, totally destroying all popular interference in the great work of education?

Mr. Walpole said the complaint of the noble Lord was nothing more than that the minute had not been a relaxation of the management clauses. It, in fact, however, did nothing more than give back to the Church what Parliament always intended the Church should possess. There was no inspection into the management and religious discipline of these schools from 1840 to 1846, when a Conservative Government was in power; but in the latter year, when the noble Lord came into power, an entire change took place—not openly, but by means of private letters—by the introduction of the management clauses. The schools were plainly told that these clauses must be accepted, or they could not hope to partake of the Government grant. The Church justly complained of what was done, contending that it ought to have perfect freedom in framing the constitution of its schools. This, however was denied them at that time, and in now restoring it to them by this minute he believed they were pursuing a course that would tend to heal many differences in the Church. The minute only said that the promoters of these schools should be at liberty to constitute those schools as they pleased, and yet be entitled to receive a portion of the public grant for education, and to that decision he could see no [illegible]

Sir H. Verney contended that the honour of the country was pledged to the preservation of the management clauses.

Mr. Gladstone contended that there was nothing unreasonable in what had been done by this minute, and denied that the honour of Parliament was in any way pledged to maintain the management clauses, which, after all, were only experimental. It might be necessary to have a thousand minutes while in an experimental state, paving the way to a sound system of national education, and it would be absurd to say that the honour of Parliament was pledged to any of these minutes.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Miles, Mr. J. A. Smith, and other hon. members took part, the Consolidated Fund Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Graham,

The Attorney-General said he would withdraw the Grand Juries (Metropolitan District) Bill.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill also passed through committee.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill also passed through committee.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—MR. SALOMONS

The third reading of the Disabilities Repeal Bill was opposed by Mr. Newdegate, and supported by

Mr Roundell Palmer, who explained that Lord Lyndhurst was its author; and pointed out the uselessness of the penalties the existing law imposed on persons voting in the House of Commons without taking the oaths, which was the case the bill was intended to meet, especially with reference to Mr. Salomons, who had sat and voted as member for Greenwich without taking the oaths as regulated by law.

Sir W. P. Wood, Mr. Anstey, and M. Hudson, also spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Secretary Walpole would oppose the bill if he looked upon it as Sir W. P. Wood did, as an instalment towards the removal of those disabilities which prevented Jews sitting in Parliament; but, believing the penalties it sought to repeal were unnecessary for the maintenance of the existing law, he supported it.

Mr. Newdegate having withdrawn his opposition, the bill passed.

The Common Law Procedure Bill, with the Lords' amendments, was considered and the amendments agreed to.

The Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill, with the Lords' amendments, was considered and the amendments agreed to.

The Master of the Rolls brought up a clause giving compensation to the chief clerks in the same manner as to the Masters.

Mr. Carter opposed the clause, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The Holloway House of Correction Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, returns were ordered of several regimental reports, showing the state of discipline among the military on board the steam troop-ship *Birkenhead* at the time that vessel was lost.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, said he could give no explanation why, in the Suitors in Chancery Bill, no notice was taken of the recommendation of a select committee of the House of Commons that orders of course should be abolished. The bill had not been prepared by the present Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Earl of Desart moved the second reading of the New Zealand Government Bill, the object of which is to confer on that colony a constitution consisting of a General Central Legislative Assembly and six provincial councils, with local governors.

Lord Lyttelton and Lord Wodehouse supported the bill, expressing a general approval of its provisions.

The Duke of Newcastle said he approved of the veto reserved to the Government at home upon the acts of the Central Legislature, but he objected to the members of the Upper Chamber being nominated instead of elected. He recommended the postponement of the clauses relating to the New Zealand Company.

Earl Grey canvassed at great length the details of the bill, supporting the claims of the New Zealand Land Company, and strongly objecting to the nomination of the Upper Legislative Chamber.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The County Rates Bill was read a second time.

The Sunk Island Roads Bill, the Commons' Enclosure Act Extension Bill, the Appointment of Overseers Bill, and the Hereditary Casual Revenues in the Colonies Bill, were severally passed through committee.

The Poor-law Commission Continuance (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The House met at noon.

The Sheriffs of London appeared at the Bar, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying for the enactment of a measure against betting-offices.

THE MILITIA—RIFLE CORPS.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed.

In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Secretary Walpole said that it was not from any distrust of volunteer rifle corps, but because it was apprehended that the appointment of such bodies would interfere with the volunteer enrolment in the militia, that Government had not accepted their services, but that they would be unhesitatingly accepted should necessity arise.

THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Bernal again called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the deficiency of, labour in Jamaica, occasioned more immediately by the ravages of the smallpox which information, received by the mail of that morning, showed was not decreasing.

Secretary Sir J. Pakington, while admitting and sympathising with the distress consequent on the want of labour, would not encourage hopes which it might be found impossible to realise, but he promised to consider whether any means existed by which labour could be supplied, by relaxing the labour laws, or otherwise.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS AUSTRALIA AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

On the motion that the Appropriation Bill be read a third time,

Mr. Hume drew attention to the petition presented the other day from the new legislative council of New South Wales, complaining of the conduct of the Home Government, and announced an intention of renewing the notice he had on the paper on the subject in the next Parliament. He also adverted to the last day of motion he had given in reference to the proceedings of Sir H. Ward, which the state of public business prevented his bringing forward this session, and described the acts of that functionary as a disgrace to the national character, and especially referred to the punishment inflicted by him on M. Dominich.

Secretary Sir J. Pakington doubted whether all the statements in the New South Wales petition were borne out by facts, but promised attention to them, considering it the duty of the Government to concede to the colonies all that could tend to promote their prosperity and attach them to the mother country. He regretted Mr. Hume had two of the principal claims put forward in the petition, viz. the management of the waste lands and the control of the casual revenues arising from mineral products, had already been allowed by a bill passed the other day. He complained in strong terms of the manner in which Mr. Hume had attacked the character of Sir Henry Ward, without bringing forward any definite motion on which the House could pronounce an opinion, and suggested that the reason why the hon. member did not bring the question to an issue was the bad success he had when, three years ago, he submitted a resolution condemnatory of Sir Henry, whose conduct the present Government was prepared to justify.

Mr. Molesworth made some observations in favour of the colonial claims; Lord D. Stuart spoke in condemnation of Sir Henry Ward; and Mr. B. Cochrane in deprecation of attacks on a high-minded and honourable public servant.

The motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill was then agreed to, and the bill passed.

The remaining clauses of the Metropolitan Burials Bill were considered in committee.

The House adjourned from four until six o'clock.

In the evening sitting,

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AUSTRIA.

Sir H. Verney asked her Majesty's Government whether they were taking measures to obtain compensation for the Revs. Messrs. Smith and Wingate, missionaries to the Jews at Vienna, and the Rev. Mr. Edwardes, a missionary to the Jews at Lemberg, from the Free Church of Scotland, who were expelled from the Austrian dominions during the last winter, under circumstances of great hardship, and who sustained in consequence a considerable loss of property.

Lord Stanley said that all the papers on the subject would be laid upon the table in a few days.

BRITISH SUBJECTS OF COLOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a question put by Mr. M. Milnes as to the detention of Manuel Pereira, a coloured man, who was forcibly taken on of a British ship which had put into Charleston, South Carolina, U. S., in distress, stated that a writ of habeas corpus had been applied for by our consul there, but had been refused without argument, and an appeal from that decision to Columbia was now pending. The energetic remonstrances of Lord Palmerston on the subject of the arrest, followed by the similar remonstrances of America to seize and imprison all coloured persons arriving in foreign ships had been followed up by the present Government; and there was hope that public opinion in the States would ere long aid in putting a stop to a practice which was a disgrace to any civilised nation.

The House then went into committee on the Valuation (Ireland) Bill, and the discussion of its clauses took up the greater portion of the evening. The bill ultimately had all its clauses passed.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was considered as amended, after a protest from Mr. V. Scully against proceeding with it.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill was considered as amended.

The Nisi Prius Officers Bill, the Common Law Procedure Bill, the Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill, and the Pimlico Improvement Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Excise Summary Proceedings Bill; the Secretary of Bankrupts Office Abolition Bill, the Bishopric of Quebec Bill, and the Colonial Bishops Bill, passed through committee.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

COLONIAL ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

The House having resolved itself into committee upon the Colonial Ecclesiastical Laws,

Mr Gladstone moved a resolution to the effect that the chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to renew bishops in the colonies in communion with the Church of England, and the clergy and

lality in communion with them, in respect to legal doubts or disabilities affecting the management of their Church affairs. The right hon. gentleman said it was not his intention to press his bill, if he obtained leave to bring it in, during the present session. The bill he had formerly introduced had given great satisfaction in the colonies, and his object now was to make some amendments in that bill, and to have it printed and sent out to the colonies, so that their opinions upon it may be communicated to the House by the next session of Parliament.

Sir G. PAKINGTON had no doubt the right hon. gentleman was actuated by the purest motives, and nothing had in the course of his life given him more pain than having to condemn the bill he had brought forward. He did not wish to impede the object of the right hon. gentleman in having his bill brought in; but he hoped, in its amended form, it would obviate the serious objections which he felt to it in its original shape. Under any circumstances, he would feel himself free to deal with it as he might think proper when it should again come before the House.

Mr. HOREMAN condemned the whole course pursued by Mr. Gladstone with respect to this bill, which would create an ecclesiastical tyranny of a most intolerable character in the colonies.

Sir W. P. WOOD defended Mr. Gladstone from the charges made against him by Mr. Horsman, and was glad that Government had consented to the introduction of the bill. As to establishing ecclesiastical despotism in the colonies, it was too much to allege such an intention on the part of the right hon. gentleman in the face of a bill the object of which was to give increased power to the laity.

Mr. BUTT disapproved of the proposed measure.

The resolution was then agreed to, the House resumed, the report was brought up, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Public Health Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Metropolitan Burials Bill passed through committee.

All the other bills on the paper were forwarded a stage. After which

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

Viscount JOCELYN moved for copies of the evidence and report of a commission appointed to inquire into a charge preferred against his Highness Meer Ali Morad, Ameer of Upper Scinde, of having made fraudulent alterations in the treaty of Normahur, concluded between his Highness and the late Meer Roostum Khan, and of all minutes and correspondence on the Indian records connected with the charge; and of the report on Scinde of Sir George Clark, K.C.B., late Governor of Bombay, dated April 24, 1848. The noble Lord had stated his belief that there was every wish on the part of the Governor-General of India to ameliorate the condition of the nephews of Meer Ali Morad; but he thought that some expression of the sympathy of the House of Commons for their fate would assist the Government of India in carrying out its views in favour of these princes. He entered into a long detail of all the services and misfortunes of the late Meer Roostum Khan, who had been destroyed by the intrigues of Meer Ali Morad, his younger brother, who had succeeded upon the British Government, and thus accomplished his ruin. Meer Ali Morad was subsequently tried and convicted, and deprived of the turban; but justice had not yet been done to the children of Meer Roostum Khan. It appeared to him, he said, to be the most proper course to commence with the history of British rule in India; and now, as Government had the opportunity of making some reparation in consequence of the ended territory of Ali Morad, he hoped their sense of justice would induce them to do so in the case of the exiled Ameers of Scinde into their consideration. The noble Lord concluded a most able and impressive address amidst cheers from all parts of the House.

Sir R. INGLIS seconded the motion.

Mr. H. BAILLIE said the speech of his noble friend had little reference to his motion, which related to Ameer Ali Morad. The policy pursued in superseding the Ameers of Scinde was sanctioned by the Government of Sir R. Peel, of which the noble Lord himself was a supporter. The Government had no objection to produce all the papers relating to the charges against Ali Morad, and he could assure the House that the case of the Ameers of Scinde was occupying the attention of the Government.

Mr. HERRIES moved the adjournment of the debate until next day, as it wanted only two minutes to six o'clock.

The debate was accordingly adjourned, and the House rose.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

SALE OF COFFEE AND CHICORY.

In reply to a question from Lord Torrington, the Earl of DERBY said that the treasury minute of 1840, allowing the sale of coffee and chicory mixed, had been altered so as to require the dealers in these articles to sell them separately.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, were severally read a second time.

The NAVY PAY Bill, the Sunk Island Road Bill, and the Hereditary Casual Revenues (Ireland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill passed through Committee. Several other bills were forwarded a stage —Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed; as also were the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Bill, the Excise Summary Proceedings Bill, the Board of Customs Office Abolition Bill, the Bishopric of Quebec Bill, and the Colonial Bishops Bill.

The General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

The Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Bill was read a third time and passed

The Lords' Amendments to the Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill were considered and agreed to.

SCINDE.

The adjourned debate on Scinde was resumed by

Mr. H. BAILLIE, who said that the Government were taking steps to rend er the fallen condition of the Ameers of Scinde as agreeable to them as circumstances would permit. According to the latest intelligence, the sum of 3,000*l*. granted that temporary assistance had been rendered to the family of Roostum Khan until something permanent could be done. He would not oppose the production of the minutes if pressed by the noble Lord (Jocelyn), but he thought the production would lead to no good.

Colonel EYTOUNT said he had no authority from his noble friend, but at the same time he felt that the minutes ought to be produced.

Mr. HERRIES said, in the absence of Lord Jocelyn, he could only suggest that the two chief documents should be produced, and that the others should be withheld, unless there should appear to be an absolute necessity for their production.

Mr. GIBSON said it was never too late to do justice, and he hoped the Government would at last take into its consideration the case of the Ameers.

Mr. Herries' suggestion was then acceded to.

The House then adjourned until Friday.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ELECTORS.—An important notice to voters in the return of members to sit in Parliament for the cities of London and Westminster, the metropolitan boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich, and in the return of knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, &c., was put up on Monday at the different churches and chapels in the metropolis and vicinity:—

"CITY OF LONDON, &c., ELECTORS.—[Schedule B. No. 2.] We hereby give notice, that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted on any list of voters for the city now about to be made, in respect of the occupation of premises of the clear annual value of £10, whether situate wholly or in part within the parish of ——, unless it shall have been paid, on or before the 20th day of July next, all the poor-rates and assessed taxes which have become payable from him in respect of such premises before the 5th day of January last past; and all persons entitled to make such payments will be required to produce on the next register of voters for the said city or London," &c. Signed by the respective overseers of the parishes of the above places. "VOTERS FOR KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.—That all persons qualified to vote in the election of knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex, &c., in respect of property situate wholly or part within the parish of ——, who are not upon the register of voters now in force, or who being upon the register shall not retain the same qualifications, or continue in the same place of abode as described in such register, and who are desirous of having their name inserted in the register of voters about to be made for the said county of Middlesex, &c., are hereby required to give or send to us, or any of us, on or before the 20th day of July next, a notice in writing by them signed, in which their name and surname at full length, their place of abode, and the particulars of their qualification, must be legibly written, according to the form prescribed. Any person who is upon the present register may also make the claim if he thinks fit, but it is not necessary that he should do so if he has the same qualification and place of abode now described in the register." Signed by the respective overseers.—June 19.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—An additional address has been issued by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli to his constituents of the county of Buckingham, viz:

"Downing-street, June 18, 1852.—Gentlemen, The dissolution of Parliament will take place in a few days. I have so recently addressed you, and at so great a length, that I will only now beg you, on the day of nomination, to support my claims to be elected, i.e. the third time, to the high honour of being your member. If, as I confidently anticipate, the judgment of the country will ratify the choice of our gracious Sovereign, the present Administration, under the auspices of Lord Derby, will do their utmost to obtain a just redress for the agricultural interest, and will unfalteringly uphold our free constitution in Church and State, to which, under Divine Providence, our subjects owe a greater degree of happiness and liberty than is enjoyed by any country in the world.—I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obliged friend and servant, B. DISRAELI."

SHEFFIELD.—The following extract from a letter dated the 19th instant, and addressed by Mr. Roebuck to Mr. William Fisher, of Sheffield, completely sets at rest all doubts respecting his present state of health. He says, "I now deem myself completely recovered, and ready for any reasonable amount of work. I see the *Daily News* intimates a doubt of my being able to be present at the election. There is no reason for any such doubt. I am quite able to undergo the fatigue needed, and shall be ready for the work as soon as the work comes. I beg my friends to believe that I do not intend to shirk any trouble or labour. My circumstances is now right again, and my weakness greatly diminished."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

COLONNA 1. We have not space to refer to the solutions of bank problems. You appear to forget that in the diagram, page 434 of the "Handbook," to which you refer, it is *Black* and not *White* who has to move

SHELALI, Connocroe—You may have two or more Queens on the board at the same time

J B, Northwest—They shall be duly examined The printed diagrams are a great improvement

J B F, Dundee—It shall be reported on next week

CLERYERSIDE—Of the games played between Mr Buckle and Herr Andersen (three, we believe), the English player won the whole. Of those between Rosenlaky and Anderssen (irrespective of three in the Tourney), Rosenlaky won in the ratio of nearly two to one. We are ignorant of the result of the other contests you mention.

PHILO-CHESS All communications on the subject of the Chess-Problem prizes should be addressed to the editor of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*.

L B L—When a player has his King so circumstanced, that, not being at the moment in check, he cannot play him without going into check, and at the same time has no piece or Pawn which he can move instead, he is *stalemated*, and the game is considered drawn

J B—No I can be done in five moves. No 3 is impracticable, and No 4 has two solutions

COLONNA—The "Quick Bishop" will do; the others can be solved in fewer moves than you suppose

MORS R K, and others—You are in the right track in your attempts to solve Problem No 438; but you have not followed it up conclusively. At move 4 Black need not take the Pawn.

JUDY, Rev H B COMBE, &c Received with thanks

HUNGARY SECRETARIAT, —— Cudbell.—Mr Staunton is travelling for recreation only

You must apply to the publisher

*** The majority of our Notices to Chess Correspondents must stand over from pressure of matter

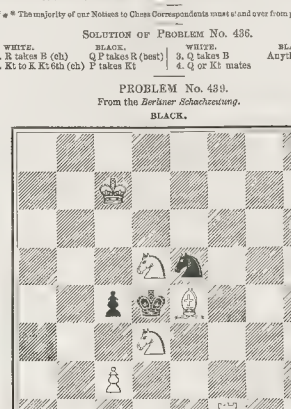
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 436.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes B (ch)	Q P takes R (best)	3. Q takes B	Anything
2. Kt to K t 6th (ch)	P takes Kt	4. Q or Kt mates	

PROBLEM No. 439.

From the *Berliner Schachzeitung.*

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Game in the Match between Messrs LOWENTHAL and HAMPE.

(*Knight's Opening*)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Q 4th	B to K t 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	18. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3d
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3d	19. P to K t 5th (ch)	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 5th	20. B takes P (ch)	K to B 2d
5. P takes P	Kt takes K P	21. P to K R 5th	B to K B 2 l
6. B takes K t P (ch)	K takes B	22. P to K 6th	P takes P
7. Q to K B 3d (ch)	Kt to K B 3d	23. K R takes P	B to K Kt 5d
8. P takes Kt	R to K sq (ch)	24. P to K 5 4th	R to K 5th
9. K Kt to K 2d	B takes Q Kt (ch)	25. Kt to K 3d	Q R to K sq
10. B takes B	P takes P	26. R to K t 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th
11. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	27. P to K B 6th	B takes P
12. B to K 3d	P to Q 4th	28. Q R to K sq	R to K 3d
13. K to Q 2d	P to K B 4th	29. R to K 8th (ch)	R takes Kt (ch)
14. P to K R 3d	Kt to Q 2d	30. R takes R	R takes K (ch)
15. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 5th	31. K takes R	B to Q 6th (ch)
16. P to K B 3d	B takes Q B P	32. K t to K B 2d	B takes R

And Black resigns.

BETWEEN MESSRS. DEACON AND MICHAEL, OF BRUGES.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Col. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Col. M.)
1. P to K 4 th	P to Q B 4th	19. B takes K t	P takes B
2. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3d	20. Q Kt to Q 4th	Castles (c)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 3d	21. Q to her 3 4th	R to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	22. Q Kt takes K P	P to Q Kt 4th
5. Q B P takes P	P takes P	23. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q Kt 3d
6. P takes P	Q takes P	24. R to K sq	B to Q 3d
7. Q Kt to Q B 3d	Q to K 3d (ch)	25. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th
8. B to K 2d	B to Q 3	26. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 5th
9. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 4th	27. P to K B 5th	Kt takes K B P
10. Castles	P to K R 3d	28. Kt to K t 8th (dis-	
11. K Kt to K 4th	B to Q Kt sq	ch)	K to R sq
12. B to Q 3d (a)	Q to Q 2d	29. Rto R 8th (ch)	R to K B sq
13. Q to K 2d	Q to Q 4th (ch)	30. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to K t 2d
14. K to R sq	K Kt to K 2d	31. Kt takes B	Q takes kt
15. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q to her 4th	32. B to K B 4th	Q to K B 3d (d)
16. B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q 5th	33. B to K 5th	Q to K B 3d
17. Q to her 3d	Q to Q sq	34. B takes B	Q takes R
18. Kt takes Q B P	Kt to K 3d (b)	35. Q to K B 3d, and wins	

(a) This was played with the object of gaining the Q B P, which is ingeniously frustrated by Black's next move

(b) If he had taken Kt with Kt, he must have lost the game; ex gr.—

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK.
18	B takes Kt	move the King make follows in two moves)	
19 R takes Kt (ch)	Kt to Q B 3d	31. R takes B (ch)	P takes R
20 Kt to K sq (ch)	B to K 3d (if he	32. Q to K Kt 6th (ch, and wins)	

(c) If P to K 4th, White may play as in the text, and Black cannot retake without losing a piece

(d) Better, perhaps, to have taken the Bishop. In that case the game would, probably, have proceeded thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
33.	Q takes B	34. Q or P takes P	Q takes R
33. R takes R	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)		

And though White has the advantage, the game is not utterly hopeless.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Brilliant little skirmish between the younger Prince OURUSOFF and Mr SCHUMOFF (*Cuico Piano.*)

WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (The Prince).	WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (The Prince)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt takes P	Kt to K R 4th (c)
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	14. Q to Kt 4th	B takes K t
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. Kt takes B	Kt to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	16. Q R to K sq	P to Q 3
5. Castles	Kt takes K P	17. B to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q to K R 6th	Q to her 2d
7. P takes P	B to K 2d	19. Q R to K 4th	K to Kt 2
8. P to Q 5th (a)	Kt to Kt sq	20. R to K R 4th (d)	Kt to K t 4th
9. Q to her 4th	Kt to K B 3d	21. R takes Kt	P takes R
10. Kt to Q B 3d	Castles	22. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
11. B to K R 3th	P to K R 3d	23. Q to K B 6th. Mate.	
12. Q to K t 4th (b.	P takes B		

(c) The advanced Pawn not only drives back the Q Kt out of play, but ensures a serious obstacle to the further development of Black's game

(d) Daring, but yet sound, if we mistake not

(e) He appears to have no better resource; for, had he played to even a worse move of White's Q Kt to K 4th must have been upon by fate

(f. Mr Schumoff sustains the attack all through with his wonted vigour and ability.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 744 — By M., Taunton.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, Rs at Q 8th and Q R 3d, Kt at Q sq, P at K B 5th.
Black: K at Q 7th, Q at K R 3d, P at K B 3d.
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 745. -By JUDY.

White: K at K R 2d, Q at K B 6th, R at Q B 8th, B at Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q sq; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 4th, K 2d, Q 3d, and Q R 5th

Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K sq, Rs at K 4th and Q 2d; Ps at K R 5th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 5th

Black to play first, and White to give mate in three moves.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

The customary festivities attendant upon the recurrence every fourth year of the the great gala of the University have gone off most satisfactorily during the past week. Balls, boat-racing, and other amusements have not failed to attract a large number of strangers, and amongst them the Scottish and American Bishops, who took part, a few days since, in the great jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

On the present occasion the festivities commenced on Friday week, when a concert was given by the Philharmonic Society in the dining-hall at St John's College. It was a splendid affair, and highly creditable to all who took part in it. On the following evening the University Amateur Musical Society gave a concert in the Town-hall, which was attended by upwards of 600 persons, including many of the heads of colleges and halls, and their families. The success of the concert was evinced by the large number of encores which occurred during the evening.

On Sunday the University service at St. Mary's Church was attended by a large number of visitors, and the edifice presented a more crowded and animated appearance than it is wont to wear. At the City Church the Rev. W. W. Champneys, rector of Whitechapel and canon residentiary of St. Paul's, preached in the morning and evening on behalf of the Church Pastoral Aid society, when the sum of £33 was collected. The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles preached at St. Mary's Church in the afternoon, and at Christ Church and Is es Hall. The service at the cathedral was attended by an unusually large number of strangers. The service was Arnold in A, and the anthem "I will sing of Thy power" (Green). The service at Magdalen Chapel, as usual, attracted many; the service being Elvey in A, and the anthem, Handel's magnificent Coronation Anthem, "Zadoc the Priest," in consequence of its being the anniversary of the Queen's accession. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, performed the whole of the music, including the organ accompaniments, with great correctness and precision, and the effect was very fine effect by the choir. On the conclusion of the service many lingered for awhile to admire the beautiful painted windows, the sculptured altar-piece, the carved fittings, and the superb west window, executed by Jervais in 1777, from cartoons furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

On Monday the procession of undergraduates took place in the evening on the fields, and at night the first ball at the Town-hall came off.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Oxford preached at St. Mary's Church, in aid of the Radcliffe Infirmary. A selection of sacred music was performed in the theatre in the afternoon: and at Exeter College a sumptuous collation was served in the college-hall, when a very elegant silver gilt alms-dish was presented, in the names of a certain number of the members of the University, to the American Bishop, as a token of their affectionate regard for the American Church. The Regius Professor of Divinity, the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, presented the token in a suitable and interesting address. The Bishops of Michigan and New York spoke in acknowledgment of this unexpected and spontaneous demonstration of regard evinced towards them on the part of the members of the University, who had chosen this gratifying mode of expressing their sentiments towards the American Church.

On Wednesday, the great event of the week—the ENCENIA, or Commemoration of the Benefactors—was celebrated in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the most favourable circumstances, the weather having become bright and sunny, affording an opportunity for the display of the gay dresses of the ladies, who assembled in great force on the occasion.

On the procession, headed by the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, noblemen, and doctors of the civil law, entering the theatre, the National Anthem was pealed in full peal from the organ. The Vice-Chancellor then opened the proceedings, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on several individuals, who were presented by Dr. Bliss, in addresses descriptive of their merits and claims to the distinction. The honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on Don Domicio Lefera de Pedro Santa, Duke of Barradefalso and Prince of San Pietro; the Right Rev Samuel Alex McCoskry, D.D., Bishop of Michigan, in the United States; the Right Rev William Heathcote de Lancey, D.D., Bishop of Western New York; Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knt.; Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, Knt.; the Rev. Jonathan Maynew Wainwright, D.D.; William Pulteney Alison, M.D.; Richard Owen, Esq., Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The undergraduates behaved with exemplary good conduct throughout the proceedings. The announcements of the degrees and the Professors' introductory speeches being almost all next any interruption, and the Bishops and especially the hearty congratulations of the assembled multitude when the Soudan Prince, the American Bishops, Judge Coleridge, and Sir Gardiner Wilkinson (both old members of the University, the former having himself carried the Latin verse and read a Latin and an English essay in the theatre on the floor of which he then stood), Professor Alison, and Richard Owen, the celebrated [illegible] addressed, took their places as doctors in the theatre.

Dr. Bliss's very full eulogy on Professor Owen was very happy. He described him to be, from his acquirements, one of the most distinguished and accomplished of the [illegible] in the world; and, from his pleasing manners and unaffected good-nature, the most popular man in London

Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the present commemoration was the presence of not less than seven bishops—London, Exeter, Colchester, Oxford, Argyll and the Isles, and the two American bishops.

Most of the company proceeded from the theatre to the horticultural *fete* in Worcester Gardens, which was crowded with thousands of persons all the afternoon. A grand miscellaneous concert also took place in the theatre.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL AT CREMORNE.—On Monday night,

the annual treat to the young soldiers of this admirable institution took place. At three o'clock they were marched in military procession to the gardens, headed by the excellent band, and after perambulating the grounds to witness the various amusements, they formed in circles around the balloon, which was already inflated, and partook of the good things liberally provided by Mr Simpson. A few minutes before eight, Mr. Coxwell went away with the balloon at a very rapid pace, and descended in a few minutes in the park of a nobleman's lady at Doddington-park, having travelled at the rate of 80 miles an hour. The arrangements, including fireworks, were excellent.

COPYRIGHT.—The Copyright Amendment Act of the present session (15 Vict. cap. 12), entitled "An Act to enable her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, and to amend and explain the international copyright acts, and to explain the acts relating to copyright in engravings," has been issued. It contains 14 sections or clauses. The 18th sec. of the act 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 12, is partially repealed by this act. Her Majesty may by order in council direct that the authors of books published in foreign countries may for a limited time prevent unauthorised translations, and also that the authors of dramatic works represented in foreign countries may for a limited time prevent unauthorised translations. Adaptations of dramatic pieces to the English stage are not to be prevented. Printed copies of English works are prohibited to be imported except with the consent of the owner or copyright.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE MANOR-HOUSE, KENNINGTON.

THE ancient manor of Kennington—the name signifying a place belonging to the King—is specified in the Conqueror's survey as *Chenintune*, then in the possession of Theodoric, a goldsmith, who held it of Edward the Confessor. It appears to have been an occasional residence of the Kings of England prior to the Conquest, and afterwards down to the time of Henry VII.

Two events which are commonly stated as having occurred at Lambeth—the death of Harold and the coronation of Harold may be presumed rather to have taken place at Kennington; for in the Conqueror's survey there is no reference to any residence at the former place, which belonged to Goda, sister to Edward the Confessor, but may have been at Vauxhall, which Kennington, formed one estate

In the reign of Edward III. the manor of Kennington was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, and was inhabited by the Black Prince.

In 1377, John of Gaunt took refuge here, under the protection of Richard Prince of Wales, when pursued by the exasperated Londoners, whose Bishop he had insulted. Henry VII. took up his residence at Kennington previous to his coronation, at which time, on the 29th of September, 1485, he appointed Sir Richard Guylforde custodian of this Royal manor.

The last of the long succession of Royal tenants who inhabited the ancient site was Charles I., when Prince of Wales: his lodging, a house built upon a part of the site of the old palace, is the only existing vestige, as represented in the accompanying engraving, unless earlier remains are to be found in the lower parts of this interior; but the appropriation of the edifice by a sisterhood of religious devotees proved a bar to the writer's investigation in that quarter. The view is from some nursery-ground at the back of the house, which has originally formed part of the garden. A coved door of the style prevalent in the time of Charles I. may be seen by a glance over the wall which separates the nursery-ground from the secluded garden of the veiled ladies. The gate seen in the view is contemporary with the existing edifice; and the remains of another similar gate stand about a hundred yards in advance of the first, having originally served to divide different portions of the garden. A wall of old brickwork skirts the nursery-ground, indicating

* "Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Guylforde to the Holy Land, A.D. 1506." From a copy printed by Richard Pynson. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. Printed for the Camden Society.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE SPANISH COMMISSIONER FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

the original extent of the grounds belonging to the Manor-house. The stables of the earlier building, constructed of flint and stone, existed until about the beginning of the present century, and were known as the Long Barn.

This time-honoured site is near Kennington-cross. William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II, took the title of Earl from Kennington.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE SPANISH COMMISSIONER.

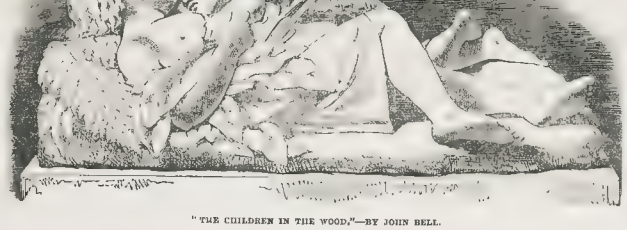
THE beautiful ewer and dish delineated in our Engraving were a short time since presented to Don Manuel de Yasai, by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851, as a testimonial of the services rendered by him, and are the workmanship of Messrs. Garrard, of Panton-street. They are copies of superb Italian plate of the workmanship of the seventeenth century, and in the school known as the "Cellini." The ewer is very graceful in its outline; and on the body in compartments are exquisitely designed masks, groups of foliage, fruit, &c., interspersed with animals. The handle is extremely fine in form; and in addition to the rich ornaments on it is a terminal head. The lip is embellished on its under side with a grotesque mask, festoons, flowers, &c.

The dish in its border contains figurative representations of music, geometry, rhetoric, grammar, dialectics, astrology, arithmetic, and history, in small medallions; and in the spaces between are emblems of the various subjects. In the central portion of the dish are representations of the four seasons, in medallions, and between them are emblematic termini.

THE MANOR-HOUSE, KENNINGTON.

"THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD." BY JOHN BELL.

THIS exquisite group was purchased by her Majesty at the Great Exhibition of Works of Industry of all Nations, where it was one of the "lions" of the British sculpture. The figures are very beautifully grouped, the attitudes childlike and most affectionate; and, save that there is, perhaps, a little too much of the chubby look of children in health to warrant the notion that they have died of hunger, the expression is very fine. A spray of fern is carried over the bodies, to indicate their last resting-place in the wood.



"THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD."—BY JOHN BELL.

MR. GORDON CUMMING.

WE understand that Mr. Gordon Cumming has just arrived in London, to superintend personally the arrangements for the removal of his South African Museum, which will, for this purpose, be shortly closed. We therefore recommend those who have not yet visited this extraordinary collections to take the earliest opportunity of doing so. Its several objects are so many illustrations of Mr. Gordon's life of adventure, which it may be interesting to recount.

Raoulcine Gordon Cumming, second son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre, Morayshire, was educated under a tutor whose early life had been passed in the interior of India, and who contributed to inflame the innate passion of every Highlander for field sports by inspiring Raoulcine with his own taste for adventure in foreign lands, and study of the natural history of the largest and fiercest animals in their native haunts. Gordon Cumming commenced his career by strenuously practising the Highland sports, in which he still excels; and in pursuing Highland game with an ardour and pertinacity which more than once involved him in serious disputes with the proprietors of deer forests, whose territories he invaded in order to complete his collection of stags' heads of ten and more tines.

The bounds of the Scotch Highlands being too narrow for the mighty hunter, he obtained a commission in the Hon. East India Company's service, with the view of pursuing the boar, the bear, and the tiger of India; but either the discipline of the Indian army, or the tame, safe system of the Indian hunting parties, was unsuitable to his ardent temperament. Therefore, again migrating, he proceeded to South Africa, with a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps. But in Africa, as in India, the regular hours, the formal parades, and punctual obedience of military service, were ill suited to the disposition of one who might have commanded a company of wild horsemen in the middle ages, but was certainly never born to obey. Accordingly, he resigned his commission; and in October, 1843, set out from Graham's Town on his first of hunting expeditions in the far interior of South Africa, which lasted five years, and led him through many districts previously untrodden by white men.

In these expeditions commercial speculations were made to bear the cost of Gordon Cumming's love of sport and adventure, and he returned loaded with the teeth of elephants and hippopotami, the skins and horns of many curious beasts, and the feathers of the ostrich, obtained by barter from black tribes.

These adventures have been detailed with great, almost too great, minuteness in his "Hunter's Life in South Africa;" for the writer has not learned the *ars celare artem*, by which the inevitable bloodshedding of his pursuits would have been toned down by reflections or descriptions. And cockney critics, whose experience lies more among bleached calves' cutlets and *pâtes* of tortured geese livers than in African life,

MR. GORDON CUMMING.

have expressed incredulity as to some of the lion, elephant, and snake stories; but experienced African hunters are prepared to confirm, and more than confirm, all Gordon Cumming's adventures.

He is indeed an extraordinary man—the incarnation of that spirit of eager sportsmanship which is characteristic of the men of these islands; a spirit which gives vigour and manliness to our national character, promotes a love of air, exercise, and natural scenery, and redeems thousands from the sensual pleasures of ultra-civilisation and the calculating coldness of money worship. Upwards of six feet in height, admirably proportioned for strength and agility, active as one of his native Highland red deer, with a countenance that would be feminine but for his thick moustache and the latent fire of his calm, piercing eyes, with a step at once elastic and majestic, bare-headed and bare-armed, clothed in his Highland garb, advancing toward, or awaiting the onset of, one of the fearful beasts of the African desert, Gordon Cumming might be termed the Cœur de Lion of the nineteenth century—

Lord of lion heart and eagle eye.

He realises the Scandinavian poet's description of a Berseker, "a strong-armed, blue-eyed, fair-faced hero," slaying and singing ballads—himself the subject of ballads, or a knight whose deeds old Froissart would have delighted to record. Gordon Cumming is not merely a strong striker: although he has not written poetry, it is evident from his rude notes that he has the feelings of a warrior poet. He exults in the loneliness of the desert. When lying in ambush at night, within a few yards of lions, hyenas, and wolves, he finds in sounds that would strike terror into most men "the sweetest music he ever heard." His self-confidence is perfect, his aim certain, his nerves iron. His presence of mind never deserts him. When watching in an ambush-pit he falls asleep, and, waking, finds himself surrounded by a growling pack of ferocious wild hounds, his gun unloaded—in fact, unarmed—he stands erect, spreading his blanket at full length, and," addressing them in loud, sonorous tones, ends with a wild scream, on which the savage pack take flight."

The accompanying Illustration portrays Mr. Cumming as he lately appeared in a display of club exercise, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Mr. Gordon Cumming's Exhibition has been honoured by a Royal visit during the week; their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Gibbs, having inspected the collection on Tuesday morning.

SYON.—DISTANT VIEW OF THE GREAT PLANT-HOUSE.

SYON.—THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Syon, in the parish of Isleworth, is too well known to Thames tourists to need special description. The long *façade* of the mansion, seen from the river, scarcely reminds one of its origin—a monastery of Bridgetine priests and nuns, founded in 1414 by Henry V., and originally settled at Twickenham. Within the walls of this monastery, after its desecration, Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII., was confined shortly before her execution. The site was granted by Edward VI. to the Protector Somerset, who commenced the present Syon House, which has received great additions and alterations from the Dukes of Northumberland the subsequent proprietors. The mansion contains some interesting portraits, re-peopling, as it were, its historic walls

Our present visit is, however, to the out-door attractions of Syon. Its

SYON.—THE GREAT CEDAR.

gardens, with their triumphs of horticultural science; and its noble trees, with their gigantic picturesqueness, relieve the flatness of the site. To extensive pleasure grounds skirting the Thames, from the middle of Battersea to Isleworth Ferry, with the once noble gardens, had received little attention since the early days of Queen Anne, when the late Duke of Northumberland caused designs [illegible] embellishing the whole of the grounds, 75 acres in extent. All the improvements and introductions since Brown completed the gardens [illegible] ons of hardy trees and shrubs; whilst the most [illegible] ning preserved prominent in the view [illegible] the artificial rockery constructed for Alpine plants, the grand [illegible] the improvements is the range of plant houses, with the substitution of [illegible] the frames for the wood-framed roofs and sides of the old choal of hothouse manufactures.

The range of plant-houses, 400 feet in length, designed by Mr. Richard Forrest, consists of nine divisions, so contrived that each can be kept at its own [illegible] temperature, suitable to the health and beauty of its plants: yet the [illegible] upon any special occasion, be thrown open, giving the various [illegible] of the world with their various inhabitants. These plant houses take the form of a crescent; the centre one is 65 feet high; the two end-houses being broader and higher than the intermediate part. The framework of the entire roof is formed of light iron bars; and the ends and centre have wood pillars and cornices. The whole range is filled with plate glass. The metallic roofing was manufactured by Messrs. Jones and Co., of Birmingham; it has stood some twenty years without shrinking; and was the first metallic horticultural structure of any importance. The steam-warming apparatus was fitted by Tredgold, the eminent engineer; the cast-iron pipes being laid beneath the pathways, and provided with valves for the admission, when required, of vapour, so conducive to the health of tropical plants: the whole being heated by one fire, 300 feet from the building. The contractors for the heating apparatus were Messrs. Bailey, of Holborn. Several things have, we believe, fruited here, which have not borne fruit anywhere else in Britain; and many plants, which here fruit profusely, are scarcely ever to be seen in general collections. The houses stand upon a raised stone basement, adorned with elegant terra-cottas, as planted with fruit and foliage, attributed to Gibbons. The end portions of the building are used as conservatories for orange-trees, camellias, bougmansias, &c., with a few showy flowers.

In front of this range of plant-houses is a flower-garden, with a basin and fountain; and lines of standard roses by the side of the walks. The entire garden establishment is supplied with water from an artesian well, 460 feet deep.

The kitchen-garden comprises three and four acres; and the forcing-houses have the roofs, fronts, and ends mainly of iron, the bars of the sashes being of copper. These, also, are the work of Messrs. Jones. The principal range, for early fruits, is 100 feet long. At the end of the range is a conservative structure, occupied principally by the *Victoria Regia*, which flowered here shortly after the specimen at Chatsworth.

The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, who resides at Syon, is a distinguished botanist; and when her Grace was *governante* to our gracious Queen, [illegible] during our minority, occasionally occupied, with the Duchess of Kent, the state apartments at Syon. The Royal observation of the beauties of the [illegible] gardens here doubtless led to their ornament, Mr. Forrest, being subsequently employed in the improvements at Frogmore, where he has completed the most extensive range of metal-framed glass in the world, designed from the Syon forcing-house.

The grounds of Syon are beautifully diversified with rare shrubby and half-shrubby plants; and a double avenue of Limes, near the side of the water are admirable groups of deciduous cypress; and in other parts of the park, the old thorns have become trees. Fine mosque groups of the common acacia crest on the westerly side of the park; and there are some extremely beautiful [illegible] blooms between the bridge and [illegible] usion is a majestic cedar, which our Artist has here portrayed [illegible] Old Cedars of this tree still five old plane. The companion View is sketched from the rosary.

Last year, the mansion and grounds of Syon were most liberally thrown open to the public by their noble owner.

To return to monastic Syon. Mr. Burke, in his recently published "Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," has fully described the history of Syon as a religious house, and of its subsequent owners, the Percy family; and he has been at much pains to trace the sisterhood of Syon, from their second dissolution by Buonaparte to their refuge in Flanders, at Rouen, and at Lisbon; their return to England in 1808, and their settlement at Syon House, Peckham. Of the ancient community, the last remnant of the once powerful and richly-endowed sisterhood of Syon," at Cobridge, near Newcastle, Staffordshire: where the surviving nuns were visited, a few years since, by the late and present Duchesses of Northumberland, the proprietors of the [illegible] demesnes, where the old charters of the monastery and lands of Syon are preserved at Alnwick Towers, the seat of the Earl of Percy.

THE FARMERS' CHARTER.—MR. COBDEN.

The committee of the Eastern Counties Agricultural Relief Association have issued an appeal to their brother farmers, in which they announce a new charter, with five points:—

"First, the [illegible] sistent an unconditional repeal of the malt tax; addise, as to [illegible] the deficiency [illegible] created by the malt duty is to be supplied, that is no [illegible] of course. We do not set up for Chancellors of the Exchequer, but we do believe that 'where there is will there's a way;' that economy instead of extravagance, and a cutting down of sinecures and salaries, would do much, and that an increase of the Property-tax would be better than the continuance of the malt duty.

"Secondly. They go for a just measure of the tenant right which shall secure to an out-going tenant the value not the cost of all actual improvements made either in the building or on the land, at the termination of our holding.

"Thirdly. They say that county expenditure should be controlled by elective boards, as proposed by Mr. Milner Gibson.

"Fourthly.—They demand that the only game which should be preserved is winged game; that hares and rabbits should be considered what they really are, vermin to be killed as such by any one who could do so without trespassing.

"Fifthly. They require the abolition of all restrictions on the growth and manufacture of excisable articles, the growth of tobacco and manufacture of beet-root and potato-starch sugar, and the distillation of spirits from grain or potatoes, to place them on equal terms with the foreign farmer, who grows his own tobacco, manufactures his own sugar, or distils spirits from the surplus produce of the farm;" and, in conclusion, they repudiate Protection, and publish the following letter from Mr. Cobden:—

"House of Commons, 16th June, 1852.

"My dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, urging the Parliamentary Reformers to take up the question of the malt-tax, I can do no more than reiterate the arguments I have before used. The Parliamentary and Financial Reformers have already taken the only steps that can possibly lead to the removal of the malt tax, by voting for a large reduction of expenditure. When I brought forward my motion in favour of going back, as speedily as practicable, to the expenditure of 1835, I was supported by the whole of the Parliamentary Reformers representing large towns, but was opposed *en masse* by the agricultural representatives. Mr. Disraeli has since taken credit to his party in this House [illegible] himself if they intended to apply to your appeal to the Financial and Parliamentary Reform members, I will make an appeal to the agricultural constituencies. Send us members to help us in the House, and we can muster at least, for a division, as many as you have on the agricultural member who votes with the Financial Reformers. Until the farmers can point out to at least one member, sent into the House by them, in support of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform, they ought not to expect to throw upon us the blame of not succeeding in repealing the malt tax. There are some people to be found who are weak enough to believe in the possibility of repealing the malt tax, yielding from five to six millions, without reducing the Government expenditure. I should like to know what other tax they propose to substitute for it. I challenge them to show any one tax which could be imposed in lieu of it that would not be more objectionable; but I should wish to see the farmers get upon the true scent, and not be running after red-herring trails all their lives. I repeat, let the farmers, who boast so much of their power, send us one man, at least, to vote with the sixty or eighty representatives for large towns in favour of large reduction of expenditure. Then, and not till then, will they have taken the first step towards the accomplishment of their favourite object—the repeal of the malt tax.

"On moving the division of the third reading of the Militia Bill, I find that all the representatives of the large towns voted against it; and all the members for the agricultural constituencies were in favour of it. It was, in fact, carried by the farmers' friends.

"I regret what I have said [illegible] of those farmers' friends would stay away from the House, we could [illegible] and ultimately repeal the malt tax. [illegible] my constituency, and I [illegible] for not succeeding. Hume has already told you, that [illegible] during which he has been labouring to carry out economy and financial reform, great opposition have been [illegible] the House fully confirms the statement. Every years [illegible]

"R. COBDEN

[illegible] Johnson."

[illegible] have arrived by a steamer from Boulogne, addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and containing furniture and other effects, the property of the ex-Royal family of France. The whole of the packages are rendered by the illustrious exiles at Claremont.

The *Western Star*, speaking of the exodus of the people from the province of Connaught, in Ireland, says there is no doubt that in a few years more it must stop as it has to the present, only, alas, of the people to America, and latterly to Australia—those will not be a man left of the present race of inhabitants to be found, within the compass of the four provinces. From the west, it is added, they are flying in hundreds.

A young girl who was in service as a housemaid in Lisbon, and who had been placed in the Foundling Hospital of that city by an Englishman, some twenty years ago, has just been declared entitled to a fortune of £70,000 left to her by her father.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The calendar shows little of interest in the shape of racing for next week, the only fixtures being Carlisle, on Tuesday and two following days; Ludlow and Chelmsford, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday. The following are cricketers' appointments for the week:—Monday, at Lord's, the gentlemen of England against the gentlemen of Kent; and All England match at Banbury; the Vine Club against the West Kent, at Sevenoaks; the Lansdowne against the Taunton, at Taunton; at Eton, the Harlequins against the Present Etonians, Tuesday, the Surrey and West Wickham Clubs, at West Wickham. Wednesday, the Kennington and Chertsey Clubs, at the Oval; the Lansdowne against the Teinbridge, at Tolnbridge. Thursday, return match at Eton between the M. C. and Etonians; Surrey against all England at the Surrey ground; the Gore Court and Vine, at Sevenoaks; and the Vale of Taunton against Exmouth, at Taunton. The only regatta in the calendar is the Paisley, on Saturday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business was very flat this afternoon, and only in sufficient amounts to admit of a quotation

GOODWOOD STAKES.	
15 to 1 agst Newsagia	15 to 1 agst Pompeiana
15 to 1 — Cariboo	100 to 6 — Harlock
CUP.	
5 to 1 agst Stilton	20 to 1 agst Frantic
DERBY.	
20 to 1 agst Cuckoo	25 to 1 agst Hurworth

THURSDAY.—Nearly everybody at Stockbridge, and betting out of the question.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE RACES. TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Morris's Happy Joe, 1. Mr. Gill's Shamrock, 2.

The SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lord Glasgow's b c by Don John out of Miss Whip walked over.

The NORTH DURHAM STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 sovs added.—Lord Eglinton's Lucio, 1. Mr. R. Harrison's b c by Melbourne out of Sally Warfoot. 2

The TYRO STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 sovs added.—Mr. R. Bell's Ann Elizabeth, 1. Mr J Osborne's Lambton, 2

The MARINERS' LATE FIXTURES, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr Osborne's Lambton, 1. Mr. Meiklam's Evadne, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Sir C. Monck's b. c. by Touchstone, out of Gaper, 1. Mr. Hunter's Hermit, 2. Mr. Hyman's Ivanhoe, 3.

The NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE of 200 sovs.—Mr. Meiklam's Stilton, 1. Mr. R. Heron's Co sterdale, 2

The FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's Evadne, 1. Lord Glasgow's Knight of the Garter, 2.

The THIRD TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs.—Mr. Meiklam's Evadne walked over.

The GOSFORTH PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Williams's Chief Justice, 1. Baron Rothschild's ch. c. by Phlegon, out of Marinella, 2

THURSDAY.

GATESHEAD LOTTERY STAKES. Polyphius, 1. Happy Joe, 2.

The GOLD CUP. Evadne, 1. Nancy, 2.

The CORPORATION PLATE.—Chief Justice, 1. Lough Bawn, 2.

The SPECULATION PLATE.—Brawn, 1. Cleveland, 2.

MACCLESFIELD RACES. MONDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 15 added Mr. Walker's True Giri (Livesey), 1. Mr. Mosley's Archiest (Dutfin), 2.

The INNKEEPERS' HANDICAP of 4 sovs each, and 30 added. Mr. Walker's True Giri (Livesey), 1. Mr. Holforth's Wilmont (Martin), 2.

The HERDIC STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Mountford's Uttoxeter (Hornblow), 1. Mr. Martin's Queen of the Vale (Duffin), 2.

TUESDAY.

The TRADESMAN'S CUP of £40.—Mr. Holdforth's Wilmont (C. Martin), 1. Mr. Walker's Goals Shah (Livesey), 2.

The FREE HANDICAP of 2 sovs, and 15 added.—Mr. Mountford's Uttoxeter (Stanway), 1. True Giri (Livesey), 2

BIBURY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The ANDOVER HANDICAP STAKES of 5 sovs. each, and 50 added.—Mr. W. Etwal's Bushranger (Mr. Scobell), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Hothorpe (Mr. F. Williams), 2.

The CHEAPSIDE CUP of £40.—Four horses to start, and no added.—Mr. J. Scarab's Belgravia (Maton), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Mountain Deer (Hiett), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each. Mr. Parkinson's Lithegrah (Sly), 1. Mr. W. Elwall's St. Andrew's, 2. Mr. Rayner's Lucetta did not start.

The BIBURY STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. E. Parr's John of Berwick (Mr. Osbaldeston), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Hothorpe (Mr. P. Williams), 2.

PLATE of £50.—Mr. W. Smith's May-day (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Wreford's f. by Launcelot, out of Wedlock (Mr. Henry), 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs. Mr. Osbaldeston's b. by Cobberstone out of Queen of Beauty (Hiett), 1. Mr. Mannin's Jessica (Flannery), 2

FREE HANDICAP PLATE of £40.—Mr. E. Parr's John of Berwick (Mr. Osbaldeston), 1. Lord Chiden's Sagacity (Captain Little), 2.

STOCKBRIDGE RACES. THURSDAY.

FOUR-YEARS-OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Lamartine, 1. Harpsichord, 2.

THREE YEARS-OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES. Kingston, 1. Joe Miller, 2.

The MOUNTSORREL STAKES.—Chedder, 1. Vauliren, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that a check was given to the upward movement in the value of Consols on Wednesday, in consequence of a large sale of stock (£100,000) and the differences between the Legislative Assembly and the President of the French Republic, the market for the national securities has been considered firm. On Monday, the Three per Cents for the Account were done at 101¾ ⅞; on the following day they reached 102⅝ to 101; but on Wednesday they receded to 102⅜ ⅞. During the whole of Thursday prices were very steady, at 102⅛ ⅜. Thus it will be perceived that the actual rise has amounted to ⅜ per cent. Other stocks have exhibited very great firmness, the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents being done on Thursday at 104⅜ ½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 101⅜ ½ to ⅝. Bank stock has improved in value, the last quotation being 224. Long Annuities, 1860, were 6 15-16, ⅞; and 1859, 6⅝ 11-16. Large investments have been made in the Unfunded Debt, at from par to ⅛ premium for the March bills, and 6⅜ to 7⅜ for June. India Bonds have reached 2 to 3 ⅜ premium.

Since we last wrote, the imports of the precious metals have been on a scale of almost unequalled magnitude, not less than £350,000 in gold having been received from Australia and New York, and £320,000 from Brazil, Portugal, Mexico, &c., 497,492 dollars of the latter being in silver, and 679,240 dollars in gold. These supplies, added to those in the preceding week, make a total import, in one week, of £670,000. The effect of this great influx is, that the whole of the foreign exchanges are still in favour of the country, and as our export trade is still rapidly increasing, further heavy arrivals may be looked for. The demand for gold for France has been considerable. California, state that the produce of the mines was rapidly on the increase. Some parties appear to be apprehensive of a sudden speculative mania, the results of which it may be difficult to foresee; but we are of opinion that every effort will be made by all parties to "spread" the gold in one but fair channels of investment. The present position of the Bank of England is now an extraordinary one, the supply of gold in its vaults being about £300,000 more than its total note circulation. Most of the private and joint-stock banks hold unusually large balances; hence good paper is readily discounted at very low rates.

The demand for foreign Stocks has been by no means so active as might have been anticipated; nevertheless, the quotations have kept up extremely well. On Thursday Austrian Scrip was marked 3⅞ to 4¼, premium; Brazilian Five per Cents were 101⅜; Ditto, New, 101⅛; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 77¼ to 78¾, Granada, Deferred, 10; Mexican Three per Cents, 27 to 26½ 27¾; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 106¾ to 104¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 49¾ to 49⅝; Ditto, New Deferred, 22¾ to 22½; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, for the Account, 45¾ 44¾ to 45¾; Austrian Five per Cents, 83; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¾ to 65. Chilian Six per Cents have been done at 106; Ecuador, 4⅜; Portuguese Converted Four per Cents, 39¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, for Account, 94¼ ⅜; Spanish Passive, 5⅞ ⅜; and Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 44¼ to 46.

Messrs. Baring have received about 400,000 dollars on account of the advances made some time since to meet the payment of the Mexican dividends. On Wednesday a meeting of the holders of Buenos Ayrean Bonds was held to consider their actual position. The question of the supply of grain from Patagonia was discussed, in order that a large quantity of that article might be forwarded over to the agents here, and by them be fairly distributed to the creditors. We, however, much question the right of the Government of Buenos Ayres to Patagonia.

Very large transactions have taken place in Bank Shares, the prices of which have again advanced. Australasia have realised 51¼; Colonial, 15; Commercial of London, 9⅝; London and Westminster, 30⅜; South Australian, 23¾; Union of Australia, 48⅝; and Ditto, New, 5.

Commercial Dock Shares have sold at 90⅝; East and West India, 169; London, 130; St. Katharine, 87⅝; and Surrey, 39¾.

Steam-boat Shares have commanded rather more attention, as follows: General Steam, 28¼; Peninsular and Oriental, 87¼ ex. div.; Ditto, New, 38 ex div.; Royal Mail, 79; General Screw, 5⅞; and Australian Royal Mail, 2.

Railway Shares have been in improved request, and the whole of them have been quoted at advanced rates. It must be observed that Caledonian, Aberdeen, Great Northern, and other shares, with £20 paid up, are now called "stock," and, as the dealings are usually for five shares, the committee have had them quoted at £100 paid. The following are the official closing prices on Tuesday

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 27⅜; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 7¼; Caledonian, 43¼; Chester and Holyhead, 23; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 38½; East Anglian, 4⅜; Eastern Counties, 10; Eastern Union, B and C., 9½; East Lancashire, 19½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65¾; Great Northern Stock, 92; Ditto, Half Shares, A, 54; Ditto, B, 128; Great Southern and Western, 44¾; Great Western, 98; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 79; Ditto, Fifths, 9⅜; Leeds Northern, 17; London and Blackwall, 8¾; London and Brighton, 107¾; London and North-Western, 127½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 28; Ditto, Fifths, 10¾; Ditto, £10 Shares, 34; London and South-Western, 58¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34; Midland, 72; Newmarket, 48; Norfolk, 40¾; North British, 34; North Devon, No. 1, 5⅜; North Staffordshire, 11¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21¾; Scottish Central, 72; Scottish Midland, 59¾; Shrewsbur and Birmingham, Class A, 8¾; Ditto, Class B, 6¾; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 18¾; Ditto, Oswestry, 13¾; Shropshire Union, 3¾; Thames Haven, 2¾, ex new; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6¾; West Cornwall, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 73; Ditto, Extensions, 19¾; Ditto, Purchase, 6¾; York and North Midland, 50¾.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 15¾; East Lincolnshire, 149; Gloucester Dean Forest, 31¾; Leeds and Bradford, 108; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Lowestoft Guarantee, 19¾; Reading, Guildford and Reigate, 5¾; West Valley, 3½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, No. 2, 3¾; Caledonian, 100; East Anglian, Six per Cents, 3½; Eastern Counties, Six per Cent. Stock, 14; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 16½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 16½; Ditto, Ten per Cent., 11¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eights, 8¾; Great Western, Four-and-half per Cent., 110; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6¾; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 149; Norfolk Extension, 22¾; North British, 110; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 4¾; Waterford and Kilkenny, 8¾ to 9; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101; Ditto, 5; York and North Midland, Purchase, 10¾.

FOREIGN.—Charleroi and Erquelines, 14½; Dutch Rhenish, 5¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 6¾; Grand Junction of France, 4¾; Luxembourg, 4¾; Ditto, Railway, 3¾; Madrid, Antonia, 9¾; Namur and Liege, ex interest, 6¾; Northern of France, 24¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 11¾; Paris and Lyons, 18; Paris and Rouen, 34¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 23¾ ex div.; Rouen and Havre, 13; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾; Western of France, 8.

Mining Shares have been in moderate request. Anglo-Californian have sold at ¾; Australian Freehold, ¾; Carson's Creek, 1; Cobre Copper, 40; English and Australian Smelting Company, 4¼; Liberty, 2¾; New Granada, ¾; Nouveau Monde, 1¾; Port Phillip, 1¾; and Santiago de Cuba, 11¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very limited scale, and in but middling condition. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at an advance of 1s per quarter, at which good clearances have been easily effected. Fine foreign wheats have changed hands to a fair extent, and the value of low and middling kinds has been well supported. Floating cargoes of wheat have produced full currencies, but Indian corn has ruled a shade lower. A steady business has been doing in barley, and malt has met a full inquiry. Low parcels of oats have given way 6d per quarter; but both beans and peas have improved in value 1s per quarter. The demand for flour has been unsatisfactory.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s, ditto, white, 42s to 46s; Yorkshire and Norfolk, red, 36s to 42s, ditto, white, 38s to 45s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 25s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 44s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 58s; Chevalier, 58s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincoln, 52s to 56s; beans, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Essex, 32s to 33s; Suffolk and Yorkshire, 34s to 35s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 34s to 36s, white, 36s to 38s; Kingston and Essex, 38s to 39s per quarter. Flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lb.—*Foreign.* American red wheat, 32s to 33s per barrel, French, 36s to 42s per sack.

The Scott Markets.—The general demand is in a very inactive state, and prices are almost nominal.

LEADENHALL.—Last week, sowing, 40s to 42s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s. Mediterranean and Odessa, ditto, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 37s to 37s per quarter. Cortlandt, 40s to 42s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 15s to £8; Baltic, £6 10s to £6 15s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 55s to 56s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 48s; white ditto, 60s to 68s; Foreign, red, 42s to 46s; white ditto, 48s to 56s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 32s 8d; peas, 31s 6d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 27s 9d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 30s 10d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds is in a very inactive state, at about stationary prices Common mixed congou is selling at 8d to 8½d per lb. The total stock in London on the 19th inst. was 44,053,000 lb, against 39,233,000 lb last year.

Sugar.—Although a fair average business has been transacted in most kinds of raw sugar, prices have ruled about 6d per cwt lower than in the previous week. Ordinary yellow Barbadoes, 34s 6d to 35s 6d; middling, 35s to 36s 6d; fine ditto, 37s to 38s; fine mixed, 36s 6d to 37s 6d; fine yellow Mauritius, 38s to 39s 6d; middling to good, 32s to 34s 6d; fine Bengal, 36s to 37s; Madras, 34s to 35s; fine white, 44s; fine white Benares, 45s per cwt. Molasses move off slowly, at from 47s to 49s per cwt. Crushed tolerably firm. The total consumption in the 19th inst. were 2,70...356 cwts against 2,271,979 ditto in 1851.

Coffee.—Although our last report only a limited business has been done in this market, yet good ordinary native Ceylon is still quoted at 44s to 44s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—The demand in this market is steady, but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in very moderate request, at a further decline of 2s per cwt. Fine mild qualities are selling to-day at 76s; mild ditto, 60s to 70s per cwt; and fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lb. No change in foreign. Irish bacon has given way 2s per cwt. Hams are in good request, and prices have a tendency upward. Landed prices are as follows:—Fine 80s, and fine hogs, 52s to 54s. Pork scarce, and prime India is worth 45s per tierce. No change in other articles.

Tallow.—The demand is less active, but P.Y.C. on the spot is held at 38s 9d per cwt. Town tal...w, 37s per cwt, on cash, rough fat, 2s 1d per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed, 28s to 28s, sondrum, and linseed oils move off from, and prices have an upward tendency. In other articles very little is doing.

Spirits.—Rum and brandy have given way 1d per gallon. Geneva, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; and East Indian 1s 6d per gallon proof. All other kinds of rum are quite as dear as last week. Brandy and corn spirits are in steady request, at fu...ormer rates.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is very inactive, but we have no decline to notice in prices

Wool.—The stock of Colonial wool is now 55,000 bales, which will shortly be submitted to public competition.

Potatoes. Old qualities are now nearly out of season. New ones are coming freely to hand, and in excellent condition.

Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled somewhat active at a further advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. In the value of other stock no change has taken place:—

Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s 0d; mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb. to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall. Rather a large business has been transacted in these markets, at extreme currencies:—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8 lb.

ROBERT HERSELL.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 18.

3d Foot: Lieutenant G Warburton to be Captain, vice Richardson; Ensign R S Warburton to be Lieutenant, vice G Warburton. 16th: Ensign F Retalack to be Lieutenant, vice Smith. 17th: Ensign G Cassels to be Ensign, vice Hon W H Herbert. 31st: Second Lieutenant E L Devereux to be First Lieutenant, vice Wilkie. 40th: Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Pinckney. 42d: Lieut A R M'Gregor to be Lieut, vice Macnabb. 43d: Lieut W Munro to be Captain, vice Hon [illegible]. 49th: Ensign F D Simpson to be Lieutenant, vice Wentworth; Ensign Hon W H Herbert to be Ensign, vice Stapleton. 56th: Ensign and Adjutant H Birch to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]; Second Lieutenant J A Gore to be Ensign, vice Ensign W Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 74th: [illegible] to be Ensign, vice [illegible]. 77th: Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 79th: Second Lieutenant [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Brooke. Ensign J E Isley to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 91st: Ensign G Reynolds to be Lieutenant, vice Black. Ensign C Bruce to be Ensign, vice [illegible]. 92d: Lieut W L Macneath to be Lieut, vice M'Gregor; Ensign Campbell to be Lieut, vice Cup. 93d: Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 94th: Ensign G Sexton to be Captain, vice Cornwall.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Lieut-Colonel Jones, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Hon [illegible].

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 14.

Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut Lloyd to be Captain, vice H C M Hawker; Second Lieut R Boyle to be First Lieutenant, vice Menzies, Second Lieut F G Pym to be First Lieutenant, vice H F Swain.

BANKRUPTS.

J S MANICO, Mark-lane, City, merchant.—T WHEELER, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, linkseeper.—J WALTHEW, Manchester, drysalter.—E M HADAWAY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—W WOOD, Hoyland, Nether, Yorkshire, timber-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T WENMAN, Birmingham, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W F BLACKBURN, St George's-place, Knightsbridge, and Mottenshe-street, Belgravia, coach-builder.—J A THUMAS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine-merchant.—W RICHARDSON, Lombard-street, merchant.—G BUTLAND, Luton, Bedfordshire, and Falcon-square, City, straw-bonnet manufacturer.—C L KELLEY, Wolverhampton, Worcestershire, grocer.—J CLARIDGE, Bristol, jeweller.—J F REEVES, J F REEVES, G REEVES, and A REEVES, Taunton, Somersetshire, serveners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D BLACK, Glasgow, spirit-dealer.—G PROUDFOOT and W CROWL, Inverness, contractors.

BIRTHS.

[illegible] Mary le Alstone, near Derby, the wife of William Gresley, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 10th inst, the wife of the Rev J G Hyde, of a daughter.—On the 11th inst, the wife of the Rev Charles Bullock, of a daughter.—On the 10th inst, the wife of the Rev W J Hall, vicar of Tetbenham, of a son.—On the 9th inst, the wife of the Rev Alfred Beaty, M.A., of a daughter.—On the 8th inst, the wife of the Rev John Randolph, of a daughter.—On the 10th inst, the wife of F H Medhurst, Esq., of Regent Hall, of a son.—On the 17th inst, at Sydney, Gloucestershire, the wife of S R Robinson, Esq, surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 21st inst, Sir John Craven Carden, Bart, of the Priory, Templemore, to Julia Isabella only daughter of Capt Charles G Robinson, R.N., of Viewmark-Glebe, N.B.—On the 10th inst, Sir Frederick Roger Roch, K C B, of Dunkellyn, in the county of Carnarvon, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late R Croft, Esq, of Castle Croft.—On the 10th inst, the Hon Mr Justice Stephen, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, to Caroline Cecelia [illegible] daughter of the late Joseph Seymour Bicknell, Esq, formerly of Fonthill Abbey, Surrey.—On Saturday last, at the parish church, Bradford, by the Rev [illegible] Kitchin, Esq, of Sheffield, youngest son of the late Rev George H Mitchell, Vicar of St Mary's and All Saints, Leicester, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J B Roberts, Esq, of Bradford, and grand daughter of the late Rev Christ Roberts, Vicar of Great Eddesbury, Rochdale, Yorkshire

DEATHS

On the 14th inst, at Bath, Lieut-Colonel [illegible] Bart, of Kilmorie, Ayrshire, and late of the 1st Royal Regiment of Dragoons.—On the 15th inst, at Bath, Mary Ann, relict of the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart, D.C.L., M.P. for the University of Oxford.—On the 16th inst, at Bath, Christopher, aged 58, a coal merchant of the Inner Custom House Quay, Dublin.—On the 16th inst, at Bath, Frances, the wife of Andrew Johnston, Esq, and eldest daughter of the late T Powys Buxton, Bart, of Northcrepps Hall, Norfolk.—On the 16th inst, Cecil William Latham, the beloved child of the Hon Captain and Mrs Francis Maude, aged 2 years and 7 months.

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1851	351	2[illegible] 1 5	10,527 17 2
Total	3374	1,32[illegible] 8 1	57,949 18 8

From this it is found that the business done during the last year is larger than that of any preceding year, and that 613 Policies were effected, yielding Annual Premiums to the extent of £10,527.
This Society is the only one possessing Tables for the Assurance of Diseased Lives. The premium charged in such cases is reduced to ordinary rates on restoration to permanent health.
Healthy Lives assured at lower rates than at most other offices.
A Reversionary Bonus was added to the Policies at last Division of Profits, equal to about 50 per cent. on the premiums paid.
The Policies issued by this Society give greater facilities to parties going to or residing in Foreign Climates than those of any other Company. Premiums for India and the Colonies very moderate.
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the Country.
F G P. NEISON, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, No. 50, Regent-street. City Branch—No 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London. Established 1806.
Policy-Holders' Capital, £1,238,855.
Annual Income, £153,000. Bonus declared, £743,000.
Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £2,087,738.
PRESIDENT.
The Right Hon Earl Grey.
DIRECTORS.
William Henry Stone, Esq, Chairman.
Henry B Alexander, Esq, Deputy Chairman.

Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq	Benjamin Oliviera, Esq
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John Maclean, M.D., F.S.S., 29 Upper Montague-street, Montague-square
The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices; the Rate without Bonus is lower than that of most other offices
The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of Premiums.
Policies issued by this Office are purchased at their full value or [illegible] years
[illegible] he may repair the omission any time within twelve months, upon proof of good health.
The Profits (subject to a trifling deduction) are divided among the Insured. The plan upon which they are added gives to each party insured a share proportionate to the amount of the Premiums he has contributed.
[illegible] years,
In addition to this advantage which is now offered to the Policyholders in this Office, an annual addition or bonus is made to each policy in anticipation of the quinquennial division of profits
EXAMPLES OF [illegible] THE SURRENDER OF BONUSES.

Policy No.	Sum Insured.	Original Premium.		[illegible] to be further [illegible]
1806	£2500	£79 10 10	Extinguished	£1222 2 0
1811	1000	33 19 2	ditto	230 17 8
1818	1000	34 16 10	ditto	114 18 10

EXAMPLES OF BONUSES ADDED TO OTHER POLICIES.

Policy No.	Date.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Total with additions, to be further increased.
521	1807	£900	£982 12 1	£1882 12 1
1174	1810	1200	1160 5 6	2360 5 6
3192	1820	5000	3558 17 8	8558 17 8

When a personal application is attended with inconvenience, full particulars may be obtained upon application by a letter addressed "To the Agent of the Provident Life Office," in any of the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom, or "To the Directors," 50, Regent-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Vacancy now offers for TWO YOUNG LADIES of good education [illegible]

FANCY BUSINESS.—To be disposed of, a BARGAIN, with immediate possession; situated UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON [illegible]

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, [illegible], Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and [illegible] from Ten till Nine daily Persons of all ages received [illegible] taught at any time suiting their own convenience [illegible] twelve easy lessons Separate rooms for ladies, to [illegible] (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend —For terms, &c, [illegible] Smart, as above.

LONDON COLONIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION and RAGGED DORMITORY of Adult Male Criminals, 9 Great Smith-street [illegible] Abbey). Seven Inmates emigrated to America on [illegible] having spent twelve months in the Institution, and having [illegible] satisfactory indications of reformed character. Several are ready for emigration, and aid is earnestly solicited, that without delay they may be enabled to go to America.
SHAFTESBURY, Chairman
J C WOOD Treasurer.

HYDROPATHY.—MOOR-PARK, FARNHAM [illegible] the Three, at 80, Harley-street Cavendish-square, and will visit patients, by appointment, at their own residences, in London, on any other day, for the customary fee.

CLARENDON, NEW YORK.—This Hotel [illegible] proprietor has attended personally to the entire arrangements and construction of the interior, and does not hesitate to say that [illegible] for comfort and luxury [illegible]
[illegible] bath rooms, closets, and every convenience connecting Over fifty suites of rooms are provided with bath-rooms and water-closets. The furniture, which is made expressly for the [illegible]
The whole establishment contains over 200 rooms, and has every modern improvement which has been introduced into the most elegant private residences of this city.
March 23d, 1852. O C PUTNAM, Proprietor

DIATONIC FLUTE.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT [illegible] fingerings, which give great facility to the performer The superiority of its tone, tune, and workmanship is attested by the most eminent professors, including Mr. Richardson, [illegible] of whom, with a description of the flute, are forwarded free.—Manufactory, 135, Fleet-street.—A SICCAMA, Patentee

ANDERSON'S PORTABLE SPRING SPECTACLES, that never slip from the face. Double Eyeglasses, to open and close with one hand only Inventions of the utmost importance Sold by HARRIS and SONS, Opticians, 52, Great Russell-street, London; and all recognised agents.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, for Travellers [illegible]

THE BEST MATTING and MATS of COCOA-NUT FIBRE [illegible] awarded the Prize Medal to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS "differ from other patterns, not merely in shape and design, but in their great superiority of fit [illegible], April [illegible] List of Prices, and mode of self-measurement, sent free [illegible]
RICHARD FORD, 38, POULTRY, LONDON (late of 185, Strand).

LEWIS'S RHATANY TOOTH-POWDER [illegible] that the trial will ensure [illegible] the signature of the sole Proprietor, W LEVER, 31, Moorgate-street (near the Bank of England), where it is sold wholesale and retail, in boxes 1s and 2s 6d each; and of all druggists in town and country

PENCIL-CUTTER and SHARPENER, by Messrs A MARION and CO. Registered 5th September, 1851, and 13th March, 1852; Act 6 & 7 Vict, c 65.—Indispensable to Architects, Engineers, Artists, Offices, Schools, and general use.—This simple instrument cuts quickly, without soiling the fingers or breaking, as done by a lathe, all pencils, large or small, common or drawing, giving them, if required, the fineness of a needle's point. A small box contains the instrument and the instruction. 4s 6d, or 4s 10d if by post.
INDEX, NEW and ELEGANT BOOK-MARKER, to find immediately the Page and Line required.—Registered 28th June 1851, Act 6 & 7 Vict., c 65.—Suitable for Books, Manuscripts Account-books, &c. An indispensable addition to the Library Each elegant box contains twenty-five markers. 1s 6d, or 1s 10d if by post.
PAPETERIE MARION, Nos 152, Regent-street; and 14, Cité Bergère, Paris Spécialité for Fancy Papers and Envelopes, Mourning and Wedding Stationery. Bronzes executed by the first artists in Paris.

MESSRS. HARDING and COMPANY, SCHOMBERG-HOUSE, PALL-MALL, have the honour to announce that their entire Suite of Apartments are NOW OPEN, and replete with every Novelty of the Season.
The MOURNING DEPARTMENT has been assigned a separate commodious Room, and comprises every requisite the occasion may require.
The GENTLEMAN'S DEPARTMENT also occupies a separate Room, and contains every article in use or fashion.
The SHAWLS and MANTLES now occupying the noble Libraries of the Mansion present respectively most extensive assortments, and within the most moderate range of prices.
The General Stock of the House, consisting of Silks, Lace, Embroideries, Ball and Evening Dresses, Fancy Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and Millinery, comprises every Novelty in British and Foreign Manufacture
Messrs HARDING and Co.'s charges are reduced to the most moderate rate.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD. Tea is advertised as being very good and very strong at 3s 4d per lb, but the best Tea sold at 3s 4d [illegible] supplied by DAKIN and CO.
Tea is advertised as the finest Congou Tea at 3s 8d per lb, but the best Tea obtainable at that price is supplied at No 1, St Paul's Churchyard.
Tea is offered for sale at 4s per lb as the finest imported, but the Tea supplied at 4s per lb by Dakin and Co is not only the very best obtainable at the price [illegible] passed.
DAKIN and CO, Tea Merchants, Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, [illegible], Albemarle-street, Piccadilly [illegible] Gamekeepers TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary [power] that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring and the Double Stars [illegible] newly-invented Spectacles.
DEAFNESS. NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinarily powerful, small, newly invented Instrument for Deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear [illegible] and at public assemblies [illegible]
Aurists and Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

THE WINES of FRANCE and GERMANY have been carefully gathered [illegible] respective localities by JAMES CAMPBELL, for Sale at the REGENT-STREET WINE CELLARS, where, with all other FOREIGN WINES, they can be [illegible] whose reputation has been appreciated by the public in his City Establishments during the twenty-five years. Post-office orders, remittances, or town references should be addressed to JAMES CAMPBELL, [illegible] street, London

PAUL GAGE'S TONIC ANTI-PHLEGMATIC ELIXIR.—This Elixir has nothing of the irritating action of pills and other antibilious medicines It is tonic at the same time as refreshing, and there is never any danger [illegible] happy combination of aromatic and bitter vegetables [illegible] sweetened liquid, lightly spirituous, and, when properly [illegible] has effected, in the hands of the most celebrated practitioners, most wonderful cures in desperate cases. Its taste is agreeable Its use does not require any severe diet, and allows one in all seasons to attend to one's usual occupations. It may be administered to the most tender infancy and the greatest old age.—462, New Oxford-street, London.—Price 4s. 6d. a bottle.—Pamphlet gratis.

SILVER CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO VISCOUNT DUNCAN, M.P., BY THE CITY OF BATH.

PLATE PRESENTED TO VISCOUNT DUNCAN, M.P.

On Saturday last, a deputation from the city of Bath attended at Lord Duncan's residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to present his Lordship with a piece of plate, subscribed for by persons of various political parties, in acknowledgment of his valuable, persevering, and energetic exertions which the repeal of the Window-Tax last year crowned with success. The deputation, consisting of W. Hunt, Esq. (ex-Mayor of Bath); T. Gill, Esq.; and Thomas Herrett, Esq. (Sheriff), were received by his Lordship and Viscountess Duncan, the Earl and Countess of Camperdown, Sir G. Phillips, and other distinguished members of his Lordship's family.

The Testimonial is a massive silver candelabrum, convertible into an *épergne*. From a triangular base rises an oak trunk with six branches, e ornamented with foliage and acorns. At the angles of the base are three figures in frosted silver—Aurora, Hygeia, and a Roman orator—emblematical of light, health, and eloquence. On two sides of the base are the arms of the city of Bath and the family arms of the noble Lord; and on the third the following inscription:—

Presented to their Parliamentary representative, Lord Viscount Duncan, by the people of Bath and other friends wholly irrespective of political party, as a testimonial of their esteem and gratitude for his Lordship's able and unremitting exertions through five sessions of Parliament in seeking to obtain the abolition of the Window Duty, and which at length was so happily and decisively effected in 1851.

The Plate was designed and manufactured by Mr. Poole, of Bath: its weight is 322 ounces; and it is a very beautiful work.

The testimonial was presented by Mr. Hunt, with an appropriate address, thanking his Lordship for his public services since 1841, and his uniform attention to their local interests, irrespective of political party. He also strongly expressed the regret of a large majority of the constituency, of all shades of opinion, that it was not Lord Duncan's intention of allowing them another opportunity of returning him as one of the representatives of the city of Bath.

Lord Duncan, in his reply, congratulated the deputation on the successful issue of the struggle which the design of the memorial so faithfully illustrates; his Lordship adding that he would not consent to monopolise, but merely to share with others, the merit of directing public attention to a grievance, which, fortunately for our character as a civilised and enlightened nation, has ceased to exist in this country.

"I believe," said his Lordship, "that Bath has profited by the remission of the tax as much, if not more, than any other town in the kingdom. This only proves how partial it has been in its operation. The benefit of its remission must be felt especially by the working classes, to whom light and air to their rooms and dwellings is nothing less than strength and health. The revenue has not suffered by this remission; there is little doubt that the saving from the window-tax has been partially employed in the purchase of those articles that affect the Excise and Customs.

After the presentation, the deputation, with several distinguished friends invited by his Lordship to meet them, partook of an elegant *déjeûner*.

THE LATE M. PRADIER, THE FRENCH SCULPTOR.

We have already announced the death of this most eminent of modern sculptors, which recently took place near Paris. His end was sudden and affecting. While wandering with his young daughter and a party of friends on a day's excursion amid the beauties of Bougival, a momentary sense of discomfort led him to take rest in the house of M. Eugène Forcade, while the rest strayed on, unconscious of the fact, to Marly. Apoplexy had marked him for its own, and in a few hours he was dead; and when his daughter knew that illness had detained him, she was an orphan.

James Pradier was born of a respectable family of artists, of limited means, at Geneva, on January 3, 1796. His strong inclination for sculpture manifested itself when he was but ten years old; and at fifteen he was distinguished by his fine taste and talent for observation of nature.

About the year 1811, M. Denon, President of the French Institute, and Member of the Academy of Fine Arts, visited Geneva, and heard of the juvenile artist, who was in a few days placed under the eminent French sculptor Lemot. In 1812 he was a competitor for the great prize of Rome, given by the French Government, but failed to obtain it, because the work he executed exceeded the required dimensions; he, however, obtained a gold medal instead. The next year he carried off the grand prize, and went to Rome to study for five years. Here many original statues and sketches bore ample testimony to the perseverance of the French school, the skill of the master, and the genius of the young artist. "Orpheus," "The Centaure and la Bacchante," "Niobide," "Venus," "A Nymph," are fine illustrations of the precocious talent of the *élève de Rome*, partaking of the style of the Greek school.

In 1819 Pradier returned to the School of the Fine Arts of Paris, where he exhibited his group of "Cupid and Venus," "Promethena," "The Graces," "Psyche," an "Odalisque," "Phryné," "The Spring," and "Anacreon with Cupid."

Besides an immense variety of statuettes, sketches, and studies, Pradier has sculptured the four "Renommées" on the front of the Arc de l'Etoile; decorated the fountain of Molière at Paris, as well as the monument erected to the memory of the late Duke of Berry, carved in white marble, and then cast one in silver; the celebrated statuette of "Sappho;" the sparkling fountain at Nismes; and, finally, the two statues of "Victory" to be placed on the Monument to Napoleon.

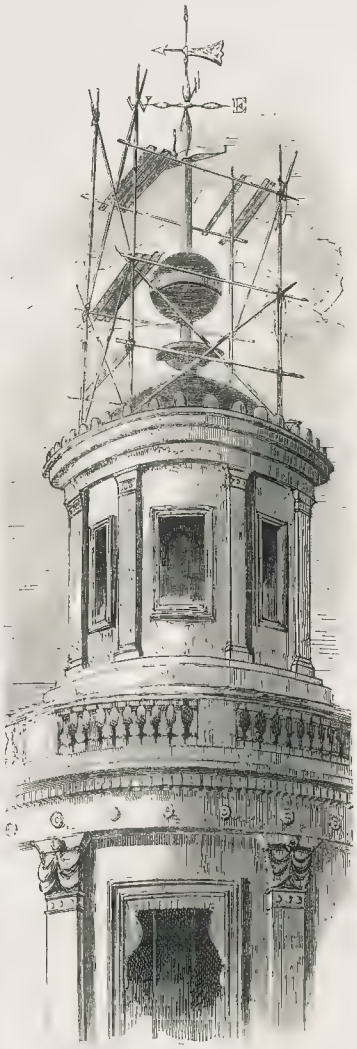
The characteristics of all Pradier's works are great originality and boldness, combined with remarkable chasteness and elegance.

A few days previous to his death, when he was in perfect health, Pradier completed a bust of himself in white marble, gilt, which will be placed upon the pedestal of the sculptor's monument: this bust is in the present Exhibition at Paris, with a statue of "Sappho," also by Pradier. As soon as the directors of the Exhibition heard of the sculptor's death, they ordered a black veil to be thrown over the "Sappho," the effect of which our Artist has represented in the accompanying illustration.

PRADIER'S STATUE OF SAPPHO, AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, VEILED IN MEMORY OF THE SCULPTOR.

REGULATION OF TIME BY THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

It will, doubtless, be recollected that for some time past arrangements have been pending between the Electric Telegraph Company, the Astronomer Royal, and the South-Eastern Railway Company, for the establishment and transmission throughout London and the provinces of mean Greenwich or uniform time. For this purpose, a system of ingenious apparatus has been constructed upon the dome of the Telegraph Company's West-end station, No. 448, opposite Hungerford Market. The operations commenced by erecting on the summit of the cupola of the building, under the direction of Mr. Sandys, the apparatus designed by Mr. Edwin Clarke, the Company's engineer. The scaffolding was 30 feet high, and from its summit an uninterrupted view of London and the river was obtainable, the total height of the apparatus being about 110 feet above the level of the



TIME-BALL AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STATION, WEST STRAND.

Thames. The scaffolding having been secured, the next step was that of raising the apparatus, which consists of a long quadrangular shaft or pillar of wood, 38 feet high, and 8 feet in circumference, formed of three sections. The first section of this hollow shaft was fixed by the workmen into the floor of the room underneath the dome, and thence carried through and joined on the second section and the third, the latter of which was then passed through the centre of a large globe or ball, which is intended by means of sympathetic electrical action to fall every day simultaneously with the well-known ball on the top of the Greenwich Observatory, between which and the Strand the electric wires have been completed for the purpose, so as to indicate to all London and the vessels below bridge exact Greenwich time. The ball is nearly 6 feet high, and 16 feet in circumference. It is formed of zinc, painted black, with a broad white belt round it. The shaft is continued a few feet above the ball, and at the extremity is a bright gilded weather vane, with "E. T. C." on it. The apparatus is provided with an air cylinder, in connexion with the telegraphic wires between London and Greenwich; so that when the ball at Greenwich falls, an instantaneous shock of electricity will be communicated along them; and this, acting on an electrical trigger connected with the ball in the Strand, will cause it to fall simultaneously with the one at Greenwich. The first experiment will be tried when the arrangements for the purpose are perfected. The cost of carrying out this novel chronometrical machine is estimated at £1000.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

FINE ARTS.

THE RUSTIC ARTIST DRAWING FROM NATURE.

BY W. HEMSLEY.

SUCH is the name of a clever little picture by W. Hemsley, exhibited at the National Institution of Fine Arts, in Regent-street. There is a good deal of originality in the idea, and a nice perception of character displayed in the various features of the personages who compose the interesting group. An unhappy house-dog has been seized, and set up on end against the back of a chair, a [illegible] of being passed round his neck for greater security, whilst an embryo Sir Joshua takes his portrait on a slate. Look at the knitted [illegible] and scrutinising gaze of the artist! There can be no mistake about his being in earnest, and, to use the stereotyped phrase, "thoroughly imbued with his subject." The dog, admonished by the threatening fist of an aide-de-camp, passively submits to the operation, which he seems to understand is intended to promote the general hilarity of the family party. The bystanders have each something to say in the matter, though, like *Juliet*, they discourse only with their eyes. The little girl is wrapped in mute astonishment; the bigger boy, in the centre, enjoys the joke heartily; whilst the smaller gentleman, examining the artist's work over his shoulder, has all the air and intelligence of a connoisseur.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SIXTH NOTICE.)

WHATEVER may be the cause, it is, as we remarked at the outset of our critical labours for the season, the Academicians have done little towards the furnishing forth of the present exhibition—little indeed, whether the term be applied to the number or the character of their works. Charles Landseer, the keeper of the Institution, although he certainly exhibits three pictures, and therefore looks in the index to be an exception to the "singularity" observable in his brother R.A.'s, disappoints us when we come to the works themselves. No. 47, "The Death of Edward III." is a painful, not to say humiliating subject, to which the artist has failed of giving any ennobling interest. The story is taken from the Romanist historian, Lingard—

> On the morning of his death, the Lady Alice Perers drew the ring from his finger and departed. The other domestics had separated to plunder the palace; but a priest, who chanced to be present, hastening to the bed of the dying monarch, admonished him of his situation, and bade him prepare himself to appear before his Creator. Edward, who had just strength sufficient to thank him, took a crucifix into his hands, kissed it, wept, and expired.

To a man thoroughly awake with the solemnity of such an incident, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings under which the historian wrote, the scene offered opportunities for the production of a touching and effective picture; but this has not been the case here. The Lady Alice Perers is a commonplace-looking individual: and there is a coarseness of feature and a vulgarity of expression in the heads, both of the dying monarch and of the priest, which deny them either sympathy or respect on the part of the spectator. This artist's other works are of the most trifling kind: two very small pieces (91), "A Painter's Study," a commonplace collection of old armour, goblets, and articles of costume, not over and above well copied; and (99) "The Bird's-meat man," a curly-headed and rather sentimental looking fellow, with a basket of chickweed and groundsel, standing outside an ancient porch, wherein is a little spaniel barking furiously at him. These are childish affairs for an R.A. to indulge in.

H. W. Phillips has a picture of "The Magdalen" (No. 286)—

> [illegible] last at the cross, and earliest at the tomb.

The penitent sits in an attitude of intense grief, in a wild rocky spot, the cross being seen on high in the distance. The prevailing tone is dark blue, as of the early morn before sunrise, throwing the figure into relief. We like the simplicity of the treatment observed in this work, which, with a little more of the [illegible]er expression of grief thrown into the face, would be worthy of unqualified commendation.

Four circular pieces by C. Brookes, in the middle room, two and two on either side of the two doors, emblematical of the four seasons, are of a merit which must not pass unacknowledged. They are four little groups of children, something after the manner of Giulio Romano and the followers of his school; and the idea in each is pretty and appropriate. In "Spring" we have the youngest urchin of three tempted forward by the presentation of a primrose, which one of his elder companions has just gathered; in "Summer" all three are disporting themselves in a rich yellow corn [illegible] decked with poppies and other field flowers; "Autumn" gives them grapes, peaches, and other fruits of the season; and "Winter" clothes their hitherto naked forms with sheep-skins, in which they strive to make themselves as warm and comfortable as possible. The groups are all designed with great spirit and taste; and the execution of the figures and the colouring of the flesh are better than we too often find in modern attempts of this kind.

G. B. O'Neill has a very clever little picture, the "Foundling" (No. 235), founded upon a passage in Crabbe's "Parish Register"—

> To name an infant met our vi[illegible]
> Assembled all, as such event requires—
> Frequent and full, the rural sages sate,
> And speakers many urged the long debate—
> . . . . . .
> Some harden'd knaves, who roved the country round,
> Had left a babe within the parish bound.

The gravity which pervades the assembly of "rural sages," deliberating upon the necessary parochial proceedings in regard to the little stranger, is happily contrasted with the important earnestness of the old lady who has brought the intruder before them, and who seems proud of her charge, and the playful mood of the child itself, who, little dreaming of the terrors of a parish board, wants to snatch up an old gentleman's red leather spectacle-c[illegible] Another old gentleman contemplates the young intruder through a pocket-glass, with a mixture of indifference and idle curiosity, just as he would scan a tortoise, or hedgehog, or other strange apparition. The colouring is delicate and effective.

Unfavourably hung up in a corner in the West Room is a little picture by W. Davis, of Liverpool, which betrays much earnestness of intention

"THE RUSTIC ARTIST DRAWING FROM NATURE."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

under a garb of unaffected simplicity. "The Canary" (443) introduces us to a poor sedulous girl, in an humble attic, the sole companions of whose leisure are a gold fish and a canary. To the latter, whose cage is hung up in the sun, she is conveying his daily supply of water, for which he is looking out from behind his wire barrier. There is something in the expression of the girl which speaks of privation, yet of content—of patient toil and much struggling in the wide world without, and of great reward and comfort in the inspiriting notes of her dear canary. The colouring is sober, perhaps rather too much so for ensuring effect at a first view; but still, upon the whole, well in keeping with the moral of the situation.

Amongst the landscapes in the same room we remark two very agreeable ones, placed side by side: that by M. A. Kuytenbrouwer (503), "A Ruin in Ardennes," is a romantic spot, in which rock and wood are harmoniously intermixed, a very warm delicate atmosphere pervading the whole. No. 504, by F. W. Hulme, "The River Llugwy Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales," is cooler in tone, but very dashing and masterly in treatment.

Next door to the above we have a fiery-red production, by G. P. Manby (535), "The Medicine Man, or Doctor, performing his medicines or mysteries over a dying chief, with the skin of a [illegible] curious articles of dress thrown over him, with his mystery rattle and spear, which he supposes possesses a supernatural power in the art of healing and curing the sick," a scene taken from 'Catlin's History of the North American Indians,' and curious enough in its way, but the merit of which would be better appreciated at the Egyptian Hall than where it is. Our great astonishment is that an artist of any ability and resources [illegible] industriously and creditably accomplished.

"THE FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD."—BY R. ANSDELL.

The fine picture exhibited at the Royal Academy last year by R. Ansdell, entitled "The Fight for the Standard," is at present on view at Messrs. Hering and Remington's, in Regent street, previous to being engraved by H. T. Ryall. Both on account of the historical interest of the event pourtrayed, and the masterly style of its execution, this work was well entitled to be reproduced and multiplied by the hand of the engraver.

The hero of the fight is Sergeant Ewart, of the Scots Greys, who had the honour of taking from the enemy one of the three French eagles which were taken at the battle of Waterloo. The eagle in question was that of the 45th Infantry, surnamed the "Invincibles," and was inscribed with the names of the battles of Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, Eylau, and Friedland.

Ewart had a severe contest for the eagle. The bearer of it aimed a blow at the lower part of his body, but he parried the thrust and cut him down. He was next assailed by a Polish Lancer, who hurled his lance at him; but he dexterously threw off the weapon, and, before he could recover himself, cut him upwards through the chin. He then was attacked by a foot-soldier, who, after firing, charged him with the bayonet, but he soon shared the fate of his companions. He then was called to by General Ponsonby: "You brave fellow, take that to the rear; you have done enough till you get rid of it." He afterwards rode into Brussels with his trophy, amid the acclamations of thousands.

The moment chosen by the artist is when Ewart, having seized the standard from the infantry-man, is defending himself from the attack of the Polish Lancer. The two combatants are on horseback, [illegible] facing the spectator, the Pole on a dark [illegible], with his [illegible] latter is seen as falling from his horse under the fatal blow [illegible] Scotsman. [illegible] figures are drawn with wonderful spirit and truth [illegible] the expression of the victor's face is exactly that of resolute and collected courage, so requisite on such an occasion. The only other figures introduced are those of the dead standard-bearer of the 45th, and another soldier, which are prostrate under the horse's feet. We have never seen any group of the kind more severely historical in treatment, and so entirely free from adventitious aids. The work is, therefore, a worthy tribute to the memory of one of the many brilliant achievements of an ever memorable day, and deserves to become popular with all who have a patriotic feeling in the matter.

Of Sergeant Ewart a few more words are due, writing now, as we do on the thirty-seventh anniversary of the [illegible] brave men, he bore his honour [illegible] much less proud of the c[illegible] course of the action of [illegible] Scotch physician at Manch[illegible]

On the morning of the 18th, a little before twelve o'clock, the Scots Greys were ordered to charge a body of French infantry at some distance, which order they instantly proceeded to execute in a column of two deep, Sergeant Ewart in this charge being the front man of Cornet Kinchant. Ewart, on reaching the enemy, immediately singled out a French officer, whom, from being a very expert swordsman, he soon disarmed, and was on the point of cutting him down when Mr. Kinchant, on hearing the officer crying out, "Ah, mercy, mercy, Angleterre!" [illegible] prisoner." [illegible] Mr. [illegible] dress to the sergeant, had cried that he had surrendered and was their prisoner, and dropped his sabre. Mr. Kinchant, to whom the French officer had delivered up his sword, addressed him in French and ordered him to move to the rear. Ewart was then preparing to proceed in the charge, when he heard the report of a pistol behind him, and turning round from a suspicion of some treachery, the first object which met his eye was Mr. Kinchant falling backwards over his horse apparently in a lifeless state, and the French officer attempting to hide his pistol under his coat. Indignant at such a dastardly act, Ewart instantly wheeled round, and was upon entreated by the [illegible] to which he returned was, "Ask mercy of God, for the de'il a bit of mercy will ye get at my hands," and with one stroke of his sabre severed his head from his body, leaving a lifeless trunk on the field of battle. Ewart, continued [illegible] "feels proud of having revenged the death of this young officer, to whom he was strongly attached, and whose death he never failed to deplore, and for whom he confesses to have had more respect than for any other officer under whom he might have served during the twenty-four years he had been in the regiment: and what afflicts him more than all is, that after the most diligent inq[illegible] friends, and the only [illegible]

"A LESSON FOR HUMANITY." PAINTED BY T. J. BARBER.

The other day we had the pleasure of inspecting, at Alderman Moon's, a new picture, just completed, by T. J. Barker, entitled "A Lesson for Humanity." The subject is a touching and graceful episode in the career of the great Napoleon; and most gracefully and effectively has it been treated by the rising artist, whose former picture of "The Meeting of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher on the Evening of the Battle of Waterloo" won the approval of the critical world, and stamped the producer of it as one of the most promising of the talents of the day. The incident may be briefly stated.—During the campaign in Italy, after the hard-fought field of Bassano, Napoleon visited the field, accompanied by his staff. Surrounded by the dying and the dead, the enthusiasm of his officers (already flushed with conquest) was in nowise checked by the distressing scenes which on every side met their gaze; when, of a sudden, standing across their path, they beheld a heartrending group—a large dog crouched over the dead body of an Austrian soldier, and howling piteously, his gaze turned toward heaven! The iron-hearted conqueror, who had beheld bloodshed and death in th[illegible] manifestations, was not proof against this touch of canine fidelity and unaffected sorrow. "There, gentlemen," he exclaimed with deep and unaccustomed emotion, "that dog teaches a lesson for humanity!"

Such is the simple story, which, combining all the true essentials of poetry, has been most effectively, delicately, and feelingly rendered by the artist.

Napoleon and his Generals (Marmont, Massena, Angereau, and Berthier) are portraits—the first-named taken from Canova's bust, the others from pictures in the Gallery of Versailles. On one side of the picture is a very interesting group compri[illegible] a wounded soldier raising him[illegible] General [illegible] administering a cordial to another [illegible] The background is occupied by a view of the town of Bassano [illegible] the lofty Alps, seen through a very delicate medium. The execution throughout is remarkably spirited; the manipulation, as displayed in the various textures of horseflesh, armour, old gun carriages, &c., is inimitably accurate. The horse of the dead soldier, very boldly foreshortened, is, without question, one of th[illegible] es of the kind we know of in modern art. On all accounts the picture will make an effective and interesting engraving.

Gold in Australia.—The Government assay office in South Australia, is in actual operations, and on the first day 29 0 ounces were deposited. The Government are taking steps to open up a road direct to Mount Alexander, in order to bring the gold from thence under escort to Adelaide.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

SURREY.

BY T. ROWLANDSON, C.E., F.G.S.

Population .. .. [illegible] | Area .. .. 907,920 acres.

Soils.—This county possesses soils of a very varied character, and in some places much intermixed. Parts of Bagshot Heath are amongst the most sterile lands in England, whilst a portion of the most noted hop-grounds in the vicinity of Farnham have a natural fertility rarely equalled, and nowhere excelled. The southern portion of the county is occupied by the Weald clay, of a tough, tenacious character, which, from the want of artificial drainage, is very retentive of moisture, a circumstance that occasions the climate over the Weald to be cold and damp. To such as have not visited this district, but who are acquainted with the comparatively small average annual rain in the Weald, the luxuriance of the lichens and mosses that are found growing on the timber, hedgerows, walls, palings, &c., would be incredible, being of more vigorous growth than that found in the moist climate of the English northern, Scotch, and Irish mountains. The district which adjoins, and is [illegible] of the Wealds of Sussex and Kent, extends in its most southern part, the whole width of Surrey from Wilderwick to Haselmere, a distance of more than thirty miles. It contracts on the western side in proceeding from Haselmere to Godalming, being deeply indented between these towns with a sandy loam. The Weald of Surrey is characterised by great sameness of physical properties: its elevation above the level of the sea is but trifling for an inland district. The subsoil of the Weald is even more retentive than the surface. Much wood is grown in the Weald, though rather of an interspersed and hedgerow character. On a fine summer's day the view of the Weald from Hindhead (890 feet above the level of the sea) presents a beautiful sylvan appearance. The Weald clay is easily rendered unfit for the plough by wet weather; and, when once completely soaked with rain, requires a very long course of dry and windy weather, to adapt it for aration. Parallel with and adjoining the Weald is a wide extent of country occupied by the lower greensand, which rises to considerable elevations, the summits of Hindhead and Leith Hills being respectively more than 900 feet above the level of the sea; in fact, this part of Surrey forms the greatest development of the lower greensand to be found in England, which, according to the ordinary estimation, here reaches a thickness of not less than 600 feet. The general characters of this formation are, easily recognisable in the country between Sevenoaks, Reigate, Dorking, and Godalming, for the study of which the railway affords great facilities. In this district it consists of thick masses of coarse quartzose light yellow sands, interstratified with others of a finer grain and of a brighter colour, ochreous and shaded red, sometimes nearly white, and adapted for glass-making; and irregular bands of hard very ferruginous sandstone, and seams of chert, are sometimes common. Subordinate to the whole are a few beds of greensand and clay; and at Nutfield there is found the celebrated bed of Fuller's earth. In some places the strata pass into soft porous sandstones; and in others they again become argillaceous. As a whole the lower greensand is very absorbent and permeable, [illegible] From its not [illegible] rally known, we [illegible] centuries ago the district under notice afforded [illegible] iced in England, the ore [illegible] the [illegible] stones previously noticed. These were smelted with the wood [illegible] d so [illegible] ly pervaded this [illegible] discovered in the [illegible] of water, [illegible] ponds and "Hammer" pond [illegible] has in a similar manner obtained its title, although the "Hammer" worked by the stream from Wotton has long ceased to work, and the derivation of the name or the previous existence of such works has become forgotten for generations. As the subject is likely to become a prominent public matter within a short period, we ought not to omit to mention that this is a portion of the district from which the Board of Health propose to obtain a supply of water for the use of the metropolis. Gaugings made for the purpose during the last summer have clearly demonstrated that 20,000,000 gallons daily of the finest water that it is possible to procure within any reasonable distance [illegible] ed from the lower greensands [illegible] other adjuncts to which there [illegible] ring difficulties, a supply probably [illegible] of South London ought to look well to this, seeing that within the limits of their own county it is practicable to obtain a supply of water so much superior to that procurable from the Thames, with all its pollutions and annually increasing ratio of contaminations. Next to the lower greensand is found a narrow band of stiff soil, known as the "gault," consisting of bluish or dark greenish-grey tenacious clay. Throughout its range it maintains an almost constant uniformity of chara[illegible] is of a very impermeable character [illegible] comes the upper greensand [illegible] base of the North Downs from Godstone, by Merstham, to Farnham. The most celebrated hop-grounds of Farnham are parts of this formation, which, in Surrey, generally consists of soft, light-coloured, calcareous, green sandstones, with hard, compact, calcareous beds, amongst which are found those remarkable phosphoric stony concretions to which the term "coprolites" has been given. These coprolites are now extensively used for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime. An excellent paper on the phosphoric strata of the chalk formation appeared in the ninth volume of the Journal of the Royal [illegible] Society of England, written by Professor Way and Mr. Paine, of Farnham, from which it appears that the proportion of phosphate of lime in these coprolites amounts to from 50 to 60 per cent. of bone-earth phosphate. Alluding to the chalk marl which lies below the well-known chalk rock, these gentlemen state that it is generally of a soft texture, and of a dirty grey colour, and in many districts the stratum of marl has been extensively quarried for the purposes of manure; and in earlier times it appears to have been applied to a [illegible] day. Wherever it outcrops, [illegible] fertility. The prolific crops of wheat, beans, and clover which are grown with the aid of a comparatively small quantity of manure attest its productive capabilities. The application of bones has usually failed in producing any apparent benefit: this might well be imagined, seeing that it contains 3·75 cent. of bone per earth. On the other hand, experience has shown that manures rich in nitrogen have proved signally beneficial. In the first division of the upper greensand, or zone of fossiliferous green marl, the greenest marl is not always the richest; but, on the contrary, that which is intermixed with calcareous matter of a white and brown colour affords the largest percentage of phosphoric acid. The influence of this marl was strikingly exemplified in the effect produced by a narrow band which ran through a field covered with wheat at the time of the survey under notice. The quantity of phosphoric minerals which may be here obtained the gentlemen previously quoted [illegible] serve that it would be difficult to estimate, but would certainly amount to many thousand tons. [illegible] worked [illegible] at a former period, as [illegible] the appearance of partially filled-up pits, near which were lying heaps of phosphoric nodules, at that time rejected as useless, conclusively proving that the agricultural value of this soil was well known at an early period.

Stretching from Farnham to the county of Kent, is a considerable surface formed of the chalk, being only a very narrow band at its western end, but gradually expanding from Guildford towards the east, attaining its greatest width between Godston and Croydon. This chalk district forms the celebrated North Downs, the high lands being commonly known as the "Hogsback." Epsom and Banstead Downs are situate in this district: the mutton from the latter has been famed since the days of the Merry Monarch. Adjoining the northern edge of the chalk are the sands and mottled clays of the tertiary series, which, however, form only a very narrow band in Surrey, being more fully developed in the adjoining county of Kent, near the place selected for the re-erection of "the Glass Palace." That part of Surrey which adjoins and forms a part of the metropolis is composed of the London clay, in some places covered with a slight turfy mould. The north-western part of the county is composed of the Bagshot Sands, of the same character as those noticed in our account of Hampshire. A deep alluvium, of a very rich character, occupies the margin of the Thames.

"Harry Hieover on Tilter."—(Ackermann and Co).—This is a clever equestrian portrait of the well-known sportsman and popular writer on field sports. The original picture is painted by "Harry Hieover" himself, except the features, which are by Child, the miniature painter: it is ably engraved, mezzotinted by J. Harris, and is effectively coloured. Our sportsman is mounted on "Tilter," hounds in full cry, and is taking a stone wall in [illegible] style. It is altogether a very pleasing sporting print.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D and B.—Steam is, strictly speaking, invisible; but on reaching the atmosphere it becomes visible as vapour

Egomet—Apply to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton

E M C, Norfolk place—See Murray's "Handbook for France"

[illegible]—Apply to the [illegible] Fleet-street

H T B, Kensington—Address the Lord Chamberlain

W. [illegible] considered eligible, they are inserted in our journal free of cost

A S E, Cardiff—See the "Handbook for New Zealand," published by Parker and Sons, West Strand

S S, Dublin—The finder may dispose of Australian gold as he thinks fit

G B, Carlisle—We regret that we have not room for the petition

J W W [illegible] are from Roman coins of Constan[illegible] II, A D 335 to 340

[illegible]—The secretary will doubtless, ad[illegible]

[illegible] apply to the [illegible]

[illegible] "Ca[illegible] Squander" is completed in [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] Society of Arts

J C, Horncastle—In [illegible] just published

A Constant Subscr[illegible] charge, if authenticated

John Smith, Austra[illegible] Chambers's "Guides"

E C, Dublin—We [illegible] Capt Plumb himself

A Constant Subs[illegible] and is m[illegible]

L A B, Stoke—A [illegible] in the University of Oxford, for the [illegible] ration is held every third or fourth year, being [illegible] going out of office

A Constant Subscriber, Worsley—Van Diemen's Land is not in Australia, but is an island separated from that continent by Bass Strait, which washes its northern shore

J C G, Devonport—Birkenhead is in Cheshire on the south bank of the Mersey

A Mechanic, Hastings—Thomas Paine was a gross [illegible] feelings of the deepest disgust and abhorrence in the whole Christian community of England and America

Eugene Aram (page 504) was ex[illegible] as stated above

"Lewis Castle" (page 463).—The d[illegible] Wilson, Esq., architect, Glasgow, and not by James Wilson, Esq, Edinburgh, as stated above

Mr Bell's "Children in the Wood" (page 5.2).—We were in error in stating this beautiful work to have been purchased; it is still in the sculptor's studio

K J E—Mr Disraeli's grandfather was, we believe, of the Jewish persuasion. In colloquial communication the right hon gentleman is simply addressed as "Sir," and "Mr Disraeli." his written address is, "The Right Hon Benjamin Disraeli, M P"

Dunmahon—Arms of Hennessy: "Gu. a boar passant ppr. Crest: An arm embowed, in armour, holding in the hand a battle axe all proper. Motto: Vi vivo et armis"

Q Z—Arms of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart: "Per pale arg. and sa. a chev. between three talbots passant counterchanged, on a chief gu. as many leopards' heads or. Crest: A talbot passant per pale arg. and sa. Motto: Fide et Virtute"

C C F—All the English Bishops sit in the House of Lords

Two Regular Subscribers—Arms of Smithson: "Or, on a chief embattled az. three [illegible] ppr. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant gu., holding a sun ppr

S W—The Queen was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819

Frank—"Upwards of two hundred" means "more than two hundred." Crest of Bentley: "A Wolf rampant erm. ducally gorged or. Motto: Benigno Numine

B de Hale—The Earl of Sefton is a Protestant

A Subscriber for Seven Years informs an enquiring correspondent that Sir Frederick Hamilton married Sidney, daughter and heir of Sir John Vaughan, a captain in the Irish army, Privy Councillor, and Governor of the city and county of Londonderry; and [illegible] further suggests that an application to Lord Boyne might obtain some particular information. The same gentleman wishes to ascertain who was the father of Laurence Brown (born about 1665) who purchased, A.D. 1715, Edmonston, in the parish of Biggar, county Lanark

A Constant Reader—Arms of Wainwright: "Arg. on a chev. az. between three fleurs-de-lis of the second, a lion rampant of the field, all within a bordure engr. sa. Crest: A lion rampant arg. holding an ancient battle-axe, handle of the first headed gold

Chevalier—Which family of Welch does [illegible]

Fermanagh County returns two members to [illegible] members are Mervyn Archdall, Esq, and Sir Arthur B Brooke, Bart.

Juvenilis Poeta—We have not room

A A C, Taunton, is thanked

C C; and J R, Dublin—We have not room

W G, Carmarthen—Declined

J R—We have not room for the lines

[illegible]

Mars—"The Friend of India"

S Elyce, Kilkenny—We cannot inform [illegible]

D, Newcastle—Duty free

Mills, Highgate—Crilon

V D Aw—The *Globe*

[illegible] room

[illegible]

"The Voice of Humanity." [illegible] on the treatment of criminals [illegible] Voice of Humanity; a [illegible] nment of h[illegible] fied and suitably e[illegible] benevolence and good sense mark the contents of the book, the liveried exterior of which presents an aspect of civic splendour, meant to correspond with the high official personages for whose perusal the volume has been chiefly prepared. The remarks and suggestions of one who has had so much experience as a magistrate, are worthy the attention of statesmen and philanthropists.

Chicory and Coffee.—The necessity of protecting the public against adulteration of coffee has been again brought under the notice of the Treasury through the intervention of Viscount Torrington. The retail dealers, who supply the middle and higher classes, have found that at a public discussion o[illegible] subject was alone wanting to enable these classes to protect themselves, [illegible] to intermix [illegible] poorer classes of consumers from the sale of noxious and deleterious substances in coffee. All that the movers of this question require is, that coffee should be sold as coffee, and chicory as chicory; and that the vendors of coffee should be allowed to sell chicory, but under certain regulations. Such a course seems practicable, from the fact that the celebrated analytical chemist, Dr. Ure, has within the last few days declared that "No problem is simpler or more certain than the detection of chicory or of similar substances in coffee powder." Dr. Ure has also pointed out a cheap and simple apparatus for giving test-results of sufficient [illegible]

THE BIRKENHEAD EMIGRATION DEPOT.

The full tide of emigration, which has of late been diverted by the gold discoveries from the United States, and even California, has, by setting in for our own far distant settlements in the Pacific, given a wonderful impetus to the Australian trade, which has become of a profitable character to the shipowner, and by which so much employment is now given to ship builders, ship-carpenters, ship-smiths, block and rope-makers, sail-makers, ship store-dealers, coopers, and the various other trades employed in promoting the vast human traffic now carried on to Australia.

Our present business is to illustrate an outline of the system adopted at Birkenhead for the comfort of the emigrants who may be cooped up in a ship for perhaps a three or four months' voyage. The plan may be divided into two branches—"Free Emigration," and "Government Emigration."

The former is altogether of a private character, but is under the *surveillance* of the Government officials; the latter we are now about to explain.

The Government in Australia has secured large funds arising from the sale of Crown lands, &c., a portion of which have been remitted to this country to persons appointed by the Crown, who are called "Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners," who have an office in Park-street, Westminster, where the whole business of emigration is carried on, and who have the management of the funds in this country to which we have referred.

The business of the Commissioners is to receive the applications of such parties as are desirous of going out under the protection of the Government, and chiefly at the expense of the colonies. They examine also into the character of the applicants, and decide upon the amount each shall contribute, which varies from £1 to £5, according to the occupation, age, and character of the applicant.

The Commissioners also advertise for tenders for ships to take out the emigrants, and it is a matter of great responsibility to decide upon the most suitable. There are proper officers for examination, who survey the ships, and, upon their report, the vessels are accepted or rejected by the commissioners as the officer recommends. Contracts or charters are then signed, and the ship proceeds with her outfits, shipping stores, and every necessary as provided for in the charterparty. We annex the dietary scale.

The following is the scale for one adult. Women to receive the same as men; children between one and 14 to receive one-half. Infants under 1 year allowed one quart of water daily, but no rations.

The same issues continue on the same days of the week as below:—

	(a) Biscuit.	(b) Beef.	(b) Pork.	(c) Preserved Meat.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Raisins.	Suet.	Peas.	Rice.	Preserved Potatoes.	Tea.	Coffee, weight when roasted.	Sugar.	Treacle.	Butter.	Water.
Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Tuesday	8	..	..	6	6	3	2	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	3
Wednesday	8	..	6	..	6	3	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	3
Thursday	8	..	..	6	6	3	2	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	3
Friday	8	..	6	..	6	3	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	3
Saturday	8	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mixed Pickles .. One Gill } Weekly { Salt .. .. Two ounces
Mustard .. .. Half an ounce } Weekly { Pepper .. Half an ounce

(a) The biscuit must not be below the second quality of that article.
(b) These articles are to be prime new Irish or American East India beef, and prime Irish India pork.
(c) Not more than one-third of the supply to consist of soup and bouilli; the rest to be exclusively preserved meat.
(d) From September to March inclusive parties will have the option of taking a supply of fresh potatoes for the first month or six weeks, substituting one pound for the quarter of a pound of preserved potatoes.

(Continued on page 520.)

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(*Continued from page* 518.)

When in port, and for one or two days afterwards, if practicable, two-thirds of a pound of fresh meat, one pound and a half of soft bread, and one pound of potatoes, per adult, are issued, with a suitable supply of vegetables, in lieu of salt and preserved meat, and of flour, suet, raisins, rice, and peas.

It is in the discretion of the surgeon superintendent to issue three times a week, to children under seven, four ounces of rice or three ounces of sago, in lieu of salt meat.

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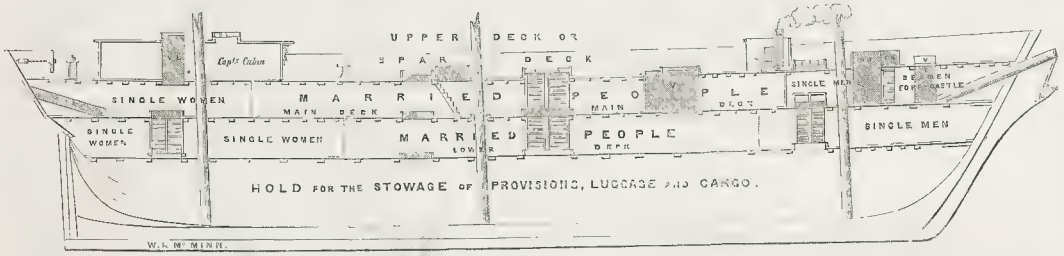


SECTION OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP "BOURNEUF," OF LIVERPOOL, BURDEN 1495 TONS; SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT FOR GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS TO AUSTRALIA.

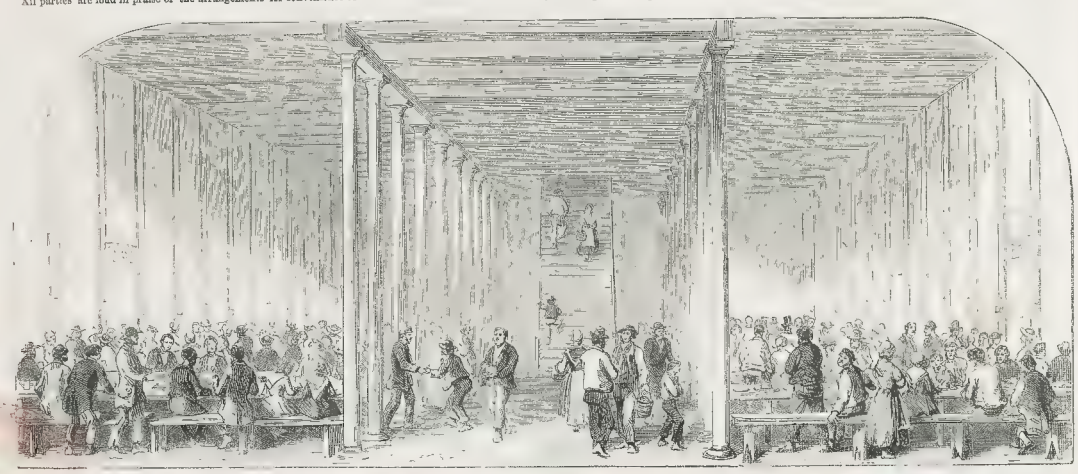
The commissioners formerly despatched their emigrant ships from Deptford and Plymouth; but, latterly, private enterprise pointed out Birkenhead as a suitable place, and the commissioners now despatch three or four ships a month from that *depôt*.

All parties are loud in praise of the arrangements for convenience of the business and for the comfort of the emigrants at the Birkenhead *depôt*; and our readers will best understand this by the accompanying Engravings.

First is the ship *Bourneuf*, of 1495 tons, taking on board her passengers alongside the quay, and an exterior view of the *Depôt*.

Next is a section of the *Bourneuf*, showing her fittings up and arrangements for meals, and sleeping berths, distinguishing single males from the females and the married couples.

Thirdly is the interior of the large and well-ventilated dining-hall, showing the emigrants at dinner. This room comfortably accommodates six hundred people, and they are divided into classes—English, Irish, and Scotch—each table being so marked.



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